

Egyptian thorn, a species of plant ranked by Linne under the genus *minosa*, and by others, made a distinct genus. Of the flowers of one species, the Chinese make a yellow dye which bears washing in silks, and appears with elegance on paper.

*Encyc.*  
**ACACIA**, in *medicine*, is a name given to the inspissated juice of the uricifer fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*, which is brought from Egypt in roundish masses, in bladders.

Externally, it is of a deep brown color; internally, of a reddish or yellowish brown; of a firm consistence, but not very dry. It is a mild astringent. But most of the drug which passes under this name, is the inspissated juice of sloes.

*Encyc.*  
**ACACIA**, among *antiquaries*, is a name given to something like a roll or bag, seen on medals, as in the hands of emperors and consuls. Some take it to represent a handkerchief rolled up, with which signals were given at the games; others, a roll of petitions; and some, a purple bag of earth, to remind them of their mortality.

*Encyc.*  
**ACACIANS**, in *Church History*, were certain sects, so denominated from their leaders, Aracius, bishop of Cesarea, and Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople. Some of these maintained that the Son was only a similar, not the same, substance with the Father; others, that he was not only a distinct but a dissimilar substance.

*Encyc.*  
**ACADEME**; *a.* An academy; a society of persons. [*Not used.*]

**ACADEMIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to an academy.

**ACADEMIAN**, *n.* A member of an academy; a student in a university or college.

**ACADEMIC**, } *a.* Belonging to an academy, or to a college or university—as *academic studies*; also noting what belongs to the school or philosophy of Plato—as the *academic sect*.

**ACADEMIC**, *n.* One who belonged to the school or adhered to the philosophy of Socrates and Plato. The latter is considered as the founder of the *academic philosophy* in Greece.

He taught, that matter is eternal and infinite; but without form, refractory, and tending to disorder; and that there is an intelligent cause, the author of spiritual being, and of the material world.

*Enfield.*  
**ACADEMICALLY**, *adv.* In an *academic manner*.

**ACADEMICIAN**, *n.* [*Fr. académicien.*]  
A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences; particularly, a member of the French academies.

**ACADEMISM**, *n.* The doctrine of the *academic philosophy*.

*Baxter.*  
**ACADEMIST**, *n.* A member of an Academy for promoting arts and sciences; also an *academic philosopher*.

**ACADEMY**, [*L. academia, Gr. Ἀκαδημία.*]  
Originally, it is said, a garden, grove, or villa near Athens, where Plato and his followers held their philosophical conferences.

1. A school, or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a university or college, and a common school; also a school,

for teaching a particular art, or particular sciences, as a *military academy*.

2. A house, in which the students or members of an academy meet; a place of education.

3. A society of men united for the promotion of arts and sciences in general, or of some particular art.

**ACALOT**, *n.* [*Contracted from acacalot.*]

A Mexican fowl, called by some the aquatic crow. It is the ibis, or a fowl that very much resembles it.

**ACAMACU**, *n.* A bird, the Brazilian flycatcher, or *Todus*.

*Cyc.*  
**ACANA CEOS**, *a.* *acana'shus*. [*Gr. ἀκαναίος*, a prickly shrub.]

Armed with prickles. A class of plants are called *acanaee*.

*Milae.*  
**ACANTHA**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκανθα*, a spine or thorn.]

In *botany*, a prickle; in *zoology*, a spine or prickly fin; an acute process of the vertebrae.

*Encyc.*  
**ACANTHA CEOS**, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant.

**ACANTHARIS**, *n.* In *entomology*, a species of Cimex, with a spinous thorax, and a ciliated abdomen, with spines; found in Jamaica.

*Cyc.*  
**ACANTHINE**, *a.* [*See Acanthus.*]

Pertaining to the plant, *acanthus*. The *acanthine* garments of the ancients were made of the down of thistles, or embroidered in imitation of the *acanthus*.

*Encyc.*  
**ACANTHOPTERYGIUS**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀκανθοί, a thorn, and πτερυγιον, a little feather, from πτερον, a feather.*]

In *zoology*, having back fins, which are hard, bony and prickly, a term applied to certain fishes.

