AGGRIE VED, pp. Pained; afflicted; civ-||3. To disturb, or excite into tumult; as, to ||AGNIZE, v. t. To acknowledge. [Not in illy or politically oppressed

AGGRIE VING, ppr. Afflicting: imposing 1. To discuss; to debate; to controvert; as, AGNOMINATE, v. t. [L. agnomino: ad hardships on; oppressing.

AGGRÖUP', \ v. t. [Sp. agrupar; It. ag-AGGROOP', \ gruppare, aggroppare, to GGROOP, & gruppare, aggroppare, to knot or bring together. See Group.

To bring together; to group; to collect many persons in a crowd, or many figures into a whole, either in statuary, painting 6. To move or actuate. [Not used.] or description. Encyc

AGGRÖUP'ED, \ pp. Collected into a group

AGGROOP ED, or assemblage. AGH AST, or more correctly agast, a or adv. [Perhaps the participle of agaze; otherwise from the root of ghastly and ghost.

Struck with amazement; stupified with sudden fright or horror.

AG'ILE, a. [Fr. agile: L. agilis, from ago.

See Act. Nimble; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; apt or ready to move; brisk;

And bending forward, struck his agile beels.

AGILENESS, n. Nimbleness; activity; the faculty of moving the limbs quickly

AĞİLTTY, n. [L. agilitas.]

The power of moving the limbs quickly: nimbleness; briskness; activity; onickness of motion. Watts.

A'GIO, n. [Ital. aggio, surplus, difference.] 1. In commerce, the difference between bank notes and current coin. In Holland, the agio is three or four per cent.; in Rome, from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.; in Venice, twenty per cent,; but the agio is

value. Lunier.

AGIST', v. t. [If the primary sense is to lie.] or to rest, this is from Fr. gesir ; Norm. agiser, to be levant and couchant, from giser, to lay or throw down; whence gist, 2. In botany, a pendant at the ends of the cast; gistance, a casting. Class Gs. No. 18 If the primary signification is to feed, see Nos. 5, 6, 10, 12, and 56. Ch. Class Gs.

In law, to take the cattle of others to graze at a certain sum; to feed or pasture the cattle of others; used originally for the feeding of cattle in the king's forest. Cowel. Blackstone.

AGISTMENT, n. The taking and feeding other men's cattle in the king's forest, or on one's own land; also, the price paid for such feeding. It denotes also a bur-[In canon law, a Johnson, Qu.] den, charge or tax. modus, or composition. Cowel. Blackstone. Encyc

AGISTOR, or AGISTA'TOR, n. An officer of the king's forest, who has the care of cattle agisted, and collects the money for the same : hence called gist-taker, which in England is corrupted into guest-taker. Encyc

AGTTABLE, a. [See Agitate.] That may be agitated, shaken or discussed.

1. To stir violently; to move back and forth with a quick motion; to shake or move

briskly; as, to agitate water in a vessel. 2. To move or force into violent irregular AGNI TION, n. [L. agnitio, agnosco.]

action: as, the wind agitates the sea.

agitate the mind or passions.

to agitate a question.

To consider on all sides; to revolve in To name. [Little used.] the mind, or view in all its aspects; to AGNOMINA'TION, n. [L. agnomen, a surcontrive by mental deliberation; as, politicians agitate desperate designs.

King Charles.

Blackmore. shaken; moved violently and irregularly;

disturbed; discussed; considered. AG ITATING, ppr. Shaking; moving with violence; disturbing; disputing; con-

AGITATION, n. The act of shaking; the state of being moved with violence, or with irregular action; commotion; as, the Bacon sea after a storm is in agitation. 2. Disturbance of tranquility in the mind

perturbation; excitement of passion. 3. Discussion; examination of a subject in L'Estrange. controversy.

4. A state of being deliberated upon, with a view to contrivance, or plan to be adopted

as, a scheme is in agitation. AGITA TO, in music, denotes a broken style * &c. Also a part of the mass in which of performance, adapted to awaken sur Diet. of Music. prise or perturbation.

