

3. To retard ; to interrupt ; to render slow. Progress is often *obstructed* by difficulties, though not entirely stopped.
- OBSTRUCTED**, *pp.* Blocked up ; stopped ; as a passage.
2. Hindered ; impeded ; as progress.
3. Retarded ; interrupted.
- OBSTRUCTER**, *n.* One that obstructs or hinders.
- OBSTRUCTING**, *ppr.* Blocking up ; stopping ; impeding ; interrupting.
- OBSTRUCTION**, *n.* [L. *obstructio*.] The act of obstructing.
2. Obstacle ; impediment ; any thing that stops or closes a way or channel. Bars of sand at the mouths of rivers are often *obstructions* to navigation.
3. That which impedes progress ; hinderance. Disunion and party spirit are often *obstructions* to legislative measures and to public prosperity.
4. A heap. [Not proper.] *Shak.*
- OBSTRUCTIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *obstruif* ; It. *ostruttivo*.] Presenting obstacles ; hindering ; causing impediment. *Hammond.*
- OBSTRUCTIVE**, *n.* Obstacle ; impediment. [Little used.] *Hammond.*
- OBSTRUENT**, *a.* [L. *obstruens*.] Blocking up ; hindering.
- OBSTRUENT**, *n.* Any thing that obstructs the natural passages in the body. *Quincy.*
- OBSTUPEFACTION**, *n.* [L. *obstupefactio*.] The act of making stupid or insensible. [See *Stupefaction*, which is generally used.]
- OBSTUPEFACTIVE**, *a.* [L. *obstupefactivus*.] Stupefying ; rendering insensible, torpid or inert. [Little used.] [See *Stupefactive*.] *Abbot.*
- OBTAIN**, *v. t.* [L. *obtineo* ; *ob* and *tenco*, to hold ; Fr. *obtenir* ; It. *ottenere*.]
1. To get ; to gain ; to procure ; in a general sense, to gain possession of a thing, whether temporary or permanent ; to acquire. This word usually implies exertion to get possession, and in this it differs from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as *genus* from *species* ; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed ; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We *obtain* loans of money on application ; we *obtain* answers to letters ; we *obtain* spirit from liquors by distillation and salts by evaporation. We *obtain* by seeking ; we often *receive* without seeking. We *acquire* or *obtain* a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court ; but we do not *acquire* spirit by distillation ; nor do we *acquire* an answer to a letter or an application. He shall *obtain* the kingdom by flatteries. Dan. xi. In whom we have *obtained* an inheritance. Eph. i.
2. To keep ; to hold. *Milton.*
- OBTAIN**, *v. i.* To be received in customary or common use ; to continue in use ; to be established in practice. The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, *obtained* in the western parts of the empire. *Baker.*
2. To be established ; to subsist in nature.

The general laws of fluidity, elasticity and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne.*

