

AD/DLED, *a.* Morbid, corrupt, putrid, or barren. *Brown.*

AD/DLE-PATED, *a.* Having empty brains. *Dryden.*

ADDOOM', *v. t.* [See *Doom.*] To adjudge. *Spenser.*

ADDORS'ED, *a.* [L. *ad* and *dorsum*, the back.]

In *heraldry*, having the backs turned to each other, as *beasts*.

ADDRESS', *v. t.* [Fr. *adresser*; Sp. *enderrear*; It. *dirizzare*, to direct, to make straight. This is supposed to be from L. *dirigo*; it also coincides with Ch. *ἄγω*.]

Ar. *ترص*, Syr. *id.*, to direct, to rectify to fit. See *Dress*.]

1. To prepare; to make suitable dispositions for.

Turnus addressed his men to single fight.

The archangel and the evil spirit addressing themselves for the combat. *Addison.*

[This sense is, I believe, obsolete or little used.]

2. To direct words or discourse; to apply to by words; as, to address a discourse to an assembly; to address the judges.

3. To direct in writing, as a letter; or to direct and transmit; as, he addressed a letter to the speaker. Sometimes it is used with the reciprocal pronoun, as, he addressed himself to the speaker, instead of, he addressed his discourse. The phrase is faulty; but less so than the following. To such I would address with this most affectionate petition.

Young Turnus to the beautiful maid *addressed*. *Dryden.*

The latter is admissible in poetry, as an elliptical phrase.

4. To present an address, as a letter of thanks or congratulation, a petition, or a testimony of respect; as, the legislature addressed the president.

5. To court or make suit as a lover.

6. In *commerce*, to consign or entrust to the care of another, as agent or factor; as, the ship was addressed to a merchant in Baltimore.

ADDRESS', *n.* A speaking to; verbal application; a formal manner of speech; as, when introduced, the president made a short address.

2. A written or formal application; a message of respect, congratulation, thanks, petition, &c.; as, an address of thanks; an officer is removable upon the address of both houses of assembly.

3. Manner of speaking to another; as, a manner of pleasing address.

4. Courtship; more generally in the plural, addresses; as, he makes or pays his addresses to a lady.

5. Skill; dexterity; skillful management; as, the envoy conducted the negotiation with address.

6. Direction of a letter, including the name, title, and place of residence of the person for whom it is intended. Hence these particulars are denominated, a man's address.

ADDRESS'ED, *pp.* Spoken or applied to; directed; courted; consigned.

ADDRESS'ER, *n.* One who addresses or petitions.

ADDRESS'ING, *ppr.* Speaking or applying to; directing; courting; consigning.

ADDUCE', *v. t.* [L. *adduco*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *duco*, to lead. See *Duke*.]

1. To bring forward, present or offer; as, a witness was adduced to prove the fact.

2. To cite, name or introduce; as, to adduce an authority or an argument.

ADDUCED, *pp.* Brought forward; cited; alluded in argument.

ADDUCENT, *a.* Bringing forward, or together; a word applied to those muscles of the body which pull one part towards another. [See *Adductor*.]

ADDUCIBLE, *a.* That may be adduced.

ADDUCING, *ppr.* Bringing forward; citing in argument.

ADDUCTION, *n.* The act of bringing forward.

ADDUCTIVE, *a.* That brings forward.

ADDUCTOR, *n.* [L.]

A muscle which draws one part of the body towards another; as the *adductor oculi*, which turns the eye towards the nose; the *adductor pollicis manus*, which draws the thumb towards the fingers.

ADDULCE', *v. t.* *adduls'*. [L. *ad* and *dulcis*, sweet.]

