

vinegar cruse or like vessel, and a measure of about one eighth of a pint.

1. In *anatomy*, the cavity of a bone for receiving the protuberant end of another bone, and therefore forming the articulation called enarthrosis. It is used especially for the cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone.
2. In *botany*, the trivial name of a species of pezzia, the cup pezzia; so called from its resemblance to a cup.
3. A glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals.
4. It is sometimes used in the sense of Cotyledon.
5. A species of lichen. *Cye.*

**ACETARY, n.** [See *Acid.*] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear, enclosed in a congeries of small calculeous bodies, towards the base of the fruit. *Green.*

**ACETATE, n.** [See *Acid.*] In *chemistry*, a neutral salt formed by the union of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, with any salifiable base, as with earths, metals, and alkalis; as the *acetate* of alumina, of lime, or of copper. *Lavoisier.*

**ACETATED, a.** [See *Acid.*] Combined with acetic acid, or radical vinegar.

**ACETIC, a.** [See *Acid.*] A term used to denote a particular acid, *acetic acid*, the concentrated acid of vinegar, or radical vinegar. It may be obtained by exposing common vinegar to frost—the water freezing leaves the *acetic acid*, in a state of purity.

**ACETIFICATION, n.** The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar. *Cye.*

**ACETIFY, v. t.** To convert into acid or vinegar. *Aikin.*

**ACETITE, n.** [See *Acid.*] A neutral salt formed by the acetous acid, with a salifiable base; as the *acetite* of copper, *aluminous acetite*. *Lavoisier.*

**ACETOMETER, n.** [*L. acetum*, vinegar, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Ure.*

**ACETOUS, a.** [See *Acid.*] Sour; like or having the nature of vinegar. *Acetous acid* is the term used by chemists for distilled vinegar. This acid, in union with different bases, forms salts called acetites.

**ACETUM, n.** [*L. See Acid.*] Vinegar; a sour liquor, obtained from vegetables dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and spirituous liquors, by exposing them to heat and air.

This is called the acid or acetous fermentation.

**ACHE, v. i. ace.** [Sax. *ace*, *eee*; Gr. *αχειν*, to ache or be in pain; *αχει*, pain. The primary sense is to be pressed. Perhaps the oriental *pp* to press.]

1. To suffer pain; to have or be in pain, or in continued pain; as, the head *aches*.
2. To suffer grief, or extreme grief; to be distressed; as, the heart *aches*.

**ACHE, n. ache.** Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain. It denotes a more moderate degree of pain than pang, anguish, and torture.

**ACHÆAN, a.** Pertaining to Achaia in Greece, and a celebrated league or confederacy established there. This State lay on the gulf of Corinth, within Peloponnesus.

**ACHERNER, n.** A star of the first magnitude in the southern extremity of the constellation Eridanus.

**ACHERSET, n.** An ancient measure of corn, supposed to be about eight bushels. *Encyc.*

**ACHIEVABLE, a.** [See *Achieve*.] That may be performed. *Barrow.*

**ACHIEVANCE, n.** Performance. *Elyd.*

**ACHIEVE, v. t.** [Fr. *achever*, to finish; Arm. *acchi*; old Fr. *chever*, to come to the end, from Fr. *chef*, the head or end; old Eng. *cheve*; Sp. and Port. *acabar*, from *cabo*, end, *cape*. See *Chief*.]

1. To perform, or execute; to accomplish; to finish, or carry on to a final close. It is appropriately used for the effect of efforts made by the hand or bodily exertion, as deeds achieved by valor.

