

dys-o-dile (dys'ō-dīl; -dīl), n. [Gr. δυσώδης ill-smelling; dys- bad + δέω to smell.] *Min.* A hydrocarbon compound, occurring in thin flexible folia, and emitting a highly fetid odor when burning.

dys-ox'i-dize (dys-ōk'st-dīz), v. t. & i. [*dys-* + *oxidize*.] *Physiol. Chem.* To oxidize with difficulty; — said of substances not affected by ordinary (molecular) oxygen. Contrasted with *autoxidize*. — **dys-ox'i-da'tion** (-dā'shūn), n. — **dys-ox'i-diz-a-ble** (-dīz'ā-b'l), a.

dys-pa-thy (dys'pā-thī), n. [*dys-* + *sympathy*; cf. OF. *dispathie*.] Antipathy or lack of fellow feeling; — the reverse of *sympathy*. *R.* — **dys-pa-thet'ic** (-thēt'ik), a. *R.*

dys-pep'ti-a (dys-pēp'tī-ā; -shā), n. [*L. dyspepsia*, Gr. δυσπεψία, fr. δύσπεπτος hard to digest; dys- hard + πέπτεω to cook, digest; akin to *E. cook*: cf. *F. dyspepsie*.] See *dys-*; 1st cook.] *Med.* Difficult or deranged digestion; indigestion; an impaired or disordered state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed and which is unattended by other diseases, or accompanied by only minor diseases. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, acid or fetid eructations, a sense of weight or fullness in the stomach, esp. after a meal, etc. *Dyspepsia* may be due to, or associated with, excessive acidity of the stomach (*acid dyspepsia*), a lack of tone in the digestive organs (*atonic dyspepsia*), gastric inflammation (*catarrhal dyspepsia*), fermentation of ingested foods (*fermentative dyspepsia*), formation of gas (*flatulent dyspepsia*), or some disease of the nerves of the stomach (*nervous dyspepsia*).

dys-pep'tic (-pēp'tik), **dys-pep'ti-cal** (-tī-kāl), a. Per-

taining to *dyspepsia*; having *dyspepsia*; as, a *dyspeptic* or *dyspeptic* symptom. — **dys-pep'ti-cal-ly**, adv.

dys-pep'tic (dys-pēp'tik), n. A person having *dyspepsia*.

dys-phag'i-a (dīs-fā'gī-ā), n. [*NL.*; *dys-* + Gr. φαγείν to eat.] *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing. — **dys-phag'ic** (-fā'gik), a.

dys-phasi-a (dys-fā'zī-ā; -zī-ā), n. [*NL.*; *dys-* + *phasia*.] *Med.* Imperfection of speech, due to brain disease. — **dys-phas'ic** (-fā'zīk; -fā'zīk), a.

dys-pho-ni-a (dīs-fō'nī-ā), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυσφωνία; dys- hard + φωνή sound, voice.] *Med.* Difficulty in producing vocal sounds; enfeebled or depraved voice. — **dys-pho-n'ic** (-fō'n'ik; -fō'n'ik), a.

dys-pho-ri-a (dīs-fō'rī-ā; 201), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυσφορία, fr. δύσφορος hard to bear; dys- hard + φέρω to bear.] *Med.* Impatience under affliction; morbid restlessness; dissatisfaction; the fidgets.

dys-pno-e-a, **dyspno-e'a** (dīsp-nē'ā), n. [*L. dyspnoea*, fr. Gr. δύσπνοια, fr. δύσπνοος short of breath; dys- hard + πνοή, πνοή, breathing.] *Med.* Difficult or painful breathing. — **dys-pno'al**, **dyspno'al** (-nē'gīl), **dyspno'ic**, **dyspno'ic** (-nē'gīk), **dyspno'ic** (-nē'gīk), a.

dys-pro-si-um (dīs-prō'shī-ūm; -sī-ūm), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυσπρόσιτος hard to get at.] *Chem.* An element of the rare earth group. Symbol *Dy*; at. wt., 162.5.

dys-tel-e-ol-o-gy (dīs-tēl-ē-ōl'ō-jī; dīs-tēl-ē-ōl-ē), n. [*dys-* + *teleology*.] The doctrine of purposiveness in nature; — applied by Haeckel to that branch of biology which treats

of rudimentary organs, in view of their being useless to the life of the organism. Cf. TELEOLOLOGY. — **dys-tel-e-ol'og'ic** (dīs-tēl-ē-ōl'ōj'ī-kāl; dīs-tēl-ē-ōl-ē), a. — **dys-tel-e-ol'o-gist** (-ōl'ōj'ist), n.

dys-to-cl-a (dīs-tō'khl-ā), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυστοκία; dys- hard + τόκος delivery.] *Med.* Difficult parturition. — **dys-to-cl'ic** (-shāl), a.

dys-trophi-a (dīs-trof'ī-ā) } n. [*NL. dystrophia*.] See **dys-tro-phy** (dīs-trōf'ī) } *dys-*; *-troph-*] *Med.* Imperfect or faulty nutrition. — **dys-troph'ic** (-trōf'īk), a.

dys-u-ri-a (dīs-ūrī-ā), n. [*L.*; Gr. δυσουρία; dys- + ούρον urine; cf. *F. dysurie*.] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine. — **dys-u-ric** (-ūr'īk), a.

Dy-tis'ci-dae (dī-tīs'ī-dē), n. pl. [*NL.* See *Dytiscus*.] *Zool.* A family of predaceous aquatic beetles of oval, flattened form, with threadlike antennae; the diving beetles. They are very voracious, feeding on aquatic insects, worms, etc., and even young fish. In the water they rest in an inclined position, head downward. Their larvae are aquatic and predaceous and are called *water tigers*. The larger American species belong mostly to the genera *Cybister* and *Dytiscus*. — **dy-tis'cid** (-īd), a. & n.

Dy-tis'cus (dī-tīs'kūs), n. [*NL.*, irreg. fr. Gr. δυντικός able to dive, δύτης a diver, fr. δύω to sink.] *Zool.* The typical genus of diving beetles. See *DYTISCIDAE*.

dzig'ge-tal (dzīg'ē-tī), n. [*Mongolian ichikhtei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia, probably a subspecies of the kiang.

E

E (ē). 1. The fifth letter of the English alphabet. It derives its form, name, and value from the Latin, the form and value being further derived from the Greek, into which it came from the Phœnician, and ultimately, perhaps, from the Egyptian. See ALPHABET, *Illustr.* Etymologically *e* is most closely related to *i*, and, as illustrated by fall, fell; man, men; drink, drunk; drench; dint, dent; doom, deem; goose, geese; beef, OF. boef, L. bos; and *E. cheer*, OF. chiere, LL. cura. *E* has in English several sounds, the two principal being its "long" or name sound, as in eye, me, and the short, as in end, best. For its other values and functions see *Guide to Pron.*, §§ 148-161.

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a [cap. or l. c.] The fifth in a series; fifth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 5; as, company *E*, b [cap.] *Logic*. The universal negative proposition (No *A* is *B*). c [cap.] *Naut.* The second-class Lloyds rating. d [l. c.] *Math.* (1) The base of the natural or Napierian system of logarithms. (2) Eccentricity (of a curve). e [l. c.] *Dynam.* The coefficient of restitution of elasticity. i *Electric.* In the form *E* or *e*, electromotive force; voltage; potential difference. g *Chem.* [cap.] Erbium. h *Astron.* [cap.] A prominent Fraunhofer line caused by iron. i [cap.] *Mech.* Modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus). j [l. c.] *Mech.* Strain per unit length. k *Music.* (1) The third tone of the model major scale (that in C), or the fifth tone in its relative minor scale (that in A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol representing this tone, as a note on a certain line or space of a staff. See *CLEF, Illustr.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See *KEYBOARD, Illustr.*

3. As a medieval Roman numeral, *E* stands for 250.

4. As an abbreviation: a In the form *E.*: Various proper names, as Edward (in library cataloguing *E.*); Elizabeth (in library cataloguing *E.*); Eugene, etc.; Earl; Earth; Easter (Postal District, London); Easter (Term); Edinburgh; Elohst Prophetic Document, or its author, the earliest stratum being designated *E'*, later strata *E'*, and *E'* (O. T. Criticism); English. b In the form *e*, or *E.*: East; early; emmetropia; engineer; errors (*Baseball*); engineering; entrance (*Theat.*); export.

E flat (ēb), the tone a half step below *E*. Named from their respective keynotes are: *E flat major*, *E major*, the major scales or keys having the signatures respectively of three flats and four sharps; *E flat minor*, *E minor*, the minor scales or keys relative to *E flat major* and *E major*, and having the same signatures respectively of six flats and one sharp.

E or e, n.; pl. *ēs*, *ēs*, or *ēs* (ēz). The letter *E*, or its sound.

E'a (ē'ā), n. *Assyrio-Babylon. Myth.* A deity of the supreme triad in the theological system of the Babylonian priests, of which the other members were Anu and Bel. He is god of the watery element, giver of arts and sciences, healer of the sick, and according to one version creator of mankind. He was the chief deity of ancient Eridu, and was held to be the father of Marduk, the great god of Babylon. His consort is Damkina. Cf. CREATION EPIC.

each (ēch), a. or a pron. [*ME. eche, wic, etc. ilk. AS. ēlc; a* always + *gētic* like; akin to *OD. iegelik, OHG. eogilih, MHG. tegelich, G. jeglich*.] See 1st *AVE*, *ALIKE*; cf. *EVERY, ILK*.] Every (individual of two or more, esp. of a definite number) considered separately from the rest. As

now used each generally implies reference to a definite number or group of objects and emphasizes the consideration of them as individuals; every emphasizes the fact that all the individuals of a class or group are included, whether definite or indefinite in number; as, "each side of a cube is equal to every other side." *Each* is often used pronominally, referring to a noun before or after it. Cf. *EVERY*.

I know each lane and every alley green. *Milton.*
In short, each man's happiness depends upon himself. *Sterne.*
Then draw we nearer day by day,
Each to his brethren, all to God. *Keble.*

Syn. — See ALL, DISTRIBUTIVELY.

each other, a phrase used as a reciprocal pronoun in oblique cases; as, we saw each other's faces; they think of each other. Historically each in the phrase each other is in the nominative case, other in an oblique case. Each other is generally used of two; one another of more than two.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other; but it is far worse that they should contract the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred. *Macaulay.*

ea'ger (ē'gēr), a. [*ME. egre* sharp, sour, eager, *F. agile*, fr. *L. acer* sharp, sour, spirited, zealous; akin to *F. apex* highest, extreme, *Skr. agra* point. Cf. *ACRID, EDGE*.] 1. Sharp; keen; acid; sour; — applied esp. to things or conditions affecting the taste or other senses or sensibilities, as medicines, unpleasant words, diseases, or cold. *Obs.* It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shak.* 2. Spirited or strenuous; sharply contended, as a fight; formerly, also, fierce or savage, as a person or an animal. "Eager as a tiger." *Chaucer.* Conceit and grief an eager combat fight. *Shak.* 3. Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; keenly desirous; hotly longing; as, the hounds were eager in the chase. A crowd of eager and curious schoolboys. *Hawthorne.* 4. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. *Obs.* Gold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself. *Locke.*

Syn. — Earnest, ardent, vehement, hot, impetuous, fervent, intense, impassioned, zealous, forward.

ea'ger-ness, n. State of being eager; ardor.

Syn. — Earnestness, impetuosity, impatience; promptness, readiness, alertness; ardor, fervor, fervency, warmth, vehemence; passion. — *EAGERNESS, ALACRITY, ZEAL, ENTHUSIASM, EAGERNESS* (see *ETYM. UNDER EAGER*) implies keenness, impatience, or ardency of desire; *ALACRITY* (see *PROMPT*), cheerful readiness or promptness, esp. of action; as, "The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often a hindrance to it" (*Locke*); "His [Southey's] eagerness admits of no doubt or delay" (*Hazlitt*); "We shall be glad to hear that you have exchanged languor for alacrity" (*Cowper*); "a springy alacrity and vigor" (*Hawthorne*); "France, where alacrity of service counted for more than the service itself" (*M. Hewlett*). *ZEAL* (see *ETYM.*) adds to eagerness the implication of strong and active, sometimes passionate, devotion to the interests of a cause or person; *ENTHUSIASM* (see *ETYM.*) implies exaltation and intensity, often extravagance, of feeling in behalf of such interests; as, "The zeal of thine house hath eaten me up" (*Psa. lxxv. 9*); "had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my king" (*Shak.*); "drunk with divine enthusiasm" (*Shelley*); "It [our faith in an author] may be propagated by the contagion of enthusiasm, and preached with all the fervor of proselytism" (*L. Stephen*); he gained the respect, but could not rouse the enthusiasm, of his followers. See *ENTHUSIASM, FERVOR, CUPIDITY*.

dys-thy'mi-a (dīs-thī'mī-ā), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυσθυμία despondency; dys- bad + θυμός spirit.] *Med.* Morbid melancholy.

dys-thym'ic (dīs-thī'm'ik), a.

dys-pho-n'ic (dīs-fō'n'ik), a. [*dys-* + Gr. φωνή, φωνή, light.] Having feeble illumination; occurring where the light is very limited, as at marine depths.

dys-phra'si-a (dīs-fā'zī-ā; -zī-ā), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. φράσις speech.] *Med.* Defective speech due to impairment of intellect.

dys-pro'te-ose, n. [*dys-* + *proteose*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An alteration product of heteroproteose, insoluble in salt solutions.

dys-nite (dīs'nīt), n. [Due to a misprint for *dysnite*; *dys-* + Gr. λύνω to loose.] *Min.* An altered variety of rhodonite.

dys-thy'mi-a (dīs-thī'mī-ā), n. [*NL.*; fr. Gr. δυσθυμία despondency; dys- bad + θυμός spirit.] *Med.* Morbid melancholy.

dys-thym'ic (dīs-thī'm'ik), a.

dys-tro-phi-a (dīs-trof'ī-ā) } n. [*NL. dystrophia*.] See **dys-tro-phy** (dīs-trōf'ī) } *dys-*; *-troph-*] *Med.* Imperfect or faulty nutrition. — **dys-troph'ic** (-trōf'īk), a.

dys-u-ri-a (dīs-ūrī-ā), n. [*L.*; Gr. δυσουρία; dys- + ούρον urine; cf. *F. dysurie*.] *Med.* Difficult or painful discharge of urine. — **dys-u-ric** (-ūr'īk), a.

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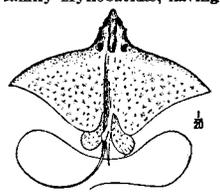
Dy-tis'cus (dī-tīs'kūs), n. [*NL.*, irreg. fr. Gr. δυντικός able to dive, δύτης a diver, fr. δύω to sink.] *Zool.* The typical genus of diving beetles. See *DYTISCIDAE*.

dzig'ge-tal (dzīg'ē-tī), n. [*Mongolian ichikhtei* long-eared. *Oxf. E. D.*] A wild ass of Mongolia, probably a subspecies of the kiang.

ea'gle (ē'gl), n. [*ME. egle, F. aigle, fr. L. aquila*. Cf. *AQUILINE*.] 1. Any of various large diurnal birds of prey, noted for their strength, size, graceful figure, keenness of vision, and powers of flight. They are the members of several different genera of the family Falconidae, the typical eagles constituting the genus *Aquila*, in which the legs are feathered to the toes. The most noted species are the golden eagle of Europe and North America (*Aquila chrysaetos*); the imperial eagle of Europe (*A. heliaca*); the American bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*); and the hairy eagle (*Thurstonia harpyia*). See *BALD EAGLE, SEA EAGLE, HARRY, GOLDEN EAGLE*. The figure of the eagle, as the king of birds, is commonly used as a heraldic emblem, and also for standards and emblematic devices. 2. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars (£2 1s. 2½d.); — from the eagle on the reverse. There are also a gold double eagle (\$20), a half eagle (\$5), and a quarter eagle (\$2.50). 3. [cap.] *Astron.* = *AQUILA*. 4. An eagle-shaped object or the figure of an eagle, esp. as an emblem; primarily, the standard of the ancient Romans; also, the seal or standard of any nation having an eagle as emblem, as the United States, or France under the Bonapartes; Russia, Austria, and Prussia have for an emblem a double-headed eagle. **Eagle of Brittany**, Bertrand du Guesclin (1200?-80). — **E. of Divines**, Thomas Aquinas. — **E. of Meaux** (mō), Bossuet (1627-1704), bishop of Meaux; — alluding to his eloquence. **ea'gle-eyed** (ē'gl'īd; 87), a. Sharp-sighted as an eagle. **eagle hawk**. A large, crested South American hawk of the genus *Morphnus*. Also applied to other large birds of the hawk family. **eagle owl**. A large horned owl of Europe and northern Asia (*Bubo ignavus*), one of the largest species of owls; also, any of various allied species. **eagle ray**. Any ray of the family Myliobatidae, having large winglike pectoral fins. The common European species is *Myliobatis aquila*. **ea'gle-sight'ed** (ē'gl'sīt'ēd; 87), a. Farsighted; eagle-eyed. **ea'gle-stone** (-stōn'), n. *Min.* A concretionary nodule of clay ironstone, of the size of a walnut or larger; aëolites. The ancients believed that the eagle transported these stones to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. **Eagle Ray** (*Aetobatus narinarū*).



Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*). There are also a gold double eagle (\$20), a half eagle (\$5), and a quarter eagle (\$2.50).



Eagle Ray (*Aetobatus narinarū*).

E

e + **HE**; obs. or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of *EYE*. **e'a** (ē'ā; ē), n. [*AS. ēa*.] A river; a stream of water. *Dial. Eng.* = *ADDER*. **E. A.** *Abbr.* Entered apprentice. **E'a-ba'ni** (ē'ā-bā'nē), n. *Babylon. Myth.* In the Gilgamesh Epic, the comrade of Gilgamesh. He is a wild man, created by the goddess Aruru to withstand Gilgamesh, but he is lured into the service of the latter by Ukhath, one of the attendants of Ishtar. See *GILGAMESH*. **eac**. = *EAGER*. [*Obs.*] **sach'where** (sāch'wēr). [*Obs.*] **ea'di**, a. [*AS. ēadig*.] Rich; fortunate; happy. *Obs.* — **ea'di-ly**, adv. **ead'-ness**, n. *Obs.* **ead'ness**, n. [*AS. ēadig* happy, rich + suffix for abstract nouns; cf. *icel. -leikr*.] Happiness. **Obs. ead'ish**. = *EDDISH*. **ead'mede**. = *EDMEDD*, a. & n. **ead'mod**. = *EDMOD*. **ead'witen**. = *EDWITE*. **eaft**. = *ART*, v. i. **eafter**. = *ARTER*. **eage**. = *AGE*. **ea'ger**. Var. of *EAGER*. **ea'ger**, n. [*See EAGER, a.*] To make eager; egg; irritate. *Obs.* **ea'ger-ly**, adv. of *EAGER*. **ea'gle fern**. The common brake, eagle gull. The black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). **ea'gless** (ē'glēs), n. [*Cf. OF. aiglesse*.] A female eagle. *Rare*.