AG/ITATOR, n. One who agitates; also, an insurgent; one who excites sedition or re- A name applied to the roots of a species of In antiquity, a chariotteer, that is, a driver. In Cromwell's time, certain officers appointed by the army to manage their concerns, were called agitators

subject to variation.

Encyc. AG'LET, \ n. [Fr. aiguillette, a point, from 2. Premium; sum given above the nominal A'IGLET, \ aiguille, a needle, from aigu, sharp. See Acid.1

1. A tag of a point curved into the representation of an animal, generally of a man; a small plate of metal.

chives of flowers, as in the rose and tulip. AG'LET-BABY, n. A small image on the top of a lace. Shak. AG'MINAL, a. [L. agmen, a troop or body

of men arrayed, from ago.] Pertaining to an army or troop. [Little used.] A GON, n. [Gr.

pain, and nail. See Nail. A disease of the nail; a whitlow; an inflam- AGONE, pp. agawn', [See Ago and Gone.]

mation round the nail. AG'NATE, a. [L. agnatus.] Related or akin AG'ONISM, n. [Gr. αγωνισμος,] by the father's side.

and nascor, to be born. See Nature.] Any male relation by the father's side

Encyc. AGNATIC, a. Pertaining to descent by Blackstone. the male line of ancestors. AGNA'TION, n. Relation by the father's side only, or descent in the male line, distinct from cognation, which includes des-

cent in the male and female lines AĠ/ITATE, v. t. [L. agito, from ago. See AG/NEL, n. [From agnus, a lamb, the figure struck on the coin.]

An ancient French coin, value twelve sols, six deniers. It was called also mouton d'or and agnel d' or.

Acknowledgment. [Little used.] Pearson.

TISE. Shak

and nomino, nomen, name.]

name, of ad and nomen. See Name.] 1. An additional name, or title; a name added to another, as expressive of some act. achievement, &c.; a surname.

Camden. Encue AGITATED, pp. Tossed from side to side ; 2. Allusion of one word to another by

> AGNUS CASTUS. A species of vitex, so called from the Gr. ayros, chaste, from a negative, and yoros, seed, from its imagined virtue of preserving chastity. The Athenian ladies reposed on the leaves of this plant at the feast of Ceres. The Latin Castus, chaste, now added to the name, forms a duplication of the sense. Encyc.

AGNUS DEL. [Lamb of God.]

In the Romish Church, a cake of wax stamped with the figure of a lamb, supporting the banner of the cross. It is supposed to possess great virtues in preserving those who carry it, in faith and from accidents these words are repeated by the priest.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS. [Seythian Lamb. fern, Aspidium Baromez, covered with brown wooly scales, and, in shape, resembling a lamb; found in Russia and Tartary AGO', adv. or a. [Sax. agan, or geond, the participle of gan, to go; contracted from agone. See Go.1

Past; gone; as, a year ago. AGOG adv. [Fr. agogo; vivre à gogo, to live in clover.]

In a state of desire; highly excited by eagerness after an object. The gaudy gossip when she's set agog.

Druden AGO'ING. [The participle of go, with the prefix a.]

motion, as to set a mill agoing; or about to go; ready to go; as, he is agoing The latter use is vulgar. immediately.

AGNAIL, n. [ad and nail, or Sax. ange, The contest for the prize. [Not used.] Sancroft.

Bailey. Ago; past; since. [Nearly Obs.]

Contention for a prize. Diel AGNATE, n. [L. agnatus, adnascor, of ad AGONIST, n. One who contends for the prize in public games. Milton has used Agonistes in this sense, and so called his tragedy, from the similitude of Sampson's exertions, in slaying the Philistines, to prize fighting. In church history, the dis-

ciples of Donatus are called agonistics. AGONISTICAL, a. Pertaining to prize-fighting, contests of strength, or athletic combats. Enfield. AGONIST'ICALLY, adv. In an agonistic

manner: like prize-fighting. AG'ONÎZE, v. t. [Gr. αγωνίζω, to strive. See

Agony.]

Encyc. To writhe with extreme pain; to suffer violent anguish.

To smart and agonize at every pore. Pope