PEW/TERER, n. One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter. Boyle.

PHA/ETON, n. [Gr. from pawa, to shine.] 1. In mythology, the son of Phæbus and Cly mene, or of Cephalus and Aurora, that is, the son of light or of the sun. This aspiring youth begged of Phæbus that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun, PHARISA'IC, in doing which he manifested want of PHARISA'ICAL, a. [from Pharisce.] Perskill, and being struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, he was hurled headlong into the river Po. This fable probably originated in the appearance of a comet with a splendid train, which passed from the sight in the northwest of Italy and Greece. 2. An open carriage like a chaise, on four

wheels, and drawn by two horses. 3. In ornithology, a genus of fowls, the tropic

PHAGEDEN/IE, a. [Gr. φαγεδαινικός, from φαγω, to cat.]

uleer or medicine.

Phagedenic water, is made from quick lime 2. and corrosive sublimate.

and corrosive summate.

IIAGEDEN/IC, n. A medicine or application that eats away proud or fungous flesh.

Encyc. Hooper.

Encyc. Milner. PHASE, \ n. plu. phases. [Gr. φασες, from PHARISE/AN, a. Following the practice Milton.]

Encyc. Hooper.

Of the Pharisees.

Milton.

1. In a general sense, an appearance; that PHAGEDEN/IC, n. A medicine or applica-Encyc. Hooper.

of spider, from φαλαγξ.]

Pertaining to the genus of spiders denominated φαλαγγιον, phalangium. Brown.
PHAL/ANGITE, n. [Gr. φαλαγγιτης, a legionary soldier.] Brown.

A soldier belonging to a phalanx. Milford. PHAL'ANX, n. [L.; Gr. φαλαγξ.] In Grecian antiquity, a square battalion or body of PHARMACEUTICAL, \ a. [Gr φαρμακευ- French bean or kidney bean. PHARMACEUTICAL, \ a. τικος, from φαρ- and deep, with their shields joined and μακευω, to practice witcheraft or use PHASMA, \ a. Appearance; fancied apparatuse. and deep, with their shields joined and pikes crossing each other, so as to render Macedonian phalanx, celebrated for its force, consisted of 8000 men; but smaller bodies of soldiers were called by the same PHARMACEU/TICALLY, adv. In the Encyc. Mitford. name.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of

union.

3. In anatomy, the three rows of small bones

forming the fingers.

4. In natural history, a term used to express the arrangement of the columns of a sort of fossil corolloid, called lithostrotion, found PHARMACOL'OGIST, n. [Gr. φαρμαχον Woodward. in Wales.

PHAL'AROPE, n. The name of several One that writes on drugs, or the composispecies of water fowls inhabiting the northern latitudes of Europe and America.

PHAN'TASM, n. [Gr. φαντασμα, from φανταζω, to show, from the root of φαινώ, to 2.

shine; φαινομαι, to appear.]

That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; hence, an idea or notion. It usually denotes a vain or airy appearance; something imagined. All the interim is

Like a phantasm or a hideous dream. Shak.

PHANTAS/TIE, & [See Fantastic and Fan-PHAN'TASY. cy.

PHAN'TOM, n. [Fr. fantôme, corrupted]

a specter.

Pope. A fancied vision. Pope. PHA'RAON, n. The name of a game of

PHARAON/IC, a. Pertaining to the Phara-PHA/ROS, n. [Gr. papos. This word is genohs or kings of Egypt, or to the old Egyp-

sees; resembling the Pharisees, a sect among the Jews, distinguished by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, and by their exact observance of these traditions and the ritual law. Hence pharisaic denotes addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spirit of it; as pharisaic holiness.

PHARISA/ICALNESS, n. Devotion to exshow of religion without the spirit of it.

Eating or corroding flesh; as a phagedenic PHAR/ISAISM, n. The notions, doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect. Rigid observance of external forms of religion without genuine piety; hypocrisy

PHALAN'GIOUS, a. [Gr. φαλαγγιοτ, a kind PHAR'ISEE, n. [Heb. DD, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, whose religion consisted in a strict observance of rites and ceremonics and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretended holiness led them to separate themselves as a 2. In mineralogy, transparent green quartz. sect, considering themselves as more righteous than other Jews.

medicine; papuaxor, poison or medicine.] it almost impossible to break it. The Pertaining to the knowledge or art of phar macy, or to the art of preparing medicines

manner of pharmacy.

PHARMACEU'TICS, n. The science of preparing and exhibiting medicines.

PHAR/MACOLITE, n. Arseniate of lime, snow white or milk white, inclining to reddish or yellowish white. It occurs in small reniform, botryoidal and globular masses, and has a silky luster. Dict.

and Leyw.]

tion and preparation of medicines.

Woodward. Pennant. PHARMACOL'OGY, n. [supra.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of

preparing medicines. A treatise on the art of preparing medi-Encyc.

PHARMACOPÆIA, PHAR/MACOPY, In and ποιεω, to

make.] A dispensatory; a book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner

of application. PHARMACOP OLIST, n. [Gr. фармахов and πωλεω, to sell.] One that sells medi-

dicament, whether salutary or poisonous.]

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise. The art or practice of preparing, preserving and compounding substances, whether vegetable, mineral or animal, for the purposes of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.

erally supposed to be taken from the name of a small isle, near Alexandria, in Egypt. But qu. is not the word from the root of fire, or from the Celtic fairim, to watch, and the isle so called from the tower upon it?]

. A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small isle of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria. It consisted of several storics and galleries, with a lautern on the top, which was kept burning at night as a guide to seamen. Encyc. Cyc.

Bacon. 2. Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

ternal rites and ceremonies; external PHARYNGOTOMY, n. [Gr. φαριγέ, the muscular and glandular bag that leads to the esophagus, and τεμεω, to cut.

The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove a tumor or any thing that obstructs the passage.

which is exhibited to the eye; appropriately, any appearance or quantity of illumination of the moon or other planet. The moon presents different phases at the full and the quadratures.

PHAS'EL, n. [Gr. pashos or pasiolos.] The

rition; phantom. [Little used.]

Hammond. PHAS'SACHATE, n. The lead colored agate. [See Agate.]

PHEASANT, n. phez'ant. [Fr. faisan; It. fagiano; Sp. faysan; L. phasianus; Gr. φατιαιος; Russ. phazan; supposed to be so named from the river Phasis, in Asia. But is it not from some root signifying to be spotted? See Class Bs. No. 31.]

A fowl of the genus Phasianus, of beautiful plumage, and its flesh delicate food.

PHEER, n. A companion. [Sax. gefera.] [See Peer.]

PHEESE, v. t. To comb. [See Fease.]

PHEN'GITE, n. [Gr. φεργιτης, from φεργω, to shine.]

A beantiful species of alabaster, superior in brightness to most species of marbles.

PHEN/ICOPTER, n. [Gr. φοινικοπτερος, red winged; pourexos, red, and πτερον, wing.]

fowl of the genus Phænicopterus, the flamingo, inhabiting the warm latitudes of both continents. Hakewill.

PHE'NIX, n. [Gr. φοινιξ; L. phænix, the palm or date tree, and a fowl.]

I. The fowl which is said to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. Locke.

2. A person of singular distinction.

from I. phantasma.]

cines; an apotheeary.

2. A person of singular distinction.

PHAR'MACY, n. [Gr. φαρμαχεια, a me-PHENOGAM'IAN, a. [Gr. φαινω and γα-