

Thus if land is leased to a man for life, remainder to another for years, the remainder for years is in *abeyance*, till the death of the lessee, for life. *Blackstone*.

**ABHOR**, *v. t.* [*Abhorreo*, of *ab* and *horreo*, to set up bristles, shiver or shake; to look terrible.]

1. To hate extremely, or with contempt; to loathe, detest or abominate. *Shak.*

2. To despise or neglect. Ps. xxii. 24. Amos vi. 8.

3. To cast off or reject. Ps. lxxxix. 38.

**ABHORRED**, *pp.* Hated extremely, detested.

**ABHORRENCE**, } *n.* Extreme hatred, de-  
**ABHORRENCY**, } testation, great aver-  
sion.

**ABHORRENT**, *a.* Hating, detesting, struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary, odious, inconsistent with, expressive of extreme opposition, as, "Slander is *abhorrent* to all ideas of justice." In this sense, it should be always followed by *to*—*abhorrent from* is not agreeable to the English idiom.

**ABHORRENTLY**, *adv.* With abhorrence.

**ABHORRER**, *n.* One who abhors.

**ABHORRING**, *pp.* Having great aversion, detesting. As a noun, it is used in Isaiah lvi. for the object of hatred—"An *abhorring* to all flesh."

**ABIB**, *n.* [Heb. *zib*, swelling, protuberant. Cf. *zib*, to produce the first or early fruit; *zib*, a full grown ear of corn.]

The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan. It begins at the spring equinox, and answers to the latter part of March and beginning of April. Its name is derived from the full growth of wheat in Egypt, which took place anciently, as it does now, at that season.

**ABIDE**, *v. i.* pret. and part. *abade*. [Ar. *ʿad*, to be, to exist, to continue; *W. bad*, to be; *Sax. biddan*, *abidan*; *Sw. bida*; *D. beiden*; *Dan. bier*; *Russ. vitayti*, to dwell, rest, continue, stand firm, or stationary for any time indefinitely. Class. B. d. No. 7.]

1. To rest, or dwell. Gen. xxix. 19.

2. To tarry or stay for a short time. Gen. xxiv. 55.

3. To continue permanently or in the same state; to be firm and immovable. Ps. cxix. 90.

4. To remain, to continue. Acts, xxvii. 31. Eccles. viii. 15.

**ABIDE**, *v. t.* To wait for; to be prepared for; to await.

Bonds and afflictions abide me. Acts, xx. 23. [For is here understood.]

2. To endure or sustain.

To abide the indignation of the Lord. Joel x.

3. To bear or endure; to bear patiently. "I cannot abide his impertinence."

This verb when intransitive, is followed by *in* or *at* before the place, and *with* before the person. "Abide with me—at Jerusalem or in this land." Sometimes by *on*, the sword shall abide on his cities; and in the sense of *wait*, by *for*, abide for me. Hosea, iii. 3. Sometimes by *by*, abide by the crib. Job, xxxix.

In general, *abide* by signifies to adhere to, maintain, defend, or stand to, as to abide by a promise, or by a friend; or to suffer

the consequences, as to *abide* by the event, that is, to be fixed or permanent in a particular condition.

**ABIDER**, *n.* One who dwells or continues.

**ABIDING**, *pp.* Dwelling; remaining; continuing; enduring; awaiting.

**ABIDING**, *n.* Continuance; fixed state; residence; an enduring.

**ABIDINGLY**, *adv.* In a manner to continue; permanently. *Havéis.*

**ABILITY**, *n.* [Fr. *habileté*; It. *abilità*; Sp. *habilidad*; L. *habilitas*, ableness, fitness, from *habeo*, to have or hold.]

1. Physical power, whether bodily or mental; natural or acquired; force of understanding; skill in arts or science. *Ability* is active power, or power to perform; as opposed to *capacity*, or power to receive. In the plural, *abilities* is much used in a like sense; and also for faculties of the mind, and acquired qualifications. *Franklin.*

2. Riches, wealth, substance, which are the means, or which furnish the *power*, of doing certain acts.

They gave after their *ability* to the work. Ez. ii.

