Pertaining to an archdeacon; as an archide- represents the beam which, in ancient dominion of presbytery, or the chief presaconal visitation

ARCHIEPIS'COPAL, a. [See Episcopal.] Belonging to an archbishop; as, Canterbury In chimneys, the architrave is called the is an archiepiscopal see.

ARCHIL, n. A lichen, which grows on rocks, in the Canary and Cape de Verd isles, which yields a rich purple color, not durable, but very beautiful. It is bruised ing to archives or records; contained in between stones, and moistened with strong spirit of urine mixed with quick lime. It first takes a purplish red color, and then turns to blue. In the first state it is called archil; and in the second, lacmas or lit-

mase litmus Encuc ARCHILO'CHIAN, a. Pertaining to Archilochus, the poet, who invented a verse of seven feet, the first four dactyls or spon-

dees, the last three, trochees.

'ARCHIMAGUS, n. (See Magician.) The high priest of the Persian Magi, or wor-

shiners of fire. Encuc. ARCHIMAND'RITE, n. [from mandrite, a Syriac word for monk.]

In church history, a chief of the mandrites or monks, answering to abbot in Europe Encyc. Tooke, Russ.

ARCHING, ppr. Forming an arch; covering with an arch.

ARCHING, a. Curving like an arch.

Some suppose it to be compounded of αρχος, chief, and πελαγος, sea; others, of ARCHLY, adv. Shrewdly; wittily; jest-Aιγαιος, and πελαγος, the Egean sea. See ingly. Gibbon, Mitford and Ed. Encyc.]

In a general sense, a sea interspersed with many isles; but particularly the sea which separates Europe from Asia, otherwise called the Egean Sea. It contains the Grecian isles, called Cyclades and Spo-

ARCHITECT, n. [Gr. apxos, chief, and τεπτων, a workman. See Technical.]

1. A person skilled in the art of building one who understands architecture, or makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend the artificers employed.

2. A contriver; a former or maker. ARCHITECTIVE, a. Used in building proper for building. Derham ARCHITECTON IC, a. That has power or skill to build. Smellie, Ch. 13.

architecture Ash. ARCHITECT'RESS, n. A female architect.

The science of

ARCHITECTONICS, n.

ARCHITECT'URAL, a. Pertaining to the art of building; that is according to the rules of architecture. Mason.

ARCHITECTURE, n. [L. architectura.] 1. The art of building; but in a more limited and appropriate sense, the art of constructing houses, bridges and other buildings for the purposes of civil life.

2. Frame or structure. The earth is a piece of divine architecture.

Rurnet Military architecture is the art of fortification. Naval architecture is the art of building ships 'ARCHITRAVE, n. [Gr. αρχος, chief, and It. trave, from L. trabs, a beam.]

entablature, or that part which rests im-

buildings, extended from column to column, to support the roof.

mantle piece; and over doors and windows, the hyperthyrion.

Johnson. Encyc. Cyc. ing to archives or records; contained in ARCHPROTESTANT, n. A principal or Tooke.

In building, the inner contour of an arch, or a band adorned with moldings, running ARCHREBEL, n. The chief rebel. over the faces of the arch-stones, and bearing upon the imposts. It has only a ARCHTRATTOR, n. A principal traitor. single face in the Tuscan order; two faces ARCHTREAS URER, n. [See Treasure.] crowned in the Doric and Ionic, and the

same moldings, as the architrave, in the Corinthian and Composite. ARCHIVES, n. plu. [Gr. appeior : Low L. archivum ; Fr. archives ; It. archivio.]

also the records and papers which are preserved, as evidences of facts. ARCHIVIST, n. [Fr. and It.] The keeper of archives or records.

ARCHLIKE, a. Built like an arch. Young.

ARCHLUTE, n. [It. arcileuto.]

ARCHIPEL'AGO, n. (Authors are not A large lute, a theorbo, the base-strings of agreed as to the origin of this word.) Which are doubled with an octave, and the which are doubled with an octave, and the higher strings with a unison. Bushy.

