

2. To attribute, as a quality, or an appurtenance; to consider or alledge to belong; as, to *ascribe* perfection to God, or imperfection to man. Job xxxvi. Ps. xlviii. 1 Sam. xviii.

ASCRIBED, *pp.* Attributed or imputed; considered or alledged, as belonging.

ASCRIBING, *pp.* Attributing; imputing; alledging to belong.

ASCRPTION, *n.* The act of ascribing, imputing or affirming to belong.

ASCRIPTIOUS, *a.* That is ascribed. This word is applied to villains under the feudal system, who are annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

Spelman. Lib. Niger Scaccarii.

ASH, *n.* [Sax. *asc*; Dan. *ask*; Germ. *esche*; D. *esche*; Russ. *ashen*.]

1. A well known tree, of which there are many species. There is no hermaphrodite calyx, or it is quadripartite; and no corol, or it is tetrapetalous. There are two stems; one pistil; one seed, contained in a membranous, lanceolate capsule, and the pistil of the female flower is lanceolate. The leaves are pinnate, and the capsules grow in clusters. This wood is valuable, for fuel, as well as for timber; and the tree, when it grows in an open field, often forms, with its branches, a beautiful oval figure and a thick shade.

Encyc. Linne. Miller.

2. The wood of the ash tree.

ASH, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

ASHAME, *v. t.* To shame. [Not used.]

ASHAMED, *a.* [from Sax. *gescamian* or *ascamian*; to be ashamed, to blush, from *scama*, shame; originally a participle. See *Shame*.]

1. Affected by shame; abashed or confused by guilt or a conviction of some criminal action or indecorous conduct, or by the exposure of some gross errors or misconduct, which the person is conscious must be wrong, and which tends to impair his honor or reputation. It is followed by *of*.

Thou shalt remember thy ways, and be *ashamed*. Ex. xvi.

Israel shall be *ashamed* of his own counsel. Hosea x.

2. Confused by a consciousness of guilt or of inferiority; by the mortification of pride; by failure or disappointment.

They shall be greatly *ashamed*, that trust in images. Isa. xlii.

[This adjective always follows its noun.]

ASHAMEDLY, *adv.* Bashfully. [Not used.]

ASH-COLORED, *a.* Of a color between brown and gray. *Woodward.*

ASHEN, *a.* [See *Ash*.] Pertaining to ash; made of ash.

ASHES, *n. plu.* without the singular number. [Sax. *asca*; Goth. *azga*; D. *ash*; G. *asche*; Sw. *aska*; Dan. *aske*; Basque, *ausca*.]

1. The earthy particles of combustible substances remaining after combustion; as of wood or coal.

2. The remains of the human body when burnt. Hence figuratively, a dead body or corpse.

3. In scripture, *ashes* is used to denote villainess, meanness, frailty, or humiliation.

I who am but dust and *ashes*. Gen. xviii.

I abhor myself and repent in dust and *ashes*. Job xli.

ASH-FIRE, *n.* A low fire used in chemical operations.

ASH-HOLE, *n.* A repository for ashes; the lower part of a furnace.

ASH-LAR, *n.* Common or free stones, as they come from the quarry, of different lengths, breadths and thicknesses.

ASH-LERING, *n.* Quartering for lathing to, in garrets, two or three feet high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. *Encyc.*

ASHORE, *adv.* [a, at or on, and shore. See *Shore*.]

1. On shore; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore; as, bring the goods *ashore*.

2. On land, opposed to *aboard*; as, the captain of the ship remained *ashore*.

3. On the ground; as, the ship was driven *ashore*.

ASHWEDNESDAY, *n.* The first day of Lent; supposed to be so called from a custom in the Romish Church of sprinkling ashes, that day, on the heads of penitents, then admitted to penance.

ASH-WEED, *n.* A plant, the small wild angelica, gout-wort, goats-foot, or herb-gerard. *Encyc.*

ASHY, *a.* Belonging to ashes; ash-colored; pale; inclining to a whitish gray.

ASHY-PALE, *a.* Pale as ashes. *Shak.*

ASIAN, *a.* [from *Asia*, a name originally given to Asia Minor or some part of it; perhaps from the *Asses*, *Ases* or *Osses*, about Mount Taurus. *Mallet, North. Ant.* i. 60. *Plin.* 6. 17.]

