

A machine, in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man. One of these machines, invented by M. Vaucanson, appeared at Paris in 1738, representing a flute player.

ANDEMEDE, *n.* A northern constellation, behind Pegasus, Cassiopeia and Perseus, representing the figure of a woman chained. The stars in this constellation, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 23; in Tycho's, 22; in Bayer's, 27; in Flamsteed's, 84.

2. The name of a celebrated tragedy of Euripides, now lost.

ANDEPHAGI, *n.* [Gr. ἀνδρ, man, and φάγω, to eat.]

Man-eaters; but the word is little used, being superseded by *anthropophagi*, which see. Herodotus mentions people of this character.

ANEPHROP, *prep.* Near.

ANECDOTE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνecdota, and ἐκδιδωμι, to publish, part, ἐκδοτος, given out.]

In its original sense, secret history, or facts not generally known. But in more common usage, a particular or detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life. Procopius gave the title of *anecdotes* to a book he published against Justinian and his wife Theodora; and similar collections of incidents in the lives of eminent men are now common.

ANECDOTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

AN/LE, *v. t.* [Sax. all, oil.]

To give exte. unall. [Not used.]

ANEMOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέμος, wind, and γραφή, description.]

A description of the winds.

ANEMOL/OGY, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέμος, wind, and λόγος, discourse.]

The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

ANEMOMETER, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέμος, wind, and μέτρον, to measure.]

An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέμων, from ἀνέμος, ANEMONY, *n.* wind. It was by the ancient Greeks written ἀνεμώνα. Theophr. Lib. 6. Ca. 7. Plin. 21, 23. Venus is said to have changed her Adonis into an *anemone*. Ovid. Metam. Lib. 10, 735.]

Wind-flower; a genus of plants of numerous species.

Some of the species are cultivated in gardens, of which their double flowers are among the most elegant ornaments.

See Anemone. See Animal Flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέμος, wind, and σκοπεῖν, to view.]

A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.

ANENT, *prep.* About; concerning; over against; a Scottish word. Qu. Gr. ἄνωθεν.

AN/ERISM, *n.* [Gr. ἀνα, and ῥέω, to dilate, from ῥέω, broad.]

A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. This is encysted or diffused. The encysted *aneurism* is when the coats of the artery being only dilated, the blood is confined to its proper coat. Of this kind is the varicose. The diffused *aneurism* includes all those in which, from an aperture in the artery, the blood is

spread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper course. *Quincy. Coze.*

ANEURIS/MAL, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

ANEW *adv.* [a and new.]

Over again; another time; in a new form; as, to arm anew; to create anew.

ANFRAC/TUOUS, *a.* [L. *anfractus*, of amb, about, and *fractus*, broken. See *Break*.]

Winding; full of windings and turnings; written less correctly, *anfractuose*.

ANFRAC/TUOUSNESS, *n.* A state of being full of windings and turnings.

ANGARIATION, *n.* [L. *angario*; Gr. ἀγγαρεύω, to compel; a word of Persian origin.]

Compulsion; exertion. [Not used.]

ANGIOT/OMY, *n.* See *Angiotomy*.

ANG/EL, *n.* Usually pronounced *angel*, but most anomalously. [L. *angelus*, Gr. ἄγγελος, a messenger, from ἀγγέλλω, to tell or announce; It. *agalla*, *aggallam*, to speak or tell; from the root of *call*, or of *Ar*.]

اَل to say, to tell. Sax. *angel*; Ir. *aingeal*, or *aingiel*; D. G. Sw. *Dan. engel*; Sp. *angel*; It. *angelo*; Port. *anjo*; Fr. *ange*; Russ. *angel*.]

1. Literally, a messenger; one employed to communicate news or information from one person to another at a distance. But appropriately,

2. A spirit, or a spiritual intelligent being employed by God to communicate his will to man. Hence angels are ministers of God, and ministering spirits. Heb. 1.

3. In a bad sense, an evil spirit; as, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. Math. xxv. 1 Cor. vi. Rev. ix.