*Linne.*  
**ACANTHUS**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκανθός, L. acanthus, from ἀκανθα, a prickle or thorn. See acantha.*]

1. The plant bear's breech or brank ursine; a genus of several species, receiving their name from their prickles.

2. In *architecture*, an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the *acanthus*, used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

*Milton. Encyc.*  
**ACANTHICONE**, *n.* See *Pistacite*.

**ACARNAR**, *n.* A bright star, of the first magnitude, in Eridanus.

*Bailey.*  
**ACATALECTIC**, *n.* [*Gr. ἀκατάληκτος, not defective at the end, of ἀκατά and ληκτος to cease; fr. ληγέω.*] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

*Johnson.*  
**ACATALEPSY**, [*Gr. ἀκατάληψις; a and ἀκατάληκτος to comprehend.*]

Impossibility of complete discovery or comprehension; incomprehensibility. [*Little used.*]

*Whitaker.*  
**ACATECHILL**, *n.* A Mexican bird, a species of Fringilla, of the size of the siskin.

**ACATER**, **ACATES**. See *Caterer* and *Cates*.

**ACAU LINE**, } *a.* [*L. a. priv. and caulis, Gr. αἰνός, a stalk; W. kaul; D. kool, cabbage. See Colewort.*]

In *botany*, without a stem, having flowers resting on the ground; as the *Carline thistle*.

**ACCEDE**, *v. i.* [*L. accedo, of ad and cedo, to yield or give place, or rather to move.*]

1. To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or

to terms proposed by another. Hence in a negotiation.

2. To become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty, or convention.

**ACCE DING**, *ppr.* Agreeing; assenting; becoming a party to a treaty by agreeing to the terms proposed.

**ACCELERATE**, *v. t.* [*L. accelero, of ad and celer, to hasten, from celer, quick; Gr. ἀρᾶς; Heb. Ch. Syr. and Eth. ለጥ, ለጥ or ጥ, to be light, nimble; Syr. to hasten.*]

In *Ch.* and *Ar.* this root signifies also to be small, or minute.]

1. To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken motion; to add to the velocity of a moving body. It implies previous motion or progression.

2. To add to natural or ordinary progression; as to *accelerate* the growth of a plant, or the progress of knowledge.

3. To bring nearer in time; to shorten the time between the present time and a future event; as to *accelerate* the ruin of a government; to *accelerate* a battle.

*Bacon.*

**ACCELERATED**, *pp.* Quicken in motion; hastened in progress.

**ACCELERATING**, *ppr.* Hastening; increasing velocity or progression.

**ACCELERATION**, *n.* The act of increasing velocity or progress; the state of being quickened in motion or action. Accelerated motion in mechanics and physics, is that which continually receives accessions of velocity; as, a falling body moves towards the earth with an *acceleration* of velocity. It is the opposite of retardation.

*Acceleration of the moon*, is the increase of the moon's mean motion from the sun, compared with the diurnal motion of the earth; the moon moving with more velocity now than in ancient times—a discovery made by Dr. Halley.

The *diurnal acceleration* of the fixed stars, is the time by which they anticipate the mean diurnal revolution of the sun, which is nearly three minutes, fifty-six seconds.

*Cyc.*  
**ACCELERATIVE**, *a.* Adding to velocity; quickening progression.

*Reid.*  
**ACCELERATORY**, *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion.

**ACCEND**, *v. t.* [*L. accendo, to kindle; ad and cendo, caneo, to be white, candid, white; W. can, white, bright; also a song.*]

Whence, *canto, to sing, to chant; canthus, a song; Eug. cant; W. canu, to bleach or whiten, and to sing; cynnu, fuel. Hence, kindle, L. candidus, candid, white.*

The primary sense is, to throw, dart, or thrust; to shoot, as the rays of light. Hence, to *cant*, to throw. See *Chant* and *Cant.*

To kindle; to set on fire. [*The verb is not used.*]

**ACCENDIBLITY**, *n.* Capacity of being kindled, or of becoming inflamed.

**ACCENDIBLE**, *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled.

*Ure.*

**ACCENSION**, *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire; or the state of being kindled; inflammation.

*Chemistry.*  
**ACCENT**, *n.* [*L. accentus, from ad and cano, cantum, to sing; W. canu; Corn. kana; Ir. canaim. See Accend.*]