

*tale* or *orbicular* leaf is one that has the periphery of a circle, or both its longitudinal and transverse diameters equal.

*Martyn.*

**ORBICULA'TION**, *n.* The state of being made in the form of an orb.

*More.*

**ORB'IS**, } A fish of a circular form.

**ORB'-FISH**, } *n.* It is covered with a firm hard skin full of small prickles, but is destitute of scales. It is unfit for food.

*Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**ORB'IT**, *n.* [Fr. *orbite*; L. *orbila*, a trace or track, from *orbis*, a wheel.]

1. In *astronomy*, the path of a planet or comet; the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body; as the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury. The *orbit* of the earth is nearly one hundred and ninety millions of miles in diameter. The *orbit* of the moon is 480,000 miles in diameter. The *orbits* of the planets are elliptical.

2. A small orb. [Not proper.] *Young.*

3. In *anatomy*, the cavity in which the eye is situated.

**ORBITAL**, } Pertaining to the orbit.

**ORBITUAL**, } *a.* *Med. Repos.* Hooper.

[Orbital is the preferable word.]

**ORBITUDE**, } *n.* [L. *orbis*.] Bereavement by loss of parents

**ORBITY**, } or children. [Little used.] *Hall.*

**ORB'Y**, *a.* [from *orb*.] Resembling an orb.

*Chapman.*

**ORC**, *n.* [L. *orca*; Gr. *ορυγα*.] A sea-fish, a species of whale.

*Drayton.*

The Delphinus orca is the grampus.

**ORCHAL**, } [See *Archil*.]

**ORCHIL**, }

**OR'CHANET**, *n.* A plant, [*Anchusa tinctoria*.]

*Ainsworth.*

**OR'CHARD**, *n.* [Sax. *ortgeard*; Goth. *aurtigards*; Dan. *urtegard*; Sw. *ortegård*; that is, *wort-yard*, a yard for herbs. The Germans call it *baumgarten*, tree-garden, and the Dutch *boomgaard*, tree-yard. See *Yard*.]

An inclosure for fruit trees. In Great Britain, a department of the garden appropriated to fruit trees of all kinds, but chiefly to apple trees. In America, any piece of land set with apple trees, is called an orchard; and orchards are usually cultivated land, being either grounds for mowing or tillage. In some parts of the country, a piece of ground planted with peach trees is called a peach-orchard. But in most cases, I believe the orchard in both countries is distinct from the garden.

**OR'CHARDING**, *n.* The cultivation of orchards.

*Evelyn.*

2. Orchards in general. *U. States.*

**OR'CHARDIST**, *n.* One that cultivates orchards.

**OR'CHESTER**, } [L. *orchestra*; Gr. *ορχηστρα*, from *ορχηστρα*, a dancer, to dance; originally, the place for the choros of dancers.]

**OR'CHESTRA**, } *n.*

1. The part of a theater or other public place appropriated to the musicians. In the Grecian theaters, the orchestra was a part of the stage; it was of a semicircular form and surrounded with seats. In the Roman theaters, it was no part of the scena, but answered nearly to the pit in

modern play houses, and was occupied by senators and other persons of distinction.

*Encyc.*

2. The body of performers in the orchestra.

*Busby.*

**OR'CHESTRAL**, *a.* [supra.] Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for or performed in the orchestra.

*Busby.*

**OR'CHIS**, *n.* [L. *orchis*; Gr. *ορχις*.] A genus of plants, called fool-stones.

*Encyc.*

**ORD**, *n.* [Sax.] An edge or point; as in *ordhelm*.

*Ord* signifies beginning; as in *ords* and *ends*.

**ORDA'IN**, *v. t.* [L. *ordino*, from *ordo*, order; Fr. *ordonner*; It. *ordinare*; Sp. *ordenar*; Ir. *orduighim*.]

1. Properly, to set; to establish in a particular office or order; hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power; to introduce and establish or settle in the pastoral office with the customary forms and solemnities; as, to *ordain* a minister of the gospel. In America, men are *ordained* over a particular church and congregation, or as evangelists without the charge of a particular church, or as deacons in the episcopal church.

