

A species of dropsy, from a serous humor spread between the skin and flesh; or an accumulation of lymph in the cellular membrane, occasioning a soft, pale, inelastic swelling of the skin. *Quincy. Core.*

ANASARCOSUS, *a.* Belonging to anasarca, or dropsy; dropsical.

ANASTOMOSE, *v. i.* *s* as *z.* [Gr. *ana*, and *stoma*, mouth.]

To insinuate; to unite the mouth of one vessel with another, as the arteries with the veins. *Darwin. Encyc.*

ANASTOMOSES, *n.* The insinuation of one vessel into another, as an artery into a vein; a relaxation or dilatation of the mouths of vessels; also the communication of two vessels, as a vein with a vein. *Quincy. Encyc. Core.*

ANASTOMOTIC, *a.* Opening the mouths of vessels, or removing obstructions.

ANASTOMOTIC, *n.* A medicine supposed to have the power of opening the mouths of vessels, and promoting circulation, such as cathartics, deobstruents and sudorifics. *Encyc.*

ANASTROPIE, *n.* [Gr. *anastrophe*, a con-

version or inversion.] *In rhetoric and grammar*, an inversion of the natural order of words; as *saxa per scopulos*, for *per saxa et scopulos*. *Encyc.*

ANATASE, *n.* [Gr. *anatasis*, extension, so named from the length of its crystals.]

Octahedrite; octahedral oxyd of titanium; a mineral that shows a variety of colors by reflected light, from indigo blue to reddish brown. It is usually crystallized in acute, elongated, pyramidal octahedrons. *Ure. Cleveland.*

ANATHEMA, *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, from *anathema*, to place behind, backward or at a distance, to separate.]

1. Excommunication with curses. Hence, a curse or denunciation by ecclesiastical authority, accompanying excommunication. This species of excommunication was practiced in the ancient churches, against notorious offenders; all churches were warned not to receive them; all magistrates and private persons were admonished not to harbor or maintain them, and priests were enjoined not to converse with them, or attend their funeral.

There are two kinds of anathemas, *judiciary* and *abjuration*. The former is pronounced by a council, pope or bishop; the latter is the act of a convert who anathematizes the heresy which he abjures.

2. In *heathen mythology*, an offering, or present made to some deity and hung up in a temple. Whenever a person quitted his employment, he *set apart*, or dedicated his tools to his patron-deity. Persons who had escaped danger remarkably, or been otherwise very fortunate, testified their gratitude by some offering to their deity. *Encyc.*

ANATHEMATICAL, *a.* Pertaining to anathema.

ANATHEMATICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.

ANATHEMATIZATION, *n.* The act of anathematizing. *Encyc.*

ANATHEMATIZE, *v. t.* To excommuni-

cate with a denunciation of curses; to pronounce an anathema against. *Hammond.*

ANATHEMATIZED, *pp.* Excommunicated with curses.

ANATHEMATIZING, *ppr.* Pronouncing an anathema.

ANATIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *anas*, a duck, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANATOCISM, *n.* [L. *anotocismus*, from Gr. *ana*, again, and *tokos*, usury.]

Interest upon interest; the taking of compound interest; or the contract by which such interest is secured. [Rarely used.] *Johnson. Cicero.*

ANATOMICAL, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection; produced by or according to the principles of anatomy, or natural structure of the body; relating to the parts of the body when dissected or separated.

ANATOMICALLY, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANATOMIST, *n.* One who dissects bodies; more generally, one who is skilled in the art of dissection, or versed in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.

ANATOMIZE, *v. t.* To dissect an animal; to divide into the constituent parts, for the purpose of examining each by itself; to lay open the interior structure of the parts of a body or subject; as, to *anatomize* an animal or plant; to *anatomize* an argument.

ANATOMIZED, *pp.* Dissected, as an animal body.

ANATOMIZING, *ppr.* Dissecting.

ANATOMY, *n.* [Gr. *anatomia*, of *ana*, through, and *temno*, to cut.]