3. Moral power, depending on the will—a metaphysical and theological sense.

4. Civil or legal power; the power or right to do certain things, as an *ability* to transfer property or dispose of effects—*ability* to inherit. It is opposed to *disability*. *Cyc.*

**ABINTESTATE**, *a.* [L. *ab* and *intestatus*—dying without a will, from *in* and *testor*, to bear witness; *W. tyst*; *Arm. test*, witness. See *Test* and *Testify*.] In the civil law, inheriting the estate of one dying without a will.

**ABJECT**, *v. t.* To throw away; to cast out. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

**ABJECT**, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, from *abjicio*, to throw away, from *ab* and *jacio*, to throw.]

1. Sunk to a low condition; applied to persons or things. Hence,

2. Worthless, mean, despicable, low in estimation, without hope or regard.

**ABJECT**, *n.* A person in the lowest condition and despicable. Ps. xxxv.

**ABJECTEDNESS**, *n.* A very low or despicable condition. [Little used.]

**ABJECTION**, *n.* A state of being cast away; hence a low state; meanness of spirit; baseness.

**ABJECTLY**, *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.

**ABJECTNESS**, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

**ABJURATION**, *n.* [See *Abjure*.]

1. The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; as "an *abjuration* of the realm," by which a person swears to leave the country, and never to return. It is used also for the oath of renunciation. Formerly in England, felons, taking refuge in a church, and confessing their guilt, could not be arrested and tried, but might save their lives by *abjuring* the realm; that is, by taking an oath to quit the kingdom forever.

2. A rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment; as "an *abjuration* of heresy."

**ABJURATORY**, *a.* Containing abjuration. *Encyc.*

**ABJURE**, *v. t.* [L. *abjuro*, to deny upon oath, from *ab* and *juro*, to swear.]

1. To renounce upon oath; to abandon; as to *abjure* allegiance to a prince.

2. To renounce or reject with solemnity; to reject; as to *abjure* errors; *abjure* reason.

3. To recant or retract. *Shak.*

4. To banish. [Not used.]

**ABJURED**, *pp.* Renounced upon oath; solemnly recanted.

**ABJURER**, *n.* One who abjures.

**ABJURING**, *pp.* Renouncing upon oath; disclaiming with solemnity.

**ABLACTATE**, *v. t.* [L. *ablacto*; from *ab* and *lac*, milk.] To wean from the breast. [Little used.]

**ABLACTATION**, *n.* [L. *ab* and *lac*, milk. *Lacto*, to suckle.]

1. In medical authors, the weaning of a child from the breast.

2. Among ancient gardeners, a method of grafting in which the cion was not separated from the parent stock, till it was firmly united to that in which it was inserted. This is now called *grafting by approach* or *inarching*. [See *Graft*.] *Encyc.*

**ABLAQUEATION**, [L. *ablaqueatio*, from *ab* and *laqueus*, a roof or covering.]

A laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air and water—a practice among gardeners.

**ABLATION**, *n.* [L. *ab* and *latio*, a carrying.]

A carrying away. In medicine, the taking from the body whatever is hurtful; evacuations in general. In chemistry, the removal of whatever is finished or no longer necessary.

**ABLATIVE**, *a.* [F. *ablatif*; It. *ablativo*; L. *ablativus*; L. *ablatum*, from *aufero*, to carry away, of *ab* and *fero*.]

A word applied to the sixth case of nouns in the Latin language, in which case are used words when the actions of *carrying away*, or *taking from*, are signified.

*Ablative absolute*, is when a word in that case, is independent, in construction, of the rest of the sentence.

**ABLE**, *a. abl.* [L. *habilis*; Norm. *ablez*.]

1. Having physical power sufficient; having competent power or strength, bodily or mental; as a man *able* to perform military service—a child is not *able* to reason on abstract subjects.

2. Having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; as an *able* minister.

Provide out of all Israel *able* men. Ex. xviii.

Having large or competent property; or simply having property, or means.

Every man shall give as he is *able*. Dent. xvi.

1. Having competent strength or fortitude. He is not *able* to sustain such pain or affliction.

2. Having sufficient knowledge or skill. He is *able* to speak French. She is not *able* to play on the piano.

3. Having competent moral power or qualifications. An illegitimate son is not *able* to take by inheritance.

**ABLE-BODIED**, *a.* Having a sound, strong body, or a body of competent strength for service. In marine language, it denotes skill in seamanship. *Mar. Dict.*