

size, number or quantity; to increase greatly; as public evils *accumulate*.

ACCUMULATE, *pp.* Collected into a mass, or quantity. *Bacon.*

ACCUMULATED, *pp.* Collected into a heap or great quantity.

ACCUMULATING, *pp.* Heaping up; amassing; increasing greatly.

ACCUMULATION, *n.* The act of accumulating; the state of being accumulated; an amassing; a collecting together; as an accumulation of earth or of evils.

2. In *law*, the concurrence of several titles to the same thing, or of several circumstances to the same proof. *Encyc.*

3. In *Universities*, an accumulation of degrees, is the taking of several together, or at smaller intervals than usual, or than is allowed by the rules. *Encyc.*

ACCUMULATIVE, *a.* That accumulates; heaping up; accumulating.

ACCUMULATOR, *n.* One that accumulates, gathers, or amasses.

ACCURACY, *n.* [*L. accuratio*, from *accure*, to take care of; *ad* and *cure*, to take care; *cure*, *cure*. See *Care*.]

1. Exactness; exact conformity to truth; or to a rule or model; freedom from mistake; nicety; correctness; precision which results from care. The accuracy of ideas or opinions is conformity to truth. The value of testimony depends on its accuracy; copies of legal instruments should be taken with accuracy.

2. Closeness; tightness; as a tube sealed with accuracy.

ACCURATE, *a.* [*L. accuratus*.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from failure, error, or defect; as an accurate account; accurate measure; an accurate expression.

2. Determinate; precisely fixed; as, one body may not have a very accurate influence on another. *Bacon.*

3. Close; perfectly tight; as an accurate sealing or luting.

ACCURATELY, *adv.* Exactly; in an accurate manner; with precision; without error or defect; as a writing accurately copied.

2. Closely; so as to be perfectly tight; as a vial accurately stopped. *Comstock.*

ACCURATENESS, *n.* Accuracy; exactness; nicety; precision.

ACCURSE, *v. t. accurs'*, [*Ac* for *ad* and *curse*.] To devote to destruction; to imprecate misery or evil upon. [*This verb is rarely used*. See *Curse*.]

ACCURSED, *pp.* or *a.* Doomed to destruction or misery:

The city shall be *accursed*. John vi.

2. Separated from the faithful; cast out of the church; excommunicated.

I could wish myself *accursed* from Christ.

3. Worthy of the curse; detestable; execrable. *St. Paul.*

Keep from the *accursed* thing. Josh. vi.

Hence,

4. Wicked; malignant in the extreme.

ACCUSABLE, *a.* That may be accused; chargeable with a crime; blamable; liable to censure; followed by *of*.

ACCUSANT, *n.* One who accuses. *Hall.*

ACCUSATION, *n.* The act of charging with a crime or offense; the act of accusing of any wrong or injustice.

2. The charge of an offense or crime; or the declaration containing the charge.

They set over his head his *accusation*. Mat. xxvii.

ACCUSATIVE, *a.* A term given to a case of nouns, in Grammars, on which the action of a verb terminates or falls; called in English Grammar the *objective case*.

ACCUSATIVELY, *adv.* In an accusative manner.

2. In relation to the accusative case in Grammar.

ACCUSATORY, *a.* Accusing; containing an accusation; as an *accusatory* libel.

ACCUSE, *v. t. s as z*. [*L. accuso*, to blame, or accuse; *ad* and *causo*, to blame, or accuse; *causa*, blame, suit, or process. *cause*; *Fr. accuser*; *Sp. acusar*; *Port. accusar*; *It. accusare*; *Arm. accusi*.] The sense is, to attack, to drive against, to charge or to fall upon. See *Cause*.

1. To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, either by plaint, or complaint, information, indictment, or impeachment; to charge with an offense against the laws, judicially or by a public process; as, to *accuse* one of a high crime or misdemeanor.

2. To charge with a fault; to blame.

Their thoughts, in the meanwhile, *accusing* or excusing one another. Rom. ii.

It is followed by *of* before the subject of accusation; the use of *for* after this verb is illegitimate.

ACCUSED, *pp.* Charged with a crime, by a legal process; charged with an offense; blamed.

ACCUSER, *n.* One who accuses or blames; an officer who prefers an accusation against another for some offense, in the name of the government, before a tribunal that has cognizance of the offense.

