

2. To adjust; to settle; to put in order; to prepare; a popular use of the word of very general application.

ARRANGED, *pp.* Put in order; disposed in the proper order; adjusted.

ARRANGEMENT, *n.* The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order; disposition in suitable form.

2. That which is disposed in order; system of parts disposed in due order.

The interest of that portion of social arrangement is in the hands of all those who compose it. *Burke.*

3. Preparatory measure; previous disposition; as, we have made arrangements for receiving company.

4. Final settlement; adjustment by agreement; as, the parties have made an arrangement between themselves concerning their disputes; a popular use of the word.

5. Classification of facts relating to a subject, in a regular, systematic order; as the Linnean arrangement of plants.

ARRANGING, *pp.* One that puts in order.

ARRANGING, *pp.* Putting in due order or form; adjusting.

ARRANT, *n.* [I know not the origin of this word. It coincides in sense with the *W. carn*, notorious.]

Notorious, in an ill sense; infamous; mere; vile; as an *arrant* rogue or coward.

ARRANTLY, *adv.* Notoriously, in an ill sense; infamously; impudently; shamefully.

ARRAS, *n.* [Said to be from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, where this article is manufactured.]

Tapestry; hangings wove with figures.

ARRAY, *n.* [Norm. *arais*, and *arrais*, *arais*, to array, settle, prepare; ray, a robe and the array or pannel of the jury; Old Fr. *arroi*, a word contracted; *Ir. earraih*, a suit of armor, furniture, accoutrements, wares; *It. arredo*, furniture, implements, rigging; *arredare*, to prepare or equip; *Arm. ariza*, to put in order or arrange; *Sp. arreo*, *Port. arreo*, *arreyo*, array, dress; *Port. arrear*, to dress. Class Rd. and allied to *rad*, *radius*, *ray*. The primary sense is to make straight or right. See *Dress*.]

1. Order; disposition in regular lines; as an army in battle array. Hence a posture of defense.

2. Dress; garments disposed in order upon the person. *Dryden.*

3. In law, the act of impaneling a jury; or a jury impaneled; that is, a jury set in order by the sheriff, or called man by man. *Blackstone. Cowell.*

Commission of array, in English history, was a commission given by the prince to officers in every county, to muster and array the inhabitants, or see them in a condition for war. *Blackstone.*

ARRAY, *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle.

2. To deck or dress; to adorn with dress; it is applied especially to dress of a splendid kind.

Array thyself with glory. *Job. xl.*
Pharaoh arrayed Joseph with fine linen. *Gen. xli.*

3. To set a jury in order for the trial of a cause; that is, to call them man by man. *Blackstone. Cowell.*

4. To envelop.

In gelid caves with horrid glooms arrayed. *Yvainbull.*

ARRAYED, *pp.* Set in order, or in lines; arranged in order for attack or defense; dressed; adorned by dress; impaneled, as a jury; enveloped.

ARRAYER, *n.* One who arrays. In English history, an officer who had a commission of array, to put soldiers of a county in a condition for military service.

ARRAYING, *pp.* Setting in order; putting on splendid raiment; impaneling.

ARRE, *adv.* [Fr. *arriere*, behind. In some of its uses it has the sense of *lower*, *inferior*. See *Arriere-ban*.] *Sp.* and *Port. arriar*, to lower sail; *Arm. rear*, *rear*, or *refr*, the fundament; *W. rheyr*, *id.*, from *rheyr*, thick. *Lamier* deduces *arrear* and *arriere* from *L. ad* and *retro*. But the derivation from the Celtic seems most probably correct.]

Behind; at the hinder part. *Spenser.* In this sense obsolete. But from this use, we retain the word as a noun in the phrase, *in arrear*, to signify behind in payment.

ARREAR, *n.* That which is behind in payment, or which remains unpaid, though due. It is generally used in the plural, as the *arrears* of rent, wages and taxes; and supposes a part of the money already paid.

ARREARAGE, *n.* [*arre r* and the common French termination *age*.]

Arrears; any sum of money remaining unpaid, after previous payment of a part. A person may be in *arrears* for the whole amount of a debt; but *arrears* and *arrearsage* imply that a part has been paid.

ARRECT, *v. t.* [*L. arrectus*, raised, erect.]

