

Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated; as *obituary* days. *Encyc.*

**OBITUARY**, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*.] A list of the dead, or a register of obituary anniversary days, when service is performed for the dead. *Encyc.*

2. An account of persons deceased; notice of the death of a person, often accompanied with a brief biographical sketch of his character.

**OBITUARY**, *a.* Relating to the decease of a person or persons; as an *obituary* notice.

**OBJECT**, *n.* [Fr. *objet*; L. *objectum*, *objectus*. See the Verb.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination. Thus that quality of a rose which is perceived by the sense of smell, is an *object* of perception. When the *object* is not in contact with the organ of sense, there must be some medium through which we obtain the perception of it. The impression which *objects* make on the senses, must be by the immediate application of them to the organs of sense, or by means of the medium that intervenes between the organs and the *objects*.

2. That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; end; ultimate purpose. Happiness is the *object* of every man's desires; we all strive to attain that *object*. Wealth and honor are pursued with eagerness as desirable *objects*.

3. Something presented to the senses or the mind, to excite emotion, affection or passion.

This passenger felt some degree of concern at the sight of so moving an *object*. *Atterbury*.

In this sense, the word uttered with a particular emphasis, signifies something that may strongly move our pity, abhorrence or disgust. What an *object*!

4. In *grammar*, that which is produced, influenced or acted on by something else; that which follows a transitive verb. When we say, "God created the world," *world* denotes the thing produced, and is the *object* after the verb *created*. When we say, "the light affects the eye," *eye* denotes that which is affected or acted on. When we say, "instruction directs the mind or opinions," *mind* and *opinions* are the *objects* influenced.

**OBJECT-GLASS**, *n.* In a *telescope* or *microscope*, the glass placed at the end of a tube next the object.

**OBJECT**, *v. t.* [L. *objicio*; *ob* and *jacio*, to throw against.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes

The mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies. *Pope*.

2. To present or offer in opposition, as a charge criminal, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong; with *to* or *against*.

The book—giveth liberty to *object* any crime against such as are to be ordered. *Whitgift*.

The adversaries of religion *object* against professors the irregularity of their lives, and too often with justice.

There was this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object* to him.

*Atterbury*.

**OBJECT**, *v. i.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against. The council *objected* to the admission of the plaintiff's witnesses.

**OBJECT**, *a.* Opposed; presented in opposition. [Not used.] *Sandys*.

**OBJECTABLE**, *a.* That may be opposed. *Taylor*.

**OBJECTION**, *n.* [L. *objectio*.] The act of objecting.

2. That which is presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument. The defendant urged several *objections* to the plaintiff's claims. The plaintiff has removed or overthrown those *objections*.

3. That which may be offered in opposition; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion. We often have *objections* in our minds which we never offer or present in opposition.

4. Criminal charge; fault found.

**OBJECTIONABLE**, *a.* Justly liable to objections; such as may be objected against.

**OBJECTIVE**, *a.* [Fr. *objectif*.] Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

*Objective* certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts*.

2. In *grammar*, the *objective* case is that which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; that case in which the *object* of the verb is placed, when produced or affected by the act expressed by the verb. This case in English answers to the oblique cases of the Latin. *Louth*.

**OBJECTIVELY**, *adv.* In the manner of an object; as a determinate idea *objectively* in the mind. *Locke*.

2. In the state of an object. *Brown*.

**OBJECTIVENESS**, *n.* The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? *Hale*.

**OBJECTOR**, *n.* One that objects; one that offers arguments or reasons in opposition to a proposition or measure. *Bentley*.

**OBJURGATE**, *v. t.* [L. *objurgo*; *ob* and *jurgo*, to chide.] To chide; to reprove. [Not used.]

**OBJURGATION**, *n.* [L. *objurgatio*.] The act of chiding by way of censure; reproof; reprehension. [Little used.] *Bramhall*.

**OBJURGATORY**, *a.* Containing censure or reproof; culpatory. [Little used.] *Howell*.

**OBLEDA**, *n.* A fish of the sparus kind, variegated with longitudinal lines, and having a large black spot on each side, near the tail. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**OBLETE**, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to bear.]

Flattened or depressed at the poles; as an *oblate* spheroid, which is the figure of the earth. *Cheyne*.

**OBLETENESS**, *n.* The quality or state of being oblate. *Fleming*.

**OBLETION**, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, from *offero*; *ob* and *fero*, to hear or bring.]

Any thing offered or presented in worship, or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Bring no more vain *oblations*. *Is. i.*

**OBLECTATE**, *v. t.* [L. *oblecto*.] To delight; to please highly. [Not used.]

**OBLECTATION**, *n.* The act of pleasing highly; delight. *Feltham*.

**OBLIGATE**, *v. t.* [L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind.]

To bind, as one's self, in a moral and legal sense; to impose on, as a duty which the law or good faith may enforce. A man may *obligate* himself to pay money, or erect a house, either by bond, by covenant or by a verbal promise. A man *obligates* himself only by a positive act of his own. We never say, a man *obligates* his heirs or executors. Until recently, the sense of this word has been restricted to positive and personal acts; and when moral duty or law binds a person to do something, the word *oblige* has been used. But this distinction is not now observed.

The millions of mankind, as one vast fraternity, should feel *obligated* by a sense of duty and the impulse of affection, to realize the equal rights and to subserve the best interests of each other. *Proudfit*.

That's your true plan, to *obligate*

The present minister of state. *Churchill*.

**OBLIGATED**, *pp.* Bound by contract or promise.

**OBLIGATING**, *ppr.* Bound by covenant, contract, promise or bond.

**OBLIGATION**, *n.* [L. *obligatio*.] The binding power of a vow, promise, oath or contract, or of law, civil, political or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders a person liable to coercion and punishment for neglecting it. The laws and commands of God impose on us an *obligation* to love him supremely, and our neighbor as ourselves. Every citizen is under an *obligation* to obey the laws of the state. Moral *obligation* binds men without promise or contract.

2. The binding force of civility, kindness or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced by law. Favors conferred impose on men an *obligation* to make suitable returns.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. *Taylor*.

4. In law, a bond with a condition annexed and a penalty for non-fulfillment.

**OBLIGATO**. [See *Obligato*.]

**OBLIGATORY**, *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; followed by *on*; *to* is obsolete.

As long as law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor*.

**OBLIGE**, *v. t.* pronounced as written, not *obleege*. [Fr. *obliger*; It. *obligare*; Sp. *obligar*; from L. *obligo*; *ob* and *ligo*, to bind; Russ. *obligayu* or *oblegayu*, to encompass or surround.]

1. To constrain by necessity; to compel by physical force. An admiral may be *obliged* to surrender his ships, or he may be *obliged* by adverse winds to delay sailing.

2. To constrain by legal force; to bind in law. We are *obliged* to pay toll for supporting roads and bridges.

3. To bind or constrain by moral force. We are *obliged* to believe positive and unsuspected testimony.

4. To bind in conscience or honor; to constrain by a sense of propriety. We are