2. To appoint; to decree.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast in the eighth month. 1 Kings xii.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. Acts xiii.

The fatal tent,  
The scene of death and place *ordained* for punishment.

3. To set; to establish; to institute; to constitute.

Mulmutius  
*Ordained* our laws. *Shak.*

4. To set apart for an office; to appoint. Jesus *ordained* twelve that they should be with him. Mark iii

5. To appoint; to prepare.  
For Iophet is *ordained* of old. Is. xxx.

**ORDA'INABLE**, *a.* That may be appointed.

*Hall.*

**ORDA'INED**, *pp.* Appointed; instituted; established; invested with ministerial or pastoral functions; settled.

**ORDA'INER**, *n.* One who ordains, appoints or invests with sacerdotal powers.

**ORDA'INING**, *ppr.* Appointing; establishing; investing with sacerdotal or pastoral functions.

**OR'DEAL**, *n.* [Sax. *ordal* or *ordal*; G. *urtheil*; D. *ordel*. The last syllable is *deul*, to divide or distribute. The sense of the prefix is less obvious. Wilkins supposes or to signify *without*, as in some Saxon words it has that sense, and *ordel* to signify without difference or distinction of persons, entire judgment. In Saxon, *ord* signifies origin, cause, beginning, prime. In G. *ur* signifies prime, very, original; *urwort*, primitive word. In Dutch, *oor* is the ear; *oorlog*, war. But this prefix would seem to be the same as in *furlow* [furlough]; for in G. *urlaub*, D. *oorlof*, Dan. *orlov*, Sw. *orlof*, is a furlow, and this indicates that *or* is a corruption of *far* or *for*. In Welsh, this word is *gordal*, which Owen compounds of *gor*, high, superior, extreme, above, and *tal*, reward, requital; and *gordol* signifies not only *ordel*, but an over-payment, a making satisfaction over and above. Or then may signify out,

and in *ordel* may denote ultimate, final. But the real sense is not obvious. The practice of *ordel* however seems to have had its origin in the belief that the substances used had each its particular presiding deity that had perfect control over it.]

1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, practiced by the rude nations of Europe, and still practiced in the East Indies. In England, the *ordel* was of two sorts, *fire-ordel* and *water-ordel*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial.

*Fire-ordel* was performed either by taking in the hand a piece of red hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine red hot plowshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances; and if the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent, otherwise he was condemned as guilty.

*Water-ordel* was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated without an effort to swim, it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted.

Both in England and Sweden, the clergy presided at this trial. It was at last condemned as unlawful by the canon law, and in England it was abolished by an order in council of Henry III. *Blackstone.*

It is probable our proverbial phrase, to go through fire and water, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the *ordel*; as also the trial of witches by water.

2. Severe trial; accurate scrutiny.

**OR'DER**, *n.* [L. *ordo*; [qu. Pers. *ساز*, *ra-dah*, order, series;] Fr. *ordre*; It. *ordine*; Sp. *orden*; Sw. Dan. G. Russ. *id.*; Ir. *ord*; but all from the Latin except the Persian.]

1. Regular disposition or methodical arrangement of things; a word of extensive application; as the *order* of troops on parade; the *order* of books in a library; the *order* of proceedings in a legislative assembly. *Order* is the life of business.

Good *order* is the foundation of all good things. *Burke.*

2. Proper state: as the muskets are all in good *order*. When the bodily organs are in *order*, a person is in health; when they are out of *order*, he is indisposed.

3. Adherence to the point in discussion, according to established rules of debate; as, the member is not in *order*, that is, he wanders from the question.

4. Established mode of proceeding. The motion is not in *order*.

5. Regularity; settled mode of operation. This fact could not occur in the *order* of nature; it is against the natural *order* of things.

6. Mandate; precept; command; authoritative direction. I have received an *order* from the commander in chief. The general gave *orders* to march. There is an *order* of council to issue letters of marque.

7. Rule; regulation; as the rules and *orders* of a legislative house.