

month, and so called from *ανθος*, a flower; garlands of flowers being offered to Bacchus at those feasts.

ANTHOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

ANTHOLÓGÝ, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος*, a flower, and *λογος*, a discourse, or *λογια*, a collection.]

1. A discourse on flowers.
2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of poems or epigrams. In the Greek church, a collection of devotional pieces. *Encyc.*

ANTHONY'S FIRE. A popular name of the erysipelas, supposed to have been so named from the saint in Italy, to whom those, who were affected, applied for a cure. *Encyc.*

ANTHOPHYLLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθος*, a flower, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.]

A mineral in masses composed of interlaced plates, or crystallized in reed-shaped crystals, which appear to be four sided prisms longitudinally streaked. The color is between dark yellowish gray and olive brown; the luster shining and pearly. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Cleveland.*

ANTHORISM, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, opposite, and *ορισμος*, definition.]

In rhetoric, a description or definition contrary to that which is given by the adverse party. *Ash.*

ANTHRACITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθραξ*, a burning coal; *infra*.]

Slaty glance-coal, or columnar glance coal: that species of coal which has a shining luster, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, and with intense heat. It consists essentially of carbon.

ANTHRACOLITE. [See *Anthracite*.]

ANTHRAX, *n.* [Gr.; *supra*.]

A carbuncle; a malignant ulcer, with intense burning. The ancients gave this name to a gem, and it is sometimes used for litanthra or pit-coal. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOLOGOT, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue.]

An animal which has a tongue resembling that of man, of which kind are parrots. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *γραφειν*, description.]

A description of man or the human race, or of the parts of the human body. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A petrification of the human body, or skeleton. Some naturalists have asserted that skeletons of the animal frame have been found petrified in old mines; but the fact is not credited, and the existence of such petrifications is denied. *Encyc.*

Capt. Wilford informs us, that in digging a well near the Ganga, some persons found, at the depth of 90 feet, on an old bed of that river, the bones of men and quadrupeds, supposed to be petrifications. *Asiat. Res.* 8. 294.

The skeleton of a man has been found in a limestone rock, of recent formation, in Guadalupe. *Ed. Encyc.*

Human bones have also been found, by Prof. Buckland, in the open cave of Failand, Glamorganshire. He considers them post-diluvian. *Quart. Rev.* v. 29. p. 148.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to

anthropology; according to human manner of speaking. *Kirwan.*

ANTHROPOLOGIST, *n.* One who describes, or is versed in the physical history of the human body.

ANTHROPOLOGÝ, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *λογος*, discourse.]

1. A discourse upon human nature. *Encyc.*
2. The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history or physiology of the human species.
3. The word denotes that manner of expression by which the inspired writers attribute human parts and passions to God. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *μαντις*, divination.]

Divination by inspecting the entrails of a human being. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOMORPHISM, *n.* The heresy of the anthropomorphites. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *μορφη*, form.]

One who believes a human form in the Supreme Being. A sect of ancient heretics are called anthropomorphites. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS, *a.* Belonging to that which has the form of man; having the figure of resemblance to a man. *Ash. Encyc.*

ANTHROPOP'ATHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *παθος*, passion.]

The affections of man, or the application of human passions to the Supreme Being. *Owen. Encyc. Ash.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY, *n.* plu. [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *φαγειν*, to eat.]

Maneaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGÝ, *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

ANTHROPOSCOPY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *σκοπειν*, to view.]

The art of discovering or judging of a man's character, passions and inclinations from the linements of his body. *Encyc.*

ANTHROPOSPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ανθρωπος*, man, and *σοφια*, wisdom.]

Knowledge of the nature of man; acquaintance with man's structure and functions, comprehending anatomy and physiology. *Encyc.*

ANTHYPNOTIC, *a.* corrupt orthography. [See *Antihypnotic*.]

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC. [See *Antihypochondriac*.]

ANTHYPOPHORA. [See *Antihypophora*.]

ANTHYSTERIC. [See *Antihysteric*.]

ANTI, [Gr. See *Ante*.] A preposition signifying against, opposite, contrary, or in place of; used in many English words.

ANTIACID, *a.* Opposing or removing acidity. Often written *antacid*.

ANTIACID, *n.* An alkali; a medicine proper to correct sourness, or acidity; an absorbent, as chalk, magnesia, coral, sea shells, hematite, steel filings; or an obtundent, as oil or fat; or an immutant, as fixitious salts, and soaps. *Cyc.*

ANTIAMERICAN, *a.* Opposed to America, or to the true interests or government of the United States; opposed to the revolution in America. *Marshall.*

ANTIARTHRITIC, *a.* [See *Antiarthritic*.]

Good against the gout.

ANTIARTHRITIC, *n.* A remedy for the gout.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *a.* [See *Antasthmatic*.]

Good against asthma.

ANTIASTHMATIC, *n.* A remedy for the asthma.

ANTIBACCHUS, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *βακχος*, a foot of one short and two long syllables.]

In poetry, a foot of three syllables, the two first long and the last short, as *ambár*; opposed to the *bacchi*, in which the first syllable is short and the two last long. This foot is supposed to be so named from its use in hymns to Bacchus. *Trumbull. Encyc. Gr. Lex.*

ANTIBASILICAN, *a.* s as z. [Gr. *αντι*, and *βασιλικα*, a palace; *L.* *basilicus*, royal, *basilica*, a hall of justice.]

Opposed to royal state and magnificence. *Plowden, Brit. Empire.*

ANTIC, *a.* [from Fr. *antique*; *L.* *antiquus*; *It.* *antico*; a sense derived from the grotesque figures of *antiques*.] Odd; fanciful; as, antic tricks.

ANTIC, *n.* A buffoon or merry Andrew; one that practices odd gesticulations. *Shak.*

2. Odd appearance; fanciful figures. *Spenser.*

3. In architecture, sculpture and painting, such pieces as were made by the ancients; usually written *antique*, and pronounced *antek*, but without any good reason.

ANTIC, *v. t.* To make antic. *Shak.*

ANTICACHEETIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, and *καχεξια*, an ill habit of body.]

Curing or tending to cure an ill habit of the constitution. *Johnson.*

ANTICACHEETIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to correct an ill habit of body. *Cole.*

ANTICATARRHAL, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *καταρρος*, a catarrh.] Good against catarrh.

ANTICATARRHAL, *n.* A remedy for catarrh. *Cole.*

ANTICAUSOTIC, *a.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *αυσος*, a burning fever.] Good against a burning fever.

ANTICAUSOTIC, *n.* A remedy for a burning fever. *Cole.*

ANTI-CHAMBER, *n.* Dr. Johnson prefers *ante-chamber*, which see. But *ante* and *anti* are the same word in different dialects; and have the same radical signification. [See *Ante*.]

ANTI-CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. *αντι*, against, and *Christ*.]

A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin; described 1 John, ii. 18. 2 Thess. ii. Rev. ix. Protestants generally suppose this adversary to be the Papal power; and some divines believe that, in a more general sense, the word extends to any persons who deny Christ or oppose the fundamental doctrines of christianity. *Encyc. Brown. Buck.*

ANTICHRISTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to antichrist; opposite to or opposing the christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *n.* A follower of antichrist; one opposed to the christian religion.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *n.* Opposition or contrariety to the christian religion.