

In *botany*, having the essential organs of fructification visible.

PHENOMENOLŌGY, *n.* [*phenomenon* and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.] A description or history of phenomena. *Encyc.*

PHENOM'ENON, *n.* plu. *phenomena*. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, from *φαίνομαι*, to appear.]

In a *general sense*, an appearance; any thing visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as the *phenomena* of the natural world; the *phenomena* of heavenly bodies, or of terrestrial substances; the *phenomena* of heat or of color. It sometimes denotes a remarkable or unusual appearance.

PHIE'ON, *n.* In *heraldry*, the barbed iron head of a dart.

PHIAL, *n.* [L. *phiale*; Gr. *φιάλη*; Pers. *pialah*; It. *fiule*; Fr. *firole*.]

1. A glass vessel or bottle; in common usage, a small glass vessel used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines. It is often written and pronounced *vial*.

2. A large vessel or bottle made of glass; as the *Leyden phial*, which is a glass vessel partly coated with tinfoil, to be used in electrical experiments.

PHIAL, *v. t.* To put or keep in a phial.

Shenstone.

PHILADELPH'IAN, *a.* [Gr. *φίλος* and *αδελφός*.]

Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

PHILADELPH'IAN, *n.* One of the family of love. *Tatler.*

PHILANTHROP'IC, } *a.* [See *Philanthropy*.] Possessing general benevolence; entertaining good will towards all men; loving mankind.

2. Directed to the general good.

PHILAN'THROPIST, *n.* A person of general benevolence; one who loves or wishes well to his fellow men, and who exerts himself in doing them good.

PHILAN'THROPY, *n.* [Gr. *φίλειν*, to love, or *φίλος*, a friend, and *άνθρωπος*, man.]

The love of mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family; universal good will. It differs from *friendship*, as the latter is an affection for individuals.

Encyc. Addison.

PHILIP'PIC, *n.* An oration of Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against Philip, king of Macedon, in which the orator inveighs against the indolence of the Athenians. Hence the word is used to denote any discourse or declamation full of acrimonious invective. The fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Anthony are also called *Philippics*.

PHILIP'PIZE, *v. i.* To write or utter invective; to declaim against. [*Unusual*.]

Burke.

2. To side with Philip; to support or advocate Philip. *Swift.*

PHILLYREA, *n.* A genus of plants, Mockprivet. *Encyc.*

PHILOLOG'ER, } *n.* One versed in the **PHILOLOG'IST**, } history and construction of language. *Philologist* is generally used.

PHILOLOG'IC, } *a.* [See *Philology*.] **PHILOLOG'ICAL**, } Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language. *Watts.*

PHILOLOG'IZE, *v. i.* To offer criticisms. [*Little used*.] *Evlyn.*

PHILOLOG'Y, *n.* [Gr. *φιλολογία*; *φιλέω*, to love, and *λογος*, a word.]

1. Primarily, a love of words, or a desire to know the origin and construction of language. In a more general sense,

2. That branch of literature which comprehends a knowledge of the etymology or origin and combination of words; grammar, the construction of sentences or use of words in language; criticism, the interpretation of authors, the affinities of different languages, and whatever relates to the history or present state of languages. It sometimes includes rhetoric, poetry, history and antiquities.

PHILOMATH, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος*, a lover, and *μαθάνω*, to learn.] A lover of learning.

PHILOMATH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the love of learning.

2. Having a love of letters. *Med. Repos.*

PHILOMATHY, *n.* The love of learning.

PHILOMEL, } *n.* [from *Philomela*.]

PHILOMELA, } daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale. The nightingale. *Pope.*

PHILOMOT, *a.* [corrupted from Fr. *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Of the color of a dead leaf. *Addison.*

PHILOMUS'ICAL, *a.* Loving music.

Busby.

PHILOPOLEM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *πολεμικός*, warlike.]

Ruling over opposite or contending natures; an epithet of Minerva. *Pausanias, Trans.*

PHILOSOPH'ATE, *v. i.* [L. *philosophor*, *philosophatus*.] To play the philosopher; to moralize. [*Not used*.] *Barrow.*

PHILOSOPH'ATION, *n.* Philosophical discussion. [*Not used*.] *Petty.*

PHILOSOPH'EME, *n.* [Gr. *φιλοσοφημα*.] Principle of reasoning; a theorem. [*Little used*.]

PHILOSOPH'ER, *n.* [See *Philosophy*.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science.

2. In a *general sense*, one who is profoundly versed in any science.

Philosopher's stone, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

PHILOSOPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to philosophy; as a **PHILOSOPH'ICAL**, } philosophical experiment or problem.

2. Proceeding from philosophy; as *philosophic pride*.

3. Suitable to philosophy; according to philosophy; as *philosophical reasoning* or arguments.

4. Skilled in philosophy; as a *philosophical historian*.

5. Given to philosophy; as a *philosophical mind*.

6. Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; as *philosophic fare*. *Dryden.*

7. Calm; cool; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

PHILOSOPH'ICALLY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; according to the rules or principles of philosophy; as, to argue *philosophically*.

2. Calmly; wisely; rationally.

PHILOSOPHISM, *n.* [Gr. *φίλος*, a lover, and *σοφισμα*, sophism.]

1. The love of fallacious arguments or false reasoning.

2. The practice of sophistry. *Ch. Obs.*

PHILOSOPHIST, *n.* A lover of sophistry; one who practices sophistry. *Porteus.*

PHILOSOPHIS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to **PHILOSOPHIS'TICAL**, } the love or practice of sophistry.

PHILOSOPH'IZE, *v. i.* [from *philosophy*.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena and assign rational causes for their existence. Sir Isaac Newton lays down four rules of *philosophizing*.

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* on the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Estrange.*

PHILOSOPH'IZING, *ppr.* Searching into the reasons of things; assigning reasons for phenomena.

PHILOSOPHY, *n.* [L. *philosophia*; Gr. *φιλοσοφία*; *φιλέω*, love; *φίλειν*, to love, and *σοφία*, wisdom.]

1. Literally, the love of wisdom. But in modern acceptation, *philosophy* is a general term denoting an explanation of the reasons of things; or an investigation of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and of matter. When applied to any particular department of knowledge, it denotes the collection of general laws or principles under which all the subordinate phenomena or facts relating to that subject, are comprehended. Thus, that branch of *philosophy* which treats of God, &c. is called *theology*; that which treats of nature, is called *physics* or *natural philosophy*; that which treats of man is called *logic* and *ethics*, or *moral philosophy*; that which treats of the mind is called *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or *metaphysics*.

The objects of philosophy are to ascertain facts or truth, and the causes of things or their phenomena; to enlarge our views of God and his works, and to render our knowledge of both practically useful and subservient to human happiness.

True religion and true *philosophy* must ultimately arrive at the same principle. *S. S. Smith.*

2. Hypothesis or system on which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy* and the doctrines in our schools. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Milton.*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools. *Johnson.*

PHIL'TER, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*; L. *philtura*; Gr. *φίλτρον*, from *φίλειν*, to love, or *φίλος*.]

1. A potion intended or adapted to excite love. *Addison.*

2. A charm to excite love.

PHIL'TER, *v. t.* To impregnate with a love-potion; as, to *philter* a draught.