

powers or effect of a thing; as, to *animate* a lyre.

3. To give spirit or vigor; to infuse courage, joy, or other enlivening passion; to stimulate or incite; as, to *animate* dispirited troops.

ANIMATE, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life. *Milton.*

[This word is used chiefly in poetry for *animated*.]

ANIMATED, *pp.* Being endowed with animal life, as the various classes of *animated* beings.

2. *a.* Lively; vigorous; full of spirit; indicating animation; as an *animated* discourse.

ANIMATING, *pp.* Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening.

ANIMATION, *n.* The act of infusing life; the state of being animated.

2. The state of being lively, brisk or full of spirit and vigor; as, he recited the story with *great animation*.

ANIMATIVE, *a.* That has the power of giving life or spirit. *Johnson.*

ANIMATOR, *n.* One that gives life; that which infuses life or spirit.

ANIME, *n.* [Fr.] In *heraldry*, a term denoting that the eyes of a rapacious animal are borne of a different tincture from the animal himself.

ANIME, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from the stem of a large American tree called by the natives *courbaril*; by Piso, *jelaiba*. It is of a transparent amber color, a light agreeable smell, and of little or no taste. It dissolves entirely, but not readily, in rectified spirit of wine, and is used by the Brazilians in fumigations, for pains proceeding from cold. *Encyc.*

ANIMET'ITA, *n.* Among *ecclesiastical writers*, the cloth which covers the cup of the eucharist. *Encyc.*

ANIMOSITY, *n.* [L. *animositas*; Fr. *animosité*; from *animosus*, animated, courageous, enraged; from *animus*, spirit, mind, passion. So in Teutonic, *mod*, mind, signifies also pride, passion, anger. *Animus*, spirit, Gr. *anemos*, wind, breath, is from flowing, swelling, rushing, which gives the sense of violent action and passion. See *Animal*.]

Violent hatred accompanied with active opposition; active enmity. *Animosity* differs from *enmity* which may be secret and inactive; and it expresses a less criminal passion than *malice*. *Animosity* seeks to gain a cause or destroy an enemy or rival, from hatred or private interest; *malice* seeks revenge for the sake of giving pain.

ANINGA, *n.* A root growing in the West-Indies, like the China plant, used in refining sugar. *Encyc.*

ANISE, *n.* *an'is*. [L. *anisum*; Gr. *ανίζον*; Ar. *anison*. Cant. 1619.]

An annual plant, placed by Linne under the genus *Pimpinella*. It grows naturally in Egypt, and is cultivated in Spain and Malta, whence the seeds are imported. The stalk rises a foot and a half high, dividing into slender branches, garnished with narrow leaves, cut into three or four narrow segments. The branches terminate in large loose umbels, composed of smaller umbels or rays, on long footstalks. The flowers are small and of a yellowish white; the seeds oblong and swelling. *Anise*

seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant warm taste; they are useful in warming the stomach and expelling wind.

*Encyc.* Theoph. Lab. 7. 3. *Pin.* 20. 17. ANISE; SEED, *n.* The seed of anise.

ANKER, *n.* [Dutch.]

A measure of liquids used in Holland, containing about 32 gallons, English measure. *Encyc.*

Chambers says it contains two stekans; each stekan, 16 mingles; each mingle, 2 wine quarts.

ANK'LE, *n.* *ank'l*. [Sax. *ancleow*; D. *enkl*.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

ANK'LE-BONE, *n.* The bone of the ankle.

AN'NALIST, *n.* [See *Annals*.]

A writer of annals.

AN'NALIZE, *v. t.* To record; to write annals. [Not much used.] *Encyc.*

AN'NALS, *n.* plu. [L. *annales*, *annalis*, from *annus*, a year, the root of which may be the Celtic *an*, *ain*, a great circle. Varro says the word *annus* signifies a great circle.]

1. A species of history digested in order of time, or a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened. Annals differ from history, in merely relating events, without observations on the motives, causes and consequences, which, in history, are more diffusively illustrated.

