

ARAME/AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aram, a son of Shem, or to the Chaldeans.

ARAMISM, *n.* An idiom of the Aramean or Chaldean language; a Chaldaism.

ARANE/US, *a.* [L. *aranea*, a spider, or cobweb.]

Resembling a cobweb.

ARAUCA/NIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Araucanians, a tribe of aboriginals, inhabiting Arauco, in Chili. *Molina.*

ARBALIST, *n.* [From *arcus*, a bow, and *balista*, L., an engine to throw stones; Gr. *σάκκος*, to throw.]

A cross-bow. This consists of a steel bow set in a shaft of wood, furnished with a string and a trigger; and is bent with a piece of iron. It serves to throw bullets, darts, arrows, &c. *Encyc.*

ARBALISTER, *n.* A cross-bowman.

ARBITER, *n.* [L.] A person appointed, or chosen by parties in controversy, to decide their differences. This is its sense in the civil law. In modern usage, *arbitrator* is the technical word.

In a general sense, now most common, a person who has the power of judging and determining, without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.

One that commands the destiny, or holds the empire of a nation or state. *Milford.*

ARBITRABLE, *a.* Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT, *n.* Will; determination; *Milford.*

The award of arbitrators. *Covel.* In this sense *award* is more generally used.

ARBITRARILY, *adv.* By will only; despotically; absolutely.

ARBITRARINESS, *n.* The quality of being arbitrary; despoticalness; tyranny. *Temple.*

ARBITRARIOUS, *a.* Arbitrary; despotical. [Not used.] *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOUSLY, *adv.* Arbitrarily. *Glanville.* [Not used.]

ARBITRARY, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*.]

1. Depending on will or discretion; not governed by any fixed rules; as, an arbitrary decision; an arbitrary punishment.

Arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness. *Washington.*

2. Despotical; absolute in power; having no external control; as, an arbitrary prince or government.

ARBITRATE, *v. i.* [L. *arbitror*.]

To hear and decide, as arbitrators; as, to choose men to arbitrate between us.

ARBITRATE, *v. t.* To decide; to determine; to judge of. *Milton.*

ARBITRATION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties. This may be done by one person; but it is usual to choose two or three; or for each party to choose one, and these to name a third, who is called the *umpire*. Their determination is called an *award*.

2. A hearing before arbitrators, though they make no award. [This is a common use of the word in the United States.]

ARBITRATOR, *n.* A person chosen by a

party, or by the parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences. The act of the parties in giving power to the arbitrators is called the *submission*, and this may be *verbal* or *written*. The person chosen as *umpire*, by two arbitrators, when the parties do not agree, is also called an arbitrator.

2. An arbiter, governor, or president. *Milton.*

3. In a more extensive sense, an arbiter; one who has the power of deciding or prescribing without control. *Addison.*

ARBITRESS, *n.* A female arbiter.

ARBOR, *n.* [The French express the sense by *berceau*, a cradle, an arbor, or bower; Sp. *emparrado*, from *parra*, a vine raised on stakes, and nailed to a wall. Qu. L. *arbor*, a tree, and the primary sense.]

1. A frame of lattice work, covered with vines, branches of trees or other plants, for shade; a bower.

2. In botany, a tree, as distinguished from a shrub. The distinction which Linnæ makes, that a tree springs up with a bud on the stem, and a shrub not, is found not to hold universally; and the tree, in popular understanding, differs from the shrub only in size. *Arbor* forms the seventh family of vegetables in Linnæ's system. [See Tree.]

3. In mechanics, the principal part of a machine, sustaining the rest. Also the axis or spindle of a machine, as of a crane, or windmill. *Encyc.*

This in America is called the *shaft*.

ARBORATOR, *n.* One who plants or who prunes trees. *Evelyn.*

ARBOREOUS, *a.* [L. *arborcus*, from *arbor*.] Belonging to a tree; resembling a tree; constituting a tree; growing on trees, as moss is *arborescens*.

ARBORESCENCE, *n.* [L. *arboresco*, to grow to a tree.]

The figure of a tree; the resemblance of a tree in minerals, or crystallizations or groups of crystals in that form.

