

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was destroyed by a deluge. Burnet. There are yet missing some few odd lads that you remember not. Shak.

3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; not capable of division into two equal whole numbers; not even. Good luck lies in odd numbers. Shak.

4. Different from what is usual or common; singular; peculiar; unique as, an odd phenomenon. The odd man, to perform all three perfectly, is Joannes Sturmus. Ascham.

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things, which have relieved them. Arbuthnot.

5. Unsuitable or inappropriate; queer. Locke's Essay would be an odd book for a man to make himself master of who would get a reputation by his critical writings. Spectator.

Syn.—Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; extraordinary; strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fantastical; droll; comical. See QUAIN.

Odd-fellow, n. A member of a certain secret society, established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Oddity, n. 1. The state of being odd; singularity; queerness; as, oddity of dress, manners, and the like.

2. That which is odd; as, a collection of oddities.

Odd-look'ing, a. Having a singular look.

Oddly, adv. In an odd or queer manner; unevenly; strangely. "A figure oddly turned." Locke. "A black substance, lying on the ground, very oddly shaped." Swift.

Oddness, n. 1. The state of being odd, or not even.

2. Singularity; strangeness; particularity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of an event.

Odds, n. sing. & pl. [See ODD, a.]

1. Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of either of two things compared over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority. "Pre-eminent by so much odds." Milton. "The fearful odds of that unequal fray." Trench.

There appeared, at least, four to one odds against them. Swift.

All the odds between them has been the different scope given to their understandings to range in. Locke.

Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie. Locke.

2. Quarrel, dispute; debate; strife; chiefly in the phrase at odds. [Rare.]

Set them into confounding odds. Shak.

I can not speak Any beginning to this peevish odds. Shak.

At odds, in dispute; at variance. "These squires at odds did fall." Spenser. "He flashes into one gross crime or other, that sets us all at odds." Shak. — It is odds, it is probable; it is more likely than the contrary. "It is odds that next year he will be tempted to gain something unlawfully." Bp. Taylor. — Odds and ends [perhaps corrupted from odds and ends; more probably from oris, remnants, and ends. See ORP and ORT], that which is left; remnants; fragments; refuse; scraps. "My brain is filled with all kinds of odds and ends." W. Irving.

Ode, n. [Lat. ode, oda, Gr. ὕμνη, a song, especially a lyric song, contracted from οἰδία, from αἰδέσθαι, to sing; Fr. ode, Sp. oda, It. oda, ode.] A short, dignified poem or song, a stately poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem. The ode consists of unequal verses in stanzas or strophes. Bushy.

Ode-fæctor, n. One who makes, or who traffics in, odes; — used contemptuously.

Odelet, n. A little or short ode.

Odeon, n. [Lat. odeum, Gr. ὀδεῖον, from ὀδῆ; Fr. odéon.] A kind of theater in ancient Greece, in which poets and musicians submitted their works to the approval of the public, and contended for prizes; — sometimes applied, in modern usage, as the name of a hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

Odeum, n. [Lat. See ODEON.] The same as ODEON.

Odible, a. [Lat. odibilis, from odi, odisse, to hate; O. It. odibile.] Fitted to excite hatred; hateful. [Obs.]

Od'ic, or Od'ic, a. Of, or pertaining to, the peculiar force called od. See OD.

Od'ic-al-ly, or Od'ic-al-ly, adv. In the manner of, or by means of, the force called od.

Odin, n. [Icel. Odinn.] (Northern Myth.) The supreme deity of the Scandinavians; the god who gives victory; — the same as WODEN, WODAN, or WOOTAN, of the German tribes.

Odin'ic, a. Of, or pertaining to, Odin.

Odious, a. [Lat. odiosus, from odium, hatred, from odi, odisse, to hate; Fr. odieux, Pr. odios, Sp. & It. odioso.]

1. Hateful deserving hatred; as, an odious name; odious vice.

All wickedness is odious. Sprat.

2. Offensive; disagreeable; disgusting; as, an odious sight; an odious smell.

3. Causing hate; invidious; as, to utter odious truths.

4. Exposed to hatred; hated.

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament. Clarendon.

Syn.—Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

Odious-ly, adv. In an odious manner; in a way to deserve or excite hatred; hatefully.

Odious-ness, n. 1. The quality of being odious; hatefulness; as, the odiousness of sin. Wake.

2. The state of being hated. [Rare.] Sidney.

Odium, n. [Lat., from odi, odisse, to hate, It., Sp., & Pg. odio, Fr. odi.]