2. The books containing annals, as the *annals* of Tacitus.

AN'NATS, *n.* [L. *annus*.]

A year's income of a spiritual living; the first fruits, originally given to the Pope, upon the decease of a bishop, abbot or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England, they were, at the reformation, vested in the king, and in the reign of Queen Anne, restored to the church, and appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings. *Encyc.*

ANNEAL, *v. t.* [Sax. *anellan*, *an-on*, to kindle or inflame, to heat; from *elan*, to kindle, to heat or bake, and to anoint with oil. Sax. *ael*, oil. Hence it may be inferred that *oil* is named from inflaming or burning.]

1. To heat; to heat, as glass and iron for the purpose of rendering them less brittle, or to fix colors; vulgarly called *nealing*. This is done by heating the metal nearly to fluidity, in an oven or furnace, and suffering it to cool gradually. Metals made hard and brittle by hammering, by this process recover their malleability. The word is applied also to the baking of tiles. *Encyc.* Bailey. *Ash*.

2. To temper by heat; and Shenstone uses it for tempering by cold.

ANNEALED, *pp.* Heated; tempered; made malleable and less brittle by heat.

ANNEALING, *pp.* Heating; tempering by heat.

ANNEX, *v. t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*; Fr. *annexer*; of *ad* and *necto*, to tie, or connect.]

1. To unite at the end; as to *annex* a codicil to a will. To subjoin, to affix.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as to *annex* a province to a kingdom.

3. To unite to something preceding, as the main object; to connect with; as to *an-*

*nex* a penalty to a prohibition, or punishment to guilt.

ANNEX', *v. i.* To join; to be united. *Tooke.*

ANNEXA'TION, *n.* The act of annexing, or uniting at the end; conjunction; addition; the act of connecting; union. In *English law*, the uniting of lands or reverts to the crown.

ANNEXED, *pp.* Joined at the end; connected with; affixed.

ANNEXING, *pp.* Uniting at the end, affixing.

ANNEXION, *n.* The act of annexing; annexation; addition. [Little used.]

ANNEXMENT, *n.* The act of annexing; the thing annexed. *Shak.*

ANN'HILABLE, *a.* That may be annihilated.

ANN'HILATE, *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihilum*, nothing, of *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a trifle.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of.

2. To destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties, so that the specific thing no longer exists; as, to *annihilate* a forest by cutting and carrying away the trees, though the timber may still exist; to *annihilate* a house by demolishing the structure.

ANN'HILATED, *pp.* Reduced to nothing; destroyed.

ANN'HILATING, *pp.* Reducing to nothing; destroying the specific form of.

ANNIHILA'TION, *n.* The act of reducing to nothing or non-existence; or the act of destroying the form or combination of parts under which a thing exists, so that the name can no longer be applied to it, as the *annihilation* of a corporation.

2. The state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *adv.* Annually. *Hall.*

ANNIVERS'ARY, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*, of *annus*, year, and *verto*, to turn.]

Returning with the year, at a stated time; annual; yearly; as an *anniversary* feast.

ANNIVERS'ARY, *n.* A stated day returning with the revolution of the year. The term is applied to a day on which some remarkable event is annually celebrated, or a day on which an interesting event is commemorated by solemnities of religion, or exhibitions of respect. In the Romish church, a day in which an office is yearly performed for the souls of the deceased.

2. The act of celebration; performance in honor of an event. *Dryden.*

ANNO DOMINI [L.] In the year of our Lord, noting the time from our Savior's incarnation; as, *Anno Domini*, or *A. D.* 1800.

This was written Anno Domini, 1809, and revised A. D. 1825 and 1827. *W.*

ANNOMINA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *nominatio*, from *nominio*, to name, from *nomen*.]

1. A pun; the use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings; a *paronymasy*. *Encyc.*

2. Alliteration, or the use of two or more words successively beginning with the same letter. *Tyrwhitt.*

ANNO'NA, *n.* [L. *annona*, from *annus*, a year, and signifying a year's production or increase; hence provisions.]

The custard apple, a genus of several species, one of which, the papaw, is common