

to initiate into the mysteries of a religious order; *L. ad* and *filius*, a son.]

1. To adopt; to receive into a family as a son.
2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, or intrigues—a sense in which the word was much used by the Jacobins in France, during the revolution.

**AFFILIATION**, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.

**AFFINITY**, *n.* [*L. affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related by marriage; *ad* and *finis*, end.]

1. The relation contracted by marriage, between a husband and his wife's kindred, and between a wife and her husband's kindred; in contradistinction from *consanguinity* or relation by blood.

Solomon made affinity with Pharaoh.

1 Kings iii.

2. Agreement; relation; conformity; resemblance; connection; as, the affinity of sounds, of colors, or of languages.

3. In *chemistry*, attraction; elective attraction, or that tendency which different species of matter have to unite, and combine with certain other bodies, and the power that disposes them to continue in combination. There are two kinds of affinity.

1. *Affinity of aggregation*, which is the power that causes two homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, unite and cohere, as two drops of water, which unite in one. 2. *Affinity of composition*, which is the tendency of bodies of different kinds to unite and form new combinations of bodies with different properties. Such is the affinity which unites acids and alkalies, the results of which combination are neutral salts.

The operations of this principle are various. When heterogeneous bodies have mutually an equal attraction, it is called *compound affinity*. When one substance decomposes a combination of others, unites with one of them and precipitates the other, the power is called the *affinity of decomposition*. When bodies will not unite, but by means of a third, which enables them to combine, this is *affinity by means of a medium*.

*Double affinity* is when by means of four bodies, two decompositions and two new combinations are effected.

**AFFIRM**, *v. t. affirm.* [*L. affirmo*; *ad* and *firma*, to make firm. See *Firm*.]

1. To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; to declare the existence of something; to maintain as true; opposed to *deny*.

Of one Jesus whom Paul affirmed to be alive. Acts 25.

2. To make firm; to establish, confirm or ratify; as, the Supreme court affirmed the judgment.

**AFFIRM**, *v. i.* To declare solemnly before a court or magistrate, for confirming a fact, or to have an affirmation administered to, by way of confirmation, or as a substitute for an oath; as, the witness affirmed to the fact, or he was affirmed to the fact.

**AFFIRMABLE**, *a.* That may be asserted

or declared; followed by *of*; as, an attribute affirmable of every just man.

**AFFIRMANCE**, *n.* Confirmation; ratification; as, the affirmance of a judgment; a statute in affirmance of common law.

2. Declaration; affirmation. [*Little used.*]

**AFFIRMANT**, *n.* One who affirms.

**AFFIRMATION**, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; opposed to *negation* or *denial*.

2. That which is asserted; position declared as true; averment.

3. Confirmation; ratification; an establishing of what had been before done or decreed.

4. A solemn declaration made under the penalties of perjury, by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath; which affirmation is in law equivalent to testimony given under oath.

**AFFIRMATIVE**, *a.* That affirms, or asserts; declaratory of what exists; opposed to *negative*; as, an affirmative proposition.

2. Confirmative; ratifying; as, an act affirmative of common law.

3. In *algebra*, positive; a term applied to numbers which have the sign *+* plus, denoting addition, and opposed to *negative*, or such as have the sign *-* minus, denoting subtraction.

4. Positive; dogmatic. *Obs.*

**AFFIRMATIVE**, *n.* That side of a question which affirms or maintains; opposed to *negative*; as, there were seventy votes in the affirmative, and thirty-five in the negative.

**AFFIRMATIVELY**, *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side of a question; opposed to *negatively*.

**AFFIRMED**, *pp.* Declared; asserted; averred; confirmed; ratified.

**AFFIRMER**, *n.* One who affirms.

**AFFIRMING**, *pp.* Asserting; declaring positively; confirming.

**AFFIX**, *v. t.* [*L. affigere*, *affigere*, of *ad* and *figo*, to fix; Gr. *πηγνυμι*, *πηγνυμι*; Eng. *peg*. See *Fix*.]