1. Hatred; dislike.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the odium of the fact on me. Dryden.

Odium theologicum, the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

Syn.—Hatred; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy. —ODIUM, HATRED. We exercise hatred; we endure odium in this sense, the former is active and the latter passive. We speak of having a hatred for a man, but not of having an odium toward him. A tyrant incurs the hatred of all good men, and, by his actions, brings upon himself the public odium. The odium of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there, To oppose his hatred fully. Shak.

Inventors of new taxes, being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing odium on their master. Davenant.

Odize, or Od'ize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ODIZED; p. pr. & vb. n. ODIZING.] To charge or affect with od, or odyle. See OD.

Odomet'er, n. [Fr. odomètre, Sp. & It. odometro, Gr. ὀδομέτρον, ὀδομέτρος, from ὀδός, way, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in traveling, indicating on a dial the number of revolutions made by the wheel.

Odomet'ric-al, a. [Fr. odométrique. See supra.] Pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made with it.

Odomet'rous, a. Serving to measure distance on a road. "Guarding his limbs from any sudden collision with odometrous stones." Seba Smith.

Odont-al-gi-a, n. [Gr. ὀδονταλγία, from ὀδός, ὀδύρος, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain; It. & Sp. odontalgia, Fr. odontalgie.] (Med.) Pain in the teeth; toothache.

Odont-al-gi'c, or Od'ont-al-gi'c (110), a. [Fr. odontalgique, Sp. & It. odontalgico.] Pertaining to the toothache.

Odont-al-gi'c, or Od'ont-al-gi'c, n. (Med.) A remedy for the toothache.

Odont-al-gy, or Od'ont-al-gy, n. (Med.) Pain in the teeth. odontalgia.

Odont'ic, n. [Gr. ὀδός, ὀδύρος, tooth.] A powder prepared from certain herbs, used for cleansing the teeth; tooth-powder. [Rare.]

Odont'og'e-ny, or Od'ont'og'e-ny, n. [Gr. ὀδός, a tooth, and γένειν, to bring forth.] (Med.) The generation or mode of development of the teeth.

Odont'og'raph, n. [Gr. ὀδός, a tooth, and γράφειν, to describe.] (Engin.) An instrument to aid in designing the teeth of wheels.

Odont'og'ra-phy, or Od'ont'og'ra-phy, n. [Gr. ὀδός, a tooth, and γράφειν, to describe.] A description of teeth.

Odont'olite (49), n. [Fr. odontolithe, Gr. ὀδός, tooth, and λίθος, stone.] (Paleon.) A petrified tooth.

Odont'oid, a. [Fr. odontovide, Gr. ὀδοντοειδής, from ὀδός, ὀδύρος, a tooth, and εἶδος, form, shape.] Tooth-like.

Odont'ol'og-y, or Od'ont'ol'og-y, n. [Fr. odontologie, It. odontologia, from Gr. ὀδός, ὀδύρος, a tooth, and λόγος, discourse.] (Anat.) That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Odor, n. [Lat., Pr., & Sp. odor, O. Fr. odor, odour, N. Fr. odeur, It. odore.] [Written also odour.]

1. Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent.

Meseemed I smelt a garden of sweet flowers, That dainty odors from them threw around. Spenser.

2. Whatever affords an odor. [Rare.]

To be in bad odor, to be out of favor.

Odor-a-ment, n. [Lat. odoramentum, from odorare, to perfume, from odor, q. v.; Pr. odorament, O. Fr. odorement, It. odoramento.] A perfume; a strong scent. [Obs.]

Odor-ant, a. Bearing odors.

Of parsley, dill, and fennel, [the taste] is sharp, yet odorant withal. Holland.

Odor-ate, a. [Lat. odoratus, p. p. of odorare; It. & O. Sp. odorato, Fr. odoré. See supra.] Having a strong scent, feid or fragrant; odorous; scented. [Rare.]

Odor-anting, a. Diffusing odor or scent; fragrant.

Odor-if'er-ous, a. [Lat. odorifer, from odor, odor, and ferre, to bear; It. & Sp. odorifero, Fr. odorifère.]

1. Giving scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; as, odoriferous spices; odoriferous flowers.

2. Bearing scent; as, odoriferous gales.

Odor-if'er-ous-ly, adv. In an odoriferous manner.

Odor-if'er-ous-ness, n. The quality of being odoriferous, or of diffusing odor.

Odor-ine, n. [Fr. odorine, Sp. odorina, It. odorino, from Lat. odor, odor.] (Chem.) A product of

the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone. It has a very quantity and distillable empyreumatic odor.

Odor-less, a. Free from odor.

Odor-ous, a. [Lat. odorosus, from odor, odor; O. Fr. odoros, odoreux, It. odoroso, Sp. odoroso.] Having or emitting an odor; especially, having a sweet odor; fragrant. [Written also odorourous.]

