

In *ancient architecture*, the face of an edifice adorned with eight columns, or a range of eight columns. *Encyc.*

**OCTOSYL/LABLE**, *a.* [L. *octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

**OCTUPLE**, *a.* [L. *octuplus*; *octo*, eight, and *pluo*, to fold.] Eight-fold. *Diet.*

**OCULAR**, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire*; L. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, eye.]

Depending on the eye; known by the eye; received by actual sight; as *ocular proof*; *ocular demonstration* or evidence.

**OCULARLY**, *adv.* By the eye, sight or actual view. *Brown.*

**OCULATE**, *a.* [L. *oculatus*.] Furnished with eyes; knowing by the eye. *Johnson.*

**OCULIFORM**, *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye, and *forma*, form.]

In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form; as an *oculiform pebble*.

**OCULIST**, *n.* [from L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes, or one who professes to cure them. *Fourcroy.*

*Oculus beli*, a semi-pellucid gem, a variety of agate of a grayish white color, variegated with yellow, and with a black central nucleus. Its variegations resemble the pupil and iris of the eye. *Encyc.*

*Oculus cati*, cat's eye or asteria, a beautiful gem approaching the nature of the opal, having a bright color which seems to be lodged deep in the stone, and which shifts as it is moved in various directions. It is larger than a pea, and generally of a semi-circular form, naturally smooth. It is found in the East and West Indies, and in Europe. *Encyc.*

*Oculus mundi*, otherwise called hydrophane and lapis mutabilis, a precious stone of an opaque whitish brown color, but becoming transparent by infusion in an aqueous fluid, and resuming its opacity when dry. It is found in beds over the opals in Hungary, Silesia and Saxony, and over the chalcedonies and agates in Iceland. *Encyc.*

**ODD**, *a.* [Sw. *udda*, odd, and *udd*, udd, a point; Dan. *odd*, a point or tip. In W. *od* is notable, singular, and *odid*, a rarity. In Russ. *odin* or *odno* is one.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers; as one, three, five, seven, &c. *Shak.*

2. Left or remaining after the union, estimate or use of even numbers; or remaining after round numbers or any number specified; as the *odd number*; the *odd man*.

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. *Burnet.*

3. Singular; extraordinary; differing from what is usual; strange; as an *odd phenomenon*. *Newton.*

It sometimes implies dislike or contempt; as an *odd fellow*.

4. Not noted; unheeded; not taken into the common account.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shak.*

5. Uncommon; particular.

The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is Joannes Sturmus. *Ascham.*

6. Uncommon; in appearance improper or

not likely to answer the purpose. This is an *odd way* of doing things.

Locke's Essay would be an *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by his critical writings. *Spectator.*

7. Separate from that which is regularly occupied; remaining unemployed. I will take some *odd* time to do this business. He may do it at *odd* times.

**ODDITY**, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; as the *oddity* of dress, manners or shape; *oddity* of appearance.

2. A singular person; in colloquial language. This man is an *oddity*.

**ODDLY**, *adv.* Not evenly. [Little used.]

2. Strangely; unusually; irregularly; singularly; uncouthly; as *oddly* dressed; *oddly* formed.

A figure *oddly* turned. *Locke.*

A black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped. *Swift.*

**ODDNESS**, *n.* The state of being not even.

2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as the *oddness* of dress or shape; the *oddness* of an event or accident. *Dryden. Swift.*

**ODDS**, *n.* *s* as *z*. [It is used both in the singular and plural.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another.

Preeminent by so much *odds*. *Milton.*

In this example, *much* marks the singular number, and *many* cannot be used.

Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate—*Waller.*

All the *odds* between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

There appeared at least four to one *odds* against them. *Swift.*

2. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*

3. Quarrel; dispute; debate. *Shak.*

It is *odds*, more likely than the contrary.

It is *odds* that he will find a shrewd temptation. *South.*

At *odds*, in dispute; at variance; in controversy or quarrel.

That sets us all at *odds*. *Shak.*

Or they must always be at *odds*. *Swift.*

**ODE**, *n.* [L. *ode*; Gr. *ὁδῆ*.] A short poem or song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

The ode is of the greater or less kind; the less is characterized by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture and quickness of transition. *Johnson.*

Pindar has left Olympic *odes*, Pythian *odes*, Nemean *odes*, and Isthmian *odes*.

The *ode* consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes. *Busby.*

**O'DIOUS**, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odi*, I hated, Eng. *hate*.]

1. Hateful; deserving hatred. It expresses something less than *detestable* and *abominable*; as an *odious* name; *odious* vice.

All wickedness is *odious*. *Sprat.*

2. Offensive to the senses; disgusting; as an *odious* sight; an *odious* smell.

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter *odious* truth.

4. Exposed to hatred.

He rendered himself *odious* to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

**O'DIOUSLY**, *adv.* Hatefully; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred. *Milton.*

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

**O'DIOUSNESS**, *n.* Hatred; the quality that deserves or may excite hatred; as the *odiousness* of sin. *Wake.*

2. The state of being hated. [Not usual.] *Sidney.*

**O'DIUM**, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike. This measure brought a general *odium* on his government.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me. *Dryden.*

**ODONTALGIC**, *a.* [Gr. *ὀδών*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain.] Pertaining to the tooth-ache.

**ODONTALGIC**, *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache.

**ODONTALGY**, *n.* Tooth-ache.

**O'DOR**, *n.* [L.] Smell; scent; fragrance; a sweet or an offensive smell; perfume. *Bacon. Addison.*

**O'DORAMENT**, *n.* [L. *odoramentum*.] A perfume; a strong scent. *Burton.*

**O'DORATE**, *a.* [L. *odoratus*.] Scented; having a strong scent, fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

**O'DORATING**, *a.* Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

**ODORIFEROUS**, *a.* [L. *odoriferus*; *odor* and *fero*, to bear.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as *odoriferous* spices; *odoriferous* flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as *odoriferous* gales.

**ODORIFEROUSNESS**, *n.* The quality of diffusing scent; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

**O'DOROUS**, *a.* Sweet of scent; fragrant. *Spenser. Waller.*

**O'DOROUSNESS**, *n.* Fragrance; the quality of diffusing scent, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

**OECONOMICAL**, **OECONOMY**, **OEDEMATOUS**, **ESOPHAGUS**. [See *Economical*, *Economy*, *Edematous*, *Esophagus*.]

**OEILIAD**, *n.* [Fr. *œilade*, from *œil*, the eye.] A glance; a wink. [Not English nor used.] *Shak.*

**O'ER**, contracted from *over*, which see.

**OF**, *prep.* or. [Sax. *of*; G. *ab*; Sw. *ice*. Dan. *D. af*; L. *ab*, but originally *af*; Gr. *απο*. The primary sense is departing, issuing or proceeding from; but this sense has been modified by usage.]

1. From or out of; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author or agent bestowing.

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered to you. 1 Cor. xi.

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. Josh. xi.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. Lam. iii.

The whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi.

Go, inquire of the Lord for me. 2 Chron. xxxiv.

That holy thing that shall be born of thee. Luke i.

Hence *of* is the sign of the genitive case, the case that denotes production; as the son of man, the son proceeding from man, produced from man. This is the primary