

ANTIMONARCHICALNESS, *n.* The quality of being opposed to monarchy.

ANTIMONIAL, *a.* [from *antimony*.] Pertaining to antimony; relating to antimony, or partaking of its qualities.

ANTIMONIAL, *n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

ANTIMONIATE, *n.* A compound or salt composed of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTIMONIATED, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony; as *antimoniated tartar*.

ANTIMONIC, *a.* Pertaining to antimony; the *antimonious acid* is a peroxy of antimony.

ANTIMONIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to antimony. The *antimonious acid* is a deutoxyd of antimony.

ANTIMONITE, *n.* A compound of antimonious acid and a base.

ANTIMONY, *n.* [Fr. *antimoine*; Low L. *antimonium*; It. *antimonio*; Sp. *id.* This by some writers is supposed to be composed of *anti* and Fr. *moine*, monk, from the fact that certain monks were poisoned by it. This story, reported by Furetiere, is treated by Morin, as fabulous, and by him it is said to be composed of Gr. *anti*, against, and *mois*, alone, and so named because it is not found alone. The real truth is not ascertained.]

Primarily, a metallic ore consisting of sulphur combined with a metal; the sulphuret of Antimony, the stibium of the Romans and the *stigma* of the Greeks. It is a blackish mineral, which stains the hands, hard, brittle, full of long, shining, needle-like striae. It is found in the mines of Bohemia, and Hungary; in France and England, and in America. This word is also used for the pure metal or *regulus of antimony*, a metal of a grayish or silvery white, very brittle, and of a plated or scaly texture, and of moderate specific gravity. By exposure to air, its surface becomes tarnished, but does not rust. It is used as an ingredient in concave mirrors, giving them a finer texture. In bells, it renders the sound more clear; it renders tin more hard, white and sonorous, and gives to printing types more firmness and smoothness. It is also useful in promoting the fusion of metals, and especially in casting cannon balls. In its crude state, it is harmless to the human constitution; but many of its preparations act violently as emetics and cathartics. It has also a peculiar efficacy in promoting the secretions, particularly as a sudorific.

Antimonalist, *n.* An opposer of morality.

ANTIMUSICAL, *a.* Opposed to music; having no ear for music.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *a.* [anti, and *nephritic*, which see.]

Counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINEPHRITIC, *n.* A medicine that tends to remove diseases of the kidneys.

ANTINOMIAN, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.]

Against law; pertaining to the Antinomians.

ANTINOMIAN, *n.* One of a sect who

maintain, that, under the gospel dispensation, the law is of no use or obligation; or who hold doctrines which supersede the necessity of good works and a virtuous life. This sect originated with John Agricola about the year 1538.

ANTINOMIANISM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.

ANTINOMIST, *n.* One who pays no regard to the law, or to good works.

ANTINOMY, *n.* A contradiction between two laws, or between two parts of the same law.

ANTIOCHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Antiochus, the founder of a sect of philosophers, contemporary with Cicero. This sect was a branch of the academics, though Antiochus was a stoic. He attempted to reconcile the doctrines of the different schools, and was the last preceptor of the Platonic school.

The *Antiochian epoch* was a method of computing time, from the proclamation of liberty granted to the city of Antioch, about the time of the battle of Pharsalia.

ANTI-PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.

ANTIPAPISTIC, *a.* Opposed to popery.

ANTIPARALLEL, *a.* Running in a contrary direction.

ANTIPARALYTIC, *a.* [anti, and *paralytic*, which see.]

Good against the palsy.

ANTIPARALYTIC, *n.* A remedy for the palsy.

ANTIPATHETIC, *a.* [See *Antipathy*.]

Having a natural contrariety, or constitutional aversion to a thing.

ANTIPATHETICALNESS, *n.* The quality or state of having an aversion or contrariety to a thing.

ANTIPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.]

Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object. This word literally denotes a *natural aversion*, which may be of different degrees, and in some cases may excite terror or horror at the presence of an object. Such is the aversion of animals for their natural enemies, as the *antipathy* of a mouse to a cat, or a weasel. Sometimes persons have an insuperable constitutional *antipathy* to certain kinds of food.

The word is applied also to aversion contracted by experience or habit; as when a person has suffered an injury from some food, or from an animal, which before was not an object of hatred; or when a particular kind of food or medicine is taken into a sickly stomach, and which nauseates it; the effect is *antipathy*, which is often of long continuance.

Antipathy however is often affected, as when persons pretend a great aversion to things from false delicacy.

2. In ethics, *antipathy* is hatred, aversion or repugnancy; *hated* to persons; *aversion* to persons or things; *repugnancy* to actions. Of these *hated* is most voluntary. *Aversion*, and *antipathy*, in its true sense,

depend more on the constitution; *repugnancy* may depend on reason or education.

Inveterate *antipathies* against particular nations, and passionate attachments to others, are to be avoided.

3. In physics, a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter, as of oil and water, which will not mix.

Antipathy is regularly followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*; and is opposed to sympathy.

ANTIPATRIOTIC, *a.* Not patriotic; opposing the interests of one's country.

ANTIPEDOBAPTIST, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *παιδος*, a child, and *βαπτισμα*, to baptize.]

One who is opposed to the baptism of infants.

ANTIPERISTALTIC, *a.* [See *Peristaltic*.]

Opposed to peristaltic; retroverted, as in vomiting; as, the *antiperistaltic* motion of the intestines.

ANTIPERISTASIS, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *παρασις*, a standing around.]

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality opposed acquires strength; or the action by which a body attacked collects force by opposition; or the intensification of the activity of one quality by the opposition of another.

This quick-line is set on fire, or sensible heat is excited in it, by mixture with water; and cold applied to the human body may increase its heat.

ANTIPERISTATIC, *a.* Pertaining to antiperistasis.

ANTIPESTILENTIAL, *a.* [anti and *pestilential*, which see.]

Counteracting contagion or infection; having the quality of opposing or destroying pestilential diseases.

ANTIPHLOGISTICAN, *n.* [anti and *phlogiston*, which see.]

An opposer of the theory of phlogiston.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *a.* Counteracting heat or inflammation; tending to reduce arterial action; opposed to the doctrine of phlogiston.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC, *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to reduce inflammation or the activity of the vital power.

ANTIPIHON, *n.* [See *Antiphony*.]

The chant or alternate singing in choirs of cathedrals.

ANTIPIHONAL, *a.* [See *Antiphony*.]

ANTIPIHONICAL, *a.* [See *Antiphony*.]

Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

ANTIPIHONARY, *n.* [anti, contrary, and *φωνη*, sound, voice.]

A service book, in the catholic church, containing all the invitatories, responsories, collects, and whatever is said or sung in the choir, except the lessons; called also a *responsary*; compiled by Gregory the Great.

ANTIPIHONER, *n.* A book of anthems or antiphons.

ANTIPIHONY, *n.* [anti, contrary, and *φωνη*, voice.]

1. The answer of one choir to another, when