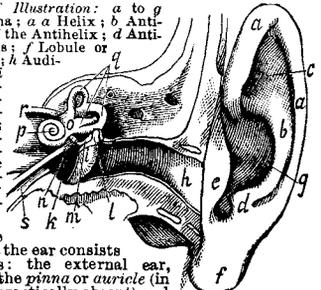
ēle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārn., 'sk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll; ōld, ēbey, ōrb, ōdd, soft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, mentī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ Combined with. = equals.

ea'glet (é'glét), n. [Cf. F. aiglette.] A young eagle. eagle vulture. A large West African bird (Gypohierax angolensis) intermediate in some characters between the hawks and vultures.

ea'gre (é'gr; á'gr), n. [Of unknown origin; cf. LL. higrá.] A wave, or two or three successive waves, of great height and violence, at flood tide moving up an estuary or river, as in the Humber, Trent, and Severn, in England; — commonly called a bore. See BORE.

ean (én), v. t. & i. [AS. éanian. See YEAN.] To bring forth, as a lamb; to yearn. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ear (ér), n. [AS. éare; akin to OFries. ére, ár, OS. éra, D. oor, OHG. éra, G. ohr, Icel. eyra, Sw. öra, Dan. öre, Goth. ausô, L. auris, Lith. ausis, Russ. ukhó, Gr. óus. Cf. AURICLE, ORILLION, SCOUT.] 1. The organ of hearing. In



man and the other mammals the ear consists of three parts: the external ear, which includes the pinna or auricle (in some animals practically absent) and meatus or external opening; the middle ear, drum, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth. The middle ear is a cavity connected by the

Eustachian tube with the pharynx, separated from the opening of the external ear by the tympanic membrane, and containing a chain of three small bones, or ossicles, named malleus, incus, and stapes, which connect this membrane with the internal ear. The part of the internal ear where the fibers of the auditory nerve terminate is the membranous labyrinth, a complicated system of connected sacs and tubes filled with a fluid (the endolymph), and lodged in a cavity, called the bony labyrinth, in the petrous bone. The membranous labyrinth corresponds in general form to, but does not completely fill, the bony labyrinth, being partially suspended in a fluid (the perilymph). The bony labyrinth consists of a central cavity, the vestibule, into which three semicircular canals and the canal of the cochlea (which see) open. The vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth consists of two sacs, the utricle and sacculus, connected by a narrow tube; into the utricle three membranous semicircular canals open, while the sacculus is connected with spiral membranous tubes in the cochlea containing the organ of Corti. By the help of the external ear the sonorous vibrations of the air are concentrated upon the tympanic membrane and set it vibrating; the chain of bones in the middle ear transmits these vibrations to the internal ear, where, wholly or chiefly through the cells in the organ of Corti, they stimulate the fibers of the auditory nerve. In vertebrates other than mammals the ear is simpler. The pinna is usually entirely absent; the cochlea is well developed only in birds, and the system of ossicles is simplified; while in classes below amphibians the structures of the internal ear only are developed and the middle and external parts are wanting. In all the vertebrates except the lancelets, which have no ear) semicircular canals occur, though the cyclostomes have but one or two. Their function is supposed to be connected with bodily orientation, and is possibly not connected with audition. The membranous labyrinth develops from an ingrowth of the external ectoderm of the embryo. It commonly contains concretions called otoliths (see OTOLITH). In many invertebrates organs believed to be auditory are found in various parts of the body. They are especially well developed in many sound-producing insects, as locusts. A common form is that known as otocyst (which see).

2. The external ear of man and most mammals; the pinna or auricle.

3. Anat. & Zool. a An earlike process; an auricle. b One of a pair of tufts of lengthened feathers on the head of a bird, likened from their shape and situation to the ears of a mammal. c The tuft of specialized feathers covering the ear opening of birds.

4. The sense or act of hearing; perception of sound (see HEARING); as, to give ear, or listen, to one; also, a refined or acute sense of hearing; as, a nice ear for music; specif., ability to catch and retain or reproduce music by hearing it; as, to play by ear.

Songs . . . not all ungrateful to thine ear. Tennyson.

5. That which resembles in shape or position the ear of an animal; esp., one of a pair of similarly placed projections, as the handles of a tub or dish, the projecting metal plates at the mouth of an organ pipe (see FLUE PIPE, ILLU.), etc.; specif., Mech., a projecting lug, plate, handle, etc., by which a piece may be secured, lipped, or the like, or to which another part may be fastened or pivoted. See BRACE, 17; 1st CANON, 12.

6. Arch. = CROSSETTE.

7. Attention, esp. favorable attention; hearing; audience. Dionysius . . . would give no ear to his suit. Bacon.

8. Bot. = AURICLE.

about one's ears, all around one, as something falling — by the ears, in close contact; as, to set by the ears; to fall together by the ears; to be by the ears. — Ear of Dio'ny'si-us (dív-nísh'í-s), a narrow cavern in one of the ancient gorges of Syracuse, Sicily, tapering to an orifice above, where the tyrant Dionysius the Elder is said to have listened, as they still may, to conversation below; hence, an

ear trumpet. — Ears-to-ear Bible. See BIBLE. — to have one's ear, to be listened to with favor by one. — up to the ears, deeply submerged; almost overwhelmed; as, to be in trouble up to one's ears. Collog.

ear (ér), n. [AS. éar; akin to D. aar, OHG. ahr, G. ähre, Icel., Sw., & Dan. axt, Goth. ahs, L. acus chaff. Cf. AWN, EDGE.] The fruiting spike of any cereal (as Indian corn or maize, wheat, rye, etc.), including the kernels or grains. First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear. Mark iv. 28.

ear (ér), v. i.; EARED (érd); EAR'ING. To put forth ears in growing; to form ears, as grain; as, this corn ears well.

ear, v. l. [ME. érien, AS. érian; akin to OFries. éra, OHG. éran, MHG. éren, erm, Icel. éryja, Goth. arjan, Lith. aris, Oslav. orati, L. arare, Gr. ápoviv. Cf. ARABLE.] To plow or till; to cultivate. Archaic or Dial.

ear'ache (é'ák), n. 1. Ache or pain in the ear; otalgia. 2. Bot. The corn or field poppy. Dial. Eng.

ear'cap (é'káp), n. A cap or cover to protect the ear.

ear'cockle (é'kók'l), n. A disease affecting wheat, in which a small nematode worm (Tylenchus tritici) infests the ear and causes the formation of a gall in which the larva develops.

ear cough. Cough due to irritation in the ear.

ear'drop (é'rdröp), n. 1. A pendant for the ear; an earring; as, a pair of ear'drops. 2. Bot. The garden fuchsia; also, the dicentra; — from the shape of the flowers.

ear'drum (é'rdrum), n. The tympanum or tympanic membrane of the ear.

eared (érd), a. 1. Having ears; auriculate. Also used in composition. 2. Specif.: Zool. a Having external ears; — applied to certain seals (see below). b Having tufts of feathers resembling ears.

eared grebe. A European grebe (Colymbus nigricollis) having a fan-shaped tuft of slender, ochraceous feathers behind each eye. An allied form (C. n. californicus) is found in western North America. — e. owl, an owl having earlike tufts of feathers, as the long-eared owl and short-eared owl. — e. pheasant, any of several pheasants of the genus Crossoptilon of eastern and central Asia, having tufts of white feathers behind the ears. — e. seal, any seal of the family Otariidae, which comprises the sea lions and fur seals. They are characterized by the independence and mobility of the hind limbs (so that they are able to move with some facility on land), well-developed but small external ears, a comparatively long neck, and by having the nostrils at the tip of the snout. — e. vulture. See OVOGRYS.

ear index. The ratio of the transverse diameter of the pinna to the longitudinal diameter, usually expressed in hundredths of the latter.

ear'ing, n. [From 1st EAR.] Naut. a A line used to fasten the upper corners of a sail to the yard or gaff; — also called head earring. b A line for hauling the reef cringle to the yard; — also called reef earring. c A line fastening the corners of an awning to the rigging or stanchions.

earl (ér), n. [ME. eorl, érl, AS. eorl man, noble; akin to OS. érl boy, man, Icel. jarl nobleman, count. Cf. JARL.] 1. The viceroy of one of the four great divisions of England (Wessex, Northumberland, Mercia, East Anglia) established by Canute; — sometimes called ealdorman. See ALDERMAN, 1; JARL. Obs. or Hist.

2. a = 4th COUNT. Obs. b In Great Britain and Ireland, a nobleman ranking below a marquis, and above a viscount. The rank of earl corresponds to that of the count of the continent of Europe. Hence the wife of an earl is still called countess. See 4th COUNT. The title in feudal times implied that its holder was hereditary ruler of a county. It now carries no noble rank without aristocratic distinction, so that in some cases its holder prefixes Earl simply to his own name without territorial designation; as, Earl Russell; Earl Percy. See CORONET, ILLUSTR.

ear'lap (é'r'láp), n. 1. The lobe of the ear. 2. A cover for the ear. U. S.

ear'lord (é'r'lórd), n. [AS. eorl-dóm; éorl man, noble + -dóm-dom.] The jurisdiction, territorial possessions, status, title, or dignity, of an earl.

ear'les, ear'ls (ér'lez; ár'ls), n. [Cf. ARLES, EARNEST pledge.] Earnest money. See ARLES. Obs. or Hist.

ear'let (é'r'lét), n. [ear + -let.] 1. An earring. Obs. 2. A small ear, as (formerly) an auricle of the heart, or (now) of a plant leaf.

Earl Marshal. The head of the College of Arms in England and the eighth of the great officers of state, a dignity now hereditary in the line of the dukes of Norfolk. In medieval times the office, then simply Marshal, was subsidiary, or in some things supplementary, to that of Constable. The Earl Marshal attends the sovereign at the opening and closing of Parliament, arranges the order of state processions, esp. for coronations, royal marriages and funerals, etc., and appoints kings of arms, heralds, pursuivants, etc. There were formerly Earl Marshals of Scotland and Ireland. See EARL MARSHAL.

ear lobe. The lobe of the ear; specif., pl., the folds of bare skin below the ears of domestic fowls.

ear'lock (é'r'lók), n. [AS. ear-locca.] A lock or curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock. See LOVELOCK.

early (ér'ly), adv.; EAR'LI-ER (-lí-ér); EAR'LI-EST. [ME. érlí, érlíche, AS. érlíche; éar sooner + -lice-ly. See ERE; -LY.] In time or position near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or a series; in good season; betimes; as, early in the catalogue; early in life.

Those that seek me early shall find me. Prov. viii. 17.

EARLY, SOON, BETIMES. The words early and soon agree in implying reference to a given point of time. But that which happens EARLY precedes, that which happens soon follows, the point of time which is referred to; as, come early (in advance of a set time); come soon (shortly after the present time); he arrived early; I called, and he soon appeared. In its more general use, early applies to that which has not yet reached a point far from

the beginning of any division or period of time; as, "If you're waking call me early" (Tennyson); early in his career; early in the century. BETIMES (now somewhat bookish) has less specific reference to a given point of time; as, "Let me say 'amen' betimes, lest the Devil cross my prayer" (Shak.).

EARLY, ADV. [ME. éarlich. See EARLY, ADV.] 1. Coming near or comparatively near the beginning of a period or series; specif., occurring in, or belonging to, remote past time; ancient; primitive; as, an early style of art. The forms of its earlier manhood. Longfellow. The earliest poem he composed. J. C. Shairp.

2. Coming or occurring in advance of the usual or appointed time; in good season; prior in time; among or near the first; — opposed to late; as, the early bird; an early spring; early fruit.

3. A disease of the foliage of the potato plant caused by the parasitic fungus Macrosporium solani, only the conoidal stage of which is known. b The fungus itself. — E. English. See ENGLISH, n. 2. — E. English architecture, the first of the pointed Gothic styles used in England, as from 1170 to about 1260. See ARCHITECTURE. — E. Rose, a well-known variety of potato.

ear'mark (é'r'márk'), n. A mark of identification on the ear; esp., a cropping, slitting, or the like, of the ear of a domestic animal; hence, any mark of identification; a distinguishing mark. Flying, he [a slave] should be described by the rounding of his head, and his ear'mark. Robinson (More's Utopia). A set of intellectual ideas . . . have no ear'marks upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor. Burrow.

ear'mark', v. t.; EAR'MARKED' (-márkt'); EAR'MARK'ING. To give an ear'mark to, as an animal; hence, to mark in a distinctive way.

ear'-mind'ed (é'r'mínd'éd), a. Having one's mental imagery predominantly auditory; recalling sensations of sound better than any other kind, or thinking most readily in sounds, as of words. See ATTLE. — ear'-mind'ed-ness, n. — ear' (érn), v. t.; EARNED (érd); EAR'ING. [AS. éarnian; akin to OHG. éarnôn to reap, arag harvest, G. érne, Goth. aarns harvest, aarns hiling, AS. esse; cf. Icel. érn working season, work.] 1. To merit or deserve, as by labor or service; to do that which entitles one to (a reward, whether the reward is received or not). The high quote Which he through hazard huge must earn. Milton.

2. To acquire by labor, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation or wages; as, to earn a good living; to earn honors or laurels. I earn that [what] I eat. Shak.

Syn. — See OBTAIN.

ear'nest (ér'nést; 151), n. [Probably corrupted fr. F. arrhes, L. arra, arrha, arrhabo, Gr. ἀρραβών, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. érvón. Cf. ARLES, EARLES.] 1. Law. Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. By early Germanic law, and until the 13th century, an earnest was a distinct payment for the seller's forbearance to sell or deliver the thing to any one else than the giver of the earnest, whom it left free to withdraw by forfeiting the payment, while the seller was free to default upon repaying a sum double the amount, or by some laws more. The buyer's right was equivalent to a modern option with liquidated damages. With this meaning earnest is essentially equivalent to, and is often used to translate, the Roman law term arra. Among merchants the payment of this earnest early lost its old character and became a form that bound both buyer and seller in a contract of sale. Formerly it was expended in connection with religious offerings, and was recognized as the God's penny, which the contract was thus given religious sanction. Edward I. proclaimed that the God's penny bound the contract of sale, and this rule passed into the common law.

2. Something given beforehand as a pledge; a token of what is to come; handsel. Syn. — EARNEST, PLEDGE are here compared in their figures. An EARNEST gives assurance, or establishes a strong probability, of something more to come, usually of the same kind; and a PLEDGE (the stronger term) affords security, frequently for something which is quite different; as, "that holy Spirit . . . which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession" (Eph. i. 13, 14); "It seemed to him a sort of earnest that Providence intended his rescue from worse consequences" (G. Eliot); "Bear her this jewel, pledge of my affection" (Shak.); "whether she be . . . a spirit for one day given, a pledge of grace from purest heaven" (Wordsworth). See PLEDGE.

ear'nest, n. [AS. éornost, éornest; akin to OHG. éornost, G. érnst; cf. Icel. éornost battle.] 1. An aroused and intent mental state; specif.: a Grave and intense attention, interest, or purpose; seriousness; as, to be earnest; to speak with good earnest; — now commonly contrasted with jest, formally, with game. And given in earnest what I begged in jest. Shak. b Emotional intentness; passion. Obs. The note earnest is all over-blown. Chaucer.

2. A matter or expression characterized by earnest; as, to speak earnest. Archaic.

ear'nest, a. 1. Characterized by, or proceeding from, an intense and serious state of mind; gravely or ardently intent; not light, flippant, playful, or jesting; as, earnest attention; an earnest tone or plea; an earnest person. An earnest advocate to plead for him. Shak.

2. Of a grave or important nature; not trivial. Life is real, life is earnest. Longfellow.

Syn. — Eager, zealous, ardent, sincere, hearty; staid, sedate, thoughtful; somber, awful, august. — EARNEST, SERIOUS, SOBER, GRAVE, SOLEMN. EARNEST implies tempered or restrained eagerness (see EAGERNESS); it always connotes sincerity; as, an earnest preacher, earnest prayers. SERIOUS (opposed to jocular, sportive) implies an appearance of (sometimes troubled) thought or reflection; SOBER (opposed to gay, voluble), staidness, or the absence of exhilaration; GRAVE (opposed to vivacious, hilarious), sobri-

which became obsolete upon the attainder of Keith, the hereditary holder of the office, in 1716. Originally simply Marshal. EARLY DUCK. A term for ARLES HENNY. See ARLES.

ear'm + ARM, a. & n. ear'ming + ARMING. ear'n. Var. of ERN, n.

ear'n, v. t. & i. [See YEARN.] To yearn (also, to grieve). Obs. year' (érn), v. t. & i. [AS. éarnian to run. See ERNETT.] To curdle, as milk. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

ear's n. n. [AS. éarn; cf. Icel. éarn; Goth. éarn; Dan. éarn; Sw. éarn; Goth. éarn; Dan. éarn; Sw. éarn; Goth. éarn; Dan. éarn; Sw. éarn.] Earnestly. Obs. ear'nest, adverb. Earnestly. Obs.

ear'le, n. [See ARLES.] A term for ARLES HENNY. See ARLES.

ear'le, n. [See ARLES.] A term for ARLES HENNY. See ARLES.

ear'le, n. [See ARLES.] A term for ARLES HENNY. See ARLES.

ea'gle-winged', a. Swift, or soaring high, like an eagle. ea'gle-wood', n. [From Skr. agryu, through Pg. agulya; cf. F. bois d'aigle. Cf. AGALLOCH.] = AGALLOCH. ea'glet (é'glét), n. & i. To make into or like an eagle. Obs. ea'hte. + AUGHT, property; RIGHT. ea'kie. + RASE. [SKE.] ea'ke. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ea' + ALL, AWW. ea'ld (dial. fld). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of ELD; + OLD. ea'ldar-man, ea'ldor-man, n. Obs. or historical form of ALDER-

MAN. — ea'ldor-man-shíp', n. eale. + ALE. ea'll, ea'le, + ALL. [for dial. ea'm, Obs. or Scot. dial. Eng. ea'm, O. E. ább. Errors and omissions excepted. ea'nes. + ENES. E'a-nes (é'a-néz). Bib. ea'ring, n. [See EAR YEAN-LING.] A yealling. Obs. ear, v. t. To listen to; hear. Obs. ear, n. Plowing. Obs. ear, Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of YEARN. ea'ring, n. [See EAR YEAN-LING.] A yealling. Obs. ear (ér), adv. Early. Scot. ea'r-a-ble (é'r-á-bl), a. Arable; tillable. Obs. or Dial. Eng. ear'and (é'r'ánd). Dial. var. of ERRAND. ear'bob', n. An earring. Dial. ear'bon, n. A term for the ear perforated. Obs. [ears. Rare.] ear-brisk', a. Having quick ear-coch. The pinna or external ear. ear-cornet. A small ear trumpet. ear-coverts. The auricular feathers of a bird. [conium.] ear-crystal. An otolith or otocord. ear-d. + ERD. ear-d. Eard. Ref. Sp. ear'd (érd). Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of EARTH.

ear'd + ERD. ear'drop, n. An eavesdropper. Obs. ear'drop tree. A West Indian mimosa-like tree (Enterolobium cyclocarpum), the pod of which is curved into a circle. Jamaica. ear-dust. Anat. The otocoonia. ear-e. + ERE. ear-eve. + ARROW. ear-finger. The little finger. ear-fly. A small gnat (Chrysops vittatus) troublesome in the Mississippi Valley from its attacks on horses' ears. ear'jewel, n. A NEWJEWEL. ear'l, n. A needlesh. Ireland.

ety or austerity, as if from the pressure of weighty interests; SOLEMN suggests extreme or impressive gravity. See CALM, COOL, DECOROUS, STILL.

Her still and earnest face
Pallid with feelings which intensely glowed
Within. Shelley.

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Serious to learn and know. Milton.

Walk sober off, betwixt as brightwither age
Comes tittering on, and shows you from the stage. Pope.
A stately speech,
Such as grave livers do in Scotland use. Wordsworth.

The solemn peaks but to the stars are known. M. Arnold.

earnest money. Money paid as earnest. See **LET EARNEST**.
earn'ing (ir'ning), n. [AS. *earnung*.] 1. Act or process of earning, or that which is earned; esp., pl., wages or reward gained by work or services; money earned.

As to the common people, their stock is in their persons and in their earnings. Burke.

2. pl. Pol. Econ. Specif., any economic good to which a person becomes entitled for rendering economic service. These earnings include wages paid for work directly productive, and those called earnings (or wages) of management, that consist in the organization and direction of the work of others. (Cf. PROFIT.)

ear/pick (ir'pik'), n. A pick for removing wax or foreign bodies from the ear.

ear/plate (-pēs'), n. A piece to cover the ear; also, a part of an instrument to which the ear is applied; as, the ear/plate of a telephone receiver.

ear/ring (ir'ring'), n. An ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant; loosely, an eardrop or similar ornament for the ear.

ear/screw (-skrō'), n. An ear ornament attached by means of a screw or spiral penetrating the lobe of the ear.

ear shell. A shell of the family Halitidae; an abalone.

ear shot (ir'shōt'), n. Distance at which the voice may be heard; hearing distance.

ear snail. Any of the various snails of the genus *Auricula* and allied genera.



