

tion; operation; instrumentality; as, the agency of providence in the natural world.

2. The office of an agent, or factor; business of an agent entrusted with the concerns of another; as, the principal pays the charges of agency.

AGENDA, *n.* [L. things to be done.]

A memorandum-book; the service or office of a church; a ritual or liturgy.

AGENT, *a.* Acting; opposed to *patient*, or sustaining action; as, the body agent. [*Little used.*] Bacon.

AGENT, *n.* An actor; one that exerts power, or has the power to act; as, a moral agent.

2. An active power or cause; that which has the power to produce an effect; as, heat is a powerful agent.

3. A substitute, deputy, or factor; one entrusted with the business of another; an attorney; a minister.

AGENTSHP, *n.* The office of an agent. [*Not used.*] We now use *agency*.

AGGELATION, *n.* [L. *gelu.*] Concretion of a fluid. [*Not used.*] Brown.

AGGENERATION, *n.* [L. *ad* and *generatio*.] The state of growing to another. [*Not used.*] Brown.

AGER, *n.* [L.] A fortress, or mound. [*Not used.*] Hearne.

AGERATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggero.*] To heap. [*Not used.*]

AGGERATION, *n.* A heaping; accumulation; as, "aggregations of sand." Ray.

AGGLOMERATE, *v. t.* [L. *agglomerare*, *ad* and *glomero*, to wind into a ball, from *glomus*, a ball of yarn; from the Heb. *גלגל*, to involve; Qu. Ar. *ג* to go round in a circle, to be round, to collect, or condense.] Young.

AGGLOMERATE, *v. i.* To gather, grow or collect into a ball or mass. Thomson.

AGGLOMERATED, *pp.* Wound or collected into a ball.

AGGLOMERATING, *ppr.* Winding into a ball; gathering into a lump.

AGGLOMERATION, *n.* The act of winding into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball or mass.

AGGLUTINANT, *n.* Any viscous substance which unites other substances, by causing an adhesion; any application which tends to unite parts which have too little adhesion. Core.

AGGLUTINANT, *a.* Uniting as glue; tending to cause adhesion.

AGGLUTINATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *agglutino*, *ad* and *glutino*, from *gluten*; Eng. *glue*; Fr. *glue*; Arm. *glud*; W. *glyd*. See *Glue*.]

To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to unite by causing an adhesion of substances.

AGGLUTINATED, *pp.* Glued together; united by a viscous substance.

AGGLUTINATING, *ppr.* Gluing together; uniting by causing adhesion.

AGGLUTINATION, *n.* The act of uniting by glue or other tenacious substance; the state of being thus united.

AGGLUTINATIVE, *a.* That tends to unite, or has power to cause adhesion.

AGGRACE, *v. t.* To favor. [*Not used.*] Spenser. Wiseman.

AGGRACE, *n.* Kindness; favor. [*Not used.*] Spenser.

AGGRANDIZATION, *n.* The act of aggrandizing. [*Not used.*] Waterhouse.

AGGRANDIZE, *v. t.* [Fr. *agrandir*, of *L. ad* and *grandis*. See *Grand*.]

1. To make great or greater in power, rank or honor; to exalt; as, to aggrandize a family.

2. To enlarge, applied to things; as, to aggrandize our conceptions. It seems to be never applied to the bulk or dimensions of material bodies.

AGGRANDIZED, *pp.* Made great or greater; exalted; enlarged.

AGGRANDIZEMENT, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the state of being exalted in power, rank or honor; exaltation; enlargement.

The Emperor seeks only the aggrandizement of his own family.

AGGRANDIZER, *n.* One that aggrandizes or exalts in power, rank or honor.

AGGRANDIZING, *ppr.* Making great; exalting; enlarging.

AGGRATE, *v. t.* [It.] To please. [*Not used.*] Spenser.

AGGRAVE, *v. t.* [L. *aggravo*, of *ad* and *gravis*, heavy. See *Grave*, *Gravity*.]

