

COUNTERCURRENT, *a.* [counter and current.] Running in an opposite direction.

Kirwan.

COUNTERCURRENT, *n.* A current in an opposite direction.

COUNTERDISTINCTION, *n.* Contradistinction.

More.

COUNTERDRAW, *v. t.* [counter and draw.]

In painting, to copy a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereon the strokes appearing through, they are traced with a pencil. The same is done on glass, and with frames or nets divided into squares with silk or thread, or by means of instruments, as the parallelogram.

Encyc.

COUNTERDRAWING, *ppr.* Copying by means of lines drawn on some transparent matter.

COUNTERDRAWN, *pp.* Copied from lines drawn on something else.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, *n.* [counter and evidence.] Opposite evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

Barret.

COUNTERFEIT, *v. t.* *counterfeit*. [Fr. *contrefaire*, *contrefait*; *contre* and *faire*, to make; *L. contra* and *facio*; *It. contrafare*, *contraffallo*; *Sp. contrahacer*, *contrahacer*.]

1. To forge; to copy or imitate, without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud, by passing the copy or thing forged, for that which is original or genuine; as, to counterfeit coin, bank notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the hand writing or signature of another, &c. To make a likeness or resemblance of any thing with a view to defraud.

2. To imitate; to copy; to make or put on a resemblance; as, to counterfeit the voice of another person; to counterfeit piety.

COUNTERFEIT, *v. i.* To feign; to dissimble; to carry on a fiction or deception.

Shak.

COUNTERFEIT, *a.* Forged; fictitious; false; fabricated without right; made in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud, by passing the false copy for genuine or original; as counterfeit coin; a counterfeit bond or deed; a counterfeit bill of exchange.

2. Assuming the appearance of something; false; hypocritical; as a counterfeit friend.

3. Having the resemblance of; false; not genuine; as counterfeit modesty.

COUNTERFEIT, *n.* A cheat; a deceitful person; one who pretends to be what he is not; one who personates another; an impostor.

2. In law, one who obtains money or goods by counterfeit letters or false tokens.

Encyc.

3. That which is made in imitation of something, but without lawful authority, and with a view to defraud, by passing the false for the true. We say, the note is a counterfeit.

COUNTERFEITED, *pp.* Forged; made in imitation of something, with a view to defraud; copied; imitated; feigned.

COUNTERFEITER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

2. One who copies or imitates; one who assumes a false appearance.

3. One who endeavors to set off a thing in false colors.

COUNTERFEITLY, *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously.

COUNTERFERMENT, *n.* [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

Addison.

COUNTERFESSANCE, *n.* [Fr. *contrefaissance*.] The act of forging; forgery. *Obs.*

COUNTERFOIL, *n.* That part of a tally struck in the Exchequer, which is kept by an officer in that court, the other being delivered to the person who has lent the king money on the account, and is called the stock.

Bailey.

COUNTERFORT, *n.* [counter and fort.] A buttress, spur or pillar serving to support a wall or terrace subject to bulge.

Chambers.

COUNTERGAGE, *n.* [counter and gage.]

In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

Chambers.

COUNTERGUARD, *n.* [counter and guard.]

In fortification, a small rampart or work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faes parallel to the faces of the bastion, making a salient angle, to preserve the bastion. It is sometimes of a different shape, or differently situated.

Encyc.

COUNTERINFLUENCE, *v. t.* To hinder by opposing influence. [Little used.]

Scott.

COUNTERLIGHT, *n.* [counter and light.] A light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to disadvantage.

Chambers.

COUNTERMAND, *v. t.* [Fr. *contremander*; *contre* and *mander*, *L. mando*, to command.]

1. To revoke a former command; or to give an order contrary to one before given, which annuls a former command and forbids its execution; as, to countermand orders.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

Hooker.

3. To prohibit. [Little used.]

Harvey.

COUNTERMAND, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Shak.

COUNTERMANDED, *pp.* Revoked; annulled, as an order.

COUNTERMARCH, *n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command.

Shak.

COUNTERMARCH, *v. i.* [counter and march.] To march back.

COUNTERMARCH, *n.* A marching back; a returning.

Collier.

2. A change of the wings or face of a battalion, so as to bring the right to the left or the front into the rear.

Cyc.

3. A change of measures; alteration of conduct.

Burnet.

COUNTERMARK, *n.* [counter and mark.]

A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened, but in the presence of all the owners.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths' company, to show the metal to be standard, added to that of the artificer.

Clarendon.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

Chambers.

4. A mark added to a medal, a long time after it has been struck, by which its several changes of value may be known.

Chambers.

COUNTERMARK, *v. t.* To mark the corner teeth of a horse by an artificial cavity, to disguise his age.

Furrier's Dict.

COUNTERMINE, *n.* [counter and mine.] In military affairs, a well and gallery sunk in the earth and running under ground, in search of the enemy's mine, or till it meets it, to defeat its effect.

Military Dict.

2. Means of opposition or counteraction.

Sidney.

3. A stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance.

L' Etrange.

COUNTERMINE, *v. t.* To sink a well and gallery in the earth, in search of an enemy's mine, to frustrate his designs.

Chambers.

2. To counterwork; to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

Chambers.

COUNTERMOTION, *n.* [counter and motion.] An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.

Digby.

COUNTERMOVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

Chambers.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* [Fr. *contremur*; *contre* and *mur*, *L. murus*, a wall.]

Chambers.

A wall raised behind another, to supply its place, when a breach is made.

Chambers.

COUNTERMURE, *n.* To fortify with a wall behind another.

Chambers.

COUNTERNATURAL, *a.* [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

Harvey.

COUNTERNEGOTIATION, *n.* [counter and negotiation.] Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

Chambers.

COUNTERNOISE, *n.* [counter and noise.] A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is overpowered.

Calamy.

COUNTEROPENING, *n.* [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place.

Sharp.

COUNTERPACE, *n.* [counter and pace.] A step or measure in opposition to another; contrary measure or attempt.

Swift.

COUNTERPALE, *a.* [counter and pale.] In heraldry, is when the escentcheon is divided into twelve pales parted per fesse, the two colors being counterchanged; so that the upper and lower are of different colors.

Encyc.

COUNTERPANE, *n.* A particular kind of coverlet for a bed. [See Counterpoint.]

Obs.

2. One part of an indenture. *Obs.*

B. Jonson.

COUNTERPART, *n.* [counter and part.] The correspondent part; the part that answers to another, as the two papers of a contract or indentures; a copy; a duplicate. Also, the part which fits another, as the key of a cipher.

Addison.

2. In music, the part to be applied to another; as, the base is the counterpart to the treble.

Bailey.

COUNTERPASSANT, *a.* [counter and passant.] In heraldry, is when two lions in a coat of arms are represented as going contrary ways.

Bailey.

COUNTERPETITION, *n.* A petition in opposition to another.

Clarendon.