

2. The system of animal bones.

OSTIARY, n. [L. *ostium*, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea, or into a lake. *Brown.*

OSTLER. [See *Hostler*.]

OSTLERY. [See *Hostlery*.]

OSTMEN, n. plu. East men; Danish settlers in Ireland, so called. *Lyttleton.*

OSTRACISM, n. [Gr. *ostracismus*, from *ostrakon*, a shell, or potter's ware.]

1. In Grecian antiquity, banishment by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave umbrage to them. It takes this name from the shell on which the name or the note of acquittal or condemnation was written. It is however most probable that this shell was a piece of baked earth, rendered by the Latins *testa*. *Encyc.*

2. Banishment; expulsion; separation.

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the esteem and confidence, and honors and emoluments of his country. *Federalist, Hamilton.*

OSTRACITE, n. [Gr. *ostracites*, from *ostrakon*, a shell.]

An oyster shell in its fossil state, or a stone formed in the shell, the latter being dissolved. This stone is found in many parts of England, and has been in repute for its efficacy in cases of the gravel. *Encyc.*

OSTRACIZE, v. t. [See *Ostracism*.] To banish by the popular voice, particularly a person eminent for public services, but who has lost his popularity. *Marvel.*

OSTRICH, n. [Fr. *ostruche*; Sp. *avestruz*; Port. *abestruz*; It. *struzzo*; G. *strauss*; D. *struis* or *struisvogel*; Dan. *struds*; Sw. *struss*; L. *struthio-camelus*; Gr. *σπορβος*, a sparrow, and an ostrich. The meaning of this name is not obvious. The word *strauss* in German, signifies a bush, a tuft, a bunch; but the latter part of this name *struz*, *struds*, *strauss*, coincides also with the Eng. *strut*, Dan. *strutter*, G. *strotzen*; and this is the L. *struthio*, Gr. *σπορβος*. The first part of the word in Fr. Sp. and Port. is from L. *avis*. The primary sense of *struz*, *struthio*, &c. is to reach, stretch, extend or erect; but whether this name was given to the fowl from its stately walk or appearance, or from some part of its plumage, let the reader judge.]

A fowl now considered as constituting a distinct genus, the *Struthio*. This is the largest of all fowls, being four feet high from the ground to the top of the back, and seven, eight, and it is said even ten to the top of the head, when standing erect. Its thighs and the sides of the body are naked, and the wings are so short as to be unfit for flying. The plumage is elegant, and much used in ornamental and showy dress. The speed of this fowl in running exceeds that of the fleetest horse. *Encyc.*

OTACOUS'TIC, a. [Gr. *ωτα*, ears, and *ακουω*, to hear.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as an *otacoustic* instrument.

OTACOUS'TIC, n. An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

OTHER, a. [Sax. *other*; G. *oder*; Gr. *ετερος*, Qu. Sp. *otro*. If the radical letters are *tr*, qu. Heb. and Ch. *רר*, residue. The French *autre* is from the Latin *alter*.]

1. Not the same; different; not this or these.

Then the *other* company which is left shall escape. Gen xxxii.

Behold, it was turned again as his *other* flesh. Ex. iv.

Other lords besides thee have had dominion over us. Is. xxvi.

There is one God, and there is none *other* but he. Mark xii.

2. Not this, but the contrary; as, on this side of the river stands Troy, on the *other* side stands Albany.

Whoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the *other* also. Matt. v.

3. Noting something besides. To the knowledge of the Latin and Greek, join as much *other* learning as you can.

4. Correlative to *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals.

They asked *each other* of their welfare. Ex. xviii.

5. Opposed to *some*; as, "*some* fell among thorns—but *other* fell into good ground." Matt. xiii.

6. The next. *Shak.*

7. The third part. *B. Jonson.*

Other is used as a substitute for a noun, and in this use has the plural number, and the sign of the possessive case.

—The fool and the brutish person die, and leave their wealth to *others*. Ps. xlix.

What do ye more than *others*? Matt. v.

