

and *maria*, brine or salt water; *magnesia* being obtained from sea-salt.]
A species of earth consisting of *magnesia*, mixed with *silex*, *alumine* and *lime*; a variety of *Magnesia*.
Kirwan. Cleveland.
ARGILOUS, *a*. Consisting of clay; clayey; partaking of clay; belonging to clay.
Brown.
'ARGIVE, *a*. Designating what belongs to Argos, the capital of Argolis in Greece, whose inhabitants were called *Argivi*. This name however is used by the poets for the Greeks in general. *Paus. Trans.*
'ARGO, *n*. The name of the ship which carried Jason and his fifty-four companions to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.
ARGO-NAVIS, the ship Argo, is a constellation in the southern hemisphere, whose stars, in the British catalogue, are sixty-four.
'ARGOAN, *a*. Pertaining to the ship Argo.
Faber.
ARGOLIC, *a*. Belonging to Argolis, a territory or district of Peloponnese, between Arcadia and the Egean sea; as the *Argolic Gulf*.
D'Juville.
ARGOLICS, *n*. The title of a chapter in Pausanias, which treats of Argolis.
Trans. B. ii. 15.
'ARGONAUT, *n*. [of *argos*, Jason's ship, and *nauts*, a sailor.]
One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece.
Cicero. Pliny. Sir W. Jones.
ARGONAUTA, *n*. [See *Argonaut*.]
A genus of shell-fish, of the order of *vermes testacea*. The shell consists of one spiral involuted valve. There are several species; one of which is the Argo, with a subdentated carina, the famous nautilus, which, when it sails, extends two of its arms, spreading a membrane, which serves for a sail, and six other arms are thrown out, for rowing or steering.
Encyc. Cuvier.
ARGONAUTIC, *a*. Pertaining to the Argonauts, or to their voyage to Colchis; as the *Argonautic story*.
Sir W. Jones.
ARGONAUTICS, *n*. A poem on the subject of Jason's voyage, or the expedition of the Argonauts; as the *Argonautics* of Orpheus, of V. Flaccus, and of Apollonius Rhodius.
Encyc.
'ARGOSY, *n*. [Sp. *argos*, Jason's ship.] A large merchantman; a *carrae*.
Shak.
'ARGUE, *v. i*. [L. *arguo*, to show, argue, accuse or convict; Fr. *arguer*; Sp. *arguir*; It. *arguire*.] The radical sense of *argue* is to urge, drive, press, or struggle.]
1. To reason; to invent and offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion or measure; as, *A argues* in favor of a measure; *B argues* against it.
2. To dispute; to reason with; followed by *with*; as, *you may argue with your friend*, a week, without convincing him.
'ARGUE, *v. t*. To debate or discuss; to treat by reasoning; as, the counsel *argued* the cause before the supreme court; the cause was well *argued*.
2. To prove or evince; to manifest by inference or deduction; or to show reasons for; as, the order visible in the universe *argues* a divine cause.

3. To persuade by reasons; as, to *argue* a man into a different opinion.
4. Formerly, to accuse or charge with; a Latin sense, now obsolete; as, to *argue* one of profaneness.
Dryden.
ARGUED, *pp*. Debated; discussed; evinced; accused.
ARGUER, *n*. One who argues; a reasoner; a disputer; a controvertist.
ARGUING, *ppr*. Inventing and offering reasons; disputing; discussing; evincing; accusing.
ARGUING, *n*. Reasoning; argumentation.
 What doth your *arguing* reprove? Job. vi.
ARGUMENT, *n*. [L. *argumentum*.]
1. A reason offered for or against a proposition, opinion, or measure; a reason offered in proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; followed by *for* or *against*.
2. In logic, an inference drawn from premises, which are indisputable, or at least of probable truth.
Encyc.
3. The subject of a discourse or writing.
Milton. Shak.
4. An abstract or summary of a book, or the heads of the subjects.
5. A debate or discussion; a series of reasoning; as, an *argument* was had before the court, in which *argument*, all the reasons were urged.
6. In astronomy, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.
Chambers.
ARGUMENTAL, *a*. Belonging to argument; consisting in argument. *Pope.*
ARGUMENTATION, *n*. Reasoning; the act of reasoning; the act of inventing or forming reasons, making inductions, drawing conclusions, and applying them to the case in discussion. The operation of inferring propositions, not known or admitted as true, from facts or principles known, admitted, or proved to be true.
Encyc. Watts.
ARGUMENTATIVE, *a*. Consisting of argument; containing a process of reasoning; as an *argumentative* discourse.
2. Showing reasons for; as, the adaptation of things to their uses is *argumentative* of infinite wisdom in the Creator.
ARGUMENTATIVELY, *adv*. In an argumentative manner.
Tryon.
'ARGUS, *n*. A fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes, placed by Juno to guard Io. The origin of this being may perhaps be found in the Teutonic word *arg*, crafty, cunning, of which the hundred eyes are symbolical.
ARGUS-SHELL, *n*. A species of porcelain-shell, beautifully variegated with spots, resembling, in some measure, a peacock's tail.
Encyc.
ARGUTE, *a*. [L. *argutus*.] Sharp; shrill; witty. [Little used.]
ARGUTENESS, *n*. Acuteness; wittiness. [Little used.]
Dryden.
ARIAN, *a*. Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, in the fourth century; or to his doctrines.
ARIAN, *n*. One who adheres to the doctrines of Arius, who held Christ to be a created being, inferior to God the father in nature and dignity, though the first and noblest of all created beings; and also that the Holy Spirit is not God, but created by the power of the Son.
Encyc.

