

part diseased, fractured or dislocated, as in amputation, &c.

5. Action or movements of an army or fleet; as military or naval *operations*.

6. Movements of machinery.

7. Movements of any physical body.

OPERATIVE, *a.* Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects.

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, especially in morality. *South.*

2. Efficacious; producing the effect.

OPERATOR, *n.* He or that which operates; he or that which produces an effect.

2. In *surgery*, the person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments; as a skillful *operator*.

OPER'ECULATE, } [*L. operculatus*, from
OPER'ECULATED, } *a.* [*operio*, to cover.] In
botany, having a lid or cover, as a capsule. *Martyn.*

OPER'ECULIFORM, *a.* [*L. operculum*, a lid, and *form*.] Having the form of a lid or cover. *Say.*

OPERO'SE, *a.* [*L. operosus*, from *opera*, *operor*.] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious. *Burnet.*

OPERO'SENESS, *n.* The state of being laborious. *More.*

O'PETIDE, *n.* [*ope* and *tide*.] The ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ash-Wednesday. *Bp. Hall.*

OPHID'IAN, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; designating an order of vertebral animals destitute of feet or fins.

OPHID'ION, *n.* [*Gr. from ophis*, a serpent.] A fish of the anguilliform kind, resembling the common eel, but shorter, more depressed and of a paler color; found in the Mediterranean. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

OPHIOLÓGIC, } Pertaining to ophi-
OPHIOLÓGICAL, } *a.* ology.

OPHIOLÓGIST, *n.* One versed in the natural history of serpents.

OPHIOLÓGY, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse.]

That part of natural history which treats of serpents, or which arranges and describes the several kinds. *Ed. Encyc.*

OPHIOM'ANCY, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

In *antiquity*, the art of divining or predicting events by serpents, as by their manner of eating or by their coils. *Encyc.*

OPHIOMORPH'OUS, *a.* [*Gr. ophis* and *μορφη*, form.] Having the form of a serpent. *Ray.*

OPHIOPH'AGOUS, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent, and *φαγω*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on serpents. *Brown.*

O'PHITE, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to a serpent. *Holwell.*

O'PHITE, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent, whence *οφιτης*, a stone spotted like a serpent.]

Green porphyry, or serpentine; a variety of greenstone of a dusky green color of different shades, sprinkled with spots of a

lighter green; in other words, containing greenish white crystals of feldspar. *Cleveland.*

OPHIU'CHUS, *n.* [*Gr. οφιοχως*; *οφis*, a serpent, and *εχω*, to have.]

A constellation in the northern hemisphere. *Milton.*

OPHTHALMIC, *a.* [See *Ophthalmia*.] Pertaining to the eye.

OPHTHALMOS'COPY, *n.* [*Gr. οφθαλμος*, the eye, and *σκοπεω*, to view.]

A branch of physiognomy which deduces the knowledge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes. *Encyc.*

OPHTHALMY, *n.* [*Gr. οφθαλμια*, from *οφθαλμος*, the eye.]

A disease of the eyes; an inflammation of the membranes which invest the eye. *Encyc.*

Inflammation of the eye or its appendages. *Good.*

O'PIATE, *n.* [from *opium*.] Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than sirup, prepared with opium. *Encyc.*

A soft electuary.

Electuaries when soft are called *opiata*. *Parr.*

But in modern usage generally,

2. Any medicine that has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic. *Encyc.*

3. That which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness. *Bentley.*

O'PIATE, *a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. *Bacon.*

2. Causing rest or inaction. *Milton.*

OPIF'ICER, *n.* [*L. opifex*; *opus*, work, and *facio*, to do.]

One who performs any work. [*Not used.*] *Bentley.*

OPI'NABLE, *a.* [*L. opinor*.] That may be thought. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OPI'NATION, *n.* Act of thinking; opinion. [*Not used.*] *Dict.*

OPI'NATIVE, *a.* Stiff in opinion. [*Not used.*] *Burton.*

OPI'NATOR, *n.* One fond of his own opinions; one who holds an opinion. [*Not in use.*] *Glanville.*

OPI'NE, *v. i.* [*L. opinor*.] To think; to suppose. *Obs.* *South.*

OPI'NED, *pp.* Thought; conceived. *Obs.*

OPI'NER, *n.* One who thinks or holds an opinion. *Taylor.*

OPINIAS'TER, } [*Fr. opiniâtre*.] Un-
OPINIAS'TROUS, } *a.* duly attached to

OPINIA'TRE, } one's own opinion,
or stiff in adhering to it. *Obs.* *Raleigh.*

OPIN'ATE, *v. t.* To maintain one's opinion with obstinacy. *Obs.* *Barrow.*

OPIN'ATED, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Shenstone.*

OPINIA'TER, *a.* Stiff in opinion; obstinate. *Obs.* *Barrow.*

OPIN'ATIVE, *a.* Very stiff in adherence to preconceived notions. *Sandys.*

2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPIN'ATIVENESS, *n.* Undue stiffness in opinion. *Raleigh.*

OPINIA'TOR, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinion. *Obs.*

OPIN'IATRY, *n.* Unreasonable attachment to one's own notions; obstinacy in opinions. *Obs.* *Brown.*

OPINING, *ppr.* Thinking. *Obs.*

OPINING, *n.* Opinion; notion. *Obs.*

Taylor.
OPINION, *n.* *opin'yon*. [*Fr. id.*; *L. opinio*, from *opinor*, to think, *Gr. εἰναισεν*; or *Ἀρ. -ε*]

ابن abana, to think, to suspect. The primary sense is to set, to fix in the mind, as in *L. suppono*.]

1. The judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute knowledge or certainty. It has been a received *opinion* that all matter is comprised in four elements. This *opinion* is proved by many discoveries to be false. From circumstances we form *opinions* respecting future events.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of uncertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

2. The judgment or sentiments which the mind forms of persons or their qualities. We speak of a good *opinion*, a favorable *opinion*, a bad *opinion*, a private *opinion*, and public or general *opinion*, &c.

Friendship gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

3. Settled judgment or persuasion; as religious *opinions*; political *opinion*.

4. Favorable judgment; estimation.

In actions of arms, small matters are of great moment, especially when they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

However, I have no *opinion* of these things—*Bacon.*

OPIN'ION, *v. t.* To think. [*Not used.*] *Brown.*

OPIN'IONATE, } Stiff in opinion; firm-
OPIN'IONATED, } *a.* ly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion. *Bedell.*

OPIN'IONATELY, *adv.* Obstinate; conceitedly. *Feltham.*

OPIN'IONATIVE, *a.* Fond of preconceived notions; unduly attached to one's own opinions. *Burnet.*

OPIN'IONATIVELY, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

OPIN'IONATIVENESS, *n.* Excessive attachment to one's own opinions; obstinacy in opinion.

OPIN'IONED, *a.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited. *South.*

OPIN'IONIST, *n.* One fond of his own notions, or one unduly attached to his own opinions. *Glanville.*

OPIS'THODOME, *n.* [*Gr. οπισθος*, that is behind, and *δομος*, house.]

In *Greece*, a part or place in the back part of a house. *Milford.*

OPIUM, *n.* [*L. opium*; *Gr. οπιον*, from *οπος*, juice.]

Opium is the inspissated juice of the capsules of the papaver somniferum, or somniferous white poppy with which the fields in Asia Minor are sown, as ours are with wheat and rye. It flows from incisions made in the heads of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is