alternate singing.

2. A species of psalmody, when a congrega-1. tion is divided into two parts, and each Encyc. ings the verses alternately.

3. The words given out at the beginning of a psalm, to which both the choirs are to 2. Old, as it respects the present age, or a ANTISEPTIC, a. [Gr. aut. and oratos, Du accommodate their singing. Encyc. 4. A musical composition of several verses.

extracted from different psalms. Encyc. ANTIPH'RASIS, n. [Gr. avri, against, and φρασις, a form of speech.]

The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning; as when a court of justice is called a court of vengeance.

Johnson. a. Pertaining to antiphrasis. Ash. ANTIPHRAS/TIC. ANTIPHRAS TICAL, ANTIP ODAL, a. Pertaining to the antipodes; having the feet directly opposite.

One who lives on the opposite side of the globe, and of course, whose feet are direct-

ly opposite

ANTIPOI'SON, n. s as z. An antidote for poison.
AN TIPOPE, n. [anti and pope.] Brown.

One who usurps the papal power, in opposition to the pope. Addison.

AN'TIPORT, n. An outward gate or door.

ANTIPRELATICAL, a. Adverse to pre- 4. Morton. 5.

AN TIPRIEST, n. An opposer or enemy Waterland. ANTIPRIE'STERAFT, n. Opposition to priesteroft Burke

ANTIPRIN CIPLE, n. An opposite princi-Spenser. ANTIPROPHET, n. An enemy or oppo-

ser of prophets.

ANTIP'TOSIS, n. [Gr. αντι and πτωσις, ANTIREVOLU'TIONARY, α. [See Revocase.

Johnson.

ANTIPU'RITAN, n. An opposer of puri-

ANTIQUA'RIAN, a. Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. As a noun, this is used for antiquary

Warburton. AN TIQUARY, n. [L. antiquarius.]

One who studies into the history of ancient things, as statues, coins, medals, paintings inscriptions, books and manuscripts, or searches for them, and explains their origin and purport; one versed in antiquity AN TIQUATE, v. t. [L. antiquo. See An-

To make old, or obsolete; to make old in such a degree as to put out of use. Hence, when applied to laws or customs, it amounts to make void or abrogate,

Christianity might reasonably introduce new laws and antiquate or abrogate old ones Hale

AN'TIQUATED, pp. Grown old; obso-lete; out of use; having lost its binding force by non-observance; as an antiquated

AN'TIQUATEDNESS, n. The state of be-

ing old or obsolete. ANTIQUA'TION, n. The state of being

Beaumont. Counteracting the scurvy. antiquated.

an authem or psalm is sung by two choirs ; ANTIQUE, a. antee'k. [Fr. from L. anti-|ANTISCORBU'TIC, n. A remedy for the quus, probably from ante.]

Old; ancient; of genuine antiquity; in ANTISERIP TURISM, n. Opposition to this sense it usually refers to the flourish-

antique statue. modern period of time; of old fashion, as an antique robe.

3. Odd ; wild ; fanciful ; more generally written antic.

ANTIQUE, n. antee'k. In general, any thing very old; but in a more limited sense, the remains of ancient artists, as busts, statues, paintings and vases, the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.

ANTIQUENESS, n. anteckness. The quality of being ancient; an appearance of ancient origin and workmanship. ANTIQUITY, n. [L. antiquitas.]

AN'TIPODE, n. [Gr. art, opposite, and since past; a very indefinite term; as.]

A revulsion of fluids, from one part of the body to another.

Onine...

antiquity. 2. The ancients; the people of ancient Opposing spasm; resisting convulsions; as times; as, the fact is admitted by all antiquity.

Meaning that mankind are inclined to verify T. Dawes the predictions of antiquity.

Ancientness; great age; the quality of being ancient; as, a statue of remarkable antiquity; a family of great antiquity. Old age; a ludicrous sense used by Shak.

The remains of ancient times. sense it is usually or always plural. Antiquities comprehend all the remains of aucient times; all the monuments, coins, inscriptions, edifices, history and fragments of literature, offices, habiliments, weapons, manners, ceremonies; in short, whatever respects any of the ancient na-

Intion 1 In grammar, the putting of one case for an-Opposed to a revolution; opposed to an en-

tire change in the form of government. Burke. Warton. ANTIREVOLUTIONIST, n. One who is opposed to a revolution in government.

ANTISABBATA/RIAN, n. fanti and sabhath. ANTIQUA'RIANISM, n. Love of antiqui- One of a sect who oppose the observance of the Christian sabbath; maintaining that

the Jewish sabbath was only of ceremonial, not of moral obligation, and was consequently abolished by Christ. Encyc. ANTISA BIAN, a. [See Sabian.] Opposed or contrary to Sabianism, or the

worship of the celestial orbs. Faber. ANTISACERDO'TAL, a. Adverse to

Waterland. ANTIS"CIAN, ANTIS"CIANS, n. [L. antiscii, of Gr. avr., opposite, and oxia, shadow.

In geography, the inhabitants of the earth, living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are east in con-trary directions. Those who live north of Johnson. the equator are antiscians to those on the south, and vice versa; the shadows on one side being cast towards the north; those on the other, towards the south. Encyc. ANTISCORBUTIC, a. [anti and scorbutic,

which see.]

the Holy Scriptures. ishing ages of Greece and Rome; as an ANTISCRIPTURIST, n. One that denies

revelation. Boule trid, from σηπω, to putrify.]

Opposing or counteracting putrefaction.

Ash. ANTISEP'TI€, n. A medicine which resists or corrects putrefaction, as acids, stimulants, saline substances, astringents,

ANTISO CIAL, a. [See Social.] Averse to society; that tends to interrupt or destroy social intercourse

Pascalis, Med. Rep. Addison. ANTIS PASIS, n. [Gr. avr., against, and σπαω, to draw.

Cicero was the most eloquent orator of ANTISPASMODIE, a. [Gr. ave, against, and σπασμος, from σπαω, to draw.]

anodynes ANTISPASMODIC, n. A remedy for spasm or convulsions, as opium, balsam of Peru, and the essential oils of vegetables. Coxe

ANTISPAS'TIC. a. [See Antispasis.] Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors.

ANTISPLENETTE, a. [See Spleen.] Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen. Johnson ANTIS TASIS, n. [Gr. arri, opposite, and

oracis, station. In oratory, the defense of an action from the consideration that if it had been omitted something worse would have happened.

Encyc.

ANTISTES, n. [L.] The chief priest or prelate.

ANTIS TROPHE, \ n. [Gr. ωντι, opposite, ANTIS TROPHY, \ n. and ςροφη, a turn-

In grammar, the changing of things mutually depending on each other; reciprocal conversion; as, the master of the servant, the servant of the master.

2. Among the ancients, that part of a song or dance, before the altar, which was performed by turning from west to east, in opposition to the strophy. The ancient odes consisted of stanzas called strophies and antistrophies, to which was often ad-ded the epode. These were sung by a choir, which turned or changed places when they repeated the different parts of the ode. The epode was sung, as the chothe ode. rus stood still. [See Ode.]

West's pref. to his Pindar. ANTIS TROPHON, n. A figure which repeats a word often. ANTISTRUMAT'IC, a. [anti and struma, a scrophulous swelling.]

Johnson. Wiseman.

ANTITH ESIS, n. [Gr. avrideous, of auto and θεσις, from τιθημι, to place.]

In rhetoric, an opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as, "When our vices leave us, we flatter ourselves we leave them." "The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself." "Excess of ceremony