Pertaining to Asia. *Dryden, Mitford.*

ASIARCH, *n.* [*Asia* and *arch*, chief.] A chief or pontiff of Asia; one who had the superintendence of the public games. *Milner.*

ASIATIC, *a.* Belonging to Asia, a quarter of the globe which extends from the strait of Constantinople and the Arabian gulf, to the Pacific ocean on the east. It is probable, the name was originally appropriated to what is now Asia Minor or rather a part of it.

ASIATICISM, *n.* A native of Asia.

ASIATICISM, *n.* Imitation of the Asiatic manner. *Warton.*

ASIDE, *adv.* [a and side. See *Side*.]

1. On or to one side; out of a perpendicular or straight direction.

2. At a little distance from the main part or body.

Thou shalt set *aside* that which is full. 2 Kings iv.

3. From the body; as, to put or lay *aside* a garment. John xiii.

4. From the company; at a small distance or in private; as when speakers utter something by themselves, upon the stage.

5. Separate from the person, mind or attention; in a state of abandonment.

Let us lay *aside* every weight. Heb. xii.

6. Out of the line of rectitude or propriety, in a moral view.

They are all gone *aside*. Ps. xiv.

7. In a state of separation to a particular use; as, to set *aside* a thing for a future day.

To set *aside*, in judicial proceedings, is to de-

feat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of a superior tribunal; as, to set *aside* a verdict or a judgment.

ASINE, *n.* [Sp. *asnic*, a little ass.] A foolish fellow. *Mason.*

ASININE, rarely **ASINARY**, *a.* [L. *asinus*; W. *asyn*, the ass; which see.]

Belonging to the ass; having the qualities of the ass.

ASK, *v. t.* [Sax. *ascian*, *ascian*, or *axian*; D. *eischen*; G. *heischen*; Ir. *ascain*; Gr. *αἰσχω*.]

In former times, the English word was pronounced *ax*, as in the royal style of ascending to bills in Parliament. *Be it as it is *axed*.* In Calcutta, *axoc* signifies to inquire. The sense is to urge or press.]

1. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition; with *of* before the person to whom the request is made.

Ask counsel of God. Judges xviii.

2. To require, expect or claim.

To whom men have committed much, of him they will *ask* the more. Luke xii.

3. To interrogate, or inquire; to put a question, with a view to an answer.

He is of age, *ask* him. John ix.

4. To require, or make claim.

Ask me never so much dowry. Gen. xxiv. Dan. ii.

5. To claim, require or demand, as the price or value of a commodity; to set a price; as, what price do you *ask*?

6. To require, as physically necessary.

The exigence of a state *asks* a much longer time to conduct the design to maturity. *Addison.*

This sense is nearly or entirely obsolete; *ask* being superseded by *require* and *demand*.

7. To invite; as, to *ask* guests to a wedding or entertainment; *ask* my friend to step into the house.

ASK, *v. i.* To request or petition, followed by *for*; as, *ask* for bread; or without *for*.

Ask and it shall be given you. Mat. vii.

2. To inquire, or seek by request; sometimes followed by *after*.

Wherefore dost thou *ask* after my name? Gen. xxxii.

This verb can hardly be considered as strictly intransitive, for some person or object is always understood.

Ask is not equivalent to demand, claim, and require, at least, in modern usage; much less, is it equivalent to *beg* and *beseech*.

The first three words, demand, claim, require, imply a right or supposed right in the person asking, to the thing requested; and *beseech* implies more urgency, than *ask*.

Ask and *request* imply no right, but suppose the thing desired to be a favor. The French *demandeur* is correctly rendered by *ask*, rather than by *demand*.

ASKANCE, { *adv.* *askains*, sloping; *askant*, { *adv.* Sideways; obliquely; towards one corner of the eye. *Dryden.*

ASKED, *pp.* Requested; petitioned; questioned; interrogated.

ASKER, *n.* One who asks; a petitioner; an inquirer. *Johnson.*

2. A water newt.

ASKEW, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiev*; D. *schief*, awry, crooked, oblique.]