

fidelity; steady attachment; as, an *adherence* to a party or opinions.

ADHERENCY, n. The same as adherence. In the sense of *that which adheres*, not legitimate.

Decy of Piety.

ADHERENT, a. Sticking, uniting, as glue or wax; united with, as an *adherent* mode in Locke; that is, a mode accidentally joined with an object, as *wetness* in a cloth.

ADHERENT, n. The person who adheres; one who follows a leader, party or profession; a follower, or partisan; a believer in a particular faith or church.

In the sense of an appendage. *Obs.*

ADHERENTLY, adv. In an adherent manner.

ADHERER, n. One that adheres; an adherent.

ADHESION, n. *adhe'shun.* [L. *adhesio*.]

1. The act or state of sticking, or being united and attached to; as the *adhesion* of glue, or of parts united by growth, cement, and the like. *Adhesion* is generally used in a literal; *adherence*, in a metaphorical sense.

2. Sometimes *figuratively*, adherence, union or steady attachment; firmness in opinion; as, an *adhesion* to vice; but in this sense nearly obsolete. The union of bodies by attraction is usually denominated *cohesion*.

ADHESIVE, a. Sticky; tenacious, as glutinous substances; apt or tending to adhere. Thus gums are *adhesive*.

ADHESIVELY, adv. In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, n. The quality of sticking or adhering; stickiness; tenacity.

ADHIBIT, v. t. [L. *adhibeo*, *ad* and *habeo*, to have.]

To use, or apply. [*Rarely used.*]

ADHIBITION, n. Application; use.

Whitaker.

ADHIL, n. A star of the sixth magnitude, upon the garment of Andromeda, under the last star in her foot. *Encyc.*

ADHORTATION, n. [L. *adhortatio*.] Advice. [*Seldom used.*]

ADHORTATORY, a. [L. *adhortor*, to advise, *ad* and *hortor*.]

Advisory; containing counsel or warning.

Potter's Antiq.

ADIAPHORISTS, n. [Gr. *adiaphoroi*, indifferent.]

Moderate Lutherans; a name given in the sixteenth century, to certain men that followed Melancthon, who was more pacific than Luther. *Encyc.*

The adiphorists hold some opinions and ceremonies to be indifferent, which Luther condemned as sinful or heretical.

ADIAPHOROUS, a. Indifferent; neutral; a name given by Boyle to a spirit distilled from tartar, and some other vegetable substances, neither acid, nor alkaline, or not possessing the distinct character of any chemical body.

ADIEU, Adv. [Fr. *adieu*, to God; a compound word, and an elliptical form of speech, for *I commend you to God*. It is called an adverb, but it has none of the properties of a modifying word.]

Farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

ADIEU, n. A farewell, or commendation.

to the care of God; as an everlasting *adieu*.

ADIPOCERATE, v. t. To convert into adipocere.

ADIPOCERATION, n. The act or process of being changed into adipocere.

ADIPOCTRE, n. [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, Fr. *cire*, wax.]

A soft unctuous or waxy substance, of a light brown color, into which the muscular fibers of dead animal bodies are converted, when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity. This substance was first discovered by Fourcroy, in the burying ground of the Church des Innocens, when it was removed in 1787. It is speedily produced, when the body is immersed in running water.

Linnier. Med. Repos. Ed. Encyc.

ADIPOSE, a. [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*.] **ADIPOUS, s.** fat. Qu. Ch. 323, to grow fat; Heb. and Ch., fat, gross, stupid; Ar.

طيف, fat, bulky.]

Fat. The *adipose* membrane is the cellular membrane, containing the fat in its cells, and consisting of ductile membranes, connected by a sort of net-work. The *adipose* vein spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys. The *adipose* ducts are the bags and ducts which contain the fat.

Quincy. Cox.

ADIT, n. [L. *aditus*, from *adeo*, *aditum*, to approach, *ad* and *eo*, to go.]

An entrance or passage; a term in mining, used to denote the opening by which a mine is entered, or by which water and ores are carried away. It is usually made in the side of a hill. The word is sometimes used for *air-shaft*, but not with strict propriety. *Encyc.*

ADJACENCY, n. [L. *adjacere*, to lie contiguous, from *ad* and *jacere*, to lie.]

The state of lying close or contiguous; a bordering upon, or lying next to; as the *adjacency* of lands or buildings. In the sense of *that which is adjacent*, as used by Brown, it is not legitimate.

ADJACENT, a. Lying near, close, or contiguous; bordering upon; as, a field *adjacent* to the highway.

ADJACENT, n. That which is next to or contiguous. [*Little used.*] *Locke.*

ADJECT, v. t. [L. *adicio*, of *ad* and *jacio*, to throw.]

To add or put, as one thing to another.

MacKnight.

ADJECTION, n. The act of adding, or thing added. [*Little used.*] *Brown.*

ADJECTIVOUS, a. Adject.

Parkhurst, Gram.

ADJECTIVE, n. In grammar, a word used with a noun, to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to limit or define it, or to specify or describe a thing, as distinct from something else. It is called also an *attributive* or *attribute*. Thus, in the phrase, a *wise ruler*, *wise* is the adjective or attribute, expressing a particular property of *ruler*.

ADJECTIVELY, adv. In the manner of an adjective; as, a word is used *adjectively*.

ADJOIN, v. t. [Fr. *adjointre*; L. *adjungo*, *ad* and *jungo*. See *join*.]

To join or unite to; to put to, by placing in contact; to unite, by fastening together with a joint, mortise, or knot. But in these transitive senses, it is rarely used. [*See join*.]

ADJOIN, v. i. To lie or be next to, or in contact; to be contiguous; as, a farm *adjoining* to the highway. This is the common use of the word, and is often omitted; as, *adjoining* the highway.

ADJOINANT, a. Contiguous to. [*Not used.*] *Caree.*

ADJOINED, pp. Joined to; united.

ADJOINING, pp. Joining to; adjacent; contiguous.

ADJOIN, v. t. *Adjourn*. [Fr. *ajourner*, from *journée*, a day, or day's work, or journey; It. *giorno*. See *Journal*, *Journey*.] Literally, to put off, or defer to another day; but now used to denote a formal intermission of business, a putting off to any future meeting of the same body, and appropriately used of public bodies or private commissioners, entrusted with business; as, the court *adjourned* the consideration of the question.

ADJOIN, v. i. To suspend business for a time; as, from one day to another, or for a longer period, usually public business, as of legislatures and courts, for repose or refreshment; as, congress *adjourned* at four o'clock. It is also used for the act of closing the session of a public body; as, the court *adjourned* without day.

It was moved that parliament should *adjourn* for six weeks. *Select Speeches*, Vol. v. 403.

ADJOINED, pp. Put off, delayed, or deferred for a limited time.

2. As an adjective, existing or held by adjournment, as an *adjourned* session of a court, opposed to *stated* or *regular*.

ADJOINING, pp. Deferring; suspending for a time; closing a session.

ADJOURNMENT, n. The act of adjourning; as, in legislatures, the *adjournment* of one house is not an *adjournment* of the other.

2. The putting off till another day or time specified, or without day; that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.

3. The time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment*. But a suspension of business, between the forming of a house and an *adjournment* for refreshment, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a session of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business, for any indefinite time; as, an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks.

Select Speeches, Vol. v. 404.

ADJUDGE, v. t. [Fr. *adjudger*, from *juge*, judge. See *Judge*.]

To decide, or determine, in the case of a controverted question; to decree by a judicial opinion; used appropriately of courts of law and equity.

The case was *adjudged* in Hilary term.

The prize was *adjudged* to the victor; a criminal was *adjudged* to suffer death.