

ANCHOR, *v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor; as, our ship *anchored* off the isle of Wight.

2. To stop; to fix or rest on.

ANCHORABLE, *a.* Fit for anchorage. [*Not used.*] *Herbert.*

ANCHORAGE, *n.* Anchor-ground; a place where a ship can anchor, where the ground is not too rocky, nor the water too deep nor too shallow.

2. The hold of a ship at anchor, or rather the anchor and all the necessary tackle for anchoring.

3. A duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbor.

ANCHORED, *pp.* Lying or riding at anchor; held by an anchor; moored; fixed in safety.

ANCHORESS, *n.* A female anchoress.

ANCHORET, or ANCHORITE, *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής, from ἀναχωρέω, to retire, of ἀνά, and χωρέω, to go. Written by some authors, *anchorel.*]

A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society into a desert or solitary place, to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties. Also a monk, with the leave of the abbot, retires to a cave or cell, with an allowance from the monastery, to live in solitude.

*Encyc.*

ANCHOR-GROUND, *n.* Ground suitable for anchoring.

ANCHOR-HOLD, *n.* The hold or fastness of an anchor; security.

ANCHORING, *pp.* Mooring; coming to anchor; casting anchor.

ANCHOR-SMITH, *n.* The maker or forger of anchors, or one whose occupation is to make anvils.

ANCHOVY, *v.* [Port. and Sp. *anchova*; *Fr.* *anchois*; *It.* *acciuga*; *G.* *anschove*.]

A small fish, about three inches in length, of the genus Clupea, found and caught, in vast numbers, in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. It is used as a sauce or seasoning.

ANCHOVY-PEAR, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, constituting the genus *Grias*. It is large, contains a stone, and is esculent.

ANCIENT, *a.* Usually pronounced most anomalously, *ancient*. The pronunciation of the first vowel ought to accord with that in *antiquity*, *anger*, *anchor*, &c. [*Fr.* *ancien*; *It.* *anziano*, *anzi*; from *L.* *ante*, *antiquities*.]

1. Old; that happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; as, *ancient* authors, *ancient* days. *Old* says Johnson, relates to the duration of the thing itself, as an *old* coat; and *ancient*, to time in general, as an *ancient* dress. But this distinction is not always observed. We say, in *old* times, as well as *ancient* times; *old* customs, &c. In general, however, *ancient* is opposed to *modern*, and *old* to *new*, *fresh* or *recent*. When we speak of a thing that existed formerly, which has ceased to exist, we commonly use *ancient*, as *ancient* republics, *ancient* heroes, and not *old* republics, *old* heroes. But when the thing which began or existed in former times, is still in existence, we use either *ancient* or *old*; as, *ancient* statues

or paintings, or *old* statues or paintings; *ancient* authors, or *old* authors, meaning books. But in these examples *ancient* seems the most correct, or best authorized. Some persons apply *ancient* to men advanced in years still living; but this use is not common in modern practice, though found in scripture.

With the *ancient* is wisdom. *Job.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration; as, an *ancient* forest; an *ancient* city.

3. Known from ancient times; as the *ancient* continent, opposed to the new continent.

*Robertson.*

ANCIENT, *n.* [*Supra.*] Generally used in the plural, *ancients*. Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*.

In scripture, very old men. Also, governors, rulers, political and ecclesiastical.

The Lord will enter into judgment with the *ancients* of his people. *Isa. iii.* *Jer. xix.*

God is called the *Ancient* of days from his eternal existence. *Dan. vii.*

Hooker uses the word for *seniors*, "They were his *ancients*," but the use is not authorized.

2. *Ancient* is also used for a flag or streamer, in a ship of war; and for an ensign or the bearer of a flag, as in Shakespeare. Cowell supposes the word, when used for a flag, to be a corruption of *end-sheet*, a flag at the stern. It is probably the *Fr.* *enseigne*.

*Johnson.* *Cowell.* *Encyc.*

*Ancient* *domain*, in English Law, is a tenure by which all manors belonging to the crown, in the reign of William the Conqueror, were held. The numbers, names, &c. of these were all entered in a book called *Domes-day Book*. *Cowell.* *Blackstone.*

ANCIENTLY, *adv.* In old times; in times long since past; as Rome was *anciently* very populous than at present.

ANCIENTNESS, *n.* The state of being ancient; antiquity; existence from old times.

