

2. To keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use. The tenant *occupies* a farm under a lease of twenty one years. A lodger *occupies* an apartment; a man *occupies* the chair in which he sits.

3. To take up; to possess; to cover or fill. The camp *occupies* five acres of ground. Air may be so rarefied as to *occupy* a vast space. The writing *occupies* a sheet of paper, or it *occupies* five lines only.

4. To employ; to use. The archbishop may have occasion to *occupy* more chaplains than six. *Eng. Statute.*

5. To employ; to busy one's self. Every man should be *occupied*, or should *occupy* himself, in some useful labor.

6. To follow, as business. All the ships of the sea with their mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise. Ezek. xxvii.

7. To use; to expend. All the gold that was *occupied* for the work—Ex. xxxviii. [*Not now in use.*]

OCCUPY, *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

Occupy till I come. Luke xix.
OCCUPYING, *ppr.* Taking or keeping possession; employing.

OCCUR, *v. i.* [L. *occurro*; *ob* and *curro*, to run.]

1. Primarily, to meet; to strike against; to clash; and so used by Bentley, but this application is obsolete.

2. To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination or memory. We say, no better plan *occurs* to me or to my mind; it does not *occur* to my recollection; the thought did not *occur* to me.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit. *Bacon.*

3. To appear; to meet the eye; to be found here and there. This word *occurs* in twenty places in the Scriptures; the other word does not *occur* in a single place; it does not *occur* in the sense suggested.

4. To oppose; to obviate. [*Not used.*]
Bentley.

OCCURRENCE, *n.* [Fr.] Literally, a coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; that which happens without being designed or expected; any single event. We speak of an unusual *occurrence*, or of the ordinary *occurrences* of life.

2. Occasional presentation. Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new. *Watts.*

OCCURRENT, *n.* Incident; any thing that happens. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

OCCURSION, *n.* [L. *occurso*, from *occurro*, to meet.] A meeting of bodies; a clash. *Boyle.*

OCEAN, *n.* *o'shun*. [L. *oceanus*; Gr. *ωκεανος*; Fr. *ocean*; Ir. *ocean*, *aigein*; W. *eigawn*, *aig* or *eigion*. In Welsh, the word is rendered the great source, the middle, the abyss or great deep, and is allied in orthography to *eigion*, force, or a forcing out, a producing; *eigion*, to bring forth, from *aig*, what brings forth, the female, the womb, the sea, a shoal of fishes, a flock or herd. Bochart cites many authorities to prove that the ancients understood the ocean to encompass the earth, and he

supposes it to be derived from the Heb. Ch. Syr. *חג* hog, to encompass, whence a circle. This is probably an error. The word seems to have for its origin greatness or extent.]

1. The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, called also the sea, or great sea. It is customary to speak of the ocean as if divided into three parts, the Atlantic ocean, the Pacific ocean, and the Indian ocean; but the ocean is one mass or body, partially separated by the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa on one side, and by America on the other.

2. An immense expanse; as the boundless ocean of eternity; oceans of duration and space. *Locke.*

OCEAN, *a.* *o'shun*. Pertaining to the main or great sea; as the ocean wave; ocean stream. *Milton.*

OCEANIC, *a.* *oshcan'ic*. Pertaining to the ocean. *Cook.*

OCELLATED, *a.* [L. *ocellatus*, from *oculus*, a little eye.]

1. Resembling an eye. *Derham.*
2. Formed with the figures of little eyes.

OCELOT, *n.* The Mexican panther.

OCHER, *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; L. *ochra*; Gr. *ωχρο*, from *ωχρος*, pale.]

A variety of clay deeply colored by the oxyd of iron. Its most common colors are red, yellow and brown. It is used as a pigment.

OCHEROUS, *a.* Consisting of ocher; as *ocherous* matter.

2. Resembling ocher; as an *ocherous* color.

OCHIMY, *n.* [corrupted from *alchemy*.]

A mixed base metal. *Johnson. Todd.*

OCHLOCRACY, *n.* [Gr. *οχλοκρατία*; *οχλος*, the people or a multitude, and *κρατεω*, to govern.]

A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

Encyc. Jones.
OCHREY, *a.* Partaking of ocher. [*Not used.*]
Woodward.

OCHROITS, *n.* Cerite.

O'CRA, *n.* A viscous vegetable substance in the W. Indies, used in soups, &c.

Encyc.
It is obtained by boiling the green pods of the *Hibiscus esculentus*. Also, the name of the plant itself.

OCTACHORD, *n.* An instrument or system of eight sounds. *Busby.*

OCTAGON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *γωνια*, angle.]

1. In *geometry*, a figure of eight sides and eight angles. When the sides and angles are equal, it is a regular octagon which may be inscribed in a circle. *Harris. Encyc.*

2. In *fortification*, a place with eight bastions. *Encyc.*

OCTAGONAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

OCTAHEDRAL, *a.* [See *Octahedron*.] Having eight equal sides.

OCTAHEDRITE, *n.* Pyramidal ore of titanium. *Ure.*

OCTAHEDRON, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *εδρα*, a base.]

In *geometry*, a solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles. It is one of the five regular bodies. *Encyc.*

OCTAN'DER, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *ακρ*, a male.] In *botany*, a plant having eight stamens.

OCTAN'DRIAN, *a.* Having eight stamens.

OCTANGULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *angular*.] Having eight angles.

OCTANT, *n.* [L. *octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.]

In *astronomy*, that aspect of two planets in which they are distant from each other the eighth part of a circle or 45°.

Encyc.

OCTAVE, *a.* [infra.] Denoting eight.

Dryden.

OCTAVE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *octavus*, eighth.]

1. The eighth day after a festival. *Johnson.*

2. Eight days together after a festival.

Ainsworth.

3. In *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones. The octave is the most perfect of the chords, consisting of six full tones and two semitones major. It contains the whole diatonic scale. *Encyc.*

OCTA'VO, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth.] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

The word is used as a noun or an adjective. We say, an *octavo*, or an *octavo* volume. The true phrase is, a book in *octavo*.

OCTEN'NIAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.]

1. Happening every eighth year.

2. Lasting eight years.

OCTILE, *n.* The same as *octant*, supra.

OCTOBER, *n.* [L. from *octo*, eighth; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year which began in March.]

The tenth month of the year in our calendar, which follows that of Numa and Julius Cesar.

OCTODEC'IMAL, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.]

In *crystallography*, designating a crystal whose prisms, or the middle part, has eight faces, and the two summits together ten faces.

OCTODEN'TATE, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Having eight teeth.

OCTOFID, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *findo*, to cleave.]

In *botany*, cleft or separated into eight segments; as a calyx. *Martyn.*

OCTOGENARY, *a.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty.] Of eighty years of age.

OCTOGENARY, *n.* A person eighty years of age. *J. Adams.*

OCTOLO'ULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *locus*, place.] In *botany*, having eight cells for seeds.

OCTONARY, *a.* [L. *octonarius*.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *oculus*, eye.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPET'ALOUS, *a.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *πεταλος*, a petal.] Having eight petals or flower-leaves. *Dict.*

OCTORA'DIATED, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *radius*, ray.] Having eight rays.

OCTOSPERM'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *σπερμα*, seed.] Containing eight seeds.

OCTOSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *οκτω*, eight, and *στυλος*, style.]