

- a certain manner; as, extension is an *attribute* of body. *Encyc.*
2. Quality; characteristic disposition; as bravery and generosity in men. *Bacon.*
3. A thing belonging to another; an appendage; as the arms of a warrior. In *painting and sculpture*, a symbol of office or character, added to the principal figure; as a club is the *attribute* of Hercules. *Encyc. Shak.*
4. Reputation; honor. *[Not a proper sense of this word.]*
- ATTRIBUTED, *pp.* Ascribed; yielded as due; imputed.
- ATTRIBUTING, *pp.* Ascribing; yielding or giving as due; imputing.
- ATTRIBUTION, *n.* The act of attributing, or the quality ascribed; commendation.
- ATTRIBUTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute. *Harris.*
- ATTRIBUTIVE, *n.* In *grammar*, a word significant of an attribute; as an adjective, verb or particle, which is the attribute of a substance. *Harris. Hermes.*
- ATTRITE, *a.* [L. *attritus*, worn, of *ad* and *tero*, to wear; Gr. *τριψω*. See *Trile*.] Worn by rubbing or friction. *Milton.*
- [See *Trile*, which is now generally used.]
- ATTRITENESS, *n.* The being much worn. *Johnson.*
- ATTRITION, *n.* Abrasion; the act of wearing by friction, or rubbing substances together.
- The change of aliment is effected by the *attrition* of the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The state of being worn. *Johnson.*
3. With *divines*, grief for sin arising from fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. *Wallis.*
- ATTUNE, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *tune*. See *Tone* and *Tune*.] To make musical.
- Vernal airs *attune* the trembling leaves. *Milton.*
2. To tune, or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; as, to *attune* the voice to a harp.
- ATTUNED, *pp.* Made musical or harmonious; accommodated in sound.
- ATTUNING, *pp.* Putting in tune; making musical, or accordant in sound.
- ATWAIN, *adv.* In twain; asunder. *Obs. Shak.*
- ATWEEN, *adv.* Between. *Obs. Spenser.*
- ATWIXT, *adv.* Betwixt. *Obs. Spenser.*
- ATWO, *adv.* In two. *Obs. Chaucer.*
- AUBAINE, *n. aubain.* [Fr. *aubain*, an alien.] The *droit d'aubaine*, in France, is the right of the king to the goods of an alien dying within his jurisdiction, the king standing in the place of the heirs.
- AUBURN, *a.* [This word is evidently formed from *brun*, *bruno*, Fr. and It. brown, by a transposition of the letters *r* and *n*, with a prefix, *auburn*, for *auburn*, from *brennan*, *burn*, denoting the color made by scorching.] Brown; of a dark color.
- His *auburn* locks on either shoulder flowed. *Dryden.*
- AUC'TION, *n.* [L. *auctio*, a public sale; Eng. to hawk; G. *hoken*; properly, to cry out. See *Hawk*.]
1. A public sale of property to the highest bidder, and regularly, by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose; a *venue*. Contracts for services, sometimes, are sold to the lowest bidder. By the Romans,