We were children of wrath even as *others*. Eph. ii.

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest. *Lesley.*

With the sign of the possessive, *other* is preceded by *the*, as in the last example.

Other is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*. From such a man, we can expect no *other*.

The *other* day, at a certain time past, not distant but indefinite; not long ago.

OTHERGATES, adv. [*other* and *gate*, for way, manner.] In another manner. *Obs.*

OTHERGUISE, adv. [*other* and *guise*, manner.] Of another kind. [corruptly pronounced *otherguess*.]

OTHERWHERE, adv. [*other* and *where*.] In some other place; or in other places. *Milton.*

OTHERWHILE, } adv. [*other* and *while*.]

OTHERWHILES, } adv. At other times.

OTHERWISE, adv. [*other* and *wise*, manner.] In a different manner.

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise*. *Addison.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempt of Lisbon, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of 8000 men. *Ruleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard to society. *Hooker.*

OT/OMO, n. A fowl of the *Lagopus* kind, about the size of a tame pigeon, a native of Germany, and highly esteemed for food. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

OT/TER, } n. The essential oil or essence

AT/TAR, } n. of roses. *Asiat. Res.*

OT/TER, n. [Sax. *oter*, *otor* or *otter*; G. *otter*, an otter, an adder or viper; D. *otter*; Sw. *utter*. The Latin *lutra*, Fr. *loutre*, It. *lontra*, Sp. *nutria*, may possibly be the same word varied in dialect.]

A quadruped of the genus *Mustela*, nearly two feet in length, of a brown color, with short legs, amphibious and feeding on fish. It burrows in the banks of rivers and ponds, and its toes being webbed, it swims with great rapidity. There are several *other* species, of which the sea otter is the largest, being about three feet in length.

OT/TER, n. The name of a coloring substance.

OT/TOMAN, a. Designating something that pertains to the Turks or to their government; as the *Ottoman* power or empire. The word originated in Othman or Osman, the name of a sultan who assumed the government about the year 1300. *Eton.*

OUCH, n. A bezil or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set. Ex. xxxix.

2. The blow given by a boar's tusk. *Obs.* *Ainsworth.*

OUGHT. [See *Aught*, the true orthography.]

OUGHT, v. imperfect. aut. [This word seems to be the preterit tense of the original verb to owe, that is, Sax. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Sw. *aga*, to have or possess, the radical sense being to hold, to restrain or stop; hence the passive participle would signify held, bound. In this sense it was used by Spelman and Dryden. But *ought* as used, is irregular, being used in all persons both in the present and past tenses; as, *I ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought*; *we, ye, they ought*.]

1. To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

These *ought* ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Matt. xxiii.

We that are strong *ought* to bear the infirmities of the weak. Rom. xv.

Thou *oughtest* therefore to have put my money to the exchangers. Matt. xxv.

2. To be necessary; to behoove.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into glory? Luke xxiv.

3. To be fit or expedient in a moral view.

My brethren, these things *ought* not so to be. James iii.

4. As a participle, owed; been indebted to.

The love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*. *Dryden.*

[In this sense, obsolete.]

5. In Chaucer's time, it was used impersonally. "*Wel ought* us werke," that is, well it behooveth us to work.

OUNCE, n. *ouns*. [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of any thing; Gr. *ογγια*; but the Greek is from the Latin; Fr. *once*; It. *oncia*, an ounce, and an inch; Sp. *onza*; D. *once*; G. *unze*. *fach* is from the same root, being the twelfth part of a foot.]

1. A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. In troy weight, the ounce is 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains.

2. An animal of the genus *Felis*. [See *Once*.]

OUNDED, } a. Waving. [Fr. *onde*, L. **OUND'ING, } unda.**] [Not used.]

Chaucer.

OUPHE, n. *oofy*. [Teutonic, *auff*; but probably contracted from *elf*, G. *alp*.] A fairy; a goblin; an elf. *Obs.* *Shak.*

OUPHEN, n. *oofen*. Elfish. *Obs.* *Shak.*