Ear Snail (*Melampus* *Nat. size*.)

ear-splitting, a. Deafening; disagreeably loud or shrill; as, ear-splitting strains.

earth (irth), n. [FROM EAR to plow.] A plowing; also, a furrow or plowed field. *Dial. Eng. or Hist.*

earth, n. [AS. *erthe*; akin to OS. *ertha*, OFries. *irthe*, D. *aarde*, OHG. *erda*, G. *erde*, IceL. *jörð*, Sw. & Dan. *jord*, Goth. *airpa*, OHG. *ero*, Gr. *gē*, adv., to earth, and perh. to E. *ear* to plow.] 1. The globe or planet which we inhabit, the fifth in order of size and third in order of distance from the sun. Astronomical symbol, ⊕, or ⊚.

The earth, anciently believed to be a plain, has long been known to be a globe from many proofs, as, e. g., the circular shadow which it always casts in an eclipse of the moon. Accurate measurements show it to be flattened at the poles, the polar diameter being only 7,900 miles, as compared with a diameter of 7,926 miles at the equator.

The recognition that the earth rotates, making our night and day, and revolves about the sun, making our year, marked the change from the *Ptolemaic system* to the *Copernican system*.

The earth's orbit about the sun is elliptical, but differs so little from a circle that the total heat received is practically uniform; the distribution of this heat over the earth varies, however, on account of the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic (at an angle of 66° 33'), causing the seasons. Little is certainly known about the interior of the earth, but it must be very dense, since the earth's density as a whole is about 5.6 (that of water being unity), and also very hot, since the temperature increases regularly (as far as man has been able to penetrate), at a mean rate of about 1° F. for every 53 feet. The earth as a whole must be regarded as a rigid solid, and not as a liquid body enveloped in a thin crust, though probably part of the interior is kept solid only by the enormous pressure of the overlying material. See GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, etc.

2. The world of land and sea; esp., this world as the dwelling place of man, in distinction from heaven and hell, as the dwelling places of spirits.

3. The land; land areas, as distinguished from the sea; also, land considered as a mere solid surface or ground; hence, the solid materials which make up the globe, in distinction from the air or water.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i. 10.
Water never appear in him. Shak.

The softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock; soil.

Give him a little *earth* for charity. Shak.

A part of this globe; a country; land. Obs. or R. Would I had never trod this English *earth*. Shak.

Worldly things, as opposed to spiritual things; the pursuits, interests, and allurements of this life. Our weary souls by *earth* beguiled. Keble.

7. The people on the globe. The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

The cover or air of a burrowing animal. Shak.

9. Chem. Any of several difficultly reducible metallic oxides, as alumina, zirconia, yttria, formerly classed as elements. See ALKALINE EARTHS. The rare earths include scandia, yttria, zirconia, lanthana, ceria, samaria, gadolinia, terbia, erbia, thulia, ytterbia, thoria, etc.

10. Elec. = GROUND.

Syn. — EARTH, WORLD. EARTH commonly refers to the globe in its planetary relations, or as contrasted with heaven or hell; WORLD usually suggests the sum of human concerns and interests; as, "this goodly frame, the *earth*" (Shak.); "O brave new world, that has such people in it!" (id.); "I saw a new heaven and a new *earth*" (Rev. xxi. 1); "The Devil . . . showeth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them" (Matt. iv. 8); the greatest on *earth*, in the world. See EARTHLY.

ear/rent, n. Perh. properly, some kind of agricultural rent (cf. EAR, EARNEST); but the word is used punningly of the loss of one's ears by a person put in the pillory, or the tax on the ears of an unwilling listener. Obs.

ear sand. Otocoina. (Cf. Eng. *ear*.)

earsh (irsh), n. Arish. *Dial.* ear shrift, n. Auricular confession. Obs. [The ear. Rare.]

ear/sore, n. An annoyance to the ear. Cf. EARST.

ear stone. Anat. An otolith. **ear't** + ART, form of BE.

ear't, adv. At one time. Obs.

ear'tab, n. A tab for covering the ear.

ear't almond. = CHUFA.

on earth, an intensive expression, oftenest used in questions and exclamations; as, What on earth shall I do? Nothing on earth will satisfy him. *Colloq.*

earth (irth), v. t.; EARTHED (irtht); EARTH'ING. 1. To inter; to bury. Obs. or *Dial. Eng.*

2. To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth, or in a burrow or den. "The fox is earthed." Dryden. The miser earths his treasure. Young.

3. To cover, support, or treat with earth, as roots or plants.

4. Elec. = GROUND.

earth, v. i. To burrow, or to run to a burrow.

earth bath. A bath taken by immersing the naked body in earth for curative purposes.

earth/board (irth'bōrd'), n. Agric. The part of a plow or other implement that turns over the earth; the moldboard.

earth/born (-bōrn'), a. 1. Springing originally from the earth; autochthonous.

2. Born on the earth; human; mortal.

3. Relating to, or occasioned by, earthly objects. All earth-born cares are wrong. Goldsmith.

4. Of humble birth; low-born.

earth bread. A food used by the Tatars in Asia, made from the thallus of a lichen (*Sphaerothallia esculenta*).

earth cell. Elec. A cell consisting of two electrodes of different material buried in moist earth.

earth closet. A privy or commode provided with dry earth for covering and deodorizing the fecal discharges.

earth current. Elec. An electric current flowing through the ground, due to natural or artificial differences of potential.

earth/en (ir'th'n), a. 1. Made of earth; esp., made of burnt or baked clay, as earthenware.

2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, earth; earthly. Rare.

earth/en-ware (-wār'), n. Vessels and other utensils, ornaments, or the like, made of baked clay, esp. the coarser and less artistic kinds. See CROCKERY, POTTERY, STONEWARE, PORCELAIN.

earth foam. Soft or earthy aphrite. See APHRITE.

earth gail. a The lesser centaury. b The American white hellebore. c In India, the mungo (*Ophiuriza mungos*).

earth/kin (irth'kin), n. [earth + kin.] Physics. A small magnetized sphere of steel in which the distribution of magnetism resembles that of the earth; — called also a *terrella*.

earth/light (-lit'), n. Astron. The sunlight reflected from the earth to the moon, by which we see faintly, when the moon is near the sun (either before or after new moon), that part of the moon's disk unilluminated by direct sunlight, or "the old moon in the arms of the new."

earth/ling (-ling), n. [earth + ling.] 1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal. Earthlings oft her deemed a deity. Drummond.

2. A worldly-minded person.

earth louse. Any of numerous aphids that feed on the roots of plants, as the lettuce *earth louse* (*Rhizobius lactuceae*), the corn *earth louse* (*Rhopalosiphum maidis*), etc.

earthly (irth'li), a. [AS. *eorþlic*.] 1. Of, like, or pertaining to, the earth; esp., belonging to this world, or to man's existence on the earth; not heavenly or spiritual; carnal; worldly; as, earthly joys; earthly flowers; earthly praise. Whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things. Phil. iii. 19.

2. Of all things on earth; possible; conceivable.

What earthly benefit can be the result? Pope.

3. Made of earth; earthy. Obs.

Syn. — EARTHLY, TERRESTRIAL, MUNDANE, WORLDLY, SECULAR, TEMPORAL. EARTHLY (opposed to heavenly) is the more homely and general, TERRESTRIAL (opposed to celestial; see CELESTIAL), the more formal and sonorous, term; as, "If I have told you earthly things and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things" (John iii. 12); "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial; but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another" (1 Cor. xv. 40); "a peace above all earthly dignities, a still and quiet conscience" (Shak.); "when from under this terrestrial ball he fires the proud tops of the eastern pines" (Shak.); earthly desires, a terrestrial globe. MUNDANE frequently connotes the transitoriness, worldly (under the influence of the N. T. sense of "world"), the pomp and vanity, of earthly things; as, *mundane glory*; "the volatility of *mundane things*" (*Lathrop*); "Mr. Worldly Wiseman" (*Bunyan*); worldly amusements. SECULAR is opposed to sacred, ecclesiastical; TEMPORAL (see TEMPORARY), to eternal, spiritual; as, the secular press, secular employments; "His scepter shows the force of temporal power" (Shak.); lords temporal (cf. lords spiritual). See EARTH.

earthly-mind'ed (irth'li-min'dēd'), a. Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded; — opposed to spiritual-minded. — **earthly-*mind'*-ed-ness**, n.

earth metal. Chem. Any metal whose oxide is classed as an earth. See EARTH, 9.

earth movement. Geol. Differential movement of the earth's crust; local elevation or subsidence of the land.

earthnut (irth'nūt'), n. a Any of various roots, tubers, or subterranean pods; as: (1) The tuber of a common apocynaceous plant of South Europe (*Conopodium denudatum*) having the flavor of roasted chestnuts. (2) The clufa. (3) The peanut. (4) The root of the heath pea. b A truffle.

earth/pea (-pē'), n. A fabaceous vine of the eastern United States (*Falcatia comosa*) which ripens its pods beneath the surface of the ground like the peanut.

earth pillar or pyramid. Geol. A high pillar or pyramid of earth capped by a stone, formed by the wearing away by the rain of the unprotected surrounding material.

earth pitch. Min. Mineral tar, a kind of asphalt.

earth/quake (-kwāk'), n. A shaking or trembling of the earth's surface, due chiefly to the faulting of the rocks, but also to volcanic explosions, and perhaps to other subterranean disturbances. The earthquake shock spreads from the center of disturbance as a wave, which sometimes traverses great areas. Very feeble movements of the same sort are *earth tremors*. Many earthquakes and earth

earth apple. a Potato. b Cucumber. c Jerusalem artichoke.

earth/bag, n. *Mt.* A bag filled with earth, used in fortification.

earth-ball, n. A truffle.

earth-bank, n. A bank or mound of earth.

earth battery. See EARTH CELL.

earth bob. A grub or maggot.

earth-bound, a. Bound by earth or earthly interests.

earth/bred, a. Low; vulgar.

earth chestnut. = EARTH NUT a (1).

earth circuit. = GROUND CIRCUIT.

earth-club, n. The sawtooth.

earth coal. Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal. Obs.

earth crab. A mole cricket.

tremors are recorded daily, though but few are sensible, and very few destructive. Earthquakes are more frequent in volcanic districts, and especially along the boundary between great elevations and depressions, but they are by no means confined to such areas. The border of the Pacific Ocean in both hemispheres (including Japan, China, the region about San Francisco, and the South American countries), the Mediterranean region (especially Italy and the islands), the West Indies, Central America, the Hawaiian Islands, India, Persia, and Asia Minor are especially subject to them. Among the more notable earthquakes are:

PLACE	DATE	EFFECTS OR CONSEQUENCES
Sicily	1693	Est. 80,000 lives lost.
Lisbon	1755	Destroyed city, 30,000-60,000 lives lost.
Calabria	1783	60,000 lives lost.
Quito	1797	41,000 "
Caracas	1812	Destroyed city, 12,000 lives lost.
Aleppo	1822	2,000 lives lost, 22,000 "
Yachia	1833	50,000 "
Charleston	1846	26,000 "
Japan	1856	26,000 "
San Francisco	1906	Great loss of property due to fire.
Valparaiso	1906	2,000 lives lost; much property destroyed.
Messina	1908	Several cities wrecked; 200,000 lives lost.

earth's goal (irth's), Astron. That point of the ecliptic (90° behind the sun) toward which the earth is moving.

earth/star (irth'stār'), n. Any fungus of the genus *Geaster*, in which there is a double peridium, the outer layer splitting into the shape of a star, and the inner one forming a ball containing the dustlike spores.

earth's way. At a given time, the angle between a star's true direction and that of the earth's motion in orbit.

earth table. Arch. The course of stones in a building next above the ground; the ground table.

earth/tongue (irth'tung'), n. Any ascomycetous fungus of the genus *Geoglossum*. They resemble club fungi in shape, and grow on decaying logs or on damp soil.

earth/ward (-wērd') adv. Toward the earth; — opposed to heavenward or skyward.

earth/wards (-wērdz') } 1. Mil. Any construction, whether a temporary breastwork or permanent fortification, for attack or defense, made chiefly of earth.

2. Engin. a The operations connected with excavations and embankments of earth in preparing foundations of buildings, in constructing canals, railroads, etc. b An embankment or construction made of earth.

earth/worm (-wōrm'), n. 1. Any of numerous oligochaetous worms of the genus *Lumbricus*.

Lumbricus and many allied genera, Common Earthworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). (4) found in damp soil. They have a cylindrical body, tapering at each end, and consisting of numerous segments, which are without appendages, though they bear minute bristles. Earthworms are hermaphroditic and oviparous, and undergo no metamorphosis. They feed by swallowing earth and digesting out the nutritive matter, what remains being deposited on the surface of the ground near the opening of their burrow. They are thus useful in loosening and bringing the deeper parts of the soil to the surface. On account of their use for bait in fishing, they are often called *angleworms*. One of the largest and most abundant species in Europe and America is *L. terrestris*.

2. A mean, sordid person; a niggard.

earth'y (ir'th'), a. 1. Consisting of, or resembling, earth; terrene; earthlike; as, earth'y matter.

And of an earth'y coat. How pale she looks, Shak.

2. Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; esp., worldly or earthy as contrasted with spiritual or heavenly.

The first man is of the earth, earth'y; the second man is from heaven. 1 Cor. xv. 47, 48 (Rev. Ver.).

3. Gross; low; unrefined. "Her earth'y and abhorred commands." Shak.

4. a *Min.* Without luster, or dull and roughish to the touch; as, an earth'y fracture. b Containing earthlike impurities.

earth'y cobalt. *Min.*, asbolite. — s. signs, *Astrol.*, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. — e. water. = LIMEWATER, 2.

ear trumpet. A trumpet-shaped instrument for collecting and intensifying sounds to aid a person of defective hearing.

ear/wig (ir'wig'), n. [AS. *earwicga*; *ear* ear + *wicga* beetle, worm; cf. E. dial. *erri-wiggle*.] 1. Any of numerous insects constituting the family Forficulidae, a group formerly included in the cursorial Orthoptera, but now often regarded as forming a separate order, Euplexoptera, syn. *Dermaptera*. They have slender, many-jointed antennae, and resemble the rove beetles in form, but have a pair of large forcepslike appendages at the end of the body, the use of which is unknown. When wings are present the fore wings are modified into elytra. In America the term is also applied to small chilopodous myriapods, as those of the genus *Geophilus*. Both insects are so called from the supposition that they creep into the human ear. They are, however, perfectly harmless.

2. A whisperer of insinuations; a secret counselor. Obs.

ear/wig', v. t.; EAR/WIGGEN' (-wig'd'); **EAR/WIG'GING** (-wig'ging). 1. To influence, or attempt to influence, by insinuations or private talk.

2. To pester with talk or pleas of any sort. Rare.

ear/wit'ness (-wit'nēs), n. A witness by means of his ears: one who is within hearing and does hear; a hearer.

and wattle, cabin or lodge, as of the American Indians.

earth'quake, n. An earthquake. Obs.

earth/drake, n. [AS. *eorþdraca*.] A dragon. [Heard. R.]

earth/en-heart'ed, a. Hard-hearted.

earth/fall, n. A landside.

earth/fast, a. Fast in the earth.

earth flux. = AMIANTHUS.

earth floa or fly. The chioice.

earth hog. The aard-vark.

earth house. = PIGEON HOUSE.

earth/iness (ir'th-inēs), n. See -NESS.

earth ivy. = GROUND IVY.

earth/less, a. Untrammeled by earth. Rare. (See -LESS.)

earth/ness (ir'th-nēs), n. See -NESS.

earth lodge. An earth, or earth

earth/quave, n. An earthquake. Obs.

earth's shine, n. = EARTH LIGHT. [Obs.]

earth/shock, n. An earthquake. Obs.

earth smoke. Bot. The fumitory.

earth stopper. Hunt. One who stops up holes.

earth tremor. See EARTHQUAKE.

earth wax. Ozocerite.

earth wolf. n. The aard-wolf.

ear/wax, n. See CERUMEN.

ear/wig'gy, a. Affected by earwigs. — **ear/wig'gy-ness**, n.

ear/wort (ir'wōrt'), n. a A West Indian rubiceous shrub (*Racalis* *Rapese*). b A tropical Asiatic herb (*Hedyotis auricularia*).

ear'nest, v. i. To use in, or render, earnest. Obs.	ear rent. Perh. properly, some kind of agricultural rent (cf. EAR, EARNEST); but the word is used punningly of the loss of one's ears by a person put in the pillory, or the tax on the ears of an unwilling listener. Obs.	earth apple. a Potato. b Cucumber. c Jerusalem artichoke.	earth'din', n. [AS. <i>eorþdyne</i> .] An earthquake. Obs.
ear'nest-ness, n. See -NESS.	ear sand. Otocoina. (Cf. Eng. <i>ear</i> .)	earth/bag, n. <i>Mt.</i> A bag filled with earth, used in fortification.	earth/drake, n. [AS. <i>eorþdraca</i> .] A dragon. [Heard. R.]
ear'nest-ful, a. Earnest. Obs. — ear'nest-fully, adv. Obs.	earsh (irsh), n. Arish. <i>Dial.</i> ear shrift, n. Auricular confession. Obs. [The ear. Rare.]	earth-ball, n. A truffle.	earth/en-heart'ed, a. Hard-hearted.
ear'nest-ly, adv. OF EARNEST, a. See -NESS.	ear stone. Anat. An otolith.	earth-bank, n. A bank or mound of earth.	earth/fall, n. A landside.
ear'ning, n. -ings, n. pl. [FR. <i>earner</i> to curdle.] Rennet for cheese making. <i>Scott.</i> <i>Dial. Eng.</i>	ear't. + ART, form of BE.	earth-bound, a. Bound by earth or earthly interests.	earth/fast, a. Fast in the earth.
ear'ning, n. -ings, n. pl. [FR. <i>earner</i> to curdle.] Rennet for cheese making. <i>Scott.</i> <i>Dial. Eng.</i>	ear't, adv. At one time. Obs.	earth bob. A grub or maggot.	earth flux. = AMIANTHUS.
ear'rock (ir'āk), n. [Cf. Norw. dial. <i>earing</i> , a yearling, IceL. <i>ār</i> year, Dan. <i>aar</i> .] A piller. <i>Scott.</i>	ear'tab, n. A tab for covering the ear.	earth-bound, a. Bound by earth or earthly interests.	earth floa or fly. The chioice.
ear'riest, n. An earwig.	ear't almond. = CHUFA.	earth/bred, a. Low; vulgar.	earth hog. The aard-vark.
ear'reach, n. Earshot. Rare.		earth chestnut. = EARTH NUT a (1).	earth house. = PIGEON HOUSE.

ñe, senäte, càre, ãm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sofà; ève, èvent, ènd, recènt, makër; ice, ill; òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, mentù; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

ease (ēz), n. [ME. ese, eise, F. aise, in OF. also in the sense of free space about one, elbowroom, LL. acies, aiace, prob. fr. L. adiacens adjacent. See ADJACENT.] 1. Opportunity; ability. Obs.

2. State of being comfortable; freedom from pain, trouble, or annoyance; as: a Relief from labor or effort; rest; quiet; relaxation; as, ease of body; ease from pain.

b Uselessness comes by labor, wit by ease. Herbert. Freedom from care, solicitude, etc.; tranquillity; peace; security; as, ease of mind.

Among these notions shall thou find no ease. Dent. xxviii. 65. c Freedom from constraint, formality, difficulty, embarrassment, etc.; facility; liberty; naturalness; as, ease of style, of behavior, of address, etc.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance. Pope. 3. State of being amused or entertained; pleasure; satisfaction; also, a means of comfort or gratification; accommodation, entertainment, or the like. Obs.