To sweeten. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
AD'EB, *n.* An Egyptian weight of 210 oke, each of three rotols, which is a weight of about two drams less than the English pound. But at Rosetta, the adeb is only 150 oke. *Encyc.*

ADELANTA DO, *n.* [Spanish.] A governor of a province; a lieutenant governor. *Robertson.*

ADELING, *n.* A title of honor, given by our Saxon ancestors to the children of princes, and to young nobles. It is composed of *adel*, or rather *athel*, the Teutonic term for noble, illustrious, and king, young, posterity. *Spelman*. Sw. *adelig*; D. *edel*; Ger. *edel* and *adelig*, noble; Sp. *hidalgo*. We observe the term in many Saxon names of princes, as *Ethel-wolf*, noble wolf, or noble help. *Ethel-bald*, noble bold, *Ethel-berht*, noble brightness. Ar.

ἄθλη, to be well rooted, to be of noble stock or birth. Class DI.
ADELITE, *n.* Adelites or Almogagens, in Spain, were conjurers, who predicted the fortunes of individuals by the flight and singing of birds, and other accidental circumstances. *Ed. Encyc.*

ADEMP'TION, *n.* [L. *adimo*, to take away; of *ad* and *emo*, to take.]

In the civil law, the revocation of a grant, donation, or the like.

ADENOGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδρῆ*, a gland, and *γραφία*, to describe.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

AD ENOID, *a.* [Gr. *ἀδρῆ*, a gland, and *εἶδος*, form.]

In the form of a gland; glandiform; glandulous; applied to the prostate glands.

ADENOLOGICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of the glands. *Encyc.*

ADENOL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδρῆ*, a gland, and *λογία*, discourse.]

In anatomy, the doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

AD ENOS, *n.* A species of cotton, from Aleppo, called also *marine cotton*.

ADEPT', *n.* [L. *adeptus*, obtained, from *adipiscor*.]

One fully skilled or well versed in any art.

The term is borrowed from the Alchemists, who applied it to one who proposed to have found the philosopher's stone, or the panacea. *Encyc.*

ADEPT', *a.* Well skilled; completely versed or acquainted with. *Boyle.*

ADEPT'ION, *n.* [L. *addeptio*.]

An obtaining; acquirement. *Obs. Bacon.*

AD ECUACY, *n.* [L. *adequatus*, of *ad* and *equatus*, made equal.]

The state or quality of being equal to, proportionate, or sufficient; a sufficiency for a particular purpose; as, "the adequacy of supply to the expenditure."

War in Disguise.

AD EQUATE, *a.* Equal; proportionate; correspondent to; fully sufficient; as, means adequate to the object; we have no adequate ideas of infinite power.

Adequate ideas, are such as exactly represent their object.

AD EQUATE, *v. t.* To resemble exactly. [Not used.] *Shelford.*

AD EQUATELY, *adv.* In an adequate manner; in exact proportion; with just correspondence, representation, or proportion; in a degree equal to the object.

AD EQUATENESS, *n.* The state of being adequate; justness of proportion or representation; sufficiency.

ADEQUATION, *n.* Adequateness. [Not used.] *Bp. Barlow.*

ADESSENA'RIANS, *n.* [L. *adesse*, to be present.]

In church history, a sect who hold the real presence of Christ's body in the eucharist, but not by transubstantiation. They differ however as to this presence; some holding the body of Christ to be in the bread; others, about the bread. *Encyc.*

ADEFECTED, *a.* In algebra, compounded; consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

AD KN IATED, *n.* Adopted as a son. [See *Affiliate*.]

AD FILIA'TION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *filius*, a son.]

A Gothic custom, by which the children of a former marriage, are put upon the same footing with those of a succeeding one; still retained in some parts of Germany.

ADHERE, *v. i.* [L. *adhereo*, *ad* and *hæreo*, to stick; Ir. *adharadh*.]

1. To stick to, as glutinous substances, or by natural growth; as, the lungs sometimes adhere to the pleura.

2. To be joined, or held in contact; to cleave to.

3. Figuratively, to hold to, be attached, or remain fixed, either by personal union or conformity of faith, principle, or opinion; as, men adhere to a party, a leader, a church, or creed.

4. To be consistent; to hold together as the parts of a system.

Every thing adheres together. *Shak.*

ADHERENCE, *n.* The quality or state of sticking or adhering.

2. Figuratively, a being fixed in attachment;