

part is the floret. Semiform attire consists of the cloives and apexes. *This language is now obsolete.*

ATTIRED, *pp.* Dressed; decked with ornaments or attire.

ATTIRER, *n.* One who dresses or adorns with attire.

ATTIRING, *ppr.* Dressing; adorning with dress or attire.

ATTITLE, *v. t.* To entitle. [*Not in use.*]

ATTITUDE, *n.* [*Fr. attitude, posture; Sp. actitud, from L. actus, ago.*] The Italian *attitudine* is posture and fitness; *attitude* and *aptitude* being united in the same word.]

1. In *painting and sculpture*, the posture or action in which a figure or statue is placed; the gesture of a figure or statue; such a disposition of the parts as serves to express the action and sentiments of the person represented. *Johnson. Encyc.*

2. Posture; position of things or persons; as, in times of trouble let the prince or a nation preserve a firm attitude.

Washington's Farewell Address. Hamilton. Gov. Smith. N. H.

ATTOLLENT, *a.* [*L. attollens, attollo, of ad and tollō, to lift.*]

Lifting up; raising; as an *attollent* muscle. *Derham.*

ATTOLLENT, *n.* A muscle which raises some part, as the ear, the tip of the nose, or the upper eyelid; otherwise called *levator* or *elevator*. *Quincy. Coxe.*

ATTORN, *v. i.* [*L. ad and torno; Fr. tourner; Arm. tuirna, turnein, to turn; Sp. tornar; Port. id.; It. attornare, torniare. Hence tornamento, a tournament; Sp. torne. See Turn.*]

In the *feudal law*, to turn, or transfer homage and service from one lord to another. This is the act of feudatories, vassals or tenants, upon the alienation of the estate.

Blackstone. Encyc.

ATTORNEY, *n.* plu. *attorneys*. [*Norm. at-tournon; torne, id.; from tour, tourn, turn, change.* One who takes the turn or place of another. See *Attorn* and *Turn*.]

One who is appointed or admitted in the place of another, to manage his matters in law. The word formerly signified any person who did business for another; but its sense is now chiefly or wholly restricted to persons who act as substitutes for the persons concerned, in prosecuting and defending actions before courts of justice, or in transacting other business in which legal rights are involved. The word answers to the *procurator*, (proctor,) of the civilians.

Attorneys are not admitted to practice in courts, until examined, approved, licensed and sworn, by direction of some court; after which they are proper officers of the court.

In *G. Britain*, and in some of the *U. States*, attorneys are not permitted to be advocates or counsel in the higher courts; this privilege being confined to counsellors and sergeants. In other states, there is no distinction of rank, and attorneys practice in all the courts. And in a general sense, the word *attorney* comprehends counsellors, barristers and sergeants.

In *Virginia*, the duties of attorney, counsellor, conveyancer and advocate, are all performed by the same individual. *Wirt.*

An attorney may have general powers to transact business for another; or his powers may be special, or limited to a particular act or acts.

Attorney General is an officer appointed to manage business for the king, the state or public; and his duty, in particular, is to prosecute persons guilty of crimes.

A *letter or warrant of attorney* is a written authority from one person empowering another to transact business for him.

ATTORN-ER, *v. t.* To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy. [*Not in use.*]

ATTORN-EYSHIP, *n.* The office of an attorney; agency for another. *Shak.*

ATTORN-ING, *ppr.* Acknowledging a new lord, or transferring homage and fealty to the purchaser of an estate.

ATTORN-MENT, *n.* The act of a feudatory, vassal or tenant, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new lord or superior, and transfers to him his homage and service.

Encyc. Blackstone.

ATTRACT, *v. t.* [*L. attraho, attrahens, of ad and traho, to draw. See Drag and Draw.*]

1. To draw to; to cause to move towards, and unite with; as, electrical bodies attract straws, and light substances, by physical laws.

2. To draw to or incline to unite with, though some cause may prevent the union; as, the sun is supposed to attract the planets.