4. An act of relief; easement. Obs.

Syn. — Rest, repose, quiet, satisfaction, content, enjoyment. — EASE, COMFORT. EASE, as here compared (see FACILITY), implies freedom or relaxation from toil or strain; COMFORT, such positive well-being as results in quiet enjoyment or content; as, "Lasting ease, Elysian quiet, without toil or strife" (Wordsworth); "Intimate delights, fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness, and all the comforts that the lowly roof of undisturbed retirement and the hours of long uninterrupted evening know" (Cowper). See COMFORT, REST.

at ease. a In a state of ease; free from pain, trouble, or anxiety. "His soul shall dwell at ease." Ps. xxv. 12. b Mil. With constraint relaxed, as by not having to keep step or preserve immobility, although preserving formation and silence; as, to stand, or march, at ease. c Gymnastics. With either foot advanced diagonally forward to the front, and the body's weight on the rear foot. — with e., easily; without much effort.

ease (ēz), v. t. & i.; EASED (ēzd); EAS'ING (ēz'ing). [ME. esen, esien, OF. aasier. See EASE, n.] 1. To free from anything that pains, disquiets, or oppresses; to relieve, as from toil or care; to give rest, repose, or tranquillity to; — often with of; as, to ease of pain.

Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load. Dryden.

2. To render less painful or oppressive; to alleviate.

My couch shall ease my complaint. Job vii. 13.

3. To lessen the pressure or tension of, as by slackening, lifting, or shifting; to move, lift, or shift slightly; as, to ease a bar or nut in machinery; to ease in a jib boom.

4. To entertain; to furnish with accommodations. Obs.

5. To make less difficult; to facilitate.

Syn. — Relieve, disburden, quiet, calm, tranquilize, assuage, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, pacify, soothe. To ease a ship, Naut., to put the helm alee, or regulate the sail, so as to meet a wave broad on. — to e. off, to e. away, Naut., to slacken a rope gradually. — to e. the helm, to let the tiller come back a little after having been put hard over.

easeful (ēz'fūl), a. Full of ease; suitable for affording ease or rest; quiet; comfortable; restful. — ease'ful-ly, adv. — ease'ful-ness, n.

ea'sel (ēz'ēl), n. [D. ezel ass, donkey, hence, easel; fr. L. asinus ass. See ASS.] A frame, commonly of wood, serving to hold a canvas upright, or nearly upright, for the painter's convenience, or to hold a picture or object of art for exhibition.

easel picture, easel piece. A painting of moderate size such as is made on a portable canvas or panel resting on an easel, as distinguished from a painting on a wall or ceiling.

easement (ēz'mēt), n. [OF. aisement. See EASE, v.] 1. That which gives ease, relief, or assistance.

In need of every kind of relief and easement. Burke.

2. Specif., food and lodging; entertainment. Obs.

3. Law. An acquired privilege or right of use or enjoyment, falling short of ownership, which an owner or possessor of land has, by virtue of his ownership or possession, in the land of another, or, loosely, any of several rights which one person may have in the land of another, esp. one attaching to the person and called an easement in gross, as distinguished from the easement proper, called easement appurtenant. The easement proper is to be distinguished from a right not acquired, called a natural right, as the right to the uninterrupted flow of a water-course, from rights not consisting in mere use, called profits, and from rights attaching to the person only, either as an individual or as a member of the public. At common law easements are classified as positive, or affirmative, or those involving active physical use of the land, as in the right of way, drainage, etc., and negative, or those not involving such use, as the easement of light, support, etc. Another classification is into discontinuous, which require the act of man for their enjoyment, as the right of way, and continuous, which are or may be continually enjoyed, such as those of light, drainage, etc. Easements correspond to the real servitudes of the Civil Law. English law does not allow of the creation of an easement of a kind hitherto unknown.

4. Arch. A curved member used to prevent abrupt change of direction, as in a baseboard, hand rail, etc.

easement curve. Railroads. Any curve for joining a tangent to a circular or other curve so as to prevent any sudden change of direction.

ea'ser (ēz'ēr), n. One that eases, as a bar for slackening threads in a loom.

ea'se-ly (ēz'ē-ly), adv. In an easy manner; without difficulty, discomfort, or reluctance; readily; smoothly; gently.

ea'se-ness (-nēs), n. State or condition of being easy; freedom from constraint; ease; comfort; tranquillity.

east (ēst), n. [ME. est, east, AS. east, adv.; akin to D. oost, oosten, OHG. ōstan, G. ost, osten, Icel. austr, Sw. öst, Dan. Øst, Isten, Lith. austrą dawn, L. aurora (or ausora), Gr. ἥως, ἑως, ἄως, Σκρ. ushas. Cf. AURORA, EASTER, STERLING.] 1. The general direction of sunrise; accurately, that point on the sensible horizon where the center of the sun (neglecting refraction) is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north; the cardinal point directly opposite to west; also, that portion of the sky near this point.

2. [ME. est, east, AS. east, adv.; akin to D. oost, oosten, OHG. ōstan, G. ost, osten, Icel. austr, Sw. öst, Dan. Øst, Isten, Lith. austrą dawn, L. aurora (or ausora), Gr. ἥως, ἑως, ἄως, Σκρ. ushas. Cf. AURORA, EASTER, STERLING.] 1. The general direction of sunrise; accurately, that point on the sensible horizon where the center of the sun (neglecting refraction) is seen to rise at the equinox; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north; the cardinal point directly opposite to west; also, that portion of the sky near this point.

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2. [cap.] Regions or countries lying to the east; also, the peoples, culture, or institutions of these regions; as, the sentiment of the East; the wisdom of the East; specif.: a The countries of Asia and of the Asiatic archipelagoes; the Orient; — so called as being east of Europe. Usually the East connotes the civilized Asiatic countries, either ancient or modern. The Near East comprises the Mohammedan countries of southwestern Asia, as Persia, Arabia, Asia Minor, and usually includes also Turkey in Europe, which is ruled by an Asiatic people. The Far East includes the civilized nations of eastern Asia, as China, Indo-China, Japan, and Korea. b U. S. Hist. and Geog. Specif., formerly, the part of the United States east of the Allegheny Mountains, esp. the New England States or all the Atlantic States; now, commonly, the whole region east of the Mississippi River, esp. that which is north of Maryland and the Ohio River.

3. The east wind. Rare or Poetic.

east by north, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', north of due east; N. 78° 45' E. See COMPASS CARD. — e. by south, Navig. & Surv., one point, or 11° 15', south of due east; S. 78° 45' E. See COMPASS CARD. — e. northeast, Navig. & Surv., two points, or 22° 30', north of due east; N. 67° 30' E. See COMPASS CARD. — e. southeast, Navig. & Surv., two points, or 22° 30', south of due east; S. 67° 30' E. See COMPASS CARD.

east (ēst), a. 1. Toward or at the east; as, the east gate; also, from the east; as, the east wind.

2. Eccl. Toward or in the direction of the altar as situated with respect to the nave; designating, or situated in, that part or end of a church containing the choir or chancel, whether corresponding to the actual east or not. See WEST. East End, the eastern portion of London, Eng., comprising roughly that part of the city east of a line joining Hoxton and Peckham Rye. It comprises the industrial and shipping districts, is almost everywhere densely populated, and includes most of the poorest districts. See COCKNEY, n., 5, WEST END, — E. GOTH, an Ostrogoth. See GOTH, — E. India Act, Eng., an act (37 Geo. III., 1797) regulating the administration of justice in India. — India Company, a company organized in England for trade in India, and first chartered by Elizabeth (Dec. 31, 1600) under the title of "Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading with the East Indies." It continued essentially a trading company till about 1765, when it was given territorial sovereignty of India, jointly with the crown. In 1693 a rival, called the New or English Company, was distinguished from the Old or London Company, was chartered under the title "The English Company Trading to the East Indies." In 1702 the two were combined under the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies;" and the old company surrendered its charter in 1709. The Company was deprived of its governing powers in 1858, and it was dissolved in 1873 by 36 Vict. c. 17, as of Jan. 1, 1874. Similar companies were chartered by other European nations, of which the Dutch company lasted from 1602 to 1795, the French from 1664 to 1770, and the Danish from 1725 to 1801. — E. India kino. See KINO, — E. Indian. See EAST INDIAN in Vocab. — E. Side, the eastern portion of the borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, peopled in general by the poorer classes. — E. Syrian Church, a Nestorian church scattered over Kurdistan. — E. Syrian liturgies. See LITURGY, I, III.

east, v. t. & i.; EAS'TED; EAS'TING. To move toward the east; to veer from north or south toward east; to orient. east, adv. Eastward.

East'er (ēs'tēr), n. [AS. easter, eastrop, pl., paschal feast, Easter; akin to G. ostern; fr. AS. Eastre, a goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April; whence this month was called in AS. Eastermōnāð. From the root of E. east. See EAST.] 1. An annual church festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday, and corresponding to the Passover, or Pasch, of the Jews; also, the day of this festival. In accord with the decree of the Council of Nice, Easter Day is always the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March; if the full moon happens on Sunday, Easter is celebrated one week later. The date of the full moon is ascertained according to certain calendar rules, and may differ from that of the actual (astronomical) full moon. These rules include as preliminaries the finding of the golden number, epact, and dominical letter. These data, and the dates of Easter for the years 1910-1935, are:

Table with columns: Year, Golden Number, Epact, Dominical Letters, Date of Easter. Rows for years 1910-1935.

The dates of all other movable feasts depend on that of Easter. 2. The Jewish passover. Obs.

East'er cactus. A South American cactus (Epiphyllum guertneri) common in cultivation, having oblong joints and bright coral-red flowers.

East'er egg. An egg given as a present at, or used to celebrate, Easter. This use of eggs is probably a Christian borrowing from the pagan world, the egg being an ancient symbol of resurrection.

East'er flower. a The poinsettia. b The pasque flower. c The allium, or greater stichwort.

East'er lily. a The Annunciation lily (Lilium candidum), which was extensively forced for spring blooming before the introduction of the Bermuda lily (see sense b). b A large-flowered and early forcing variety (var. eximium) of the common trumpet lily (Lilium longiflorum). It was obtained originally from Bermuda, whence it is called also Bermuda lily, and frequently by florists Lilium har-

vesti. c Any of several other spring-blooming plants of cultivation, as the daffodil and the amaranth lily.

east'er-ling (ēs'tēr-ling), n. [See EAST; cf. STERLING.] 1. A native of a country eastward of another; — used, by the English, of traders or others from the coasts of the Baltic. Obs. or Hist.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called . . . Easterlings because they lie east in respect of us.

2. The male widgeon; also, the smew. Dial. Eng.

east'er-ling, a. Relating to the money of the eastlings, or Baltic traders. See STERLING. Obs. or Hist.

east'er-ly, a. & adv. Situated, directed, or moving toward the east; as, the easterly side; as, an easterly voyage; also, of winds, blowing from the east.

east'ern (ēs'tēr), a. [AS. easterne.] 1. [cap.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; situated or dwelling in the East; Oriental; as, Eastern dress or manners.

Eastern churches first did Christ embrace. Sterling.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Eastern Church.

3. East or easterly; as, an eastern wind or voyage.

Eastern cadets. See CADET, 2 b. — E. Church, or Orthodox E. Church, that portion of the Christian church which prevails in the countries once comprised in the Eastern Roman Empire and the countries converted to Christianity by missionaries from them. Its full official title is The Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church. It became estranged from the Western, or Roman, Church over the question of papal supremacy and the doctrine of the filioque, and separation, begun in the latter part of the 9th century, became final in 1054. The Eastern Church consists of twelve (thirteen if the Bulgarian Church be included) mutually independent churches, using the vernacular (or some ancient form of it) in divine service and varying in many points of detail, but standing in full communion with each other and united as equals in a great federation. The highest five authorities are the patriarch of Constantinople, the ecumenical patriarch (whose position is not one of supremacy, but of precedence), the patriarch of Alexandria, the patriarch of Jerusalem, the patriarch of Antioch, and the Holy Synod of Russia. The Eastern Church accepts the first seven ecumenical councils (and is hence styled only schismatic, not heretical, by the Roman Catholic Church), has as its creed the Niceno-Constantinopolitan (without the later addition of the filioque, which, with the doctrine it represents, this church decisively rejects), baptizes infants with triple immersion, makes confirmation follow immediately upon baptism, administers the Communion in both kinds (using leavened bread) and to infants as well as adults, permits its secular clergy to marry before ordination and to keep their wives afterward, but not to marry a second time, selects its bishops from the monastic clergy only, recognizes the offices of bishop, priest, and deacon as the three necessary degrees of orders, venerates relics and icons, and has an elaborate ritual. The independent churches which make up the Eastern Church are: (1) the Patriarchate of Constantinople, or New Rome, which extends over Turkey in Europe, most of Asia Minor, and the Turkish islands of the Aegean; (2) the Patriarchate of Alexandria, consisting of Egypt and its dependencies; (3) the Patriarchate of Antioch, including Cilicia, Syria (except Palestine), and Mesopotamia; (4) the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, comprising Palestine only; (5) the Church of Cyprus, consisting of the Eastern Christians in that island; (6) the Church of Mt. Sinai (which see); (7) the Hellenic Church, or Church of Greece, established in that country and autocephalous; (8) the Serbian Church, the autocephalous established church of Serbia; (9) the Roumanian Church, the autocephalous church of Roumania; (10) the Church of Montenegro, which is also autocephalous; (11) the Orthodox Church in Austria-Hungary, really consisting of the three independent sections, the Servians of Hungary and Croatia, the Roumanians of Transylvania, and the Ruthenians of Bukovina; (12) the Russian Church (which see); and (13) the Bulgarian Church (which see). — E. Hemisphere. See HEMISPHERE, 2. — E. Hind. See HINDI. — E. Question, the problem of international politics arising from the instability caused by the relations of the Mohammedan power of the Porte with its Christian subjects and with the other nations of Europe, and from Russia's need of a southern port; also, that arising from the instability of affairs in the far East due to Russia's aggression and the uncertain future action of the Mongolian races and the European powers there. — E. Reformed Presbyterian Church. See PRESBYTERIAN, a. — E. Rite. = ORIENTAL RITE. — E. Roman Empire, or Eastern Empire. See ROMAN EMPIRE.

east'ern-er (ēs'tēr-nēr), n. A native or inhabitant of the east, esp. [cap.] of the eastern part of the United States.

East'er offerings. Ch. of Eng. Small sums of money due to the clergy at Easter, paid in commutation of tithes.

East'er sepulch'r or sepulch're. Eccl. A vault, in some churches, a shallow recess or niche in the north side of the chancel, in which formerly the sacred elements were reserved from Maundy Thursday until Easter.

East'er-tide (ēs'tēr-tīd'), n. The period from Easter to Ascension Day (40 days), or, sometimes, to Whitsunday (50 days) or to Trinity Sunday (57 days).

East Indian. Belonging or relating to the East Indies. — A native or inhabitant of the East Indies. — East Indian arrowroot. = TIKOR. — E. I. hawkhorn. = INDIAN HAWTHORN. — E. I. jalap. = TURPETT, I. — E. I. lotus. = INDIAN LOTUS. — E. I. mahogany. = INDIAN MAHOGANY. — E. I. millet. = PEARL MILLET. — E. I. rhubarb. = CHINESE RHUBARB. — E. I. rosewood. = BLACKWOOD a.

east'ing (ēs'ting), n. Navig. & Surv. Departure in an easterly direction. See DEPARTURE, 6 a & 7.

east'ward (ēs'twārd), adv. Toward the east; in the direct'wards (-wērdz) } tion of east from some point or place.

east'ward (ēs'twērd), a. Moving or looking toward the east, or situated in an eastern part.

east'ward-ly (-ly), adv. & a. Toward the east, or, of winds, from the east.

ea's'y (ēz'ē), a.; EAS'Y (-ēz'ē); EAS'Y-EST. [OF. aisie, F. aisé, prop. n. p. of OF. aisier. See EASE, v. t.] 1. At ease; free from pain, trouble, or constraint; as: a Free from pain, distress, toil, exertion, and the like; quiet; as, the patient is easy. b Free from care, responsibility, discomfort, and the like; not anxious; tranquil; as, an easy mind. c Free from constraint, harshness, or formality; unconstrained; smooth; as, easy manners; an easy style.

East'er time. = EASTERTIDE.

East Indian. Naut. A sailing vessel running to the East Indies. — East'ern. Inhabitant of the East; esp., an Oriental; also, a member of the Eastern Church.

East'ern-ly, a. Easterly. Obs. East'ern-ly, adv. In the Eastern manner; Orientally. Rare. East'ern-most, a. Most eastern. East'er-sitting or term. Eng. Luv. See TERM, n.

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2. Causing, exacting, or attended with little difficulty or discomfort; not obstructive or arduous; as, an *easy* study; an *easy* path; not hard to do; as, an *easy* feat or task; not hard to obtain; as, an *easy* triumph.

3. Of persons, moods, etc.: **a** Not difficult to move or influence; susceptible; tractable; compliant; as, to make an *easy* victim of one; an *easy* pardoner.

Dryden.

He gained their *easy* hearts.

Scott.

He is too tyrannical to be an *easy* monarch.

4. Supportable but exacting; not burdensome or oppressive; as, *easy* terms; an *easy* rate of interest; hence, of garments or fittings, not unduly tight; as, an *easy* fit.

Milton.

My yoke is *easy* and my burden is light. *Jatt.* xi. 30.

5. Specific, *Com.*, not straitened as to money matters; as, the market is *easy*; — opposed to *tight*.

6. Giving ease, freedom from care or labor, or comfort; as, *easy* circumstances; an *easy* chair.

7. Given to ease or to idleness; prone to avoid difficulties or exertion; as, the *easy* life of the tropics.

8. Moderate; light; as, to journey by *easy* stages; to proceed under *easy* sail.

9. Sparing; frugal. "Easy of dispenſe." *Chaucer. Obs.*

10. Of small moment or degree; indifferent; slight. *Obs. Syn.* — Quiet, tranquil, calm, unconcerned; tractable, yielding, complying, complaisant, manageable; facile.

easy-chair (ez't-chair'), *n.* A chair designed for ease or repose.

It was at this [the Queen Anne] period that the "easy-chair" commenced to come into vogue. *R. D. Benn.*

easy-going, *a.* Moving easily; hence, getting along easily; not strenuous or exacting; ease-loving.

eat (ē), *v. t.*; *pret. ate* (ēt; in England, commonly ēt), *Obs. sotes.* & *Collog.* **EAT** (ēt; ē); *p. p.* **EATEN** (ē'tn), *Obs. or Collog.* **EAT** (ēt; ē); *p. pr.* & *v. p.* **EATING**. [*ME. eten, AS. etan*; akin to *OS. etan, OFries. eta, D. eten, OHG. ezzan, G. essen, Icel. eat, Sw. äta, Dan. æde, Goth. itan, Ir. & Gael. itih, W. ysu, L. edere, Gr. ēdein, Skr. ad. Cf. ETCER, FRET to rub, EDIBLE, TOOTH.*] **1.** To take in through the mouth as food; ordinarily, to chew and swallow, as solid food; as, to eat a dinner; also, to make a food of; to use as a food; as, cattle do not eat meat. "To eat grass as oxen." *Dan. iv. 25.*

The lion had not eaten the carcass. *1 Kings xiii. 23.*

Milton.

How fairy Mab the junkets eat.

2. To devour or consume; to destroy, use up, or waste, as by eating; hence, to ravage; as, the flames eat up the forest; the locusts eat the country clean.

His etched estate is eaten up with mortgages. *Thackeray.*

3. To consume gradually; to waste or wear away; as, the waves eat the rocks; disease eats the body; to corrode; as, metal is eaten by acids; also, to form by a wearing or corrosive action; as, the design is eaten into the plate.