ARBORESCENT, *a.* Resembling a tree; having the figure of a tree; dendritical. *Encyc.*

2. From herbaceous becoming woody. *Martyn.*

ARBORESCENT STAR-FISH, *n.* A species of *asterias*, called also *caput Medusæ*. [See Starfish.]

ARBORET, *n.* [It. *arboreto*, from *arbor*, a tree.]

A small tree or shrub; a place planted or overgrown with trees. *Milton.*

ARBORIST, *n.* One who makes trees his study, or who is versed in the knowledge of trees. *Hawell.*

ARBORIZATION, *n.* The appearance or figure of a tree or plant in minerals, or fossils. [See Horizontalization.]

ARBORIZE, *v. t.* To form the appearance of a tree or plant in minerals.

ARBUSCLE, *n.* [L. *arbusculus*, a little tree.] A dwarf tree, in size between a shrub and a tree. *Bradley.*

ARBUSCULAR, *a.* Resembling a shrub; having the figure of small trees. *Da Costa.*

ARBUSTIVE, *a.* [From *arbutum*.] Containing copes of trees or shrubs; covered with shrubs. *Bartram.*

ARBUSTUM, *n.* [L. See *Arbor*.] A copse of shrubs or trees; an orchard.

ARBUTE, *n.* [L. *arbutus*.] The strawberry tree.

ARBUTEAN, *a.* Pertaining to the strawberry tree. *Encyc. Evelyn.*

ARC, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, vault or arch; *arceo*, to begin; Gr. *αρχη*, beginning, origin; *αρχω*, to bend; to be the author or chief; Fr. *arc*, *arche*; Sp. *arco*, a bow and an arch; Port. id.; It. id.; Arn. *goarec*. The Greek word has a different application, but is probably from the same root as *arcus*, from the sense of springing or stretching, shooting up, rising, which gives the sense of a vault, or bow, as well as of chief or head. Heb. *אָרַח*, to weave; Syr. *اَرَس* } to desire or long for; Ar. *اَرَس* }

to emit odor, to diffuse fragrance;

and Heb. *אָרַח* to desire, or long for, to ascend; Eth. *ዐረ* to ascend, to mount;

Ar. id. The radical sense of all these roots is, to stretch, strain, reach; Gr. *αρχω*; L. *frago*; and the sense of *arch* is from stretching upwards, ascending. From *arc* or *arch* comes the sense of bending, deviating and cunning.]

In geometry, any part of the circumference of a circle, or curved line, lying from one point to another; a segment, or part of a circle, not more than a semicircle. *Encyc. Johnson.*

ARCADE, *n.* [Fr. from *arcus*; Sp. *arcada*.] A long or continued arch; a walk *arched* above. *Johnson.*

ARCADIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnese.

ARCADIC, *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in the heart of the Peloponnese. *Trans. of Pausanias.*

ARCADICES, *n.* The title of a book in Pausanias, which treats of Arcadia. *Trans. B. 8.*

ARCA/NE, *a.* [L. *arcaneus*.] Hidden, secret. [Not much used.] *Trans. of Pausanias.*

ARCA/NUM, *n.* [L.] A secret; generally used in the plural, *arcana*, secret things, mysteries.

ARCH/OUTANT, *n.* [Fr. *arc*, and *bout*. See *About*, *Abutment*.] In building, an arched buttress. *Encyc.*

ARCH, *n.* [See *Arc*.] A segment or part of a circle. A concave or hollow structure of stone or brick, supported by its own curve. It may be constructed of wood, and supported by the mechanism of the work. This species of structure is much used in bridges.

A vault is properly a broad arch. *Encyc.*

2. The space between two piers of a bridge, when arched; or any place covered with an arch.

3. Any curvature, in form of an arch. *Shak.*

4. The vault of heaven, or sky. *Shak.*

Triumphal arches are magnificent structures at the entrance of cities, erected to adorn a triumph and perpetuate the memory of the event.

ARCH, *v. t.* To cover with an arch; to form with a curve; as to *arch* a gate.

ARCH, *v. i.* To make an arch or arches; as, to *arch* beneath the sand. *Pope.*