1. The art of dissecting, or artificially separating the different parts of an animal body, to discover their situation, structure and economy.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection; as, a physician understands *anatomy*.

3. The act of dividing any thing, corporeal or intellectual, for the purpose of examining its parts; as, the *anatomy* of a plant, or of a discourse.

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton, or the corporeal frame of bones entire, without the skin, flesh and vessels; an *improper use of the word, and vulgar.*

5. Ironically, a meager person.

ANATREPTIC, *a.* [Gr. *anatrepto*, to overturn.]

Overthrowing; defeating; prostrating; a word applied to the dialogues of Plato, which represent a complete defeat in the gymnastic exercises. *Enfield.*

ANATRON, *n.* [from Gr. *natron*, niter.]

1. Soda or mineral fixed alkali.

2. Spume or glass gall, a scum which rises upon melted glass, in the furnace, and when taken off, dissolves in the air, and then coagulates into common salt.

3. The salt which collects on the walls of vaults. *Johnson. Core.*

ANBURY, *n.* A disease in turneps, or an injury occasioned by a fly.

ANCESTOR, *n.* [Fr. *ancestres*, *ancetres*; L. *antecessor*, of ante, before, and cedo, to go.]

One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time, in the tenth or hundredth generation. An *ancestor* precedes in the order

of nature or blood; a *predecessor*, in the order of office.

ANCESSTRAL, *a.* Relating or belonging to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors; as, an *ancesstral* estate.

ANCESTRY, *n.* A series of ancestors, or progenitors; lineage, or those who compose the line of natural descent. Hence, birth or honorable descent. *Addison.*

ANCHILOPS, *n.* [Gr. *anchilos*, from *an*, a goat, and *ops*, an eye. *Qu.*]

The goat's eye; an abscess in the inner angle of the eye; an incipient fistula lachrymalis. *Encyc. Core.*

ANCHOR, *n.* [L. *anchora*, from Gr. *ankura*; It. and Port. *ancora*; Sp. *ancla*; D. G. Dan. *anker*; Sw. *anchare*; Ir. *ankaire*, *ancoir* or *ingir*; Corn. *ankar*; Ar. *ankar*; Pers. *anghar*; Russ. *iacor*; Fr. *ancree*; Arm. *ancor*.]

1. An iron instrument for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in water. It is a strong shank, with a ring at one end, to which a cable may be fastened; and with two arms and flukes at the other end, forming a suitable angle with the shank to enter the ground.

In seamen's language, the *anchor comes home*, when it is dislodged from its bed, so as to drag by the violence of the wind, sea or current.

Foul anchor is when the anchor hooks or is entangled with another anchor, or with a wreck or cable, or when the slack cable is entangled.

The anchor a *cock bill*, is when it is suspended perpendicularly from the cat head, ready to be let go.

The anchor a *peck*, is when it is drawn in so tight as to bring the ship directly over it. The anchor is a *trip*, or a *weigh*, when it is just drawn out of the ground, in a perpendicular direction, either by the cable or the buoy-rope.

To *back an anchor* is to lay down a small anchor ahead of that by which the ship rides, with the cable fastened to the crown of the latter to prevent its coming home.

*At anchor* is when a ship rides by her anchor. Hence, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

To *cast anchor*, or to *anchor*, is to let go an anchor, to keep a ship at rest.

To *weigh anchor* is to leave or raise the anchor out of the ground.

Anchors are of different sizes. The principal, and that on which most dependence is placed, is the *sheet anchor*. Then come the *best bower*, the *small bower*, the *spare anchor*, the *stream anchor*, and the *kedg anchor*, which is the smallest. *Mar. Dict.*

2. In a figurative sense, that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul, both sure and steadfast. *Heb. vi.*

3. In *architecture*, anchors are carved work, somewhat resembling an anchor. It is commonly a part of the ornaments of the boulders of capitals in the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders, and on the moldings of cornices.

In *heraldry*, anchors are emblems of hope. *Encyc.*

ANCHOR, *v. t.* To place at anchor; to moor; as to *anchor* a ship.

2. To fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.