4. To gnaw, perforate, or bore into; as, the timber was so eaten by worms as to be useless.

5. To submit tamely to (an injury, insult, or the like). *Obs.*

6. To get nourishment (fig., wisdom, comfort, or the like) from. *Cf. NURMATE, DIGEST, v. t., 3.*

They words were found and I did eat them. *Jer. xv. 16.*

Syn. — Devour, gnaw; corrode, consume.

to eat crow, to accept what one has fought against; to submit to defeat. — **to eat dirt**, to eat humble pie. — **to eat humble pie**, to be submissive, esp. when compelled to retract something or to retreat from an aggressive position; to apologize or yield under humiliating circumstances. *Cf. HUMBLE PIE, — to eat one's head off*, to eat more than one is worth. *Collog.* — **to eat one's heart**, to mourn or grieve bitterly and silently. — **to eat one's terms**, *Eng. Law*, to be studying for the bar, that is, lit., to dine in the Hall of an Inn of Court according to the requirements. Attendance upon at least three dinners during each of twelve terms is requisite before a student can be called to the bar. — **to eat one's words**, to retract what one has said. — **to eat a stick**, to be beaten with a stick — chiefly used in reference to the beatings of a slave at the vain hopes. *Obs.* — **to eat the wind out of, or to eat a windward of, a vessel**, *Naut.*, to gain to windward of her. *Collog.*

eat, v. i. **1.** To take food or a meal; hence, to board. He did eat continually at the king's table. *2 Sam. ix. 13.*

2. To admit of being eaten, or to seem when eaten; as, it eats like tender beef.

3. To wear or waste away; esp., to carry on a gradual destructive action, as corrosion, rusting, burning, etc.; as, a cancer eats into the flesh; the fire ate through the forest.

to eat to windward, *Naut.*, to sail very close to the wind, esp. when taking advantage of every puff to get farther to windward. *Collog.*

eat-a-ble (ē't-ā-b'l'), *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; esculent; edible. — **Something fit to be eaten.** — **eat-a-ble-ty** (-b'l'i-ty), *eat-a-ble-ness*, *n.*

eat/age (-āj), *n.* **1.** Eatable growth of grass for horses and cattle, esp. that of aftermath.

2. Right of using grass land for pasturage.

eat/ing, *p. pr.* & *v. n.* of **EAT**; *specif.*: **a. v. n.** Food regarded as to its quality; as, a peach is good eating. **b. p. a.** Consuming; gnawing; corrosive; fretting; as, eating cares.

eating house, A house where cooked provisions are sold, to be eaten on the premises; *specif.*, a restaurant.

eau (ō), *n., pl.* EAUX (ō). [*F.*] Water; — used chiefly in the names of various liquors, perfumeries, and medicines. **eau/bnôte** (ō' bā'nōt) *dē* **COUP** (ō' bā'nōt' dē' kōop) or *simply*, **eau/bnôte**, court holy water; flattery or flattering words having little sincerity — **a. cō'stōt** (ō's'tōt) [*lit.*, heavenly water; — from the sky-blue color of the mixture], a solution of cupric ammonium sulphate, used as an insecticide

eat'y, *interj.* *Naut.* A command to cease rowing hard.

eat/er, *n.* [*CL. AS. ēt* food. *See EAT, v.*] Act of eating, or what is eaten. *Obs. or Collog.*

eat'n, *n.* Eatable. *Ref. Sp.*

eat'berry, *n.* A garden gooseberry. *Dial. Eng.*

eat/che, *Scot. var. of ADZ.* [*eat.*] **eat'er**, *n.* [*AS. etere.*] One that eats.

eat/h (ēh; ēih), *a. & adv.* [*AS. ētē.*] Easy easily. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

eat/h, *v. t.* To ease. *Obs.*

eat/hle, *a.* [*eat/h + feel.*] Easily felt. *Obs.*

eat/hly, *a.* Easy; slight; trifling; inconspicuous.

eat/hy, *adv.* Easily. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

eat/hens, *a.* [*eat/h + ME. sene* visible, *AS. geseine, geseine*, akin to *E. see.*] Easily seen.

and fungicide. — **ean cre/ole'** (krā'ōl') [*lit.*, Creole water], a liqueur made in Martinique by distilling flowers of the mammee apple with alcohol. — **e. de Co-logne'** (dē' kō-lōn'). [*ean + de of + Cologne.*] — **COLOGNE**, *z.* — **e. de Ja'velle'** or **Ja'velle'** (zhā'vēl'), a solution containing potassium hypochlorite prepared by mixing potassium carbonate, bleaching powder, and water. It is used as an antiseptic and disinfecting agent, and in photography. — called also **Javelle water**. *Javelle* is the French Academy spelling and the one in common use, but it is characterized as incorrect by Larousse, who prefers *Javel*. — **e. de La'bar'raque'** (lā'bā'rā'k'). = LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. — **e. de la'vande'** (lā'vānd'), lavender water. — **e. de luce'** (lūs'), a mixture of oil of amber, alcohol, and ammonia, formerly used in medicine. — **e. de vie'** (vē') [*lit.*, water of life; *ean + de of + vie* (*L. vita*) life], French name for brandy. *Cf. AQUA VITÆ.* — **e. forte'** (fōrt') [*lit.*, strong water; nitric acid which is used in etching plates], *Art.*, an etching.

eaves (ēvz), *n., pl.* [*ME. evase, pl. evases, AS. efes* eaves, brin, brink; akin to *OHG. obisa, opasa, porch, hall, MHG. obse eaves, Icel. ups, Goth. ubizca porch, cf. Icel. upps-dropi, OSw. ops-drup, water dropping from the eaves.* *Prob. fr. root of E. over.* The *s* of *eaves* is now regarded as a plural ending, though not so originally.] **1.** The edges or lower borders of the roof of a building, which overhang the walls, and cast off the water that falls on the roof.

2. Hence, any projecting rim; a brow, ridge, or overhang. *Obs.* "Eaves of the bill." *Wycliffe.*

3. Eyelids or eyelashes. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

eaves board, *Arch.* An arnis fillet, or a thick board with a feather edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a building, to raise the lower course of slates a little, or to raise the lowest course of tiles.

eaves/drop' (-drōp'), *older form eaves/drip'*, *n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house; also, the space, on the ground, within which the water falls from the eaves, — sometimes treated as a gutter.

eaves/drop', v. i. — **DROPPED'** (-drōp't'), — **DROPPING**. [*eaves + drop.*] To stand under the eaves, near a window or at the door of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to listen secretly to what is said in private.

eaves/drop', v. t. To hear by eavesdropping.

eaves/drop/er (-ēr), *n.* One who eavesdrops.

eaves/drop/ping, *n.* Act of one who eavesdrops, which if done habitually is a common-law nuisance.

eaves molding or **moulding**, *Arch.* A molding immediately below the eaves, acting as a cornice or part of a cornice.

eaves swallow, *a* The cliff swallow; — so called from its habit of nesting under the eaves of buildings. **b** The European martin (*Chelidon urbica*).

ebb (ēb), *n.* [*AS. ebba*; akin to *Fries. ebba, D. eb, ebbe, Dan. & G. ebbe, Sw. ebb*; *cf. Goth. ibuks* backward.]

1. Reflux, or flowing back, of the tide; return of the tidal wave toward the sea; — opposed to *flow*; as, the boats will go out on the *ebb*.

2. State or time of passing away; a falling from a better to a worse state; low state or condition; decline; decay. *Dryden.*

ebb and flow, alternate ebb and flood of, or as of, the tide. This alternation between unhealthily activity and depression, this ebb and flow of the industrial life. *A. T. Hadley.*

ebb, v. i. — **EBBED** (ēbd); **EBBING**. [*AS. ebbian*; akin to *D. & G. ebben, Dan. ebbe*. *See EBB, n.*] **1.** To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean; — opposed to *flow*. "The sea will ebb and flow." *Shak.*

2. To return or fall back from a better to a worse state; to decline; wane; sink; as, his ebbing fortunes.

3. To gather bait while the tide is falling. *Dial. Eng.*

Syn. — Recede, retire, subside, withdraw, decrease, wane, sink, lower.

ebb, v. t. **1.** Rare. **1.** To cause to flow back or subside.

2. To dry by the falling of the tide; as, an ebbed beach.

3. To entrap (fish) at ebb tide, as in locks or weirs. *Eng.*

ebb tide, The reflux of the tide, the retiring tide; — opposed to *flood tide*.

Eb'e-na'ce-ōs' (ē'b'ē-nā'sē-ōs'), *n., pl.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. ebenus* ebony. *See EBONY.*] **Bot.** A family of trees and shrubs, the ebony family, typifying the order Ebenales. They have very hard wood, entire leaves, and poisonous or rarely perfect flowers succeeded by a fleshy berry. There are about 6 genera and 275 species, chiefly tropical. *Diospyros*, the persimmon or date plum, *Rojmeta*, *Euclea*, and *Maba* are the most important genera, all furnishing valuable wood. — **eb'e-na'ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

Eb'e-na'les (-lēz), *n., pl.* [*NL.*] **Bot.** An order of metachlamydeous dicotyledonous plants embracing the families Ebenaceæ, Sapotaceæ, Styracaceæ, and Symplocaceæ, all having the stamens borne on the tube of the corolla.

Eben-ēzer' (ē'b'ē-nē-zēr'), *n.* [*Heb. Eben-hā-zēr* stone of the help.] **1.** Masc. prop. name.

2. [*l. c.*] *Eccl.* A memorial stone (*1 Sam. vii. 12*); also, any commemoration of divine assistance. **B.** Among dissenters, frequently, a house of worship. *Eng.*

E'bi-o-nite (ē'b'i-ō-nit), *n.* [*Heb. ebyōnīm* poor people.] *Eccl. Hist.* One of a sect of heretics, which appeared in the 1st century and whose doctrine was a mixture of Judaism and Christianity. They denied the divinity of Christ, regarding him as an inspired messenger, and rejected much of the New Testament. Before the end of the century the sect was influenced by Essenic and Gnostic teaching. It also became missionary, but it generally disappeared in the 4th century, surviving in remote provinces till the 9th century. — **E'bi-o-nit'ic** (-nit'ik), *a.* — **E'bi-o-nit'ism** (-nit'iz'm), *n.*

Eb'lis (ēb'līs), *n.* [*Ar. ʾiblis*.] *Arabian Myth.* The prince of evil spirits.

Eb. *Abbr.* Ebenezer.

Eb. *Abbr.* Ebenezer.

E'bal (ē'bāl), *n.* [*without* period.] *Eccl.* Erubim.

E'bal (ē'bāl), *n.* [*Heb. eban*.] *Abbr.* eban. + *EBONY.*

ē'bauche' (ē'bōsh'), *n.* [*Fr.*] An incomplete work — *diseng.* from *evase*, or *etch*.

ē'bauchot' (ē'bōshwā'), *n.* [*Fr.*] **1.** A chisel used to rough-hew sculpture.

2. A ropemaker's hatchel.

ebb, *n.* The hunting *Emberiza hortulana*. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ebb, *a.* Shallow; not deep. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

ebber, + *EBBER.*

eb'ble, *n.* [*CF. ABLE.*] The assen. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ebb sleeper, The dunlin; also, any of various related birds. *Dial. Eng.*

Ebb. *Abbr.* Ebenezer. *Ref. Sp.* + *HEDDOMA.*

of the apostate angels, who had been turned into a devil for refusing to worship Adam at God's command; Satan. Before his fall he was called *Azazel* (which see).

ē'boe (ē'bō), *n.* Also **ē'bo**. [*Of uncertain origin; cf. Eboe*, a West Indian name for a negro from Benin.] A Central American fabaceous tree (*Coumarouna oleifera*), the seeds of which resemble tonka beans, but are without odor. They yield *eboc* oil.

ēb'on (ēb'ōn), *a.* **1.** Consisting of ebony.

2. Like ebony, esp. in color; black; dark.

ēb'on, *n.* [*L. ebenus*. *See EBONY.*] *Ebony. Now Poetic.*

ēb'on-ite (-it), *n.* A black variety of hard rubber, capable of being cut and polished, and used for many small articles, as combs and buttons, and for insulating material in electric apparatus; vulcanite. According to some authorities ebomite and vulcanite differ in the percentages of sulphur which they contain; others class ebomite as a variety of vulcanite.

ēb'on-ize (-iz), *v. t.*; **EB'ON-IZED** (-izd); **EB'ON-IZ'ING** (-iz'ing). To make black, or stain black, in imitation of ebony; as, to *ebonize* wood.

ēb'on-y (ēb'ōn-i), *n.*; *pl.* **EBONIES** (-iz). [*L. ebenus*, fr. *Gr. ἔβενος*; prob. of Semitic origin; *cf. Heb. hōbām*, pl.; *cf. F. ébène*. *Perh. orig. an adj. fr. ébon.*] **1.** A hard, heavy, and durable wood, yielded by various species of *Diospyros* in tropical Asia and Africa; also, any tree from which this wood is obtained. Ebony exhibits great variation in color, but the most highly prized is black, and is susceptible of a fine polish; it is used in cabinetwork, in the manufacture of instruments, and as a veneer for other woods. The ebony of Bombay and Ceylon is derived from *D. ebenum*, *D. ebenaster*, *D. peregrina*, and other species of *D. Mauritius*, from *D. tessellaria*; of Zanzibar, from *D. mespiliformis*; of the Philippines, from *D. dendo*, *D. melanoxylon*, and *D. philippensis*. Some varieties are white or red.

2. Any of several other trees yielding wood resembling ebony, as the green ebony (which see).

ēb'on-y, *a.* Made of ebony; as, an *ebony* handle; resembling ebony; black; as, an *ebony* countenance.

ebony spleenwort, A common North American fern (*Asplenium platyneuron*) with small narrow fronds and polished black stipules.

ē'boule'ment' (ē'bōl'mānt'), *n.* [*F.*] **1.** The crumbling or falling of walls, esp. in fortifications.

2. *Geol.* A landslide.

ē-brac'te-ate (ē-brākt'ē-āt), *a.* [*e* + *bracteate*.] *Bot.*

ē-brac'te-ate (ē-brākt'ē-āt), *n.* [*L. ebrictas*, from *ebrius* intoxicated; *cf. F. ébriété*. *Cf. SOBER.*] Inebriety. *Rare.*

ē'bric'os-i-ty (ē-brī'ōs-i-ty), *n.* [*L. ebricitas*, fr. *ebrius* given to drinking.] Habitual inebriety. *Rare.*

ē'bric'ous (ē-brī'ōs), **ē'bric'ose** (-ōs), *a.* [*L. ebricitas*.] Inclined to drink to excess; also, intoxicated; tipsy. *Rare.*

ē-bul'late (ē-būl'āt), **ē-bul'l'ate** (-i-āt), *v. i.* To boil or bubble up. *Obs. or R.*

ē-bul'lience (ē-būl'iēns), *n.* A boiling up or over; efferescence.

ē-bul'lience-ful (-yēn-si), *a.* vescent.

ē-bul'lient (-yēt), *a.* [*L. ebulliens*, *entis*, *p. pr.* of *ebullire* to boil up, bubble up; *e* out, from *bullire* to boil. *See 1st BOIL.*] Boiling up or over, or causing such action; hence, manifesting exhilaration or excitement, as of feeling; efferescence. "Ebullient with subtlety." *De Quincey.*

The ebullient enthusiasm of the French. *Carlyle.*

ē-bul'li-om'e-ter (ē-būl'i-ōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. ebullire* to boil up + *-meter*.] An ebullioscope.

ē-bul'lio-scope (ē-būl'i-ō-skōp), *n.* [*L. ebullire* to boil up + *-scope*.] An instrument for observing the boiling point of liquids, esp. for the purpose of determining their alcoholic strength, as in the case of wine, beer, etc.

ēbul'li'tion (ēbūl'i-shūn), *n.* [*F. ébullition*, *L. ebullitio*, fr. *ebullire*. *See EBULLIENT.*] Act, process, or state of boiling or bubbling up; hence, agitation or excitement; commotion; efferescence; also, sudden burst or violent display; an outburst; as, an *ebullition* of anger or ill temper.

Syn. — **EBULLITION**, **EFFERESCENCE**, **FERMENTATION**, **FERMENT** are here compared in their fig. senses only. **EBULLITION** implies a sudden boiling over or outburst, **EFFERESCENCE**, a bubbling or foaming up, of passion or spirits. **FERMENTATION** and **FERMENT** (the first emphasizing the action, the second, the state) suggest internal agitation or "working." *See LIGHTNESS.*

We are amused at an ebullition of frowardness in children, at their little contentions, stamps, and menaces. *Landon.*

The wild efferescence of his mood — which had so readily supplied thoughts, fantasies, and a strange aptitude of words, and impelled him to talk from the mere necessity of giving vent to this boiling-up gush of ideas — had entirely subsided. *Howthorne.*

The ebullient view is congenial to certain moods, and is so little inconsistent with original nobleness of mind, that it is not seldom the acetous fermentation of it. *Lockell.*

The imagination of a boy is healthy, and the mature imagination of a man is healthy; but there is a space of life between, in which the soul is in a ferment, the character undecided, the way of life uncertain, the ambition tickle-sighted. *Keats.*

ē-bur'nat-ed (ē-būr'nāt-ēd), *a.* [*See EBURNATION.*] *Med.* Hard and dense like ivory, as bone or cartilage.

ē-bur'na'tion (ē-būr'nā'shūn; ēb'ūr'; 277), *n.* [*L. eburnus* of ivory, fr. *ebury*; *cf. F. éburnation*. *See IVORY.*] *Med.* A diseased condition of bone or cartilage marked by an unnatural density and ivorylike appearance.

ē-bur'ne-an (ē-būr'nē-ān), *a.* [*L. eburnus*, fr. *ebury*. *See IVORY.*] Made of, relating to, or like, ivory.

ē-bur'ne-ous (-ūs), **ē-bur'nous** (ē-būr'nūs), *a.* [*L. eburnus*, *eburnus*, of ivory.] Ivorylike, esp. in color. *Rare.*

ē-bleat', *Obs.* *p. p.* of **BLESS**.

ē-blow', *Obs.* *p. p.* of **BLOW**.

āle, **senāte**, **clāre**, **ām**, **āccout**, **ārm**, **āsk**, **sofā**; **ēve**, **ēvent**, **and**, **recēt**, **makōr**; **īce**, **īll**; **ōld**, **ōbey**, **ōrb**, **ōdd**, **ōft**, **cōnnect**; **ūse**, **ūnite**, **ūrn**, **ūp**, **cīrcūs**, **menū**;

|| Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ combined with. = equals.

E'den-ta'ta (ē-dēn-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. fr. L. *edentatus*, p. p. of *edentare* to render toothless; *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] *Zool.* An order of placental mammals consisting of the sloths, armadillos, and anteaters of the New World, the scaly anteaters and the aard-vark of the Old World, and their extinct allies; — called also *Bruta*. See *ERVO-MYRMA*. They are usually considered the lowest order of placental mammals, but are probably degenerate rather than primitive forms. Their name is a misleading one, as most of them have teeth. These are without enamel, and usually much alike, and wanting in the front part of the mouth. The cerebrum is small and not convoluted, and the skin is often covered with horny plates or scales. The remains of many members of this order, some of them of gigantic size, occur in the Pliocene and Pleistocene formations of South America and in southern North America. See *GLYPTODON*, *MAG-ATHERIUM*, *MYLODON*, etc.



One of the Edentata. The Two-toed Anteater (*Cylops didactylus*). (3)

e-dēn'tā'te (ē-dēn'tā'tē), *a.* [See *EDEN-TATA*.] **a** *Bot. & Zool.* Destitute of teeth; as, an *edentate* animal; an *edentate* leaf. **b** *Zool.* Belonging to the Edentata. — *n.* One of the Edentata.

e-dēn'tū-lous (-tū-lūs), *a.* [L. *edentulus*; *e* out + *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.] Without teeth.

E-des'san (ē-des'sān), or **E-des'se-nō** (-ēn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Edessa (mod. Urfa), a city of Mesopotamia, from which Nestorianism was widely spread over Asia; as, the *Edessan* liturgies, commonly called Nestorian; the *Edessene* language, a classical Syriac dialect.

e-des'tin (ē-des'tīn), *n.* [Gr. *ēdērrās* eatable + *-in*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline globulin found in many edible seeds, as in oats, maize, wheat, rye, hemp, etc.