3. To prevail ; to succeed. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
- OBTAINABLE**, *a.* That may be obtained ; that may be procured or gained. *Arbutnot. Kettlewell.*
- OBTAINED**, *pp.* Gained ; procured ; acquired.
- OBTAINER**, *n.* One who obtains.
- OBTAINING**, *ppr.* Gaining ; procuring ; acquiring.
- OBTAINMENT**, *n.* The act of obtaining. *Milton.*
- OBTEND**, *v. t.* [L. *obtendo* ; *ob* and *tendo* ; literally, to stretch against or before.]
1. To oppose ; to hold out in opposition. *Dryden.*
2. To pretend ; to offer as the reason of any thing. [Not used.] *Dryden.*
- [This word is rarely used.]
- OBTENEBRATION**, *n.* [from L. *ob* and *tenebra*, darkness.] A darkening ; act of darkening ; darkness. In every megrim or vertigo there is an *obtenebation* joined with a semblance of turning round. [Little used.] *Bacon.*
- OBTENSION**, *n.* The act of obtending. [Not used.]
- OBTEST**, *v. t.* [L. *obtestor* ; *ob* and *testor*, to witness.] To beseech ; to supplicate. *Obtest* his clemency. *Dryden.*
- OBTEST**, *v. i.* To protest. *Waterhouse.*
- OBTURATION**, *n.* Supplication ; entreaty. *Elyot.*
2. Solemn injunction. *Hall.*
- OBTETING**, *ppr.* Beseeching ; supplicating.
- OBTRECTION**, *n.* [L. *obtrectatio*, from *obtreco* ; *ob* and *tracto*.] Slander ; detraction ; calumny. [Little used.] *Barrow.*
- OBTRUDE**, *v. t.* [L. *obtrudo* ; *ob* and *trudo*, Eng. to thrust.]
1. To thrust in or on ; to throw, crowd or thrust into any place or state by force or imposition, or without solicitation. Men *obtrude* their vain speculations upon the world. A cause of common error is the credulity of men, that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*. *Brown.*
- The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or not. *Locke.*
2. To offer with unreasonable importunity ; to urge upon against the will. Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence In vain, where no acceptance it can find ? *Milton.*
- To *obtrude* one's self, to enter a place where one is not desired ; to thrust one's self in uninvited, or against the will of the company.
- OBTRUDE**, *v. i.* To enter when not invited.
2. To thrust or be thrust upon.
- OBTRUDED**, *pp.* Thrust in by force or unsolicited.
- OBTRUDER**, *n.* One who obtrudes. *Boyle.*
- OBTRUDING**, *ppr.* Thrusting in or on ; entering uninvited.
- OBTRUNCATE**, *v. t.* [L. *obtrunco* ; *ob* and *trunco*, to cut off.]

To deprive of a limb ; to lop. [Little used.] *Cockeram.*

- OBTRUNCATION**, *n.* The act of lopping or cutting off. [Little used.] *Cockeram.*
- OBTRUSION**, *n.* *s* as *z*. [L. *obtrudo*, *obtrusus*.] The act of obtruding ; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited ; as the *obtrusion* of crude opinions on the world.
- OBTRUSIVE**, *a.* Disposed to obtrude any thing upon others ; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited. Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired, The more desirable. *Milton.*
- OBTRUSIVELY**, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited.
- OBTUND**, *v. t.* [L. *obtundo* ; *ob* and *tundo*, to beat.] To dull ; to blunt ; to quell ; to deaden ; to reduce the edge, pungency or violent action of any thing ; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall. *Harvey.*
- OBTURATION**, *n.* [L. *obturatus*, from *obturo*, to stop up.] The act of stopping by spreading over or covering.
- OBTURATOR**, *n.* In anatomy, the obturators are muscles which rise from the outer and inner side of the pelvis around the foramen thyroideum, and are rotators of the thigh. *Wistar. Core.*
- OBTUSANGULAR**, *a.* [obtuse and angular.] Having angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.
- OBTUSE**, *a.* [L. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to beat against.]
1. Blunt ; not pointed or acute. Applied to angles, it denotes one that is larger than a right angle, or more than ninety degrees.
2. Dull ; not having acute sensibility ; as obtuse senses. *Milton.*
3. Not sharp or shrill ; dull ; obscure ; as obtuse sound.
- OBTUSELY**, *adv.* Without a sharp point.
2. Dully ; stupidly.
- OBTUSENESS**, *n.* Bluntness ; as the obtuseness of an edge or a point.
2. Dullness ; want of quick sensibility ; as the obtuseness of the senses.
3. Dullness of sound.
- OBTUSION**, *n.* *s* as *z*. The act of making blunt.
2. The state of being dulled or blunted ; as the obtusion of the senses.
- OBUMBRATE**, *v. t.* [L. *obumbro* ; *ob* and *umbra*, a shade.] To shade ; to darken ; to cloud. [Little used.] *Howell.*
- OBUMBRATION**, *n.* The act of darkening or obscuring.
- OBVENTION**, *n.* [L. *obvenio* ; *ob* and *venio*, to come.] Something occasional ; that which happens not regularly, but incidentally. [Not used.] *Spenser.*
- OBVERSANT**, *a.* [L. *obversans*, *obversor* ; *ob* and *versor*, to turn.] Conversant ; familiar. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- OBVERSE**, *a.* *obversus*. In botany, having the base narrower than the top ; as a leaf.
- OBVERSE**, *n.* The face of a coin ; opposed to reverse.