

Count Pulaski raised a legionary corps, which he *officered* principally with foreigners.

OFFICERED, *pp.* Furnished with officers. *Marshall.*

OFFICIAL, *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; from *office*.] Pertaining to an office or public trust. The secretary is engaged in *official* duties. *Addison.*

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority; as an *official* statement or report. We have *official* intelligence of the battle.

3. Conducive by virtue of appropriate powers.

The stomach and other parts *official* to nutrition. [Unusual.] *Brown.*

OFFICIAL, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction. *Blackstone.*

OFFICIALLY, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested; as accounts or reports *officially* verified or rendered; letters *officially* communicated; persons *officially* notified.

OFFICIALTY, *n.* The charge or office of an official. *Ayliffe.*

OFFICIATE, *v. i.* To act as an officer in his office; to transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. At this court the chief justice *officiated*.

The bishops and priests *officiate* at the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

2. To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

OFFICIATE, *v. t.* To give in consequence of office.

The stars *officiate* light. [Improper.] *Milton.*

OFFICIATING, *ppr.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

OFFICIAL, *a.* [Fr.; from L. *officina*, a shop.]

Used in a shop or belonging to it. *Officinal* drugs, medicines and simples are such as are required to be constantly kept in the shops of apothecaries. *Encyc.*

OFFICIOUS, *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] Kind; obliging; doing kind offices.

Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries *officious*. *Milton.*

2. Excessively forward in kindness; importunately interposing services.

You are *too officious*.
In her behalf that scorns your services. *Shak.*

3. Busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

OFFICIOUSLY, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurs'd. *Dryden.*

2. With importunate or excessive forwardness.

Flattering crowds *officiously* appear,
To give themselves, not you, a happy year. *Dryden.*

3. In a busy meddling manner.

OFFICIOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness to serve; usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness, interposing in affairs without being desired, or with a disposition to meddle with the concerns of others.

2. *Service.* [Little used.] *Brown.*
OFFING, *n.* [from *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or at a competent distance, where there is deep water and no need of a pilot. We saw a ship in the *offing*.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.
OFFSCOURING, *n.* [off and scour.] That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised. Lam. iii. 1 Cor. iv.

OFFSET, *n.* [off and set.] A shoot; a sprout from the roots of a plant. *Locke. Ray.*

2. In surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence or extremity of an inclosure.

3. In accounts, a sum, account or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent. *O. Wolcott.*

[This is also written *set-off*.]

OFFSET, *v. l.* To set one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another. *Judge Sewall.*

OFFSPRING, *n.* [off and spring.] A child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock. Acts xvii. Rev. xxii.

2. Propagation; generation. *Hooker.*

3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

OFFUSCATE, **OFFUSCATION**. [See *Obfuscate*, *Obfuscation*.]

OFFWARD, *adv.* [off and ward.] Leaning off, as a ship on shore.

OFT, *adv.* [Sax. *oft*; Sw. *ofta*; Dan. *ofte*.] Often; frequently; not rarely. It was formerly used in prose and may be so used still; but is more generally used in poetry. *Oft* she rejects, but never once offends. *Popc.*

OFTEN, *adv.* *of n.* comp. *oftener*; superl. *oftenest*. [Sax. *oft*; Goth. *ufla*.] Frequently; many times; not seldom. *Addison.*

OFTEN, *a.* *of n.* Frequent. [Improper.]

OFTENNESS, *n.* *of nness*. Frequency. [Not used.] *Hooker.*

OFTENTIMES, *adv.* *of ntimes*. [often and times.] Frequently; often; many times. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

OFT TIMES, *adv.* [oft and times.] Frequently; often. *Milton.*

OG. [See *Ogee*.]

OGDOASTICH, *n.* [Gr. *ογδοος*, eighth, and *στος*, a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [Little used.] *Selden.*

OGE, *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, *augire*.] In architecture, a molding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, or of a round and a hollow somewhat like an S. *Encyc.*

2. In gunnery, an ornamental molding in the shape of an S, used on guns, mortars and howitzers. *Cyc.*

OGGANIATION, *n.* [L. *obgannio*, *ogganio*, to growl.]

The murmuring of a dog; a grumbling or snarling. [Not used.] *Mountagu.*

O'GHAM, *n.* A particular kind of stenography or writing in cipher practiced by the Irish. *Astle. Encyc.*

O'GIVE, *n.* *o'giv*. In architecture, an arch or branch of the Gothic vault, which passing diagonally from one angle to another forms a cross with the other arches. The middle where the ogives cross each other,

is called the key. The members or moldings of the ogives are called nerves, branches or reins, and the arches which separate the ogives, double arches. *Encyc.*

O'GLE, *v. t.* [from D. *oog*, the eye, Sax. *eag*, L. *oculus*. See *Eye*.]

To view with side glances, as in fondness or with design to attract notice.

And *ogling* all their audience, then they speak. *Dryden.*

O'GLE, *n.* A side glance or look. *Addison.*

O'GLER, *n.* One that ogles. *Addison.*

O'GLING, *ppr.* Viewing with side glances.

O'GLING, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

OGLIO, now written *olio*, which see.

O'GRE, } *n.* [Fr. *ogre*.] An imaginary monster of the East. *Ar. Nights.*

O'GRESS, } *n.* In heraldry, a cannon ball of a black color. *Ashmole.*

OIL, *exclum.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow or anxiety.

OIL, *n.* [Sax. *al*. It seems to be named from its inflammability, for *alan*, is to kindle, and to oil; hence *analan*, to unneal; *aled*, fire; Dan. *ild*, whence the name of *Hildebrand*, Dan. *Ildebrand*, fire-brand; D. *oly*; G. *oel*; Sw. *olja*; Dan. *olie*; Fr. *huile*; It. *olio*; L. *oleum*; Gr. *ελαιον*; W. *olew*; Ir. *ola*; Arm. Sp. Port. *oleo*.]

An unctuous substance expressed or drawn from several animal and vegetable substances. The distinctive characters of oil are inflammability, fluidity, and insolubility in water. Oils are fixed or fat, and volatile or essential. They have a smooth feel, and most of them have little taste or smell. Animal oil is found in all animal substances. Vegetable oils are produced by expression, infusion or distillation. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

OIL, *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to lubricate with oil; to anoint with oil. *Wotton. Swift.*

OIL-BAG, *n.* A bag, cyst or gland in animals containing oil.

OIL-COLOR, *n.* A color made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. *Boyle.*

OIL-ED, *pp.* Smeared or anointed with oil. *Hulot.*

OIL-ER, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

OIL-GAS, *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets and apartments in buildings.

OIL-INESS, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*

OIL-ING, *ppr.* Smearing or anointing with oil.

OIL-MAN, *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles. *Johnson.*

OIL-NUT, *n.* The hatternut of N. America. *Carver.*

OIL-NUT, } *n.* A plant, a species of Ricinus, the palma Christi, or castor, from which is procured castor oil. *Fam. of Plants. Encyc.*

OIL-SHOP, *n.* A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OIL-Y, *a.* Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil; as *oily* matter or substance. *Bacon.*