E'dgar (ēd'gār), *n.* [AS. *Eadgar*; cf. AS. *ead* property, prosperity, and *gār* javelin, spear.] **1.** Lit., a javelin (or protector) of property; — masc. prop. name. L. *E'dgarus* (ēd'gār-rūs); It. *E'dgaro* (ēd'gār-ō); G. *E'dgar* (ēd'gār). **2.** Son to Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear." Compelled to flee by the plotting of his bastard brother Edmund, he disguises himself as a madman and in this guise becomes his father's guide and saves him from suicide. He gives Edmund his death wound in single combat.

edge (ēj), *n.* [ME. *egge*, AS. *ecg*; akin to OHG. *ekka*, G. *ecke*, Icel. & Sw. *egg*, Dan. *eg*, and to L. *acies*, Gr. *ἀκμή* point, Skr. *acri* edge. Cf. *egg*, *v. i.*, *RAGE*, *BAR* spike of corn, *ACURE*.] **1.** The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument; as, the *edge* of an ax, knife, sword, or scythe; hence, fig., an *edge* weapon or that which cuts like one. He which hath the sharp sword with two *edges*. Rev. ii. 12. *Slander.*

Whose *edge* is sharper than the sword. **2.** Sharpness; readiness or fitness to cut; hence, keenness; penetrating force or effectiveness; power to wound, irritate, or incite; as, the *edge* of sarcasm; also, state or character of being roused, whetted, or intensified; as, an appetite with an *edge* to it.

The full *edge* of our indignation. *Scott.* Death and persecution lose all the ill that they can have, if we do not set an *edge* upon them by our fears and by our vices. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. The brink or extreme verge, as of a cliff or precipice; the crest of a ridge of hills or the escarpment of a plateau. In worst extremes, and on the perilous *edge* of battle. *Milton.*

4. Any sharp terminating border; a line of division or the relatively thin surface or side of any object bounded by plane surfaces; a margin; as, the *edge* of a book, a table, or a piece of paper; the water's *edge*.

Upon the *edge* of yonder coppice. *Shak.* **5.** The border or part adjacent to the line of division; the beginning or early part; as, in the *edge* of evening. "On the *edge* of winter." *Milton.*

6. *Figure Skating.* A stroke made on one *edge* of the blade of the skate; as, the outside *edge* forward.

7. An edging; a border. *Obs.*

8. *Silk Manuf.* = *LISIÈRE*. See *BORDER*.

edge of regression. *Math.* = *CUSPIDAL EDGE*. — on *e.*, eager, impatient, or anxious. Cf. *to set the teeth on edge*, under *SET*.

edge (ēj), *v. l.*; **EDGĒD** (ēj); **EDG'ING** (ēj'ing). **1.** To furnish with an edge, as a tool or weapon; to sharpen. *Dryden.* To *edge* her champion's sword.

2. To furnish with, or serve as, a border; as, to *edge* a dress; to *edge* a garden with box; mountains *edge* the plain.

3. To set (the teeth) on edge. *Obs. or Dial.*

4. To urge or egg on; to incite; goad. *Now Rare.*

5. To move by little and little or as by pressing forward edgewise; as, *edging* the chair forward.

6. To *edge* in, to work in; to interpolate; as, to *edge* in a word, or to *edge* a word in. — **EDGED TOOL**, **1.**

edge, v. i. To move edgewise; to move forward gradually; as, *edge* along this way. *Dryden.* I must *edge* up on a point of wind.

edge away or off. *Naut.* To increase the distance gradually from the shore, vessel, or other object. — **to e. down.** *Naut.* To approach by slow degrees, as when a sailing vessel approaches an object in an oblique direction from the windward. — **to e. in.** to get in edgewise or by degrees. — **to e. in with.** *Naut.* to advance gradually, but not directly, toward a coast, vessel, or the like.

edge joint. **1.** *Carp.* A joint formed by two edges making a corner. **2. *Shipbuilding.* See under *END JOINT*.**

edge mill. A crushing or grinding mill for ore, seeds, fruit, etc., in which a pair of stones or metal rollers are

rolled around at the ends of a horizontal shaft turning about a central vertical axis.

edg'er (ēj'ēr), *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A machine or a tool for forming or dressing an edge or edges; specif., a saw or pair of saws for squaring a log or the edges of a plank. **2.** A man who runs such a machine.

edge rail. *Railroads.* **a** A rail set on edge on which a flanged wheel with a conoidal tread is used; — distinguished from *tram rail*. *Law & Burnell.* **b** A guard rail laid alongside the main rail at a switch.

edge roll. **1.** *Bookbinding.* A tool for rolling in decoration on the edges of book covers. **2.** Decoration so made. **2.** *Joinery.* A molding of semicircular section replacing the *arris* at the edge of a member.

edge runner. Either of the stones or metal wheels in an edge mill.

edge seam. A tilted seam of coal that is nearly vertical. *Edge Roll, 2.*

edge/shot (ēj'shōt'), *a.* *Carp.* Having an edge planed; — said of a board.

edge strip. *Mech.* A strap for a butt joint in riveted plate work, esp. when used for fore-and-aft joints in a ship's hull.

edge tool. **1.** A tool having a sharp cutting edge, esp. a chisel, plane, knife, gouge, or the like. **2.** A tool for forming or dressing an edge: an edging tool.

edge/ways (-wāz') *adv.* With the edge towards or fore-edge of the edge of a member.

edge/wise (-wīz') *adv.* most; on, by, or with, the edge; as, to set or to saw a plank *edgewise*; to balance a disk *edgewise*; as if by the edge; rarely; as, to get in a word *edgewise*.

edge/wheel. A crushing or grinding wheel that travels on its edge in a circular or annular bed. Cf. *EDGE MILL*.

edg'ing (ēj'ing), *n.* **1.** That which forms an edge or border; specif., lace or embroidery used for edge trimming. **2.** The shaping or dressing of the edge of anything.

edg'y (ēj'y), *a.* [From *EDG'ING*.] Having an edge or edges; sharp; also, of painting or sculpture, disagreeably sharp or definite in line or outline. "An *edgy* style of sculpture." *Hazlitt.*

edh (ēth), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon letter formed with a stroke *eth* across the simple *d* (3, capital form *Ð*). *ð* and *þ* (see *THORN*) were originally used interchangeably in Anglo-Saxon, or Old English, both representing at first the voiceless (surd) *th* as in *thin*; later both were used for either the voiceless or the voiced (sonant) sound, the sonant (*th* as in *then*) occurring only between voiced sounds. In modern Icelandic, *ð* is written medially and finally to indicate the voiced sound, and it is often used in phonetic systems with this value. "The symbol *ð* disappeared [from English], soon after A. D. 1250, except perhaps in rare instances." *Skeat.*

ed'i-ble (ēd'i-b'l), *a.* [L. *edibilis*, fr. *edere* to eat. See *EAT*.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent; as, *edible* fishes. — *n.* Anything edible. — **ed'i-ble-ness**, **ed'i-ble-ty** (ēd'i-blī'tē), *n.*

ed'i-ty (ēd'i-tē), *n.* The quality of various small swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, found on the mainland of southern Asia and various islands of that region from the Mascarenes to the Ladrões. *C. fuciphaga* is the most important species. The nests, which are used for making soup, are composed chiefly of the dried glutinous secretion of the salivary glands of the birds and are attached to the walls of caves. — *e. frog*, the common European frog (*Rana esculenta*), used as food. — *e. snail*, any snail used as food, esp. *Helix pomatia* and *H. aspersa* of Europe.

ed'ict (ēd'ikt), formerly also *accented e-dikt*, as in *Shakespeare, who uses both*, *n.* [L. *edictum*, fr. *edicere*, *edictum*, to declare, proclaim; *e* out + *dicere* to say; cf. *F. édit*. See *DICTION*.] **1.** A public notice issued by official or state authority; a public command or ordinance by the sovereign power; the proclamation of a law or rule of conduct made by competent authority. The most important edicts of early Rome were those of the praetors. When the edict and statement of a new magistrate's general principles of administration, it was called an *ed'ictum perpe-tuum* (ēd'iktum pēr-pēt'ū-īm), perpetual edict. Such edicts published by the city and alien praetors and by the curule aediles were called *ed'icta ur-bana* (ēd'iktā ūr-bā'nā), city edicts, as distinguished from the *ed'icta provin-cialia* (ēd'iktā prō-vīn'sh'ā-lī-ā), provincial edicts of the provincial governors and quaestors. The portion of an edict taken by a praetor from that of his predecessor was called the *ed'ictum trān-slatū* (ēd'iktū trān'slātū), transmitted edict. The edicta perpetua finally embodied a great part of the civil law, and were consolidated and arranged in the Perpetual Edict by Salvius Julianus, in 131 A. D., which time marked the end of the praetors' legislative power. With the loss of the praetors' imperium the making of edicts was assumed by the emperors, and the term survived in application to various laws promulgated by the French kings.

2. *Specif. Scots & Rom. Dutch Law.* The summoning order issued for an edictal citation. Also, in Scotland, any of certain notices issued to the congregation from the pulpit.

Syn. — Decree, proclamation, law, ordinance, order, manifesto, command.

Edict of Am'boise (ām'bwāz'), *F. Hist.*, an edict issued at Amboise in 1559 in favor of the Huguenots. — **E. of Grace**, an edict issued by Louis XIII., King of France, June 23, 1629, granting religious liberty and amnesty for rebellion, and reestablishing Catholic worship where it had been abolished. — **E. of Mil'an** (mī-lān; mī-lān'), an edict (A. D. 313) of the Emperors Constantine and Licinius, recognizing Christianity and restoring to Christians their civil and religious rights. — **E. of Nantes** (nānt; F. nānt), an edict issued by Henry IV. of France (A. D. 1598), giving toleration to Protestants (Huguenots). Its revocation by Louis XIV. (A. D. 1685) was followed by terrible persecutions and the expatriation of thousands of Protestants. — **E. of Resti-**

ed'i-ness (ēj'ī-nēs), *n.* See *NESS*.

edging grinder. *Mach.* A hog for grinding up refuse wood, etc. **edg'ing-y** *adv.* Gradually; gingerly. *Rare.*

edg'row (ēd'grō), **edg'row** (-grō), *n.* [Cf. AS. *edgrowung* a regrowing.] Aftermath; edging. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

ed'ic-tion, *n.* [L. *edictio*.] *Edict.* *Obs.*

ed'ic-tū (ēd'iktū), *n.*; **pl.** -tā (-tā). [L.] See *EDICT*.

ed'i-cule (ēd'ī-kūl), *n.* [L. *edícula*; cf. *it. edicola*.] A small building, or an independent niche, esp. one used as a shrine. *Rare.*

ed'i-f'icant (ēd'ī-f'ī-kānt), *a.* [L. *edificans*.] Edifying. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icate**, *a.* [L. *edificatus*.] Built; constructed. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icative**, *a.* Edifying. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icator**, *n.* An edifier. **ed'i-f'er** (ēd'ī-f'ēr), *n.* One that edifies.

ed'i-f'y, *v. i.* To profit spiritually; to improve. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'ying** (ēd'ī-f'īng), *v. pr.*

ed'ict, an edict issued by the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II. in March, 1629, decreeing restoration of all church property that had been taken by the Protestants since 1552. Its enforcement was checked by war with Gustavus of Sweden, who invaded Germany in 1630. — **Edict of the Od'o-ric** (thē-ōd'ō-rīk), a code of laws made about A. D. 506 by the Ostrogoth King Theodoric for his Roman subjects.

e-dic'tal (ē-dīkt'āl), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, edicts; as, the Roman *edictal* law. — **e-dic'tal-ly**, *adv.*

ed'ic-tal citation. *Scots & Rom. Dutch Law*, a form of citation used where personal service of a summons is impossible, as in case of a nonresident defendant. Originally the edictal citation was by public proclamation and posting of an edict or order of court, but now in Scotland and in South Africa this procedure is modified, and the term *summons* is often substituted.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion (ēd'ī-f'ī-kā'shūn), *n.* [L. *aedificatio*; cf. *F. édification*. See *EDIFY*.] **1.** Building; edifice. *Obs.* **2.** Act of edifying, or state of being edified; a building up, esp. in a moral or spiritual sense; moral, intellectual, or spiritual improvement; instruction.

The assured *edification* of his church. *Bp. Hall.*

ed'i-fi-ca-to-ry (ēd'ī-f'ī-kā'tō-rī; ēd'īf'ī-kā'), *a.* Tending to edification. *Bp. Hall.*

ed'i-fice (ēd'ī-f'is), *n.* [F. *édifice*, fr. L. *aedificium*. See *EDIFY*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric; esp., a large or elegant building, as a palace or a church. *The edifice* that policy has raised. *Couper.*

Syn. — See *BUILDING*.

ed'i-fic'al (-fīsh'āl), *a.* [L. *aedificialis*.] Pertaining to an edifice; structural.

ed'i-fy (ēd'ī-f'ī), *v. t.*; **ED'Y-FIED** (-fīd); **ED'Y-FY'ING** (-fī'ing). [F. *édifier*, L. *aedificare*; *aedes* a building, house, orig., a fireplace (akin to Gr. *αἶθερ* to burn, Skr. *idh* to kindle, OHG. *eit* funeral pile, AS. *ād*, Oir. *aed* fire) + *ficare* to make. See *FACT*, *FY*.] **1.** To build; to construct; hence, to organize; establish. *Archie.* There was a holy chapel *edified*. *Spenser.*

2. To instruct and improve, especially in moral and religious knowledge; to teach. It does not appear probable that our dispute [about miracles] would either *edify* or enlighten the public. *Gibbon.*

3. To persuade; convince. *Obs.*

Ed'in-burgh (ēd'īn-būr-ē), *n.* A city in Scotland. **Edinburgh wheel, Candle Making,** a wheel devised so that the dipping frames containing the wicks can be successively dipped in the tallow without detachment.

ed'ing-ton-ite (ēd'ing-tūn-īt), *n.* [After Mr. Edington, of Glasgow, who found it.] *Min.* A grayish white zeolite, occurring in tetragonal crystals or massive. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and barium. H., 4-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.69.

ed'i-nol (ēd'ī-nōl; -nōl), *n.* [Trade name, of uncertain origin.] A chemical compound, an amino derivative of saligenin, used as a photographic developer.

Ed'i-son ef-fect (ēd'ī-sūn). [After Thomas A. Edison, the inventor.] *Elec.* An effect observed when a metallic plate is near the filament of an incandescent lamp running at a sufficiently high voltage. The plate is blackened by a continuous electric discharge and convection of carbon.

Ed'i-son-La-land's cell (ēd'ī-sūn-lā-lānds' sēl), *Elec.* A modification of the *Lalande* or *Chapman* cell, for which the copper oxide is ground and compressed into plates.

ed'it (ēd'it), *v. t.*; **ED'IT-ED**; **ED'IT-ING**. [L. *editus*, p. p. of *edere* to give out, put forth, publish; *e* out + *de* to give. See *DATE* a point of time.] **1.** To publish. *Obs.*

2. To superintend or direct the publication of; to revise and prepare for publication; as, to *edit* a manuscript; to select, correct, arrange, etc., the matter of, for publication; as, to *edit* a collection of letters; to direct the editorial policies of, as, to *edit* a newspaper.

e-di'tion (ē-dīsh'ūn), *n.* [L. *editio*, fr. *edere* to publish; cf. *F. édition*. See *EDIT*.] **1.** Act of publishing. *Obs.* **2.** A form in which a literary work or group of works is published; either, an edited text; as, Theobald's *edition* of Shakespeare; or, a form in which a group of works is produced; as, a single-volume *edition* of the English poets. **b** The whole number of copies of a work printed and published at one time; as, the first, second, or third *edition* of a work; — usually distinguished from an *impression*. In editions after the first, corrections, additions, or alterations of the text are made, or the type reset; a second or succeeding *impression* is from the unaltered original plates. **3.** Act of bringing forth; hence, extraction; source. *Obs.* **4.** Character; kind; stamp.

édition de luxe (dē lōoks or lūks), or **ll'éd'it'ion' de luxe** (F. *éd'it'syōn' dē lūks*) [F. *édition de luxe*], a sumptuous edition as regards paper, illustrations, binding, etc.

ed'i-tor (ēd'ī-tēr), *n.* [L., that which produces, from *edere* to publish.] One who edits; as: One who prepares the work of another for publication; one who revises, corrects, arranges, or annotates, a text, document, or book; as, an *editor* of early English ballads; an *editor* of Aristotle. **b** One who directs or supervises the policies and contributions of a newspaper, magazine, work of reference, or the like; as, the *editor* of the London Times; the *editors* of an encyclopedia. **c** One who has editorial supervision of a part or a special department or feature of a publication; as, the financial *editor*, the sporting *editor*, or the night *editor*, of a newspaper; the philological *editor* of an encyclopedia or dictionary. **d** One of the regular staff of a newspaper who writes editorials; — commonly called an *editorial writer* or in England *leader writer*.

editor of the games, a rendering of the Latin *editor ludorum*, exhibitor of the public games.

ed'i-to-ri-al (ēd'ī-tō-rī-āl; 201), *a.* Of or pertaining to an editor; written or sanctioned by an editor; as, *editorial* remarks.

editorial writer. See *EDITOR* **d**.

ed'i-to-ri-āl, n. A leading article in a newspaper or magazine; an editorial article; an article published as an expression of the views of the editor. Cf. *LEADER*.

ed'i-fy'ing-ness, *n.* See *EDIFYINGNESS*.

ed'i-f'icant (ēd'ī-f'ī-kānt), *a.* [L. *edificans*.] Edifying. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icate**, *a.* [L. *edificatus*.] Built; constructed. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icative**, *a.* Edifying. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'icator**, *n.* An edifier. **ed'i-f'er** (ēd'ī-f'ēr), *n.* One that edifies.

ed'i-f'y, *v. i.* To profit spiritually; to improve. *Obs.* **ed'i-f'ying** (ēd'ī-f'īng), *v. pr.*

ed'i-fy'ing-ness, *n.* See *EDIFYINGNESS*.

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Edmund (éd'múnd), n. [AS. Eadmund; cf. AS. ead property, and mund hand, protection.] I. Lit., defender of property; — masc. prop. name. L. Edmundo (éd-múnd); F. Edmond (éd-mónd); It. Edmondo (éd-mónd); Sp. & Pg. Edmundo (Sp. éd-mónd; Pg. éd-mónd); G. Edmundo (éd-mónt); D. Edmond (éd-mónt). — Dim. Edm. Ned. 2. A bastard son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear." See EDGAR, 2.

Edom-ite (éd'óm-it), n. One of the descendants of Esau, or Edom, the brother of Jacob; an Idumean. The Edomites, tracing back their descent to the Esau clan, represent a branch of the Hebrews that remained in a lower stage of culture, while the other steadily advanced till the agricultural stage was reached. [Dict. of Bible (Hastings).]

Ed-ri-oph-thal'ma (éd'ri-óf-thál'má), Ed-ri-oph-thal'ma-ta (-tá), n. pl. [NL.; G. éopa seat + ópháaios the eye.] Zool. A group of crustaceans with sessile eyes; — more or less nearly equivalent to Arthrostraca. Also, a group of gastropods with eyes near the base of the tentacles. — ed-ri-oph-thal'mi-an (-mí-án), a. & n. — ed-ri-oph-thal'mic (-mík), thal'mous (-mús), thal'ma-tous (-má-tús), a. ed-u-ca-ble (éd'ú-ká-b'l), a. Capable of being educated. — ed-u-ca-bil'i-ty (-bíl'i-tí), n.

ed-u-cate (éd'ú-kát), v. t.; ED-U-CAT'ED (-kát'éd); ED-U-CAT'ING (-kát'ing). [L. educatus, p. p. of educare to bring up a child physically or mentally, to educate, fr. educere to lead forth, bring up (a child). See EDUCE.] 1. To develop physically; to rear. Obs. 2. To develop and cultivate mentally or morally; to expand, strengthen, and discipline, as the mind, a faculty, etc.; to form and regulate the principles and character of; to prepare and fit for any calling or business by systematic instruction; to cultivate; train; instruct; as, to educate a child; to educate the eye or the taste.