1. To unite at the end; to subjoin, annex, or add at the close; as, to affix a syllable to a word; to affix a seal to an instrument.

2. To attach, unite, or connect with, as names affixed to ideas, or ideas affixed to things.

3. To fix or fasten in any manner. In this sense, *fix* is more generally used.

**AFFIX**, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word.

**AFFIXED**, *pp.* United at the end; annexed; attached.

**AFFIXING**, *pp.* Uniting at the end; subjoining; attaching.

**AFFIXION**, *n.* The act of uniting at the end, or state of being so united. [*Little used.*]

**AFFIXTURE**, *n.* That which is affixed.

**AFFLATION**, *n.* [*L. afflo*, *afflatum*, of *ad* and *flo*; Eng. *blow*. See *Blow*.]

A blowing or breathing on.

**AFFLATUS**, *n.* [*L.*]

1. A breath or blast of wind.

2. Inspiration; communication of divine knowledge, or the power of prophecy.

Spence.

**AFFLICT**, *v. t.* [*L. affligo*, *affligo*, of *ad* and *fligo*, to strike; Eng. *flog*; Gr. *Eol. φέρω*, to strike; Gr. *πλάγω*, *L. plaga*, a stroke; Goth. *flekan*, to strike. Hence, Ger. *flegel*; D. *riegel*; Eng. *flail*, *g* being suppressed; *L. flagellum*. See *Flog*.]

1. To give to the body or mind pain which is continued or of some permanence; to grieve, or distress; as, one is afflicted with the gout, or with melancholy, or with losses and misfortunes.

They afflict thy heritage, O Lord. Ps. xcv.

2. To trouble; to harass; to distress.

**AFFLICTED**, *pp.* Afflicted with continued or often repeated pain, either of body or mind; suffering grief or distress, of any kind; followed by *at*, *by* or *with*; as, afflicted at the loss of a child, by the rheumatism, or with losses.

**AFFLICTEDNESS**, *n.* The state of being afflicted; but superseded by *affliction*.

**AFFLICTER**, *n.* One who afflicts, or causes pain of body or of mind.

**AFFLICTING**, *pp.* Causing continued or durable pain of body or mind; grieving; distressing.

**AFFLICTING**, *a.* Grievous; distressing; as, an afflicting event.

**AFFLICTION**, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.

Some virtues are seen only in affliction.

2. The cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, calamity, adversity, persecution.

Many are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps. xxxiv.

**AFFLICTIVE**, *a.* Giving pain; causing continued or repeated pain or grief; painful; distressing.

**AFFLICTIVELY**, *adv.* In a manner to give pain or grief.

**AFFLUENCE**, *n.* [*L. affluentia*, of *ad* and *fluo*, to flow. See *Flow*.]

1. Literally, a flowing to, or concourse. In this sense it is rarely used. It is sometimes written *affluency*.

2. Figuratively, abundance of riches; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.

**AFFLUENT**, *a.* Flowing to; more generally, wealthy; abounding in goods or riches; abundant.

**AFFLUENTLY**, *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.

**AFFLUX**, *n.* [*L. affluxum*, from *affluo*. See *Flow*.]

The act of flowing to; a flowing to, or that which flows to; as, an afflux of blood to the head.

**AFFLUXION**, *n.* The act of flowing to; that which flows to. [See *Afflux*.]

**AFFORAGE**, *n.* [*Fr. afferer*, to value. See *Affer*.]

In France, a duty paid to the lord of a district, for permission to sell wine or other liquors, within his seignory.

**AFFORCEMENT**, *n.* [*ad* and *force*.]

In old charters, a fortress; a fortification for defense. *Obs.*

**AFFORD**, *v. t.* [*ad* and the root of *forth*, further; G. *fordern*, to further or promote; D. *bevoornden*; Dan. *befordere*, to further.

The sense is to send forth. But I have not found this precise word in the exact sense of the English, in any other language.]

1. To yield or produce as fruit, profit, issues.