

3. To set, fix or ascertain; as, it is the province of a jury to *assess* damages.

ASSESS, *n.* Assessment. [*Not used.*]

ASSESSABLE, *a.* That may be assessed.

ASSESSED, *pp.* Charged with a certain sum; valued; set; fixed; ascertained.

ASSESSING, *ppr.* Charging with a sum; valuing; fixing; ascertaining.

ASSESSION, *n.* A sitting down by a person. [*Not used.*]

ASSESSOR, *a.* Pertaining to assessors.

ASSESSMENT, *n.* A valuation of property or profits of business, for the purpose of taxation. An *assessment* is a valuation made by authorized persons according to their discretion, as opposed to a sum certain or determined by law. It may be a direct charge of the tax to be paid; or a valuation of the property of those who are to pay the tax, for the purpose of fixing the proportion which each man shall pay; on which valuation the law imposes a specific sum upon a given amount.

Blackstone. Lines of the U. States.

2. A tax or specific sum charged on the person or property.

3. The act of assessing; the act of determining the amount of damages by a jury.

ASSESSOR, *n.* One appointed to assess the person or property.

2. An inferior officer of justice, who sits to assist the judge.

3. One who sits by another, as next in dignity.

ASSETS, *n. plu.* [*Fr. assezt. enough; It. asset, enough, or many; Ir. sath, sufficiency; asath, satisfaction; It. sat, satis, enough.*]

Goods or estate of a deceased person, sufficient to pay the debts of the deceased.

But the word *sufficient*, though expressing the original significance of *assets*, is not with us necessary to the definition. In present usage, *assets* are the money, goods or estate of a deceased person, subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies.

Assets are real or personal; real assets are lands which descend to the heir, subject to the fulfilment of the obligations of the ancestor; personal assets are the money, or goods of the deceased, or debts due to him, which come into the hands of the executor or administrator, or which he is bound to collect and convert into money.

Blackstone.

ASSEVER, } *v. t.* [*L. assevero, from*

ASSEVERATE, } *v. t. ad, and the Teuto-*

ni swear; Sax. swerian; Goth. swarian, to swear, to affirm positively.]

To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

Fotherby.

ASSEVERATION, *n.* Positive affirmation or assertion; solemn declaration. This word is not, generally, if ever, used for a declaration under an official oath, but for a declaration accompanied with solemnity.

ASS-HEAD, *n.* [*ass and head.*] One dull, like the ass; one slow of apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDE/ANS or **CHASIDE/ANS**. [*Heb. צדק* pious.]

A set of Jews who resorted to *Malthathias* to fight for the laws of their God and the liberties of their country. They were men

of great zeal, and observed the traditions of the elders. From these sprung the Pharisees and Essenes.

AS/SIDENT, *a.* [*L. assideo, assidens, of ad and sedeo, to sit.*]

Assident signs, in medicine, are such as usually attend a disease, but not always; distinguished from *pathognomic* signs, which are inseparable from it.

ASSIDUATE, *a.* Daily. [*Not in use.*]

ASSIDUITY, *n.* [*L. assiduitas. See Assiduus.*]

1. Constant or close application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

2. Attention; attentiveness to persons. *Assiduities*, in the plural, are services rendered with zeal and constancy.

ASSIDUOUS, *a.* [*L. assiduus, from assideo, to sit close, ad and sedeo; Eng. to sit; Sax. sittan, setlan.*]

1. Constant in application; as a person *assiduous* in his occupation.

2. Attentive; careful; regular in attendance; as an *assiduous* physician or nurse.

3. Performed with constant diligence or attention; as *assiduous* labor.

ASSIDUOUSLY, *adv.* Diligently; attentively; with earnestness and care; with regular attendance.

ASSIDUOUSNESS, *n.* Constant or diligent application.

ASSIENTO, *n.* [*Sp. asiento, a seat, a contract or agreement; L. assideo.*]

A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing slaves for the Spanish dominions in South America.

Treaty between G. B. and Spain, March 26, 1713.

ASSIGN, *v. t.* *assigne.* [*Fr. assigner; Sp. assignar; Port. assinar; It. assignare; L. assigno, of ad and signo, to allot, to mark out; Ir. signin; L. signum, a mark.*]

The primary sense of *sign* is to send, or to set.

1. To allot; to appoint or grant by distribution or apportionment.

The priests had a portion *assigned* them.

Gen. xlvii.

2. To designate or appoint for a particular purpose.

They *assigned* Bezer, a city of refuge. Josh. xx.

3. To fix, specify or designate; as an *assigned* quantity.

4. To make or set over; to transfer, sell or convey, by writing, as by indorsing a note, or by any writing on a separate paper.

5. To alledge or show in particular; as, to *assign* a reason for one's conduct.

6. In law, to show or set forth with particularity; as, to *assign* error in a writ; to *assign* false judgment.

ASSIGN, *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is or may be transferred; as, a deed to a man and his heirs and *assigns*.

ASSIGNABLE, *a.* That may be allotted, appointed or assigned.

2. That may be transferred by writing; as an *assignable* note, or bill.

3. That may be specified, shown with precision, or designated; as an *assignable* error.

ASSIGNAT, *n.* A public note or bill in France; paper currency.

ASSIGNATION, *n.* An appointment of

time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings.

2. A making over by transfer of title. [*See Assignment.*]

3. In Russia, a public note or bank bill; paper currency.

ASSIGNED, *pp.* Appointed; allotted; made over; shown or designated.

ASSIGNEE, *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to do some act, perform some business or enjoy some right, privilege or property; as an *assignee* of a bankrupt.

An *assignee* may be by special appointment or deed, or be created by law; as an executor.

ASSIGNER, *n.* One who assigns, or appoints.

ASSIGNING, *ppr.* Allotting; appointing; transferring; showing specially.

ASSIGNMENT, *n.* An allotting, or an appointment to a particular person or use.

2. A transfer of title or interest by writing, as of a lease, bond, note, or bill of exchange.

3. The writing by which an interest is transferred.

4. The appointment or designation of causes or actions in court, for trial on particular days.

5. In law, the conveyance of the whole interest which a man has in an estate, usually for life or years. It differs from a *lease*, which is the conveyance of a less term than the lessor has in the estate.

Z. Swift.

ASSIGNOR, *n.* An assigner; a person who assigns or transfers an interest; as the *assignor* of a bill of exchange.

ASSIMILABLE, *a.* That may be assimilated.

ASSIMILATE, *v. t.* [*L. assimilo, of ad and similis, like. See Similar.*]

1. To bring to a likeness; to cause to resemble.

2. To convert into a like substance; as, food is *assimilated* by conversion into animal substances, flesh, chyle, blood, &c.

ASSIMILATE, *v. i.* To become similar.

2. To be converted into a like substance.

Bacon.

ASSIMILATED, *pp.* Brought to a likeness; changed into a like substance.

ASSIMILATING, *ppr.* Causing to resemble; converting into a like substance.

ASSIMILATION, *n.* The act of bringing to a resemblance.

2. The act or process by which bodies convert other bodies into their own nature and substance; as, flame *assimilates* oil, and the food of animals is by *assimilation* converted into the substances which compose their bodies.

Maend assimilation is the property which substances possess, in the earth, of appropriating and assimilating to themselves other substances with which they are in contact; a property which seems to be the basis of the natural history of the earth.

ASSIMILATIVE, *a.* Having power of converting to a likeness, or to a like substance.

Hakewill.

ASSIMULATE, *v. t.* [*L. assimulo.*] To

feign. [*Not used. See Simulate.*]

ASSIMULATION, *n.* A counterfeiting

[*Not used. See Simulation.*]