3. To draw by influence of a moral kind; to invite or allure; as, to attract admirers.

4. To engage; as, to attract attention.

ATTRACT, *n.* Attraction. [*Not in use.*]

Hudibras.

ATTRACTABILITY, *n.* The quality of being attractable, or of being subject to the law of attraction. *Asiat. Researches.*

ATTRACTABLE, *a.* That may be attracted; subject to attraction.

Lavoisier by Kerr.

ATTRACTED, *pp.* Drawn towards; invited; allured; engaged.

ATTRACTIVE, *a.* Having power to draw to. [*Not used.*]

ATTRACTIVE, *a.* That has power to attract. *Med. Rep.*

ATTRACTING, *ppr.* Drawing to or towards; inviting; alluring; engaging.

ATTRACTINGLY, *adv.* In an attracting manner.

ATTRACTION, *n.* The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; or the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite or cohere; called by Copernicus, *appetence*.

This power, principle or tendency in bodies to unite, is distinguished by philosophers into *attraction of gravity* or *gravitation*, which extends to a sensible distance, such as the tendency of the planets to the sun, or of a stone, when raised in the air, to fall to the earth, and of which kind is the attraction of magnetism, and of electricity; and into *attraction of cohesion*, or

that tendency which is manifested between small particles of matter, at insensible distances, or near the point of contact, to unite them in coherence.

The *attraction of gravity* is supposed to be the great principle which confines the planets in their orbits. Its power or force is directly as the quantity of matter in a body, and inversely as the square of the distances of the attracting bodies.

Newton. Encyc.

2. The act of attracting; the effect of the principle of attraction.

Attraction may be performed by impulse or other means. *Newton's Optics.*

3. The power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting or engaging; as the *attraction* of beauty or eloquence.

Contiguous attraction is that which is exerted between minute particles or atoms, at insensible distances. When this principle unites particles of the same kind, it is called affinity of aggregation, cohesive affinity or cohesion. When it operates on dissimilar particles, producing union, it is distinguished as heterogeneous, and called chemical attraction or affinity.

Webster's Manual.

Elective attraction, in chemistry, is otherwise called *affinity*. It is that power in substances, which elects or selects from a mixture those elements with which they have the strongest tendency to combine.

ATTRACTIVE, *a.* [*Fr. attractif.*]

1. Having the quality of attracting; drawing to; as the *attractive* force of bodies.

2. Drawing to by moral influence; alluring; inviting; engaging; as the *attractive* graces.

An *attractive* undertaking. *Roscoe.*

ATTRACTIVELY, *adv.* With the power of attracting, or drawing to.

ATTRACTIVENESS, *n.* The quality of being attractive, or engaging.

ATTRACTOR, *n.* The person or thing that attracts.

ATTRAHENT, *a.* [*L. attrahens.*] Drawing to; or as a noun, that which draws to. *Glanville.*

ATTRAP, *v. t.* [*Qu. Fr. drapp, cloth.*] To clothe; to dress. [*Not in use.*]

ATTRACTATION, *n.* [*L. attractio.*] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRIBUTABLE, *a.* [*See Attribute.*] That may be ascribed, imputed or attributed; ascribable; imputable; as, the fault is not *attributable* to the author.

ATTRIBUTE, *v. t.* [*L. attribuo; ad and tribuo, to divide, to bestow, to assign; tribus, a tribe, division or ward; Fr. attribuer; Sp. atribuir, tribuir; It. attribuire. See Tribe.*]

1. To allot or attach, in contemplation; to ascribe; to consider as belonging.

We *attribute* nothing to God, that contains a contradiction. *Tilston.*

2. To give as due; to yield as an act of the mind; as, to *attribute* to God all the glory of redemption.

3. To impute, as to a cause; as, our misfortunes are generally to be *attributed* to our follies or impudence.

ATTRIBUTE, *n.* That which is attributed; that which is considered as belonging to, or inherent in; as, power and wisdom are *attributes* of the Supreme Being; or a quality determining something to be after