

UNION, *n.* [Fr. *union*; It. *unione*; L. *unio*, to unite, from *unus*, one.]

1. The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a mixture; or the junction or coalition of things thus united. *Union* differs from *connection*, as it implies the bodies to be in contact, without an intervening body; whereas things may be *connected* by the intervention of a third body, as by a cord or chain.

One kingdom, joy and *union* without end.

Milton.

2. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections or interest. Happy is the family where perfect *union* subsists between all its members.

3. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; as the *union* of soul and body.

4. Among *painters*, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting. *Cyc.*

5. In *architecture*, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building. *Cyc.*

6. In *ecclesiastical affairs*, the combining or consolidating of two or more churches into one. This cannot be done without the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent. *Union* is by *accession*, when the united benefice becomes an accessory of the principal; by *confusion*, where the two titles are suppressed, and a new one created, including both; and by *equality*, where the two titles subsist, but are equal and independent. *Cyc.*

7. States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called the *Union*. *Marshall. Hamilton.*

8. A pearl. [L. *unio*.] [Not in use.]

Union, or *Act of union*, the act by which Scotland was united to England, or by which the two kingdoms were incorporated into one, in 1707.

Legislative union, the union of Great Britain and Ireland, in 1800.

Union by the first intention, in *surgery*, the process by which the opposite surfaces of recent wounds grow together and unite without suppuration, when they are kept in contact with each other; the result of a wonderful self-healing power in living bodies. *Cyc.*

UNIP'AROUS, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing one at a birth. *Brown.*

UNIRA'DIATED, *a.* Having one ray. *Encyc.*

UNIR'RITATED, *a.* Not irritated; not fretted.

2. Not provoked or angered.

UNIR'RITATING, *a.* Not irritating or fretting.

2. Not provoking.

3. Not exciting. *Beddoes.*

UNISON, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]

1. In *music*, an accordancy or coincidence of sounds, proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. If two chords of the same matter have equal length, thickness and tension, they are said to be in *unison*, and their sounds will be in *unison*. Sounds of very different quali-

ties and force may be in *unison*; as the sound of a bell may be in *unison* with a sound of a flute. *Unison* then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs, &c.

2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*

In *unison*, in agreement; in harmony.

UNISON, *a.* Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice,

Choral or *unison*.

UNISONANCE, *n.* Accordancy of sounds.

What constitutes *unisonance* is the equality of the number of vibrations of two sonorous bodies, in equal times. *Cyc.*

UNISONANT, *a.* Being in *unison*; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

UNISONOUS, *a.* Being in *unison*. *Busby.*

UNIT, *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *unitas*, unity.]

1. One; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number.

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

2. In *mathematics*, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured. [See *Unity*.] *D. Olmsted.*

UNITARIAN, *n.* [L. *unitas*, *unus*.] One who denies the doctrine of the trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only. The Arian and Socinian are both comprehended in the term *Unitarian*.

UNITARIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to the doctrine of the unity of the Godhead.

UNITARIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians, who contend for the unity of the Godhead, in opposition to the Trinitarians, and who of course deny the divinity of Christ.

UNIT'E, *v. t.* [L. *unio*, *unitus*; Fr. *Sp. unir*; It. *unire*.]

1. To put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture. Thus we *unite* the parts of a building to make one structure. The kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland *united*, form one empire. So we *unite* spirit and water and other liquors. We *unite* strands to make a rope. The states of North America *united*, form one nation.

2. To join; to connect in a near relation or alliance; as, to *unite* families by marriage; to *unite* nations by treaty.

3. To make to agree or be uniform; as, to *unite* a kingdom in one form of worship; to *unite* men in opinions. *Clarendon.*

4. To cause to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks or stones by cement.

5. To join in interest or fellowship. *Gen. xlix.*

6. To tie; to splice; as, to *unite* two cords or ropes.

7. To join in affection; to make near; as, to *unite* hearts in love.

To *unite the heart*, to cause all its powers and affections to join with order and delight in the same objects. *Ps. lxxxvi.*

UNIT'E, *v. i.* To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. All parties *united* in petitioning for a repeal of the law.

2. To coalesce; to be cemented or consoli-

dated; to combine; as, bodies *unite* by attraction or affinity.

3. To grow together, as the parts of a wound.

The spur of a young cock grafted into the comb, will *unite* and grow. *Duhamel.*

4. To coalesce, as sounds.

5. To be mixed. Oil and water will not *unite*.

UNITED, *pp.* Joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

United flowers, are such as have the stamens and pistils in the same flower. *Cyc.*

UNITER, *n.* The person or thing that unites.

UNITING, *ppr.* Joining; causing to agree; consolidating; coalescing; growing together.

UNI'TION, *n.* Junction; act of uniting. [Not in use.] *Wiseman.*

UNITIVE, *a.* Having the power of uniting. [Not used.] *Norris.*

UNITY, *n.* [L. *unitas*.] The state of being one; oneness. *Unity* may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. *Unity* is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing. *School Philosophy.*

2. Concord; conjunction; as a *unity* of proofs. *Shak.*

3. Agreement; uniformity; as *unity* of doctrine; *unity* of worship in a church. *Hooker.*

4. In *christian theology*, oneness of sentiment, affection or behavior.

How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*! *Ps. cxxxiii.*

5. In *mathematics*, the abstract expression for any unit whatsoever. The number 1 is *unity*, when it is not applied to any particular object; but a *unit*, when it is so applied. *D. Olmsted.*

6. In *poetry*, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved. In the drama, there are three *unities*; the unity of *action*, that of *time*, and that of *place*. In the epic poem, the great and almost only *unity* is that of action.

7. In *music*, such a combination of parts as to constitute a whole, or a kind of symmetry of style and character. *Rousseau.*

8. In *law*, the properties of a joint estate are derived from its *unity*, which is fourfold; unity of *interest*, unity of *title*, unity of *time*, and unity of *possession*; in other words, joint-tenants have one and the same interest, accruing by one and the same conveyance, commencing at the same time, and held by one and the same undivided possession. *Blackstone.*

9. In *law*, unity of possession, is a joint possession of two rights by several titles, as when a man has a lease of land upon a certain rent, and afterwards buys the fee simple. This is a *unity* of possession, by which the lease is extinguished.

Unity of faith, is an equal belief of the same truths of God, and possession of the grace of faith in like form and degree. *Brown.*

Unity of spirit, is the oneness which subsists between Christ and his saints, by which the same spirit dwells in both, and both