4. Christ, the mediator and head of the church. Rev. x.

5. A minister of the gospel, who is an ambassador of God. Rev. ii. and iii.

6. Any being whom God employs to execute his judgments. Rev. xvi. *Crudden*.

7. In the style of love, a very beautiful person. *Shak*.

ANG/EL, *n.* A fish found on the coast of Carolina, of the thoracic order and genus *Chatodon*. It has a small projecting mouth; the lamens above the gills are armed with cerulean spines; the body, a foot in length, appears as if cut off, and waved, and covered with large green scales.

Pennant from Catesby.

ANG/EL, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England, bearing the figure of an angel. Skinner says, this device was impressed upon it in allusion to an observation of Pope Gregory the Great, who, seeing some beautiful English youths, in the market at Rome, asked who they were; being told they were *Angli*, English, he replied, they ought rather to be called *angeli*, angels. This coin had different values under different princes; but is now an imaginary sum or money of account, implying ten shillings sterling.

ANG/EL, *a.* Resembling angels; angelic; as, *angel whiteness*.

ANG/EL-AGE, *n.* The existence or state of angels. *Beaumont, &c.*

ANG/EL-FISH, *n.* A species of shark, the *squalus squatina*. It is from six to eight feet long, with a large head, teeth broad at the

base, but slender and sharp above, disposed in five rows, all round the jaws. The fish takes its name from its pectoral fins, which are very large and extend horizontally, like wings when spread. This fish connects the genus of rays, with that of sharks, partaking of the characters of both; but it differs from both in this, that its mouth is placed at the extremity of the head.

ANG/ELIC, *a.* [L. *angelicus*.] Resembling angels; as, *angelic*; belonging to angels, or partaking of their nature; suiting the nature and dignity of angels.

ANG/ELICA, *n.* A genus of digynian pentandria, containing several species. The common sort is cultivated for medicinal uses. It grows naturally in northern climates, and has large umbels of a globose figure. The roots have a fragrant aromatic smell, and are used in the aromatic tincture. The stalks make an agreeable sweetmeat.

ANG/ELICALLY, *adv.* Like an angel.

ANG/ELICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being angelic; excellence more than human.

ANG/ELITES, in *Church history*, so called from Angelicum in Alexandria, where they held their first meetings, a sect of heretics near the close of the 5th century, who held the persons of the trinity not to be the same, nor to exist by their own nature; but each to be a God, existing by participating of a deity common to them all. They are called also Severites, from Severus, their head; and Theodosians, from an Theodosius, whom they made their Pope.

ANG/EL-LIKE, *a.* Resembling or having the manners of angels.

ANGELOLO/OGY, *n.* [L. *angel* and *λογία*.]

A discourse on angels; or the doctrine of angelic beings.

ANG/ELOT, *n.* [Fr. *anche*, the speed of a hautboy or other instrument of music.]

1. An instrument of music, somewhat resembling a lute.

2. An ancient English coin struck at Paris while under the dominion of England; so called from the figure of an angel supporting the escutcheon of the arms of England and France. Also, a small rich sort of cheese made in Normandy.

ANG/EL-SHOT, *n.* [Fr. *ange*, a chain-shot.] Chain-shot, being two halves of a cannon ball fastened to the end of a chain.

ANG/EL-WINGED, *a.* Winged like angels.

ANG/EL-WORSHIP, *n.* The worshipping of angels.

ANG/ER, *n.* *ang'ger*. [L. *ango*, to choke, strangle, vex; whence *angor*, vexation, *anguish*, the quinsy, *angina*. Gr. ἄγω, to strangle, to strain or draw together, to vex. The primary sense is to press, squeeze, make narrow; Gr. ὄγος, near; Sax. *enge*; G. *enge*; D. *Dan. eng*, narrow, strait; W. *ing*. This word may be connected in origin with the *Ar*.

حَنَكْ hanika, to be angry, and حَنَكْ chanaka, to strangle; Heb. Ch. Syr. Etni.

پَنْ, to strangle. In Sax. *ange* signifies