ARIANISM, *n*. The doctrines of the Arians.
ARIANIZE, *v. i*. To admit the tenets of the Arians.
Worthington.
ARID, *a*. [L. *aridus*, dry, from *areo*, to be dry.]
Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat; as an *arid* waste.
Thomson.
ARIDAS, *n*. A kind of taffety, from the East Indies, made of thread, from certain plants.
Encyc.
ARIDITY, *n*. Dryness; a state of being *ARIDNESS*, without moisture.
Arbuthnot.
2. A dry state of the body; emaciation; the withering of a limb.
Coxe.
ARIES, *n*. [L. from the Celtic. Ir. *reithe*, or *recell*; Corn. *ur*, a ram; W. *huez*, a thrust, a ram.]
 The ram, a constellation of fixed stars, drawn on the globe, in the figure of a ram. It is the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March.
ARIEATE, *v. i*. [L. *arieto*, from *aries*.]
 To butt, as a ram. [Not used.]
Johnson.
ARIETATION, *n*. The act of butting, as a ram. The act of battering with the aries or battering ram.
Bacon.
2. The act of striking or conflicting. [Rarely used.]
Glanville.
ARIET TA, *n*. [It.] A short song; an air, or little air.
ARIGHT, *adv*. [a and right. Sax. *gericht*.] Rightly; in a right form; without mistake or crime.
ARIL, *n*. The exterior coat or covering of a seed, fixed to it at the base only, investing it wholly or partially, and falling off spontaneously; by some writers called, from the Greek, *Calytra*. It is either succulent, or cartilaginous; colored, elastic, rough or knotted.
Linne. Milne. Martyn. Smith.
ARILLED, *a*. Having an exterior covering or aril, as coffee.
Encyc. Eaton.
ARIMAN, *n*. [Per. *akriman*. Sans. *ari*, a foe.]
ARIMA, *n*.
AHRIMAN, *n*. The evil genius or demon of the Persians; opposed to *yezad*, *yezdan*, or *ormozd*, or *hurmazd*, the good demon. The ancient magi held that there are two deities or principles; one the author of all good, eternally absorbed in light; the other, the author of all evil, forever buried in darkness; or the one represented by light; the other by darkness. The latter answers to the *loke* of the Scandinavians, whose Celtic name, *loek*, signifies darkness. Originally, the Persians held these demons or principles to be equal, and from all eternity; but the moderns maintain that the evil principle is an inferior being. So the devil is called the prince of darkness.
Encyc. Gibbon. As. Researches.
ARIOATION, *n*. [L. *ariolus* or *hariolus*, a small, a soothsayer.]
ARIOLOTAION, *n*. A soothsaying; a foretelling.
Brown.
ARIO SO, *a*. [It. from *aria*, air.] Light; airy.
 But according to Rousseau, applied to music, it denotes a kind of melody bordering on the majestic style of a capital air.
Cyc.
ARISE, *v. i*. *s* as *z*. pret. *arose*; pp. *arisen*;