or result. Thus, the earth affords grain ; a well affords water; trade affords profit;

distilled liquors afford spirit. 2. To yield, grant or confer; as, a good life

affords consolation in old age. To be able to grant or sell with profit or

less price than B. 4. To be able to expend without injury to

one's estate; as, a man can afford a sum AFFRI GHTING, ppr. Impressing sudden yearly in charity; or be able to bear expenses, or the price of the thing purchased; as, one man can afford to buy a farm, which another cannot.

5. To be able without loss or with profit. The merchant can afford to trade for smaller Hamilton

AFFO'RDING, ppr. Yielding; producing; selling without loss; bearing expenses. AFFOR EST, v. t. [ad and forest.]

To convert ground into forest, as was done 2. To offer abuse to the face; to insult, dare by the first Norman kings in England, for the purpose of affording them the pleasures of the chase

AFFORESTATION, n. The act of turn- 3. ing ground into forest or wood land.

Blackstone. AFFOR/ESTED, pp. Converted into forest. AFFOR/ESTING, ppr. Converting into AFFRONT', n. Opposition to the face: forget

chise and Disfranchise.]

The act of making free, or liberating from dependence or servitude. [Little used.

AFFRAP', v. t. [Fr. frapper, to strike; Eng. rap. To strike. Obs. Spenser.

AFFRA'Y. n. [Fr. effrayer, to fright-AFFRA YMENT, en; effroi, terror; Arm. effreyza, effrey.]

1. In law, the fighting of two or more perothers. A fighting in private is not, in a Blackstone. legal sense, an affray.

2. In popular language, fray is used to ex- AFFRONTEE', a. In heraldry, front to press any fighting of two or more persons but the word is now deemed inelegant.

3. Tumult; disturbance. Spenser. AFFREIGHT', v. t. affra'te. [See Freight.] To hire a ship for the transportation of goods

or freight. Commerce. AFFREIGHT'ED, pp. Hired for transporting goods

AFFREIGHT'ER, n. The person who hires or charters a ship or other vessel to con-Walsh, Am. Rev. vev goods

AFFREIGHT MENT, n. The act of hiring a ship for the transportation of goods. American Review, App.

AFFRET', n. [It. affrettare, to hasten. A furious onset, or attack. [Not used. Spenser.

AFFRIC'TION, n. The act of rubbing. [See Friction.] [Not used ] Boule AFFRIENDED, a. affrend'ed. Made friends

reconciled. Obs. Spenser AFFRI'GHT, v. t. affri'te. [Sax. frihtan

See Fright. To impress with sudden fear; to frighten

to terrify or alarm. It expresses a stronger impression than fear or apprehend, and perhaps less than terror.

AFFRIGHT, n. Sudden or great fear; ter- To the field.

ror; also, the cause of terror; a frightful AFI'RE, adv. On fire. object

AFFRIGHTED, pp. Suddenly alarmed with fear; terrified; followed by at or AFLO'AT, adv. or a. [a and float.] with, more generally by at; as, affrighted at 1. Borne on the water; floating; swimthe cry of fire

without loss; as, A can afford wine at a AFFRI GHTER, n. One who frightens AFFRI GHTFUL, a. Terrifying; terrible;

that may excite great fear; dreadful.

fear : terrifying. AFFRI GHTMENT, n. Affright; terror; the state of being frightened. [Rarely used.]

all its forms, is superseded by fright, frighted. frightful.] AFFRONT', v. t. [Fr. affronter, to encounter

AFFO RDED, pp. Yielded as fruit, pro-duce or result; sold without loss or with 1. Literally, to meet or encounter face to face, in a good or bad sense; as,

The seditious affronted the king's forces Hayward. Milton. Shak. 3. Prior in time; before; anterior; prior [The foregoing sense is obsolete.]

or brave openly; to offer abuse or insult in any manner, by words or actions; as, to affront one by giving him the lie.
To abuse, or give cause of offense to,

without being present with the person; to 4. In seaman's language, toward the head make slightly angry; a popular use of the aroud

open defiance; encounter. Obs.