- this species of sale was made by a crier, *sub hasta*, under a spear stuck in the earth.
2. The thing sold at auction. *Pope.*
- AUC'TIONARY, *a.* Belonging to an auction or public sale. *Dryden.*
- AUC'TIONEER, *n.* [L. *auctionarius*.] The person who sells at auction; a person licensed by government to dispose of goods or lands by public sale to the highest bidder.
- AUC'TIONEER, *v. t.* To sell at auction. *Cooper.*
- AUCUPATION, *n.* [L. *aucupatio*, from *aucupor*, of *avis* and *capio*.] The act or practice of taking birds; fowling; bird-catching. [Little used.]
- AUDACIOUS, *a.* [L. *audax*; Fr. *audacieux*; from L. *audere*, to dare. The sense is, advancing forward.]
1. Very bold or daring; impudent; contemning the restraints of law, religion or decorum; used for *bold* in wickedness; applied to persons; as an *audacious* wretch.
2. Committed with, or proceeding from, daring effrontery, or contempt of law; as an *audacious* crime. *Johnson.*
3. Bold; spirited.
- AUDACIOUSLY, *adv.* In an impudent manner; with excess of boldness. *Shak.*
- AUDACIOUSNESS, *n.* The quality of being audacious; impudence; audacity. *Samuels.*
- AUDACITY, *n.* Boldness, sometimes in a good sense; daring spirit, resolution or confidence.
2. Audaciousness; impudence; in a bad sense; implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.
- AUD EANIS, *n.* Anthropomorphism; or the doctrine of Audicus, who maintained that God has a human shape; from Gen. 1:26. *Encyc.*
- AUDIBLE, *a.* [L. *audibilis*, from *audio*, to hear. This word is evidently connected with the name of the ear; Gr. *αυς*, *αυρος*; Vulg. Gr. *αυδα*. The verb is contracted into *Sp. oír*; Port. *ouir*; Fr. *ouir*, to hear. Hence in law *oyer*, and from the French *oyer*, hear ye, the barbarous *O yes*, of our courts.]
- That may be heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard; as an *audible* voice or whisper.
- AUDIBLENESS, *n.* The quality of being audible.
- AUDIBLY, *adv.* In an audible manner; in a manner so as to be heard.
- AUDIENCE, *n.* The act of hearing, or attending to sounds.
- His bold discourse had *audience*. *Milton.*
2. Admittance to a hearing; public reception to an interview; a ceremony observed in courts, or by official characters, when ambassadors or applicants to men in office are permitted to appear and state their business in person.
3. An auditory; an assembly of hearers.
4. In the *Spanish dominions*, a court; as the *audience* of Seville, which is a court of oyer and terminer; and the *audience* *pretorial*, in the Indies, which is a high court of judicature. The word in Spain also signifies certain law-officers, appointed to institute a judicial inquiry. *Span. Dict.*
5. In England, a court held by the arch-

- bishop of Canterbury, on the subject of consecrations, elections, institutions, marriages, &c. *Encyc.*
- AUDIENT, *n.* A hearer. [Not in use.] *Shelton.*
- AUDIT, *n.* [L. *audit*, he hears.] An examination of an account or of accounts, with a hearing of the parties concerned, by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, who compare the charges with the vouchers, examine witnesses, and state the balance.
2. The result of such an examination, or account as adjusted by auditors; a final account. *Hooker.*
- AUDIT, *v. t.* To examine and adjust an account or accounts, by proper officers, or by persons legally authorized for the purpose; as, to *audit* the accounts of a treasurer, or of parties who have a suit depending in court.
- AUDIT-HOUSE, *n.* An appendage to a cathedral, in which the business belonging to it is transacted. *Wheler.*
- AUDITIVE, *a.* Having the power of hearing. *Colgrave.*
- AUDITOR, [L.] A hearer; one who attends to hear a discourse.
2. A person appointed and authorized to examine an account or accounts, compare the charges with the vouchers, examine the parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance. It is usual with courts to refer accounts, on which an action is brought, to auditors for adjustment, and their report, if received, is the basis of the judgment.
- In England, there are officers who are auditors of courts; as the auditors of the Exchequer, of the receipts, &c.
- AUDITORSHIP, *n.* The office of auditor. *Johnson.*
- AUDITORY, *a.* That has the power of hearing; pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing; as, the *auditory* nerve.
- AUDITORY, *n.* [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers, as in a church or lecture room.
2. A place or apartment where discourses are delivered. In *ancient churches*, the nave, where the hearers stood to be instructed.
3. A bench on which a judge sits to hear causes. *Encyc.*
- AUDITRESS, *n.* A female hearer. *Milton.*
- AUF, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. [See *Onf*.]
- AUG'EAN, *a.* The *Augean* stable, in Grecian mythology, is represented as belonging to Augeas or Augias, one of the Argonauts, and afterwards king of Elis. This prince kept a great number of oxen, in a stable which was never cleansed, until Hercules undertook the task; a task which it seemed impracticable to execute. Hence the *Augean* stable came to represent what is deemed impracticable, or a place which has not, for a long time, been cleansed. *Lempriere.*
- AUGER, *n.* [D. *aregar*. The Saxon word is *nuff-gar* or *naue-gar*, from *nafa*, the nave of a wheel, and *gar*, a tool or a borer. It is probable that the real word is *nuggar*, corrupted.]
- An instrument for boring large holes, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, cabinet mak-