

2. To dispense, as to administer justice or the sacrament.
3. To afford, give or furnish; as, to administer relief, that is, to act as the agent. To administer medicine is to direct and cause it to be taken.

4. To give, as an oath; to cause to swear according to law.

ADMINISTER, *n. i.* To contribute; to bring aid or supplies; to add something; as, a shade administrators to our comfort.

2. To perform the office of administrator; as, *A administrators* upon the estate of B.

ADMINISTERED, *pp.* Executed; managed; governed; afforded; given; dispensed.

ADMINISTRATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

ADMINISTERING, *pp.* Executing; carrying into effect; giving; dispensing.

ADMINISTRATE, *in the place of administrator*, has been used, but is not well authorized.

ADMINISTRATION, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the conducting of any office or employment.

2. The executive part of government, consisting in the exercise of the constitutional and legal powers, the general superintendence of national affairs, and the enforcement of laws.

3. The persons collectively, who are entrusted with the execution of laws, and the superintendence of public affairs; the chief magistrate and his council; or the council alone, as in Great Britain.

4. Dispensation; distribution; exhibition; as the administration of justice, of the sacrament, or of grace. 1 Cor. xii. 2 Cor. ix.

5. The management of the estate of an intestate person, under a commission from the proper authority. This management consists in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.

6. The power, office or commission of an administrator.

Surrogates are authorized to grant administration. *Laws of New-York.*

It is more usual to say, letters of administration. *Blackstone.*

7. This name is given by the Spaniards, to the staple magazine or warehouse, at Callao, in Peru, where foreign ships must unload. *Encyc.*

ADMINISTRATIVE, *a.* That administers, or by which one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, *n.* A man who, by virtue of a commission from the Ordinary, Surrogate, Court of Probate, or other proper authority, has the charge of the goods and estate of one dying without a will.

2. One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses laws and rites, either in civil, judicial, political, or ecclesiastical affairs.

3. In Scots law, a tutor, curator or guardian, having the care of one who is incapable of acting for himself. The term is usually applied to a father who has power over his children and their estate, during their minority. *Encyc.*

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, *n.* The office of an administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX, *n.* A female who administers upon the estate of an intestate; also a female who administers government.

ADMIRABLE, *a.* [*L. admirabilis.*] To be admired; worthy of admiration; having qualities to excite wonder, with approbation, esteem or reverence; used of persons or things; as, the admirable structure of the body, or of the universe.

ADMIRABLENESS, *n.* The quality of being admirable; the power of exciting admiration.

ADMIRABLY, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder, mingled with approbation, esteem or veneration.

ADMIRAL, *n.* [In the Latin of the middle ages, *Amira, Amiras, Admiral*, an Emir; Sp. *almirante*; Port. *id.*; It. *ammiraglio*.]

Fr. *amiral*; from Ar. *amara*, to command, *امار*, a commander; Sans. *amara*;

Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. *amar*, to speak. The terminating syllable of *admiral* may be from *amar*, the sea. This word is said to have been introduced into Europe by the Turks, Genoese or Venetians, in the 12th or 13th century.]

A marine commander in chief; the commander of a fleet or navy.

1. The *Lord High Admiral*, in Great Britain, is an officer who superintends all maritime affairs, and has the government of the navy. He has also jurisdiction over all maritime causes, and commissions the naval officers.

2. The *Admiral of the fleet*, the highest officer under the admiralty. When he embarks on an expedition, the union flag is displayed at the main top gallant mast head.

3. The *Vice Admiral*, an officer next in rank and command to the Admiral, has command of the second squadron. He carries his flag at the fore top gallant mast head. This name is given also to certain officers who have power to hold courts of vice-admiralty, in various parts of the British dominions.

4. The *Rear Admiral*, next in rank to the Vice Admiral, has command of the third squadron, and carries his flag at the mizen top gallant mast head.

5. The commander of any single fleet, or in general any flag officer.

6. The ship which carries the admiral; also the most considerable ship of a fleet of merchantmen, or of fishing vessels. *Encyc.*

7. In zoology, a species of shell-fish. [*See Folio.*]

2. Also a butterfly, which lays her eggs on the great stinging nettle, and delights in brambles. *Encyc.*

ADMIRALSHIP, *n.* The office or power of an admiral. [*Little used.*]

ADMIRALTY, *n.* In Great Britain, the office of Lord High Admiral. This office is discharged by one person, or by Commissioners, called *Lords of the Admiralty*; usually seven in number.

The admiralty court, or court of admiralty, is

the supreme court for the trial of maritime causes, held before the Lord High Admiral, or Lords of the admiralty.

In general, a court of admiralty is a court for the trial of causes arising on the high seas, as prize causes and the like. In the United States, there is no admiralty court, distinct from others; but the district courts, established in the several states by Congress, are invested with admiralty powers.

ADMIRATION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus, we view the solar system with admiration.

Very near to admiration is the wish to admire. *Anon.*

It has been sometimes used in an ill sense, denoting wonder with disapprobation.

Your boldness I with admiration see. *Dryden.*

When I saw her I wondered with great admiration. *Lake xvi.*

ADMIRATIVE, *n.* A note of admiration, thus! [*Not used.*] *Colgrave.*

ADMIRE, *v. t.* [*L. admiror, ad and miror*, to wonder; Sp. and Port. *admirar*; Fr. *admirer*; It. *ammirare*; Fr. *mirer*, to look, to take aim; Corn. *miras*, to look, see or face; Arm. *mired*, to stop, hold, keep; W. *mir*, visage; also fair, comely; and *maer*, one that looks after, keeps or guards, a mayor, or bailiff; Russ. *zamiray*, to be astonished or stupefied; a, a prefix, and *mir*, peace; myrm, to pacify; *zamiray*, to make peace. The primary sense is to hold, to stop, or strain. Ch. and Syr. *דמר*; *L. demor*. See *Moor* and *Mar*.]

1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence or affection.

When he shall come to be glorified in his saints and be admired in all them that love him. 2 Thes. i.

This word has been used in an ill sense, but seems now correctly restricted to the sense here given, and implying something great, rare or excellent, in the object admired.

2. To regard with affection; a familiar term for to love greatly.

ADMIRE, *v. i.* To wonder; to be affected with slight surprise; sometimes with *at*; as, to admire at his own contrivance. *Ray*. To admire at sometimes implies disapprobation.

ADMIRE, *pp.* Regarded with wonder, mingled with pleasurable sensations, as esteem, love or reverence.

ADMIRER, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems or loves greatly.

ADMIRING, *pp.* Regarding with wonder united with love or esteem.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

ADMIRABILITY, *n.* The quality of being admirable. *Chase.*

ADMISSIBLE, *a.* [*See admit.*] That may be admitted, allowed or conceded; as, the testimony is admissible.

ADMISSION, *n.* [*L. admissio.*]

1. The act or practice of admitting, as the