ARCHMAGI'CIAN, n. The chief magi-ARCHMAR'SHAL, n. The grand marshal The arctic circle is a lesser circle parallel to of the German empire; a dignity belong ing to the elector of Saxony.

ARCHNESS, n. Cunning; shrewdness; waggishness.

ARCHON, n. [Gr. αρχων, a prince.] The archons in Greece were chief magis trates chosen, after the death of Codrus, from the most illustrious families, to superintend civil and religious concerns. They were nine in number; the first was properly the archon; the second was called king; the third, polemarch, or general of the forces. The other six were called the smotheta, or legislators. Encyc. ARCHONSHIP, n. The office of an ar-

chon; or the term of his office. Mitford. ARCHON/TICS, n. In church history, a branch of the Valentinians, who held that the world was not created by God, but by angels, archontes.

ARCHP'ASTOR, n. Chief pastor, the shepherd and bishop of our souls. Barrow ARCHPHILOS OPHER, n. A chief philosopher. Hooker.

ARCHPIL LAR, n. The main pillar Harmar

ARCHPO'ET, n. The principal poet. ARCHPOLITI"CIAN, n. [See Policy.] An eminent or distinguished politician.

ARCHPON TIFF, n. [See Pontiff.] A supreme pontiff or priest. Burke. ARCHPRE LATE, n. [See Prelate.] The chief prelate.

In architecture, the lower division of an ARCHPRES BYTER, n. [See Presbuter.] A chief presbyter or priest. Encyc. mediately on the column. It probably ARCHPRES BYTERY, n. The absolute

bytery Milton. ARCHPRIE'ST, n. [See Priest.] A chief priest Encyc. ARCHPRIMATE, n. The chief primate; an archbishon Milton

ARCHPROPH'ET, n. Chief prophet. Warton.

distinguished protestant ARCHIVAULT, n. [arch, chief, and vault.] ARCHPUB LICAN, n. The distinguished publican.

Milton

The great treasurer of the German empire; a dignity claimed by the elector of Guthrie. ARCHTREAS URERSHIP, n. The office of archtreasurer.

Collins' Peerage. he apartment in which records are kept : ARCHTY RANT, n. A principal or great ARCHVIL'LAIN, n. [See Villain.] A chief keeper or great villain.

Encyc. ARCHVIL/LANY, n. Great villany. Shak.

ARCHWISE, adv. [arch and wise. See

Wise. In the form of an arch.

ARCTA'TION, 

n. [L. arctus, tight.] PreARC'TITUDE, 

n. ternatural straightness: constipation from inflammation. ARE'TIC, a. [Gr. apxros, a bear, and a northern constellation so called. W. arth; Ir. art. a bear.1

Northern; pertaining to the northern constellation, called the bear; as, the arctic pole, circle, region or sea.

the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole. This, and the antarctic circle, are called the polar circles, and within these lie the frigid zones.

ARCTURUS, n. [Gr. aparos, a bear, and oupa, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Bootes

Encyc ARCUATE, a. [L. arcuatus. See Arc.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow. Martyn. Bacon. Ray.

ARCUA'TION, n. The act of bending ; incurvation; the state of being bent; curvity; crookedness; great convexity of the thorax. Coxe.

2. A method of raising trees by layers; that is, by bending branches to the ground, and covering the small shoots with earth, three inches deep upon the joints; making a bason of earth to hold the water. When these have taken root, they are removed Chambers. Encyc. into a nursery.

ARCUBALIST, n. [L. arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine for throwing stones.] A cross-bow. Warton.

ARCUBALIS'TER, n. A cross-bowman; one who used the arbalist.

ARD, the termination of many English words, is the Ger. art, species, kind; Sw. and Dan. art, mode, nature, genius, form; Ger, arten, to take after, resemble: Sw. arta, to form or fashion; Ger. artig, of the nature of, also comely; Dan. and Sw. artig, beautiful; D. aarden, to take after, resemble; aardig, genteel, pretty, ingenious. We observe it in Goddard, a divine temper ; Giffard, a disposition to give, lib-