

- country, the word *own* denotes that the person belongs to the nation or country.
- Own* often follows a verb; as, the book is not my *own*, that is, my *own* book.
 - It is used as a substitute.
That they may dwell in a place of their *own*.
2 Sam. vii.
In this use, a noun cannot follow *own*.
 - "He came to his *own*, and his *own* received him not," that is, his *own* nation or people; *own* being here used as a substitute, like many other adjectives.
- OWN**, *v. t.* [from the adjective.] To have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use. A freeholder in the United States *owns* his farm. Men often *own* land or goods which are not in their possession.
- To have the legal right to, without the exclusive right to use; as, a man *owns* the land in front of his farm to the middle of the highway.
 - To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that the property belongs to.
When you come, find me out
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden.*
 - To avow; to confess, as a fault, crime or other act; that is, to acknowledge that one has done the act; as, to *own* the faults of youth; to *own* our guilt. The man is charged with theft, but he has not *owned* it.
 - In general, to acknowledge; to confess; to avow; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, to *own* our weakness and frailty.
Many *own* the gospel of salvation more from custom than conviction. *J. M. Mason.*
- OWNED**, *pp.* The legal title being vested in; the property is *owned* by a company.
- Acknowledged; avowed; confessed.
- OWNER**, *n.* The rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.
The ox knoweth his *owner*. *Is. i.*
The centurion believed the master and *owner* of the ship. *Acts xxvii.*
- OWNERSHIP**, *n.* Property; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title. The *ownership* of the estate is in A; the possession is in B.
- OWNING**, *ppr.* Having the legal or just title to.
- Acknowledging; avowing; confessing.
- OWRE**, *n.* [*L. urus.*] A beast. [*Not used.*] *Ainsworth.*
- OWSE**, *n.* Bark of oak beaten or ground to small pieces. *Ash.*
- OWSER**, *n.* Bark and water mixed in a tan-pit. *Ash.*
- OX**, *n.* plu. *oxen*. pron. *ox'n*. [*Sax. ora*; *G. ochs, ochse*; *D. os*; *Sw. Dan. ore*; *Sans. uksha*; *Armen. os.*]
- The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, castrated and grown to his size or nearly so. The young male is called in America a *steer*. The same animal not castrated is called a *bull*. These distinctions are well established with us in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When we speak of wild animals of this kind, *ox* is sometimes applied both to the male and female, and in zoology, the same practice exists in regard to the domestic animals. So in common usage, a pair of bulls yoked may be sometimes called *ox-*

en. We never apply the name *ox* to the *cow* or female of the domestic kind. *Oxen* in the plural may comprehend both the male and female.

OX'ALATE, *n.* [See *Oralic.*] In chemistry, a salt formed by a combination of the oxalic acid with a base.

OXAL'IC, *a.* [*Gr. οξalis*, sorrel, from *οξvs*, acid.]

Pertaining to sorrel. The *oxalic* acid is the acid of sorrel.

OX'BANE, *n.* A plant, *buphones*.

OX'-EYE, *n.* [*ox* and *eye*.] A plant of the genus *Bupththalmum*; another of the genus *Anthemis*; also, the ox-eye daisy or *Chrysanthemum*. *Fam. of Plants.*

OX'EYED, *a.* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox. *Burton.*

OX'FLY, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.

OX'GANG, *n.* [*ox* and *gang*, going.] In ancient laws, as much land as an ox can plow in a year; said to be fifteen acres, or as others alledge, twenty acres.

OX'HEAL, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXIOD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the compound of oxygen and iodine. *Webster's Manual.*

OX'LIKE, *a.* [*ox* and *like*.] Resembling an ox. *Sandys.*

OX'LIP, *n.* A plant, the cowslip.

OX'STALL, *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.

OX'TONGUE, *n.* *ox'tung.* A plant of the genus *Picris*.

OX'YCRATE, *n.* [*Gr. οξvs*, acid, and *κραω*, to mix.]

