

have the same disposition and aims; and it is the oneness of christians among themselves, united under the same bend, having the same spirit dwelling in them, and possessing the same graces, faith, love, hope, &c. *Brown.*

UNIVALVE, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *valve*.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

UNIVALVE, *n.* A shell having one valve only. The *univalves* form one of the three divisions into which shells are usually divided. *Linne.*

UNIVALVULAR, *a.* Having one valve only; as a *univalvular* pericarp or shell.

Martyn. Cyc.

UNIVERSAL, *a.* [*L. universalis*; *unus* and *versor*.]

1. All; extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity or space; as *universal* ruin; *universal* good; *universal* benevolence.

The *universal* cause

Acts not by partial, but by general laws.

Pope.

2. Total; whole.

From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *universal* frame began.

Dryden.

3. Comprising all the particulars; as *universal* kinds.

Davies.

4. In *botany*, a *universal umbel*, is a primary or general umbel; the first or largest set of rays in a compound umbel; opposed to *partial*. A *universal involucre* is placed at the foot of a *universal umbel*. *Martyn.*

Universal instrument, is one which measures all kinds of distances, lengths, &c.; as the *pantometer* or *holometer*. *Cyc.*

Universal dial, is a dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

Universal proposition. [See the Noun.]

Cyc.

UNIVERSAL, *n.* [See the Adjective.] In *logic*, a *universal* is *complex* or *incomplex*. A *complex universal*, is either a *universal proposition*, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal.

An *incomplex universal*, is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many; as human nature, which relates to every individual in which it is found. *Cyc.*

2. The whole; the general system of the universe. [Not in use.]

UNIVERSALISM, *n.* In *theology*, the doctrine or belief that all men will be saved or made happy in a future life.

UNIVERSALIST, *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

UNIVERSALITY, *n.* The state of extending to the whole; as the *universality* of a proposition; the *universality* of sin; the *universality* of the deluge. *Woodward.*

UNIVERSALLY, *adv.* With extension to the whole; in a manner to comprehend all; without exception. Air is a fluid *universally* diffused. God's laws are *universally* binding on his creatures.

[NOTE.—*Universal* and its derivatives are used in common discourse for *general*. This kind of universality is by the schoolmen called *moral*, as admitting of some exceptions, in distinction

from *metaphysical*, which precludes all exceptions.]

UNIVERSALNESS, *n.* Universality.

UNIVERSE, *n.* [*Fr. univers*; *L. universitas*.]

The collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things; the *το παν* of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

UNIVERSITY, *n.* An assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts. *Cyc.*

UNIVOCAL, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *vox*, word.]

1. Having one meaning only. A *univocal* word is opposed to an *equivocal*, which has two or more significations. *Watts.*

2. Having union of sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates. *Rousseau.*

3. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor. [Little used.] *Brown.*

UNIVOCALLY, *adv.* In one term; in one sense.

How is sin *univocally* distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial be not sin?

Hale.

2. In one tenor. [Little used.]

Ray.

UNIVOCATION, *n.* Agreement of name and meaning. *Cyc.*

UNIVOQUE, *a.* In music, *univocal* cords are the octave and its recurrence, above or below. *Cyc.*

UNJOINT, *v. t.* To disjoint. *Fuller.*

UNJOINTED, *a.* Disjointed; separated. *Milton.*

2. Having no joint or articulation; as an *unjointed* stem. *Batany.*

UNJOYOUS, *a.* Not joyous; not gay or cheerful. *Thomson.*

UNJUDGED, *a.* Not judged; not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNJUST, *a.* Not just; acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not equitable; as an *unjust* man.

2. Contrary to justice and right; wrongful; as an *unjust* sentence; an *unjust* demand; an *unjust* accusation.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended; as an *unjustifiable* motive or action. *Alterbury.*

UNJUSTIFIABLENESS, *n.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJUSTIFIABLY, *adv.* In a manner that cannot be justified or vindicated.

UNJUSTIFIED, *a.* Not justified or vindicated.

2. Not pardoned.

J. M. Mason.

UNJUSTLY, *adv.* In an unjust manner; wrongfully.

UNKED, *a.* for *uncouth*, odd; strange. [Not in use.]

UNKID, *a.* [in use.]

UNKEMMED, *a.* Uncombed; unpolished.

UNKEMPT, *a.* *Spenser.*

[Obsolete, except in poetry.]

UNKENNEL, *v. t.* To drive from his hole;

as, to *unkennel* a fox. *Shak.*

2. To rouse from secrecy or retreat. *Shak.*

3. To release from a kennel.

UNKENNELED, *pp.* Driven or let loose from confinement, as a fox or dog.

UNKENT, *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. *Obs. Spenser.*

UNKEPT, *a.* Not kept; not retained; not preserved.

2. Not observed; not obeyed; as a command. *Hooker.*

UNKERN'ELED, *a.* Destitute of a kernel. *Pollok.*

UNKIND, *a.* Not kind; not benevolent; not favorable; not obliging. *Shak.*

2. Unnatural. *Spenser.*

UNKINDLY, *a.* Unnatural; contrary to nature; as an *unkindly* crime. *Spenser.*

2. Unfavorable; malignant; as an *unkindly* fog. *Milton.*

UNKINDLY, *adv.* Without kindness; without affection; as, to treat one *unkindly*.

2. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

All works of nature,

Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd.

Milton.

UNKINDNESS, *n.* Want of kindness; want of natural affection; want of good will.

2. Disobliging treatment; disfavor.

UNKING, *v. t.* To deprive of royalty.

Shak.

UNKING/LIKE, *a.* Unbecoming a king;

UNKING/LY, *a.* not noble. *Milner. Shak.*

UNKISSED, *a.* Not kissed. *Shak.*

UNKLE. [See *Uncle*.]

UNKNIGHTLY, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

Sidney.

UNKNIT, *v. t.* To separate threads that are knit; to open; to loose work that is knit or knotted. *Shak.*

2. To open. *Shak.*

UNKNOT, *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.

UNKNOW, *v. t.* To cease to know. [Not in use.]

UNKNOWABLE, *a.* That cannot be known. *Watts.*

UNKNOWING, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; with *of*.

Unknowing of deceit.

Pope.

UNKNOWINGLY, *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge or design. *Addison.*

UNKNOWN, *a.* Not known. The author of the invention is *unknown*.

2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*

3. Not having had cohabitation. *Shak.*

4. Not having communication. *Addison.*

UNLABORED, *a.* Not produced by labor; as *unlabored* harvests. *Dryden.*

2. Not cultivated by labor; not tilled. *Blackmore.*

3. Spontaneous; voluntary; that offers without effort; natural.

And from the theme *unlabor'd* beauties rise.

Ticket.

4. Easy; natural; not stiff; as an *unlabored* style. *Roscoe.*

UNLABORIOUS, *a.* Not laborious; not difficult to be done. *Milton.*

UNLACE, *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a helmet or a garment.

2. To loose a woman's dress.

3. To divest of ornaments. *Shak.*

4. In sea language, to loose and take off a bonnet from a sail.