ARRECTED, *v. t.* [*from arrecto*. See *Rect*.] Erect; attentive; as a person listening. *Johnson.*

ARRENTATION, *n.* [*Sp. arrendar*, to rent, or take by lease; of *ad* and *reddo*, to return. See *Rent*.]

In the forest laws of England, a licensing the owner of land in a forest, to inclose it with a small ditch and low hedge, in consideration of a yearly rent. *Cowell.*

ARREPTITIOUS, *a.* [*L. arreptus*, of *ad* and *rapio*, to snatch. See *Rapacious*.]

1. Snatched away.

2. [*ad* and *repto*, to creep. See *Creep*.] Crept in privily. *Johnson. Bailey.*

ARREST, *v. t.* [*Fr. arreter*, for *arrest*; *Sp. arrestar*; *It. arrestare*; *L. resto*, to stop; *W. araes*, *arasi*, to stay, wait, dwell; *Eng. to rest*. See *Rest*.]

1. To obstruct; to stop; to check or hinder motion; as, to arrest the current of a river; to arrest the senses.

2. To take, seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; as, to arrest one for debt or for a crime.

3. To seize and fix; as, to arrest the eyes or attention.

The appearance of such a person in the world, and at such a period, ought to arrest the consideration of every thinking mind. *Buckminster.*

4. To hinder, or restrain; as, to arrest the course of justice.

ARREST, *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by virtue of a warrant from authority. An arrest is made by seizing or touching the body.

2. Any seizure, or taking by power, physical or moral.

3. A stop, hindrance or restraint.

4. In law, an arrest of judgment is the staying or stopping of a judgment after verdict, for causes assigned. Courts have power to arrest judgment for intrinsic causes appearing upon the face of the record; as when the declaration varies from the original writ; when the verdict differs materially from the pleadings; or when the case laid in the declaration is not sufficient in point of law, to found an action upon. The motion for this purpose is called a motion in arrest of judgment. *Blackstone.*

5. A mangy humor between the ham and pastern of the hind legs of a horse. *Johnson.*

ARRESTATION, *n.* The act of arresting; an arrest, or seizure.

ARRESTED, *pp.* Seized; apprehended; stopped; hindered; restrained.

ARRESTER, *n.* One who arrests. In *ARRESTOR*, *n.* *Scots* law, the person at whose suit an arrest is made.

ARRESTING, *pp.* Seizing; staying; hindering; restraining.

ARRESTMENT, *n.* In *Scots* law, an arrest, or detention of a criminal, till he finds caution or surety, to stand trial.

Also the order of a judge by which a debtor to the arrestor's debtor is prohibited to make payment, till the debt due to the arrestor is paid or secured.

ARRET, *n.* [Contracted from *arresté*, *Fr. arrêté*, fixed.]

The decision of a court, tribunal or council; a decree published; the edict of a sovereign prince.

ARRET, *v. t.* To assign; to allot. *Obs.*

ARRIDE, *v. t.* [*L. arrideo*.] To laugh at; to please well. [Not in use.] *B. Jonson.*

ARRIERE, *n.* The last body of an army; now called *rear*, which see.

Arriere-ban, or *ban* and *arriere ban*. This phrase is defined to be a general proclamation of the French kings, by which not only their immediate feudatories, but their vassals, were summoned to take the field for war. In this case, *arriere* is the French word signifying those who are last or behind, and *ban* is proclamation. [See *Ban*.] *Arriere-fee* or *fiel*. A fee or fiel dependent on a superior fee, or a fee held of a feudatory.

Arriere vassal. The vassal of a vassal.

ARRIVAL, *n.* The coming to, or reaching a place, from a distance, whether by water, as in its original sense, or by land.

2. The attainment or gaining of any object, by effort, agreement, practice or study.

ARRIVANCE, *n.* Company coming. [Not used.] *Shak.*

2. Arrival; a reaching in progress. *Obs.*

ARRIVE, *v. i.* [*Fr. arriver*; *Arm. arrivon*, *arrivein*; *It. arrivare*; *Sp. Port. arribar*; of *ad* and *Fr. rive*, the shore or sloping bank of a river; *Sp. ribera*; *L. ripa*; *Sans. arivi*. In Irish, *aribhe* is ribs. It appears that *rib*, *rive* and *ripa* are radically one word; in like manner, *costa*, a rib, and *coast* are radically the same.]

1. Literally, to come to the shore, or bank.