Such fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell. Spenser.

Odor-ous-ly, adv. In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

Odor-ous-ness, n. The quality of being odorous or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Od's-pit'i-kins, interj. [Corrupted from God's pity. Nares.] An exclamation expressing surprise, wonder, and the like. [Obs.]

Od's-pit'ikins! can it be six miles yet? Shak.

Od'yle (ō'dīl), n. [Gr. ὀδός, passage, and ἴλη, matter or material.] A supposed natural power of influence alleged to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, — called also odyl'ic force. See OD.

Od'yl'ic, a. Of, or pertaining to, odyle.

Od'ys-sey, n. [Lat. Odyssea. Gr. Ὀδύσεια, from Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulysses; Fr. Odyssee, It. Odissea, Sp. Odissea.] An epic poem attributed to Homer, the subject being the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca.

OE, the English representative of the Greek diphthong œ, has the sound of e, and in many works in the English language, and to some extent in this work, is replaced by e.

E-co-nom'ic-al, a. See ECONOMICAL.

E-co-nom'ics, n. See ECONOMICS.

E-con'o-my, n. See ECONOMY.

E-cū-mēn'i-al, a. See ECUMENICAL.

E-dēm'a-to-us, a. See EDEMATOUS.

E-il'i-ad (e-il'yad) (Synop, § 130), n. [Fr. œllade, from œil, the eye, from Lat. oculus.] A glance; a wink. [Rare.]

E-let, n. [Fr. œil, an eye.] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant; an oilet. [Obs.]

E-nān'the, n. [Lat., from Gr. ἐνανθή, from οἶνον, the vine, and ἄνθος, flower.] (Bot.)

A genus of umbelliferous plants growing in damp places, and possessing poisonous qualities. O. crocata is the water hemlock.

E-nān'thic (e-nān'thik), a. [Lat. œnanthe, Gr. ἐνανθή, the flower of the wild vine, from οἶνον, the vine, and ἄνθος, flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odor of wine.

Enanthic acid (Chem.), an acid obtained from œnanthic ether. — Enanthic ether, an oily liquid, which gives to wine its characteristic odor.

En'o-mēl (en'ō mel), n. [Gr. ἔνος, wine, and μέλι, honey.] Wine mixed with odors; mead.

Like some passive, broken lump of salt

Dropped in, by chance, to a bowl of œnmet.

To spoil the drink a little. E. B. Browning

En'om'e-ter, n. [Gr. ἔνος, wine, and μέτρον, measure.] The same as ALCOHOLMETER, q. v.

En'o-thē'rā (en'ō-thē'rā), n. [Lat., from Gr. οἶνο-θήρα, a plant the root of which smells like wine.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, mostly natives of North America, including the evening primrose.

Over, prep. & adv. A contraction for over. See OVER.

Es'oph'a-g'us, n. See ESOPHAGUS.

Es'trum (ēs'trum), n. [Gr. ἔστρου, a gadfly; also, fury, madness.]

1. (Entom.) An insect of the genus Æstrus; the gadfly

2. A strong impulse or desire; frenzy.

Æs'trus (ēs'trus), n. [Lat., from Gr. ἔστρου, gadfly.] (Entom.) A genus of dipterous insects; the gadfly or breeze.

Of (ōv), prep. [A-S. of, O. Fries. of, of, of, Sax. Dan., Icel., Sw., & Goth. of, O. H. Ger. aba, apa, M. H. Ger. abe, ab, N. H. Ger. ab, allied to Lat. ab, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. apa.] From, or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent bestowing; belonging to; pertaining or relating to; concerning; — used in a variety of applications; as,

(a.) Denoting that from which any thing proceeds; indicating origin, source, motive, and the like; as, he is of a race of kings; he is of noble blood.

That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God. Luke i. 35.

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you. 1 Cor. xi. 23.

(b.) Denoting possession or ownership, or the relation of subject to attribute; as, the apartment of the consul; the power of the king; a man of courage.

(c.) Denoting the material of any thing, or that of which it is composed; as, a throne of gold; a sword of steel; a wreath of mist. (d.) Denoting part of an aggregate, or appurtenance to a whole or a number mentioned; as, of this little he had some to spare; some of the mines were unproductive.

It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have received. Franklin

(e.) Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled; as, they went of their own will; no body can move of itself. (f.) Denoting consequence, propriety, or that which is appropriate.

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. Josh. xi. 20.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed. Lam. iii. 22

fārl, rŭde, push; e, ē, o, silent; ç as s; çh as sh; e, eh, as k; ĝ as j, ĝ as in ĝet; ŝ as z; ı as gz; ű as in linger, lipk; th as in thine.