

these, the eupatoria or common agrimony, and the odorata or sweet-scented, are the most useful.

*Encyc.*

**AGRIPPINIANS, n.** In *Church history*, the followers of Agrippinus, bishop of Carthage, in the third century, who first taught and defended the doctrine of rebaptization.

*Encyc.*

**AGRISE, v. i.** [*Sax. agrism.*]

To shiver. [*Not in use.*]

*Chaucer.*

**AGRISE, v. t.** To terrify; also, to make frightful. [*Not in use.*]

*Spenser.*

**AGROM, n.** A disease frequent in Bengal, and other parts of the E. Indies, in which the tongue claps and cleaves, becomes rough and sometimes covered with white spots. The remedy is some chalybeate liquor, or the juice of mint.

*Encyc.*

**AGROSTEMMA, n.** A genus of plants of several species, containing the common corn cockle, wild lychnis or campion, &c.

**AGROS/TIS, n.** [*Gr. agros/tis.*]

Bent grass; a genus of many species.

**AGROUND, adv.** [*Of a, at or on, and ground.*]

1. On the ground; a marine term, signifying that the bottom of a ship rests on the ground, for want of sufficient depth of water. When the ground is near the shore, the ship is said to be *ashore* or *stranded*.

2. *Figuratively*, stopped; impeded by insuperable obstacles.

**AGUAPEACA, n.** The Jacana, a Brazilian bird, about the size of a pigeon. In the extremity of each wing, it has a sharp prickle which is used for defense.

*Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**AGUE, n. a'gue.** [*Sax. age, age, or hege, fear, horror; Am. hegen, to shake; Goh. agis, fear, agyon, or egan, to fear; Ir. agh, fear, agha or aghaim, to fear.* The radical idea is a shaking or shivering similar to that occasioned by terror.]

1. The cold fit which precedes a fever, or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents. It is accompanied with shivering.

2. Chilliness; a chill, or state of shaking with cold, though in health.

3. It is used for a periodical fever, an intermittent, whether quotidian, tertian, or quartan. In this case, the word, which signifies the preceding cold fit, is used for the disease.

**AGUE, v. t.** To cause a shivering in; to strike with a cold fit. *Haywood.*

**AGUE-CAKE, n.** A hard tumor on the left side of the belly, lower than the false ribs; supposed to be the effect of intermitting fevers. *Encyc.*

**AGUED, a.** Chilly; having a fit of ague; shivering with cold or fear. *Shak.*

**AGUE-FIT, n.** A paroxysm of cold, or shivering; chilliness.

**AGUE-PROOF, n.** Able to resist agues; proof against agues.

**AGUERRY, v. t.** [*Fr. aguerrier; from guerre, war.*]

To inure to the hardships of war; to instruct in the art of war. [*Not in use.*]

*Lyttelton.*

**AGUE-SPELL, n.** A charm or spell to cure or prevent ague. *Guy.*

**AGUE-STRUCK, a.** Struck with ague. *Heuyt.*

**AGUE-TREE, n.** A name sometimes ap-

plied to sassafras, on account of its febrifuge qualities. *Encyc.*

**AGUISE, v. t.** [*See Guise.*] To dress; to adorn. [*Not in use.*]

*Spenser.*

**AGUISE, n.** Dress. [*Not in use.*]

*Mare.*

**AGUISE, a.** Chilly; somewhat cold or shivering; also, having the qualities of an ague.

Her aguish love now glows and burns.

*Graville.*

**AGUISSHNESS, n.** Chilliness; the quality of being aguish.

**AGUILLANEUF, n.** [*From a, to, gui, misleto, and l'an neuf, the new year.*]

A form of rejoicing among the ancient Franks, on the first day of the year; derived from the druidical custom of cutting misleto, which was held sacred by the druids, and on the first day of the year, consecrating it by crying, *aguillaneuf*, the year to the misleto. This cry is said to be still observed in some parts of France; and the term came to signify also a begging of New Year's gifts. *Encyc.*

**AGUL, n.** A species of the hedydsarum.

**AH, an exclamation**, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

**AHA, an exclamation** expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise; but the senses are distinguished by very different modes of utterance, and different modifications of features.