ANCIENTRY, *n.* Dignity of birth; the honor of ancient lineage.

*Spenser on Ireland.* *Shak.*

ANCIENTY, *n.* Age; antiquity. [*Not in use.*] *Martin.*

ANCIENTY, *n.* In some old English statutes and authors, *eldership* or *seniority*.

14. Hen. III.

ANCHILARY, *a.* [*L.* *ancilla*, a female servant.]

Pertaining to a maid servant, or female service; subservient as a maid servant.

*Blackstone.*

ANCIPITAL, *a.* [*L.* *anceps*.]

Doubtful, or double; double-faced or double-formed; applied to the stem of a plant, it signifies a two edged stem, compressed and forming two opposite angles.

*Barton's Elem. of Botany.* *Lee.*

AN-COME, *n.* A small ulcerous swelling coming suddenly.

AN-CON, *n.* [*L.* *ancon*; *Gr.* *αγκων*, the elbow.]

The olecranon, the upper end of the ulna, or elbow.

AN-CONE, *n.* [*Lat.* *ancon*, *Gr.* *αγκων*.]

In architecture, the corner of a wall, cross-beam or rafter.

*Encyc.*

AN-CONY, *n.* [Probably from *αγκων*, the cubit, from its resemblance to the arm.]

In iron works, a piece of half wrought iron in the shape of a bar in the middle, but

rude and unwrought at the ends. A piece of cast iron is melted off and hammered at a forge, into a mass of two feet long and square, which is called a *bloom*; then, carried to a finery, and worked into an *ancon*; it is then sent to a chafery, where the ends are wrought into the shape of the middle, and the whole is made into a bar.

*Encyc.*

AND, *conj.* [*Sax.* *and*; *Ger.* *und*; *D.* *ende* or *en*; and.]

And is a conjunction, connective or conjoining word. It signifies that a word or part of a sentence is to be added to what precedes. Thus, give me an apple and an orange; that is, give me an apple, add or give in addition to that, an orange. John and Peter and James rode to New-York, that is, John rode to New-York; add or further, Peter rode to New-York; add James rode to New-York.

ANDALUSITE, *n.* A massive mineral, of a flesh or rose red color; sometimes found crystalized in imperfect four-sided prisms, nearly or quite rectangular. Its hardness is nearly equal to that of Corundum, and it is infusible by the blow pipe. It has its name from Andalusia, in Spain, where it was first discovered.

*Werner.* *Brongniart.*

ANDANTE, [*It.* from *andare*, to go; *Eng.* to wend, to wander.]

In music, a word used to direct to a movement moderately slow, between *largo* and *allegro*.

*Encyc.*

AN-DARAC, *n.* Red orpiment.

*Cole.*

AN-DEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great chain of mountains extending through S. America. *Columboid*, 3, 136.

ANDIRA, *n.* A species of bat in Brazil, nearly as large as a pigeon. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

ANDIRON, *n.* [Teutonic, *andena*, or *andela*.] In Sax. the corresponding word is *brand-isen*, brand or fire iron; *D.* *brand-zyer*, *Fr.* *landier*, *Arm. lander*, *Ynnis*, thinks, is our *and-iron*, with the French *I* prefixed.]

An iron utensil used, in Great Britain, where coal is the common fuel, to support the ends of a spit; but in America, used to support the wood in fire places.

ANDORINHA, *n.* The Brazilian swallow.

*Dict of Nat. Hist.*

ANDRANAT-OMY, *n.* [*Gr.* *ανδρ*, *ανδρος*, a man, and *ανατομή*, dissection.]

The dissection of a human body, especially of a male.

*Cole.* *Quincy.*

AN-DREOLITE, *n.* A mineral, the harmonite, or cross-stone.

*Ure.*

ANDROGYNAL, *a.* [*Gr.* *ανδρ*, a man, and *γυνή*, woman.]

ANDROGYNOUS, *a.* Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical.

In botany, the word is applied to plants which bear both male and female flowers, from the same root, as birch, walnut, oak, chestnut, mulberry, &c. These plants constitute the monœcious class in Linnæ's system, and frequently have an *andrium*, stiong or catkin, for a calyx.

*Milne.*

ANDROGYNALLY, *adv.* With the parts of both sexes.

ANDROGYNUS, *n.* A hermaphrodite.

*Johnson.*

AN-DROID, *n.* [*Gr.* *ανδρ*, man, and *ειδός*, form.]