A mixture of water and vinegar. [*Little used.*] *Wiseman.*

OX'YD, *n.* [*Gr. οξvs*, acid, sharp; *οξος*, vinegar. The true orthography of this word is *oxyd*, as originally written by Lavoisier and his associates. No analogy in the language is better established than the uniform translation of the Greek *ν* into the English *y*, as in Latin, and it is very absurd to preserve this analogy in *oxygen*, *oxymuriate* and *hydrogen*, and depart from it in *oxyd*.]

In chemistry, a substance formed by the combination of a portion of oxygen with some base; or a substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Ure.*

OXYDABIL'ITY, *n.* The capacity of being converted into an oxyd. *Med. Repos.*

OX'YDABLE, *a.* Capable of being converted into an oxyd.

OX'YDATE, *v. t.* To convert into an oxyd, as metals and other substances, by combination with oxygen. It differs from *acidify*, to make acid, or to convert into an acid, as in oxydation the acid that enters into combination is not sufficient to form an acid.

OX'YDATED, *pp.* Converted into an oxyd.

OX'YDATING, *ppr.* Converting into an oxyd.

OXYDA'TION, *n.* The operation or process of converting into an oxyd, as metals or other substances, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. *Lavoisier. Ure.*

OX'YDIZE, *v. t.* To oxydate, which see.

OX'YDIZED, *pp.* Oxydated.

OX'YDIZEMENT, *n.* Oxydation.

OX'YDIZING, *ppr.* Oxydating.

[*Oxydize* and its derivatives are now more generally used than *oxydate*, though there seems to be no ground for the preference.]

OX'YGEN, *n.* [*Gr. οξvs*, acid, and *γεννω*, to generate.]

In chemistry, oxygen or oxygen gas is an element or substance so named from its property of generating acids; it is the respirable part of air, vital air, or the basis of it; it is called the acidifying principle, and the principle or support of combustion. Modern experiments, however, prove that it is not necessary in all cases to combustion or to acidity. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, invisible, inodorous, and a little heavier than atmospheric air. In union with azote or nitrogen, it forms atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about a fifth part. Water contains about 85 per cent. of it, and it exists in most vegetable and animal products, acids, salts and oxyds. It forms 50 per cent. of silex, 47 of alumina, 28 of lime, 40 of magnesia, 17 of potash, and 25 of soda.

Dict. Nat. Hist. Cyc. Ure. Phillips.

OX'YGENATE, *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen, without the evolution of heat or light; to acidify by oxygen.

OX'YGENATED, *pp.* United with oxygen.

OX'YGENATING, *ppr.* Unitng with oxygen.

OXYGENA'TION, *n.* The act, operation or process of combining with oxygen.

OX'YGENIZABLE, *a.* Capable of being oxygenized.

OX'YGENIZE, *v. t.* To oxygenate, which see.

OX'YGENIZED, *pp.* Oxygenated.

OX'YGENIZEMENT, *n.* Oxygenation.

OX'YGENIZING, *ppr.* Oxygenating.

OXYGE'NOUS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

OX'YGON, *n.* [*Gr. οξvs*, sharp, and *γωνια*, an angle.]

A triangle having three acute angles. *Dict.*

OXY-I'ODINE, *n.* In chemistry, a compound of the chloriodic and oxiodic acids. *Davy.*

OX'YMEI, *n.* [*Gr. οξvs*, acid, and *μελι*, honey.]

A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Arbuthnot.

OXYMO'RON, *n.* [*Gr. οξvμωρον*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish.]

A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as *cruel kindness*.

Oxyprussic acid, chloroprussic acid.

OX'YR RHODINE, *n.* [compounded of *Gr. οξvs*, acid, and *ροδov*, rose.]

A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses. *Floyer.*

OX'YTONE, *a.* [*Gr. οξvs*, sharp, and *τονος*, tone.]

Having an acute sound.

Walker.

OX'YTONE, *n.* An acute sound.

OY'ER, *n.* [*Norm. oyer*, hearing; *Fr. ouir*, to hear.]

In law, a hearing or trial of causes. A court of oyer and terminer is constituted by a