2. A sunk fence, not visible, without near approach. *Mason.*

**AHANIGER, n.** A name of the gar-fish.

**AHEAD, adv. ahead.** [*a and head, or at head.*]

1. Further forward than another thing; in front; originally a sea term, denoting further forward than another ship, or on the point to which the stem is directed, in opposition to *astern*. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Onward; forward; towards the point before the stem or head; as, move *ahead*.

3. Headlong; without restraint; precipitant; as, children suffered to run *ahead*.

[*Not used.*] *L'Estrange.*

**AHEIGHT, adv.** [*a and height.*]

Alot; on high. [*Not used.*]

*Shak.*

**AHICCYATLI, n.** A poisonous serpent of Mexico, somewhat resembling the rattlesnake, but destitute of rattles. Its poison is as fatal as that of any known species of serpent. *Encyc.*

**AHIGGH, adv.** On high. [*Not used.*]

**AHOLD, adv.** Near the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*. [*Not in use.*]

*Shak.*

**AHOVAL, n.** A trivial name synonymous with *Cerbera*, a very poisonous species of plumb.

**AHOY, Exclam.** A sea term used in hailing.

**AHRIMAN.** [*See Ariman.*]

**AHUTLA, n.** A worm found in the lake of Mexico, four inches in length, as thick as a goose-quill; the tail, which is hard and poisonous, contains a sting. *Clavigero.*

**AHUTZOTE, n.** An amphibious quadruped of the tropical climate of America, whose body is a foot long, its snout long and sharp, its skin of a mixed black and brown color. *Clavigero.*

**AIA, n.** A Brazilian fowl of the spoon-bill kind, and resembling that bird in form and size. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**AICURUS, n.** A large and beautiful species of parrot, found in Brazil; its head beautifully variegated with yellow, red and violet colors; its body green; the tips of its wings red, and its tail long and yellow.

*Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

**AID, v. t.** [*Fr. aider, to help; It. aiutare, which seems to be contracted from L. ad-*

*-e*

*juto.* In *Ar.* *أيد* signifies to assist

*-e* *--e*

or strengthen, and *أيد* and *أيدو* to help.

In Welsh, *ced* is a benefit, and the word was used to denote the *aids* of feudal tenants.]

To help; to assist; to support, either by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose, or to prevent or remove evil.

**AID, n.** Help; succor; support; assistance.

*Watts.*

2. The person who aids or yields support; a helper; an auxiliary; also the thing that aids or yields succor.

3. In *English law*, a subsidy or tax granted by parliament, and making a part of the king's revenue.

In *France*, *aids* are equivalent to customs, or duties on imports and exports. *Encyc.*

4. In *England*, a tax paid by a tenant to his lord; originally a mere gift, which afterwards became a right demandable by the lord. The aids of this kind were chiefly three. 1. To ransom the lord when a prisoner. 2. To make the lord's eldest son a knight. 3. To marry the lord's eldest daughter. *Blackstone.*

5. An aidceamp, so called by abbreviation. 6. To pray in aid, in law, is to call in a person interested in a title, to assist in defending it. Thus a tenant for life may pray in the aid of him in remainder or reversion; that is, he may pray or petition that he may be joined in the suit to aid or help maintain the title. This act or petition is called *aid-prayer*. *Covel. Blackstone.*

*Court of aids*, in France, is a court which has cognizance of causes respecting duties or customs.

*Encyc.*

**AIDANCE, n.** Aid; help; assistance. [*Little used.*]

*Shak.*

**AIDANT, a.** Helping; helpful; supplying aid. [*Not used.*]

**AIDDECAMP, n. plur. Aiddecamps.** [*Fr., but naturalized, and here Anglicized.*]

In *military affairs*, an officer whose duty it is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer. [*The pronunciation should be English, according to the orthography, not aid de cong.*]

**AIDED, pp.** Assisted; supported; furnished with succor.

**AIDER, n.** One who helps; an assistant, or auxiliary.

**AIDING, pp.** Helping; assisting.

**AIDLESS, a.** Helpless; without aid; unsupported; undefended. *Shak.*

**AIGRET, AIGRETTE, n.** In *zoology*, a name of the small white heron. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.*

2. In *botany*. [*See Egeret.*]

**AIGULET, n.** [*Fr. Usually contracted into aiglet, which see.*]

A point or tag, as at the ends of fringes.

**AIKRAW, n.** A popular name of a species of lichen, or moss. *Fam. of Plants.*