2. To gain or obtain, as the result of exertion. Show all the spoils by valiant Kings achieved. *Prior.*

**ACHIEVED, pp.** Performed; obtained; accomplished.

**ACHIEVEMENT, n.** The performance of an action.

2. A great or heroic deed; something accomplished by valor, or boldness.

3. An obtaining by exertion.

4. An esutcheon or ensign armorial, granted for the performance of a great or honorable action. *Encyc.*

**ACHIEVER, n.** One who accomplishes a purpose, or obtains an object by his exertions.

**ACHIEVING, pp.** Performing; executing; gaining.

**ACHING, pp.** Being in pain; suffering distress.

**ACHING, n.** Pain; continued pain or distress.

**ACHIOTE, n.** The anatto, a tree, and a drug used for dyeing red. The bark of the tree makes good coralline, and the wood is used to excite fire by friction. [See *Anatto*.] *Clavigero.*

**ACHOR, n.** [Gr. *αχειν*, sordes capitis.]

1. The scald head, a disease forming scaly eruptions, supposed to be a critical evacuation of acriminous humors; a species of herpes. *Hooper, Quincy.*

2. In *mythology*, the God of flies, said to have been worshipped by the Cyrenians, to avoid being vexed by those insects. *Encyc.*

**ACHROMATIC, a.** [Gr. *a* priv. and *χρωμα*, color.]

Destitute of color. *Achromatic* telescopes are formed of a combination of lenses, which separate the variously colored rays of light to equal angles of divergence, at different angles of refraction of the mean ray. In this case, the rays being made to refract towards contrary parts, the whole ray is caused to deviate from its course, without being separated into colors, and the optical aberration arising from the various colors of light, is prevented. This telescope is an invention of Dolland.

*Nicholson.*  
**ACICULAR, a.** [*L. acicula*, Priscian, a needle, from Gr. *αχι*, *L. acies*, a point. See *Acid*.]

In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. *Kirwan, Martyn.*

An *acicular prism* is when the crystals are slender and straight. *Phillips.*

**ACICULARLY, adv.** In the manner of needles, or prickles.

**ACID, a.** [*L. acidus*; Sax. *aced*, vinegar; from the root of *acies*, *edge*; Gr. *αξ*; W. *acer*, an edge or point. See *Edge*.]

Sour, sharp or biting to the taste, having the taste of vinegar, as *acid fruits* or liquors.

**ACID, n.** In *chemistry*, acids are a class of substances, so denominated from their taste, or the sensation of sourness which they produce on the tongue. But the name is now given to several substances, which have not this characteristic in an eminent degree. The properties, by which they are distinguished, are these:

1. When taken into the mouth, they occasion the taste of sourness. They are corrosive, unless diluted with water; and some of them are caustic.

2. They change certain vegetable blue colors to red, and restore blue colors which have been turned green, or red colors which have been turned blue by an alkali.

3. Most of them unite with water in all proportions, with a condensation of volume and evolution of heat; and many of them have so strong an attraction for water, as not to appear in the solid state.

4. They have a stronger affinity for alkalis, than these have for any other substance; and in combining with them, most of them produce effervescence.

5. They unite with earths, alkalis and metallic oxids, forming interesting compounds, usually called salts.

6. With few exceptions, they are volatilized or decomposed by a moderate heat.

The old chemists divided acids into animal, vegetable, and mineral—a division now deemed inaccurate. They are also divided into oxygen acids, hydrogen acids, and acids destitute of these acidifiers. Another division is into acids with simple radicals, acids with double radicals, acids with triple radicals, acids with unknown radicals, compound acids, dubious acids, and acids destitute of oxygen.

*Lavoisier, Thomson, Nicholson, Aikin.*  
**ACIDIFEROUS, a.** [*Acid* and *L. fero*.]

Containing acids, or an acid.

*Acidiferous* minerals are such, as consist of an earth combined with an acid; as carbonate of lime, aluminite, &c. *Phillips.*

**ACIDIFIABLE, a.** [From *Acidify*.]

Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle, without decomposition.

**ACIDIFICATION, n.** The act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid.

**ACIDIFIED, pp.** Made acid; converted into an acid.

**ACIDIFIER, n.** That which by combination forms an acid, as oxygen and hydrogen.

**ACIDIFY, v. t.** [*Acid* and *L. facio*.]

To make acid; but appropriately to convert into an acid, chemically so called, by combination with any substance.

**ACIDIFYING, pp.** Making acid; converting into an acid; having power to change into an acid. Oxygen is called the *acidifying* principle or element.