1. To make heavy, but not used in this literal sense. Figuratively, to make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; as, to aggravate the evils of life; to aggravate pain or punishment.

2. To make more enormous, or less excusable; as, to aggravate a crime.

3. To exaggerate.

4. To give coloring in description; to give an exaggerated representation; as, to aggravate a charge against an offender; to aggravate circumstances.

Guthrie, Quint. Paley.

Actions and motives maliciously aggravated. Washington's Life.

The propriety of the word in the latter passage is questionable. Aggravate is generally used in reference to evils, or something improper or unnatural.

AGGRAVED, *pp.* Increased in severity or enormity; made worse; exaggerated.

AGGRAVATING, *ppr.* Increasing in severity, enormity, or degree, as evils, misfortunes, pain, punishment, crimes, guilt, &c.; exaggerating.

AGGRAVATION, *n.* The act of making worse, used of evils, natural or moral; the act of increasing severity or heinousness; addition to that which is evil or improper; as, an aggravation of pain or grief.

2. Exaggerated representation, or heightened description of any thing wrong, improper, or unnatural; as, an aggravation of features in a caricature.

Paley. Addison.

AGGREGATE, *v. t.* [L. *aggregare*, to collect in troops; of *ad* and *grex*, a herd or band. See *Gregarious*.]

To bring together; to collect particulars into a sum, mass or body.

AGGREGATE, *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; as, the aggregate amount of charges.

Aggregate flowers, in botany, are such as are composed of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx. Milne.

Aggregate corporation, in law, is one which consists of two or more persons united, whose existence is preserved by a succession of new members. Blackout.

AGGREGATE, *n.* A sum, mass or assemblage of particulars; as, a house is an aggregate of stones, bricks, timber, &c.

It differs from a compound in this, that the particulars of an aggregate are less intimately mixed than in a compound.

AGGREGATED, *pp.* Collected into a sum, mass or system.

AGGREGATELY, *adv.* Collectively; taken in a sum or mass.

AGGREGATING, *ppr.* Collecting into a sum or mass.

AGGREGATION, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of being collected into a sum or mass; a collection of particulars; an aggregate.

2. In chemistry, the affinity of aggregation, is the power which causes homogeneous bodies to tend towards each other, and to cohere, when united. The aggregate, in this case, differs from a heap, whose parts do not cohere; and from a mixture, which consists of parts dissimilar in their nature. The word is used of solid, fluid, or aeriform bodies.

3. The union and coherence of bodies of the same nature.

AGGREGATIVE, *a.* Taken together; collective.

AGGREGATOR, *n.* He that collects into a whole or mass. Burton.

AGGRESS, *v. i.* [L. *aggressor*, *aggressor*, of *ad* and *gradior*, to go. See *Grade*.]

To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offense; to begin a quarrel or controversy; to assault first or invade. Prior.

AGGRESSING, *ppr.* Commencing hostility first; making the first attack.

AGGRESSION, *n.* The first attack, or act of hostility; the first act of injury, or first act leading to war or controversy.

L'Estrange.

AGGRESSIVE, *a.* Tending to aggress; making the first attack.

AGGRESSOR, *n.* The person who first attacks; he who first commences hostility or a quarrel; an assaulter; an invader. Dryden.

The insolence of the aggressor is usually proportioned to the tameness of the sufferer. Ames.

AGGRIEVANCE, *n.* [See *Aggrieve*.] Oppression; hardship; injury. But grievance is more generally used.

AGGRIEVE, *v. t.* [of *ad* and *grief*, from *grief*. Perhaps the word is borrowed directly from the Sp. *agraviar*, to injure; Fr. *grever*. See *Grief* and *Grave*.]

To give pain or sorrow; to afflict. In this sense, it is nearly superseded by *grieve*.

2. To bear hard upon; to oppress or injure, in one's rights; to vex or harass by civil or political injustice.

AGGRIEVE, *v. i.* To mourn; to lament. [*Not used.* See *Grieve*.]