ACCUSING, *pp.* Charging with a crime; blaming.

ACCUSTOM, *v. t.* [*Fr. accoutumer*, from *ad* and *coutume*, custom. See *Custom*.]

To make familiar by use; to form a habit by practice; to habituate or inure; as to *accustom* one's self to a spare diet.

ACCUSTOM, *v. i.* To be wont, or habituated to do any thing. [*Little used*.]

2. To habituate. [*Not used*.] *Milton.*

ACCUSTOM, *n.* Custom. [*Not used*.] *Milton.*

ACCUSTOMABLE, *a.* Of long custom; habitual; customary. [*Little used*.]

ACCUSTOMABLY, *adv.* According to custom or habit. [*Little used*.]

ACCUSTOMANCE, *n.* Custom; habitual use or practice. [*Not used*.] *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY, *adv.* According to custom or common practice. [*See Customarily*.] [*Little used*.]

ACCUSTOMARY, *a.* Usual; customary. [*See Customary*.] [*Little used*.]

ACCUSTOMED, *pp.* Being familiar by use; habituated; inured.

2. *a.* Usual; often practiced; as in their *accustomed* manner.

ACCUSTOMING, *pp.* Making familiar by practice; inuring.

ACE, *n.* [*L. as*, a unit or pound; *Fr. as*; *It. asso*; *D. aas*; *G. aas*; *Sp. as*.]

A unit; a single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked.

2. A very small quantity; a particle; an atom; a trifle; as a creditor will not abate an *ace* of his demand.

ACEL DAMA, *n.* [*Ch. שְׂרָא*, a field, and *דָּמָא*, Ch. Syr. and Sam. blood.]

A field said to have lain south of Jerusalem, the same as the potters' field, purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his master, and therefore called the *field of blood*. It was appropriated to the interment of strangers.

ACEPHALOUS, *a.* [*Gr. a priv.* and *κεφαλη*, a head.]

Without a head, headless. In history, the term *Acephali*, or *Acephalites* was given to several sects who refused to follow some noted leader, and to such bishops as were exempt from the jurisdiction and discipline of their patriarch. It was also given to certain levers who acknowledged no head in the reign of Henry 1st. It was also applied to the *Blennyes*, a pretended nation of Africa, and to other tribes in the East, whom ancient naturalists represented as having no head; their eyes and mouth being placed in other parts. Modern discoveries have dissipated these fictions. In English Laws, men who held lands of no particular lord, and clergymen who were under no bishop. *L. L. Hen. I. Cowel.*

ACEPHALUS, *n.* An obsolete name of the tenia or tape worm, which was formerly supposed to have no head; an error now exploded. The term is also used to express a verse defective in the beginning.

ACERB, *a.* [*L. acerbus*; *G. herbe*, harsh, sour, tart, bitter, rough, whence *herbst*, autumn, *herbstzeit*, harvest time; *D. herfst*, harvest. See *Harvest*.]

Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; sour, with astringency or roughness; a quality of unripe fruits. *Quincy.*

ACERBITY, *n.* A sourness, with roughness, or astringency.

2. *Figuratively*, harshness or severity of temper in man.

ACERIC, *a.* [*L. acer*, a maple tree.] Pertaining to the maple; obtained from the maple, as *aceric acid*. *Ure.*

ACEROSUS, *a.* [*L. acerosus*, chaffy, from *acer*, chaff or a point.] In botany, chaffy; resembling chaff.

2. An acerosus or acerose leaf is one which is linear and permanent, in form of a needle, as in pine. *Martyn.*

ACESCENCY, *n.* [*L. acescens*, turning sour, from *acerco*. See *Acid*.] A turning sour by spontaneous decomposition; a state of becoming sour, tart, or acid; and hence a being moderately sour.

ACESCENT, *a.* Turning sour; becoming tart or acid by spontaneous decomposition. Hence slightly sour; but the latter sense is usually expressed by *acidulous* or *subacid*. *Nicholson.*

ACESTE, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of papilio or butterfly, with subdentated wings, found in India. *Cyc.*

ACESITIS, *n.* [*Gr.*] A febrile sort of chrysocolla, made of Cyprian verdigris, urine, and niter. *Cyc.*

ACETABULUM, *n.* [*L. from acetum*, vinegar. See *Acid*.] Among the Romans a