Syn. — Develop, instruct, teach, inform, enlighten, edify, bring up, train, breed, rear, discipline, indoctrinate. ed-u-ca-tion (-ká'shún), n. [L. educatio; cf. F. éducation. See EDUCATE.] 1. The process of nourishing or physically rearing a child or young animal; dietary and regimen during the period of growth. Obs. 2. Act or process of educating; the impartation or acquisition of knowledge, skill, or discipline of character; also, act or process of training by a prescribed or customary course of study or discipline; as, a common-school education; an education for the bar or the pulpit.

To prepare us for complete living is the function which education has to discharge. H. Spencer. 3. The totality of the qualities acquired through individual instruction and social training, which further the happiness, efficiency, and capacity for social service of the educated; as, a liberal education; the education of a people is measured by its ideals and principles. 4. The science or art of educating; pedagogy. 5. The training of animals.

6. [F. éducation.] The rearing of insects, as silkworms, or the culture of bacteria; also, a group, or culture. Syn. — EDUCATION, TRAINING, DISCIPLINE, BREEDING. EDUCATION is the general and formal word for schooling of whatever sort, esp. as gained in an institution of learning; TRAINING suggests exercise or practice to gain skill, endurance, or facility; DISCIPLINE, severe and systematic training, esp. with a view to right conduct or prompt and effective action; BREEDING, training in the amenities and courtesies of life (esp. through habitual intercourse with those who practice them); as, a college education, technical education, education in the school of life, a manual training school, a training ship, he has had excellent training; military discipline, the study of Latin affords valuable mental discipline, the discipline of adversity; a woman of exquisite breeding. See INSTRUCTION, CIVILIZATION.

ed-u-ca-tion-al (-éd'ú-ká'shún-ál), a. Of or pertaining to education. — ed-u-ca-tion-al-ly, adv. ed-u-ca-tion-ist, n. One who is versed in the theories of, or who advocates and promotes, education.

ed-u-ca-tive (-ká-tív), a. Tending to educate; educating. educative instruction, Pedagogy, instruction which educates the pupil's ethical character; — a translation of the Herbartian term erziehender Unterricht. ed-u-ca-tor (-ká-tér), n. [L. One who educates; a teacher. E-duce' (éd'ú-s), v. t.; E-DUCE' (-dúst'); E-DUC'ING (-dús'ing). [L. educere; e out + ducere to lead. See DUKE.] To bring or draw forth; to cause to appear as a natural or logical consequent; to bring into manifestation (a form, quality, law, or the like, conceived as already present in a latent or undeveloped form); to elicit; evolve. They want to educate and cultivate what is best and noblest in themselves. M. Arnold.

ed-uct (éd'úkt), n. [L. educum, fr. educere.] 1. That which is educed, as by analysis. 2. Specif., Chem.: A substance separated from material in which it already existed, as distinguished from a product, which is obtained as a result of chemical change. e-duc-tion (-éd'úk'shún), n. [L. educio.] 1. Act of educating, or that which is educed; a bringing or drawing forth. 2. Steam Engines. Exhaustion of steam; — chiefly in combination; as, education pipe, port, or valve, now usually called "exhaust" pipe, port, or valve.

e-duc-tive (-tív), a. Tending to draw out; extractive. e-duc-tor (-tér), n. [L., tutor.] One that brings forth, elicits, or extracts. Stimulus must be called an educator of vital ether. E. Darwin.

Ed'ri-site (éd'ri-sít), n. Var. of IDRISITE. [DROPIE.] e-drop'ic. Scot. var. of HYDRO. Abbr. Editors. [Society.] E. D. S. Abbr. English Dialect Society. E. D. S. Abbr. English Dialect Society. E. D. S. Abbr. English Dialect Society. E. D. S. Abbr. English Dialect Society.

Ed'na (éd'ná), n. [Gr. 'Edna, fr. Heb. ednah pleasure.] Lit., pleasure; — fem. E. D. S. Abbr. English Dialect Society. Ed'na, n. Bib. See ANNOBETHUS. edness + EDNESS. e-doc-tri-nate, v. t. [e + doctri-nate.] To teach. Ed'om (éd'óm), n. Bib. See EDOMITE. Ed'ra-i (éd'rá-i), n. Bib. Ed'ri-o-as-ter-of-de-a (éd'ri-ó-as-tér-óf-dé-á), n. [NL.; G. épaator, dim. of éopa seat + ástér star + -oid.] Paleon. = THECODIA.

e-dul-co-rant (é-dúl'kó-ránt), a. [See EDULCORATE.] Tending to sweeten or correct acidity. — n. An edulcorant remedy. e-dul-co-rate (-rá), v. t.; -RAT'ED (-rát'éd); -RAT'ING (-rát'ing). [L. e out + dulcorare, p. p. of dulcorare to sweeten, fr. dulcor sweetness, dulcis sweet; cf. F. édulcorer.] 1. To render sweet; to sweeten; to free from acidity. 2. Chem. To free from acids, salts, or other soluble substances, by washing; to purify.

e-dul-co-ra-tion (-rá'shún), n. [Cf. F. édulcoration.] Act or process of edulcorating, or state of being edulcorated. e-dul-co-ra-tive (é-dúl'kó-rá-tív), a. Edulcorating. e-dul-co-ra-tor (-rá-tér), n. One that edulcorates; specif., a dropping bottle or washing bottle.

Ed'ward (éd'wórd), n. [AS. Eadward, Eadward; cf. AS. ead property, and ward guard, defender. See ward a defender.] Lit., guardian of property; — masc. prop. name. L. Edwardus (éd-wár'dús); F. Édouard (édwár'); It. Edoardo (é-dó-ár'dó), Édouardo (é-dó-ár'dó), Odoardo (ó-dó-ár'dó), Sp. Eduardo (é-dwár'dó); Pg. Eduardo (é-dwár'dó), Duarte (dwár'tá); G. Eduard (édwár't); Dim. Ed., Eddy, Ned., Naddy, Ted, Teddy. Ed-war-de-an (éd-wór'dé-án), a. Pertaining to, or accepting, the modified Calvinistic doctrines advocated by Jonathan Edwards (1703-58). — n. An adherent of the Edwardean theology; called also New Light. — Ed-war-de-an-ism (-íz'm), Ed'ward-ism (éd'wórd-íz'm), n. Ed-war'd-i-an (-dí-án), a. Of or pertaining to Edward; — used specif. with reference to: a Edward I. of England, as in relation to the writ given by the Statute of Gloucester (6 Edw. I. c. 7), and other writs framed after it, enabling one to insist that an alienation in fee by a tenant in dower, by the curtesy, or for life, was a forfeiture of the alienor's estate. b The reigns of the first three Edwards, as in relation to architectural styles. c Edward VI., as in relation to reforms in the church.

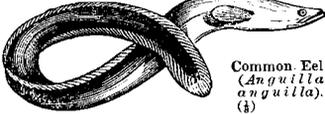
Ed-war'd-si-a (éd-wár'dzí-á), n. [NL., after H. Milne-Edwards, French naturalist.] Zool. A genus of sea anemones, type of a family Ed'ward-si-i-dæ (éd-wár'dzí-tí-dé), having eight mesenteries and living in tubes in the sand.

ee (-é). [Formed on the F. p. ending -é, masc.] A suffix used, chiefly in law terms, in a passive signification, to indicate the indirect, sometimes the direct, object of an action, the one to whom an act is done or on whom a right is conferred; as in assignee, donee, alienee, grantee, etc. It is correlative to -or, the agent or doer. The reference "See -ee" is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in -ee if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root.

eel (él), n. [AS. æl; akin to D., G., & Dan. aal, Icel. æll, Sw. ål.] 1. Any of numerous voracious, elongated, snakelike, teleost fishes constituting the order Anguillales (which see). They have a smooth slimy skin (often without scales) and are destitute of pelvic and sometimes also of pectoral fins. The common eels of Europe and North America are important food fishes. They have minute scales embedded in the skin. The European form (Anguilla anguilla) and the American (A. christyi) are readily distinguishable. They ascend fresh-water streams, but descend to the sea and to deep water to breed, and pass through a peculiar larval stage in which the body is compressed and transparent. These larvae were formerly regarded as a different family of fishes, called Leptocephalidae. See CONGER EEL, MORAY. 2. Any of various other elongated fishes, as the electric eel (which see), or of the lampreys, which are often called lampyer eels; also, any of certain worms, as the vinegar eel.

eel cat. A channel catfish (Ictalurus anguilla) of the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The name is also applied to I. punctatus. See CHANNEL CAT. eel'grass (él'grás), n. a Submerged naiadaceous plant (Zostera marina), with very long and narrow leaves, abundant in shallow bays along the North Atlantic coast; — called also barnacle grass, grass wrack, etc. U. S. b The wild celery or tape grass. eel'pot (-pót), n. A boxlike structure with funnel-shaped traps for catching eels.

eel'pout' (-pout'), n. [AS. ælepte.] 1. Any of certain marine blennylike fishes which constitute the family Zoarctidae, syn. Lycoptilidae. They usually have the body laterally compressed and tapering behind. The best-known genera are Zoarces, containing viviparous species, as Z. viviparus of northern Europe and Z. anguillarlis (often called mutton fish) of the American coast north of Cape Cod, and Lycodes, common in northern seas. 2. The burbot. Local, Eng.

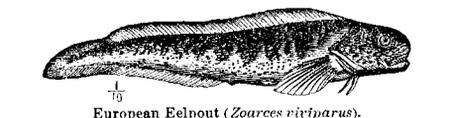


Common Eel (Anguilla anguilla).

European Eelpout (Zoarces viviparus). viviparus of northern Europe and Z. anguillarlis (often called mutton fish) of the American coast north of Cape Cod, and Lycodes, common in northern seas. 2. The burbot. Local, Eng.

E. E. Abbr. Early English; electrical engineer; eels Eng. lish; crabs excepted. E. E. & M. P. Abbr. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. E. E. D. S. Abbr. Early English Dialect Society. eefe, a. [Cf. AS. eap, eáðe.] Easy. Obs. eef'grass, n. Eddish. Dial. Eng. eeks. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of EEL. eef'back' foun'der. A small foundation (Liosetta putnami) of the coasts of northern New England and the British Provinces. eel'back', n. An eelpout. eel'de, + ELD, n. & v. eel'er, n. One who catches eels. eel'er'y (él'ér-i), n.; pl. -ERIES (-íz). A place for catching eels. eel'fare, n. [eef + fare a journey.] The migration of young eels up a stream. Dial. Eng. eel'fish', n. = TANDAN.

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E. E. T. S. Abbr. Early English Text Society. eeven, + EVEN. eef'ers, + I'FEES. eef'er-a. Ephemeræ. Ref. Sp. eef'er-a. Ephemeræ. Ref. Sp. eef'en, + EVERN. eefere, + YFERE. eef, + EFT. eef'fa-bl, Eftable. Ref. Sp. eef'fa-ment, n. [Cf. F. éfacement.] See MENT. [eefaces.] eef'fac'er (-é-fá'sér), n. One that [eef'fa-ré' (-é-fá-rá)], a. [F., lit., frightened.] Her. Bearing, as in fright. eef'fac-i-nate (-é-fás'í-nát), v. t. [L. éfacinare.] To fascinate. Obs. — eef'fac-i-na-tion (-nát'shún), n. Obs. eef'fate' (-é-fát), n. [eef'fa-tum (-é-fá-tum).] [L. éfatum axioma, fr. fatari to speak out.] Solemn utterance; dictum. Obs. eef'fat'na-ble, v. t. [eef' (L. ex) + fat, fatuus foolish.] To infatuate. Obs.

wind, which, we are told, drove back the waters" (*Coleridge*). To execute is to carry into effect, often by some set mode of operation; as, "The villainy you teach me, I will execute, and it shall go hard but I will better the instruction" (*Shak.*). My counsel sends to execute a deed (*Pope*). To perform (sometimes merely a formal synonym for do) frequently implies protracted or regular activity; as, "with parrot tongue performed the scholar's part" (*Cowper*). "And with joy the stars perform their shining, and the sea its long moon-silvered roll" (*M. Arnold*). Discharge implies an obligation; as, "I had discharged my confidential duties as secretary . . . to the general satisfaction" (*De Quincy*). "God moldeth some for a schoolmaster's life; and undertaketh with desire, and delight, and discharging it with dexterity and happy success" (*J. H. Newman*). See EFFECT, EFFECTIVE, CLOSE, OBTAIN.

effect' (ēf'ĕkt'), v. i. To have an effect. **Obs.**
effective (ēf'ĕkt'iv), a. [*L. effectivus*; cf. *F. effectif*].
1. Having the power to produce an effect or effects; producing a decided or decisive effect; efficient; serviceable; operative; as, an effective force, remedy, speech, temperature; the effective men in a regiment.
They are not effective of anything. *Bacon*.

2. Real; actual; — opposed to nominal, and used specif. to designate money having intrinsic value, as coin, as distinguished from fiat money.
Syn. — Active, operative, capable, competent, adequate. — EFFECTIVE, EFFECTUAL, EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS agree in describing an object as productive of result (see POWERFUL). EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of an effect, whose continuance in the future it often suggests; as, a law becomes effective on a given date, effective capital. EFFICIENT also refers to a present result, but regards it more as adequately fulfilling a purpose, so that the term frequently becomes synonymous with "decisive, final," and looks backward rather than forward; as, an effectual measure, an effectual refutation, retort. EFFICIENT applies to that which is actively operative and produces its result through the exercise of energy, so that it often becomes synonymous with "capable, competent"; as, an efficient cause, officer, workman. EFFICACIOUS, used potent, under POWERFUL emphasizes the possession of such quality or virtue as renders effective; as, an efficacious remedy. EFFICACIOUS and efficient refer the result to some power or quality inherent or residing in the cause; an object may be effective or effectual through some source or agency outside itself. Effective and efficacious are rarely used of personal agents. See SKILLFUL, EFFECT.

Set him to write poetry, he is limited, artificial, and impotent; . . . to write prose, he is free, natural, and effective. *M. Arnold*. His recommendation was effectual, and I was . . . chosen. *Gibbon*. Phoebe, and the fire that boiled the teakettle, were equally bright, cheerful, and efficient, in their . . . offices. *Hawthorne*.

effect'ive, n. 1. An efficient cause. *Obs.*
2. One who is capable of active service; esp., a soldier fit for duty. "His army — 20,000 effectives." *W. P. Johnston*.
3. The serviceable soldiers in a country; an army or any military body, collectively; as, France's effectives.
4. [*Cf. F. effectif* real, effective, real amount.] *Com.* Specie or coin, as distinguished from paper currency; — a term used in many parts of Europe.

effect'ual (ēf'ĕkt'u-āl), a. [*Cf. OF. effectuel*]. 1. Producing, or having adequate power or force to produce, an intended effect; adequate; sufficient.
Effectual steps for the suppression of the rebellion. *Macaulay*.
2. Effective; efficient; of words, exhortations, etc., producing, or qualified to produce, a proper response; impressively earnest or pertinent. *Archaic*.
The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. *James v. 16*.

Syn. — See EFFECTIVE.
effectual adjudication, *Scots Law*, an adjudication that operates to give effect to the adjudging creditor's claim. — *e. calling*, *Theol.*, a doctrine concerning the work of the Holy Spirit in producing conviction of sin and acceptance of salvation by Christ, — one of the five points of Calvinism. See CALVINISM.

effect'ual-ty (ēf'ĕkt'u-āl-ti), n. Quality of being effectual.
effect'uate (ēf'ĕkt'u-āt), v. t.; *EF-FEC-TU-AT'ED* (ēf'ĕkt'u-āt'ed), *EF-FEC-TU-AT'ING* (ēf'ĕkt'u-āt'ing), [*Cf. F. effectuer*. See EFFECT, n. & v. t.] To bring to pass; to effect; accomplish; fulfill.
To bring instrument to effectuate his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*.

effect'uate (ēf'ĕkt'u-āt), n. Act of effectuating.
effect'ive (ēf'ĕkt'iv), n.; *pl. -ives* (ēf'ĕkt'ivz). [*From EFFEMINATE*]. Womanish quality unbecoming a man, such as softness, delicacy, or weakness.
effeminate (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt), a. [*L. effeminatus*, p. p. of *effeminare* to make a woman of; *ex* out + *femina* a woman. See FEMINE, a.] 1. Having womanlike traits of character to an inappropriate degree; wanting in manly strength or aggressiveness; as, an effeminate man; esp., marked by weakness, softness, and love of voluptuous ease; as, an effeminate civilization; overemotional, or overdelicate; as, the artistic disposition is often effeminate.
The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became effeminate, and less sensible of honor. *Bacon*.
An effeminate and unmanly foppery. *Bp. Ilerd*.
2. Womanlike; womanly; feminine; tender. *Obs. or R.* Gentle, kind, effeminate remorse. *Shak.*
3. *Wool Trade*. Of wool, over delicate or soft; weakly.
Syn. — See FEMALE.

effeminate (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt), v. t.; *EF-FEM'Ī-NAT'ED* (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt'ed), *EF-FEM'Ī-NAT'ING* (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt'ing), [*L. effeminare*]. 1. To make like a woman. **Obs.**

effect'ful, n. One that effects.
effect'ible (ēf'ĕkt'ĭ-b'l), a. Capable of being done; feasible. *Rare*.
effect'ion (ēf'ĕkt'ĭ-shūn), n. [*L. effectio*]. 1. Effecting; formation; doing. *Rare*.
2. *Math.* A construction; a particular problem based on some general proposition. *Obs.*
3. *Chem.* Effectivity. *Rare*.
effect'ive-ly, adv. of EFFECTIVE.

effect'ive-ness, n. See -NESS.
effect'less, a. See -LESS.
effect'or, n. [*L. effector*]. 1. An actor.
effect'ress, *effec'tress*, n. A female effector. *Obs.*
effect'ual, n. *Scots Law*. An effectual adjudication. [*TRAIL*].
effect'ual-ly, adv. of EFFECT-

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2. To make womanish; to make soft; to weaken.
It will not corrupt or effeminate children's minds. *Locke*.
effem'inate (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt), v. i. To grow womanish or weak.
In a national peace . . . courage will effeminate. *Pope*.
effem'inate-ly (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt'li), adv. 1. In an effeminate manner; weakly; softly; delicately. "Proud and effeminately gay." *Faulkner*.
2. By means of a woman; by the power or art of a woman. *Rare*. "Effeminately vanquished." *Milton*.

effem'inate-ness (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt'nis), n. To make effeminate. *Rare*. — **effem'inate-ly** (ēf'ĕm'ĭ-nāt'li), adv. 1. In an effeminate manner; weakly; softly; delicately. "Proud and effeminately gay." *Faulkner*.
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to form, fr. *effigies* effigy. See EFFIGY.] To form or fashion as an effigy or likeness. *Rare*. *Jer. Taylor*.
effig'iate (ēf'ĭ-g'ĭ-āt), n. [*Cf. LL. effigiatio*]. Act of forming in resemblance; an effigy. *Rare*.
effig'urate (ēf'ĭ-g'ū-rāt), a. [*ex*- + *figurare*]. *Bot.* Having a definite form; not effuse; as, *effigurate* lichens.

effig'ure (ēf'ĭ-g'ū-rĭ), n.; *pl. -ures* (-jūr). [*L. effigies*, fr. *effingere* to form, fashion; *ex* + *ingere* to form, shape, devise; cf. *F. effigie*. See FEIGN.] An image or representation, esp. of a person, whether a full figure or the bust only; — as a term of art, most commonly applied to sculptured likenesses, as those on sepulchral monuments, but also, formerly, to drawn or painted portraits.
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labor, toil.—EXERTION, EFFORT, APPLICATION, PAINS, TROUBLE. EXERTION is in general the active (often vigorous or laborious) exercise of any power or faculty; EFFORT commonly suggests a single action (often with a definite object in view) rather than continued activity; as, the continued exertion of memory, a strong effort of will, wearied by over-exertion, to make a supreme effort. APPLICATION is assiduous exertion; as "By my own indefatigable application for these ten years past... I am got half way to the top of jurisprudence" (Gray); "a face pallid with intense application" (Molloy). PAINS is toilsome or solicitous effort; TROUBLE implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodates; as "Those luckless brains that... indite much meter with much pains" (Cowper); "Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble?" (Shelley); "Herein I teach you how you shall bid God bid us for your pains, and thank us for your trouble" (St. See TRY, WORK, BUSY.

effrontery (ē-frūn'tēr-y), n., pl. -TRIES (-tīz). [F. effronterie, fr. effronte, shameless, fr. L. effrons, -ontis, barefaced, shameless; perh. orig. putting forth the forehead; ex + frons the forehead. See FRONT.] Impudent transgression of the bounds of duty or decorum; insulting presumptuousness; shameless boldness; barefaced assurance. Corruption loth nothing of its effrontery. Bancroft.

