

Olympic games, or *Olympics*, solemn games among the ancient Greeks, dedicated to Olympian Jupiter, and celebrated once in four years at Olympia. [See *Olympiad*.]

OM'BER, } *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *hombre*, man,
OM'BRE, } *L. homo.*]

A game at cards, borrowed from the Spaniards, usually played by three persons, though sometimes by two or five. *Encyc.*

OMBROM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *ombrós*, rain, and *μετρον*, measure.]

A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. *Encyc.*

OM'E'GA, *n.* [Gr. great O.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, as Alpha, A, is the first. Hence in Scripture, *Alpha and Omega* denotes the first and the last, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

OM'ELET, *n.* [Fr. *omelette*.] A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients. *Encyc.*

O'MEN, *n.* [*L. omen*; but according to Varro, it was originally *osmen*, that which is uttered by the mouth, denoting wish or vow, and with him agree Festus and Nonius, says Vossius. Another author derives the word from the Heb. *pn*, an augur. Cicero assigns to the word the same origin as Varro. "Voces hominum, quæ vocent *omina*." But the word came afterwards to denote things rather than words.]

A sign or indication of some future event; a prognostic. Superstition and ignorance multiply *omens*; philosophy and truth reject all *omens*, except such as may be called *causes* of the events. Without a miracle, how can one event be the *omen* of another with which it has no connection?

O'MENED, *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic. *Pope.*

OMENTUM, *n.* [*L.*] In anatomy, the caul or epiploon; a membranaceous covering of the bowels, being placed under the peritoneum and immediately above the intestines. *Encyc.*

O'MER, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing ten baths, or seventy five gallons and five pints of liquids, and eight bushels of things dry. It was the largest measure used by the Jews. It is written also *homer* and *chomer*. This word is used by the prophets, but the corresponding measure is called by the historical writers *corus*. *Encyc.*

OM'INATE, *v. t.* [*L. ominor*, from *omen*.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [*Little used.*] *Decay of Piety.*

OM'INATE, *v. i.* To foretoken.

OMINA'TION, *n.* A foreboding; a presaging; prognostic. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

OM'INOUS, *a.* [*L. ominosus*.] Foreboding or presaging evil; indicating a future evil event; inauspicious.

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifice without a heart was accounted *ominous*. *South.*

2. Foreshowing or exhibiting signs of good.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made peace, nothing followed. *Bacon.*

OM'INOUSLY, *adv.* With good or bad omens. *Fotherby.*

OM'INOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being ominous. *Burnet.*

OMIS'SIBLE, *a.* [*L. omissus*. See *Omit*.] That may be omitted. *Parkhurst.*

OMIS'SION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. omissio*, from *omitto*, *omissus*.]

1. Neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done. *Omission* may be innocent or criminal; *innocent*, when no duty demands performance, but *criminal* when duty is neglected.

The most natural division of all offenses, is into those of *omission* and those of *commission*. *Addison.*

2. A leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as the *omission* of a word or clause.

OMIS'SIVE, *a.* Leaving out. *Stackhouse.*

OMIT', *v. t.* [*L. omitto*; *ob* and *mitto*, to send.]

1. To leave, pass by or neglect; to fail or forbear to do or to use; as, to *omit* an opportunity of writing a letter. To *omit* known duty is criminal.

2. To leave out; not to insert or mention; as, to *omit* an important word in a deed; to *omit* invidious comparisons; to *omit* a passage in reading or transcribing.

OMIT'TANCE, *n.* Forbearance; neglect. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

OMIT'TED, *pp.* Neglected; passed by; left out.

OMIT'TING, *ppr.* Neglecting or failing to do or use; passing by; leaving out.

OMNIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*Low L. omnifarius*.] Of all varieties, forms or kinds. *Bentley.*

OMNIF'EROUS, *a.* [*L. omniifer*; *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIF'IC, *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating.

Thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnific* word, your discord end. *Milton.*

OMNIFORM, *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape. *Dict.*

OMNIFORMITY, *n.* The quality of having every form. *More.*

OMNIG'ENOUS, *a.* [*L. omnigenus*; *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNIPAR'ITY, *n.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *par*, equal.] General equality. *White.*

OMNIPERCIP'IENCE, *n.* [*L. omnis*, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] Perception of every thing. *More.*

OMNIPERCIP'IENT, *a.* Perceiving every thing. *More.*

OMNIP'OTENCE, } [*L. omnipotens*;
OMNIP'OTENCY, } *n.* *omnis*, all, and
potens, powerful.]

Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power; a word in strictness applicable only to God. Hence it is sometimes used for God. The works of creation demonstrate the *omnipotence* of God.

Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save
The suffering virtue of the wise and brave? *Pope.*

2. Unlimited power over particular things; as the *omnipotence* of love.

OMNIP'OTENT, *a.* [*supra*.] Almighty; possessing unlimited power; all powerful.

The being that can create worlds must be *omnipotent*.

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as *omnipotent* love. *Shak.*

OMNIP'OTENTLY, *adv.* With almighty power. *Young.*

OMNIPRES'ENCE, *n.* *s as z.* [*L. omnis*, and *presens*, present.]

Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity. *Omnipresence* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNIPRES'ENT, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary; as the *omnipresent* Jehovah.

OMNIPRES'ENTIAL, *a.* Implying universal presence. *South.*

OMNIS'CIENCE, } [*L. omnis*, all, and
OMNIS'CIENCY, } *n.* [*scientia*, knowledge.]

The quality of knowing all things at once; universal knowledge; knowledge unbounded or infinite. *Omniscience* is an attribute peculiar to God.

OMNIS'CIENT, *a.* Having universal knowledge or knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as the *omniscient* God.

OMNIS'CIOUS, *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *scio*, to know.] All-knowing. [*Not used.*] *Hakewill.*

OM'NIUM, *n.* [*L. omnis*, all.] The aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds; a word in use among dealers in the English stocks.

Omnium denotes all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan. *Cyc.*

OMNIV'OROUS, *a.* [*L. omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.]

All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately. *Burke.*

OM'OP'ULATE, *n.* [Gr. *ωμος*, shoulder, and *πλευρα*, broad.] The shoulder blade or scapula.

OM'PHACINE, *a.* [Gr. *ομφακος*, from *ομφαξ*, unripe fruit.]

Pertaining to or expressed from unripe fruit. *Omphacine* oil is a viscous brown juice extracted from green olives. With this the wrestlers in the ancient gymnastic exercises used to anoint their bodies. *Encyc.*

OM'PHACITE, *n.* A mineral of a pale leek green color, massive or disseminated, and in narrow radiated concretions. *Urc.*

OM'PHALIC, *n.* [Gr. *ομφαλος*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel. *Asiat. Res.*

OMPHAL'OCELE, *n.* [Gr. *ομφαλος*, navel, and *κρηλη*, tumor.] A rupture at the navel. *Coxe.*

OM'PHALOPTER, } [*Gr. ομφαλος*, navel,
OMPHALOPT'IC, } *n.* and *οπτικος*, optic.]

An optical glass that is convex on both sides; commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

OMPHALOT'OMY, *n.* [Gr. *ομφαλος*, the navel, and *τεμνω*, to cut.]

The operation of dividing the navel string.

O'MY, *a.* Mellow; as land. [*Not in use.*] *Ray.*

ON, *prep.* [G. *an*; D. *aan*; Goth. *ana*; Gr. *ανω*; L. *in*; Gr. *εν*. The Sax. *in* is our *in*, and *un* is a negative; but probably all these words are radically the same. The primary sense of the verb from which these words must be derived, is to pass, to approach, to come to or to meet. Hence they denote nearness, closeness or contiguity, and from meeting the Latin *in* and the English *un* have their power of negation or opposing.]

1. Being in contact with the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, my book is *on* the table; the table