AFFRAN CHISEMENT, n. [See Fran- 2. Ill treatment; abuse; any thing reproachful or contemptuous, that excites or justifies resentment, as foul language, or per- AFO REGOING, a. Going before. sonal abuse. It usually expresses a less degree of abuse than insult.

3. Shame; disgrace. [Not usual.] Arbuthnot.

4. In popular language, slight resentment; displeasure.

dared : defied : abused sons, in a public place, to the terror of 2. In popular language, offended; slightly angry at ill treatment, by words or actions;

displeased. front; an epithet given to animals that face each other.

AFFRONT ER, n. One that affronts. AFFRONT ING, ppr. Opposing face to face; defying; abusing; offering abuse, or any cause of displeasure.

AFFRONT ING, a. Contumelious; abusive AFFRONT IVE, a. Giving offense; tend-

ing to offend; abusive. AFFRONT IVENESS, n. The quality that

gives offense. [Little used.] AFFU'SE, v. t. s as z. [L. affundo, affusum ad and fundo, to pour out. See Fuse.]

To pour upon; to sprinkle, as with a liquid. AFFU SED, pp. Sprinkled with a liquid: prinkled on ; having a liquid poured upon. AFFU'SING, ppr. Pouring upon, or sprink-

AFFU'SION, n. affu'zhun. The act of pour ing upon, or sprinkling with a liquid sub-

stance, as water upon a diseased body, or upon a child in baptism. AFFY', v. t. [Fr. affier.] To betroth; to

AFFY, v. l. [Fr. agnes]
bind or join. [Not used.]
AFFY, v. l. To trust or confide in. [Not

AFFY, v. l. To trust or confide in. [Not

Arey: again; recently; after intermission.

They crucify the son of God afrest. He brigues.

AFIE LD, adv. [a and field.]

Gower AFLAT', adv. [a and flat.] Level with the ground. Bacon.

ming; as, the ship is afloat. 2. Figuratively, moving; passing from place to place; as, a rumor is affoat.

3. Unfixed; moving without guide or control: as, our affairs are all affoat. As an adjective, this word always follows the noun. AFOOT', adv. [a or on and foot.] On foot :

borne by the feet; opposed to riding. In common discourse, the use of this word, in 2. In action; in a state of being planned for execution; as, a design is afoot, or on foot. AFO'RE, adv. or prep. [a and fore.]

face to face, of ad and L. frons, front, face. 2. Between one object and another, so as to intercept a direct view or intercourse ; as, to stand between a person and the light of a candle-a popular use of the word.

time being considered as in front of sub-

sequent time. The grass which withereth afore it groweth up. Ps. exxix.

In all these senses it is now inelegant, and superseded by before.

of the ship; further forward, or nearer the stem ; as, afore the windlas. Afore the mast, is a phrase which is applied to a common sailor, one who does duty on the main deck, or has no office on board the shin Mar. Dict.

[See Foregoing, which is chiefly used.] AFO'REHAND, adv. [afore and hand.]

In time previous; by previous provision; as, he is ready aforehand.

She is come aforehand to anoint my body. Mark xiv.

AFFRONTED, pp. Opposed face to face; 2. a. Prepared; previously provided; as, to be aforehand in business. Hence in popular language, amply provided; well supplied with the means of living; having means beyond the requirements of necessity; moderately wealthy. This word is popularly changed into aforehanded, beforehanded, or rather forehanded; as, a forehanded farmer

AFO'REMENTIONED, a. [afore and mention.]

Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse. Addison. AFO'RENAMED, a. [afore and name.] Named before Peacham. AFO'RESAID, a. [afore and say.]

Said or recited before, or in a preceding mart

AFO RETIME, adv. [afore and time.] Rible. In time past; in a former time.

AFOUL, adv. or a. [a and foul.] Not free; entangled. Columbiad

AFRA'ID, a. [The participle of affray.] Impressed with fear or apprehension; fear-

ful. This word expresses a less degree of fear than terrified or frightened. It is followed by of before the object of fear; as, to be afraid of death.

Joseph was afraid to sin against God.

AF'RICA, n. Qu. L. a neg. and frigus, Milton | cold.