Syn.—Impudence, sauciness. See ADUACITY. effulge (ē-fūl'j), v. t. & i.; EF-FULGENT (fūl'jēnt); EF-FULGENCE (fūl'jēns), n. [L. effulgere to shine forth; ex + fulgere to flash, shine.] To cause to shine forth; to radiate; beam. Rare. "Effulging... fire." Thomson.

effulgence (ē-fūl'jēns), n. State of being effulgent; extreme brilliancy; radiant splendor. The effulgence of his glory abides. Milton. The bright and the balmy effulgence of morn. Beattie.

effulgent (ē-fūl'jēnt), a. [L. effulgens, -entis, p. pr. of effulgere.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; luminous; radiant; splendid. "Effulgent rays." Cowper.

effund (ē-fūnd'), v. t.; FUND; FUNDING. [L. effundere. See EFFUSE.] To pour out; to effuse. Now Rare. effuse (ē-fūz'), a. [L. effusus, p. p. of effundere to pour out; ex + fundere to pour. See FUSE to melt.] 1. Poured out freely; hence, prodigal; profuse. Obs. or R. So should our joy be very effuse. Barrow.

2. Bot. a Diffuse; loosely spreading, as the panicle of a grass. b Spread out flat without definite form, as the thallus of some lichens. Cf. EFFIGURATE.

3. Zool. a Having the lips of the aperture separated by a gap; — said of certain shells. b Loosely connected; — opposed to compact.

effuse (ē-fūz'), v. t.; EF-FUSED (fūz'ēd); EF-FUSING (fūz'ēng). To pour out or forth, as a liquid; hence, to send forth; to shed; dispense; disseminate. With gushing blood effused. Milton.

effuse, v. i. 1. To emanate; issue. Thomson. 2. Physics. To flow out through an aperture; — said of the passage of gases through an opening of sufficient size to permit of a movement of the fluid as a mass. See EFFUSION, 4.

effusion (ē-fūz'zhūn), n. [L. effusio: cf. F. effusion.] 1. Act of effusing, or pouring out; as, effusion of water, of blood, of grace, of words, and the like. To save the effusion of my people's blood. Dryden.

2. That which is effused, or poured out; esp., an unrestrained utterance in speech or writing. Wash me with that precious effusion. Eikon Basilike. The light effusions of a heathen boy. Byron.

3. Med. a Escape of a fluid from its natural vessel, either by rupture of the vessel or by exudation through its walls. b The liquid escaping or exuded.

4. Physics. Act or process of effusing; specif., the flow of a gas through an aperture the diameter of which is very large as compared with that of the molecules. The velocity with which a gas will pass through such an opening into a vacuum is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.

effusion balance. Physics. An apparatus devised by W. N. Shaw, a British physicist, for the study of ventilation, consisting of connected compartments with adjustable apertures for the influx and efflux of air, and a pivoted vane for indicating the direction of the currents.

effusive (ē-fūz'iv), a. 1. Pouring out; pouring forth freely. "Washed with the effusive wave." Pope. 2. Unduly emotional; excessively demonstrative.

3. Geol. Of or pertaining to the pouring forth of lava; as, effusive rocks (volcanic rocks or surface lavas as distinct from so-called intrusive or plutonic rocks); the effusive period of a lava (distinguished from intratelluric period).

—effusive-ly, adv. —effusive-ness, n. oft (ēft), n. [AS. efete lizard. See NEWT.] Zool. Orig., a lizard or lizardlike animal; now, usually, a newt, esp. the European species Triton cristatus or T. vulgaris.

oft, adv. [AS. eft again, afterwards. See AFT, AFTER.] Again; yet again; after; afterwards. Archaic. I would never oft come into the snare. Spenser.

oft-soon' (-sōonz') } adv. [ME. oftsone, oftsone; AS. eft + oft-soon' (-sōonz') } sōna soon. See EFT; SOON.] 1. Again (ēg-hēr'tē); G. Eckbert (ēk'k-ērt), Ebert (ēb'ērt). egd. Egged. Ref. Sp. egē. + EG. Obs. or Scot. var. of EDGE. Eg'ger. A. Silly; foolish. Obs. eg'le. + EG. + EG. [L. egellidare.] To make fluid; to thaw. Obs. eg'ence (ē'jēns), eg'ency (jēn'sē), n. [L. egens, -entis, p. pr. of egere to be needy, suffer want.] State of needing, or of suffering a natural want. Rare. eg'ent, n. [L. egens, -entis, p. p. of egere to be needy, suffer want.] A needy or poor person. Obs. eg'er + EAGER. [of EAGER.] eg'er. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. eg'er-an (ē'jē-rān), n. [From Eger, in Bohemia.] Min. A brown Bohemian vermiculite. Eg'ger's (ē'jē-rān), n. [L. fr. Gr. Hysipia.] 1. Rom. Myth. See DIANA, 2. 2. Astron. See ASTEROID, Table. eg'er-mi-nate, v. i. [L. egermi-nare.] To germinate. Obs. eg'one (ē'jē-nē), n. [L. egone, -entis, p. p. of egere to be needy, suffer want.] A needy or poor person. 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eigne (än), *a.* [OF. *aisné, aimné, F. aîné*; OF. *ainz* sooner, before + *né* born, *L. natus*. Cf. *BSNECY*.] *Law.* Eldest; firstborn. See **AYNE**. Hence: a Superior; — said of a title to property. **b** Entailed; — said of an estate.

el-kon-o-gon (i-kôn'ô-jên), *n.* [Gr. *εἰκόνας, εἰκόνας*, image + *-gen.*] *Pholog. & Chem.* The sodium salt of a sulphonic acid of amino naphthol, C₁₀H₇(OH)(NH₂)SO₃Na, used as a developer.

el-ko-same (i'kô-sâm), *n.* [Gr. *είκοσι* twenty.] *Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon, C₂₀H₄₂, of the methane series, of artificial production, and also occurring in petroleum.

el-kos-y-lene (i-kôs't-lên), *n.* [Gr. *είκοσι* twenty + *acetyl-ene.*] *Chem.* A liquid hydrocarbon, C₂₀H₃₈, of the acetylene series, prepared from ozocerite, etc.

El-lei-thy-la (i'li-thi'yá), *n.* [Gr. *Εἰλειθυία*: cf. *Ilithyia*.] *Gr. Relig.* The goddess who presided over childbirth. The name appears also as an epithet of Artemis and of Hera, from the latter of whom *Eileithyia* is probably derived by hypostatisation.

Elm'er or **Em'er** (ém'ér), *n.* *Irish Myth.* The wife of Cuchullin, who wins her by force of arms in face of the opposition of her father and his whole kingdom. At his death Eimer dies of a broken heart and is buried with him.

elm'korn' (in'kôrn'), *n.* [G.] The one-grained wheat or small spelt (*Triticum monococcum*), grown in poor soils in the mountainous districts of central Europe.

el-re-al-o-ne (i'rê-al'ô-nê), *n.* [Gr. *εἰρεωάρων*.] *Gr. Relig.* One of the olive branches laden with wool, cakes, figs, etc., borne in procession at the Pyanepsia and Thargelia. They represented, probably, an offering of first fruits, and were hung at the doors of the citizens' homes or of a sanctuary, esp. of Apollo.

el-se-gno-sis (i'sê-jê'sis), *n., pl. -esses (-sêz). [NL., fr. Gr. *εἰσηγήσειν*, a bringing in, fr. *εἰσηγήσειν* to introduce; *εἰς* into + *ἡγήσειν*, to guide, lead.] *Faulty* interpretation of a text, as of the Bible, by reading into it one's own ideas; — *disting.* from *exegesis*. — **el-se-got'i-cal** (-jê't'i-kál), *a.**

elst-todd'fod (i'st-tôd'fôd), *n.* [W. *session*, fr. *eistedd* to sit.] An assembly or session of the Welsh bards; an annual congress of bards, minstrels, and literati of Wales, at which orations and contests in harping, singing, and poetry are attended by great crowds, and conducted with ceremony and enthusiasm. The institution is authentically traced at least to the 12th century, but in its present form is a 19th-century revival. The name is applied to similar contests held by Welsh societies in other countries. — **elst-todd'fod-ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

el'ther (i'thêr); *thêr*: 277: see note below, *a. & pron.* [ME. *ether*, *aither*, AS. *æðer*, *æghwæðer* (akin to OHG. *eogwedar*, MHG. *iegweder*), each; *ð* always + *gehweðer* each. See **AYE** always; **WETHER**.] **1.** Each of two; the one and the other; — sometimes of more than two, for each, each one; also, formerly with plurals, for both.

His flowing hair
In curls on either cheek played. *Milton.*

On either side . . . was there the tree of life. *Rev. xxii. 2.*

2. One of two; the one or the other; — sometimes of more than two, for any one.

Of both is flatter'd, but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*

Scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three. *Bacon.*

There have been three famous talkers in Great Britain, either of whom would illustrate what I say about dogmatists. *Holmes.*

el'ther The pronunciation *thêr* is both American and English, but is more prevalent in England (esp. in London and the south) than in America. In the 17th century the word was pronounced approximately *thêr*, as shown by Ellis, and according to the most reliable orthoepists of the period *thêr* seems to have been the preferred pronunciation succeeding *thêr* in the 18th century. According to Walker, both *thêr* and *thêr* were in general cultivated use by 1791, since which time the orthoepists have favored *thêr* as being more generally preferred by good speakers.

el'ther, conj. A disjunctive connective, used: **a.** Before two or more words or phrases indicated as coordinate alternatives, and joined by the correlative *or*.
Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth. *Kings xviii. 27.*

Few writers hesitate to use *either* in what is called a triple alternative; such as, We must either stay where we are, proceed, or recede. *Latham.*

b. With the force of *or*. *Obs.*
Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? *either* a vine, fig, or fig tree? *James iii. 12.*

c. Following an alternative word or phrase to which it applies emphatically an expressed or implied negation; as, nor you, *either*. Cf. **TOO**.

e-jac-u-la-tio (ê-ják'ü-lät), *v. i.* **E-JAC-U-LAT'ED** (-lä't'êd); **E-JAC-U-LATE** (-lä't'ing). [*L. ejaculatio*, p. p. of *ejaculari* to throw out; *e* out + *jaculari* to throw, fr. *jaculum* javelin, dart, fr. *jacere* to throw. See **EJECT**.] **1.** To throw out suddenly and swiftly, as a dart; to dart; *eject*. *Archaic or Technical.*

Its active rays ejaculated thence. *Blackmore.*

2. To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter by a brief and sudden impulse; as, to *ejectulate* a prayer.

e-jac-u-la-tio (ê-ják'ü-lät), *v. i.* To utter ejaculations. *Rare.*

e-jac-u-lat'ion (-lä't'ion), *n.* [Cf. *F. ejaculation*.] **1.** Act of throwing or darting out. *Archaic.*

An ejaculation or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon.*

2. The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

3. Physiol. Act of ejecting or suddenly throwing out a fluid from a duct.

e-jac-u-la-tive (ê-ják'ü-lät'iv), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or tending to, ejaculation.

e-jac-u-la'tor (-lä't'ôr), *n.* One that ejaculates; *specif.* [NL.] *Anat.*, a muscle effecting ejaculation.

e-jac-u-la'tor-y (-lä't'ôr-î), *a.* **1.** Casting or throwing out a fluid from a duct. **2.** Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as, an *ejectulatory* prayer or petition. **3.** Abrupt; impulsive. *Obs.*

ejectatory ducts, Anat., the vessels formed by the junction of the ducts from the seminal vesicles and vasa deferentia. They open into the sinus pubicus.

e-ject' (ê-jêkt'), *v. t.* **E-JECT'**ED; **E-JECT'**ING. [*L. ejectives*, p. p. of *eicere*; *e* out + *jacere* to throw. See **JET** a shooting forth.] **1.** To throw forth or out; hence, to thrust or drive out; to expel; as, to *eject* a person from a room. **2. Law.** To cast out; to evict; dispossess; as, to *eject* tenants from an estate.

Syn. — Expel, banish, drive out, oust, evict; dislodge, extradite, discharge, void.

e'ject (ê-jêkt'), *n.* *Psychol.* A mental state (of another person or animal) as directly inferred from physical action, or the like.

When I come to the conclusion that you are conscious and that there are objects in your consciousness similar to those in mine, I am not inferring any actual or possible feelings of my own, but your feelings, which cannot by any possibility become objects in my consciousness. . . . I . . . call these inferred existences *ejects* to distinguish them from objects. *W. K. Clifford.*

e-ject'ä (ê-jêkt'ä), *n. pl.* [*L.*, neut. pl. of *ejectives* cast out. See **EJECT**.] Matter ejected; material thrown out; as, the *ejecta* of a volcano; the *ejecta* of the body.

e-ject'ion (-shän), *n.* [*L. ejection*: cf. *F. éjection*.] **1.** Act of ejecting, or state of being ejected. **2.** Ejected matter, as from a volcano. **3. Scots Law.** — **EJECTMENT**, *n., 2.*

e-ject'ive (-tív), *a.* **1.** Tending or serving to eject; *expulsive*. **2. Psychol.** That makes *ejects*, or infers subjective being or mental states as in perceptible objects; — used also as a collective noun with *the*.
The projective becomes *ejective*: that is, other people's bodies, says the child to himself, have experiences in them such as mine. *J. A. Baldwin.*

— **e-ject'ive-ly, adv.** — **e-ject'iv-ty** (ê-jêkt'iv-ty), *n.*

e-ject'ment (ê-jêkt'mênt), *n.* **1.** An ejecting; dispossession; ejection; as, the *ejectment* of tenants from their homes. **2. Law.** A species of mixed action, which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages and costs for the wrongful withholding of it; also, the writ by which this action is commenced. The common-law action of *ejectment* originated in the personal action of trespass of *ejectione færmæ*, or *termæ*, lying originally only "for an ejectment for a term of years;" and became, with various fictions, the usual action for trying title to land. In England and most of the United States the action is superseded by a simpler statutory action, also called *ejectment*.

e-ject'or (ê-jêkt'ôr), *n.* One that ejects; *specif.*: *Mech.* **a** A jet pump for withdrawing a fluid or powdery substance, as water, air, ashes, or sand, from a space. **b** That part of the mechanism of a breech-loading firearm which ejects the empty shell. **c** A device for pushing forward a line of linotype matrices for distribution.

ejector condenser, Steam Engines. A condenser in which the momentum of flowing water is utilized to get rid of the condensed steam. It may be operated either by water under a pressure head or by water whose pressure is derived from the inrushing exhaust steam.

e'ka (ä-kä-). [*Skr. éka* one.] *Chem.* A combining form prefixed to the name of a known element to designate provisionally a predicted element which should stand in the same group in the table of the periodic system. See **PERIODIC SYSTEM**. Under the name of **e'ka-äl-u-min'i-um** Mendelyev predicted with remarkable exactness the properties of an element which was discovered several years later and is now known as *gallium*. Similarly **e'ka-bo'tron** was discovered and named *scandium* and what was **e'ka-h'i-um** is now called *cerium*; and **e'ka-man'gan-esse** has not yet been discovered.

eko (êk), *v. t.*; **EKED** (êkt); **EKING** (êk'ing). [ME. *eken*, dial. form of *echen*, fr. AS. *écan, écan*; akin to AS. *éca*, *éca* an addition, increase, *écan* to increase, OFries. *éca*, *éca*, *ökian*, OHG. *uhhân* to add, Icel. *auka* to increase, Goth. *aukan*, *L. augere*, *Skr. éjas* strength, *ugra* mighty. Cf. **AGUMENT**, **NICKNAME**.] **1.** To increase; to enlarge or lengthen. *Archaic or Dial.* **2.** To add to or piece out by a laborious, inferior, or

scanty addition; — commonly with *out*; as, to *eke out* a scanty supply of one kind with another.

He eked out by his wits an income of barely fifty pounds. *Macaulay.*

eke (êk), *adv. & conj.* [AS. *éca*; akin to OFries. *éca*, OS. *êk*, D. *ook*, OHG. *ouk*, G. *auch*, Icel. *auk*, Sw. *ök*, Dan. *og*, Goth. *auk* for, but. Prob. akin to the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise. *Obs. or Archaic.*

That will be prodigious hard to prove
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

eke, n. [AS. *éca*. See **EKE**, *v.*] **1.** An additional or supplementary part, as an item added to a document; postscript; appendix. *Scot. Obs.*, except in legal use. **2.** A tag to a bell rope. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

ek'ing (êk'ing), *n.* [From **EKE**, *v. t.*] An addition; an increase; *specif.*: *Shipbuilding.* A piece added to make good a deficiency in length. **b** The carved work under the quarter piece at the aft end of the quarter gallery.

-el, suffix. See **-LE**.

-el. [OF. *-el, -ele*; *L. -ellus, -ella, -ellum*.] A diminutive suffix in words from Latin or French.

e-lab'o-rate (ê-läb'ô-rät), *a.* [*L. elaboratus*, p. p. of *elaborare* to work out; *e* out + *laborare* to labor, *labor*, *labor*. See **LABOR**.] **1.** Produced by labor. *Archaic.* **2.** Wrought out with great care; studied; executed with exactness or painstaking; as, an *elaborate* discourse. Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

Syn. — Complicated, studied, perfected, high-wrought.

— **e-lab'o-rate-ly, adv.** — **e-lab'o-rate-ness, n.**

e-lab'o-rate (-rät), *v. t.*; **E-LAB'O-RAT'ED** (-rät'êd); **E-LAB'O-RAT'ING** (-rät'ing). **1.** To produce with labor. They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.* **2.** To work out in detail; to perfect with painstaking; to improve or refine with labor and study, or by successive operations; as, to *elaborate* a painting or a literary work; also, to perfect or develop by analysis or reasoning; as, to *elaborate* a theory. **3. Physiol.** To convert into an assimilable or useful form, by the natural processes of the cells and organs, as crude or partly digested food material; *specif.*, *Plant Physiol.*, to build up (complex organic compounds from simpler ones) through photosynthetic or other processes (cf. **METABOLISM**); as, to *elaborate* sap.

e-lab'o-rate, v. i. To become more elaborate.

e-lab'o-ra'tion (-rät'shün), *n.* [*L. elaboratio*.] Act or process of elaborating; *specif.*, act of producing or refining with labor; improvement by successive operations.

e-lab'o-ra-tive (ê-läb'ô-rät'iv), *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate; constructing with labor and attention to details. *elaborative faculty, Melaph.*, the power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of, or in, relations.

e-lab'o-ra-to-ry (-rät-tô-ri), *n.* **1.** A laboratory. *Obs.* **2. Physiol.** A part of an organism that performs the process of elaboration.

El'æ-ag-na'ce-æ (êl'äg-nä'sê-ê; ê'lê-). *n. pl.* [NL. See **ELÆAGNIS**.] *Bot.* A small family of trees or shrubs (order Myrtales), the oleaster family, having silvery or scurfy or stellate-pubescent foliage, small perfect or dioecious flowers, and baccate fruit. There are 3 genera and about 20 species, of wide distribution. *Elæagnus* and *Lepargyre* occur in the United States. — **el'æ-ag-na'ceous** (-shûs), *a.*

El'æ-ag-nus (äg'nûs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐλαίανθος* a Bœotian marsh plant; *ἐλαία* olive + *άνθος* sacred, pure.] *Bot.* A genus of chiefly Asiatic shrubs or trees, typifying the family Elæagnaceæ. They are distinguished by the alternate leaves and perfect flowers, with as many stamens as perianth divisions. *E. argentea*, the only American species, is the silverberry; *E. longipes*, with edible fruit, is the gomme.

El'æ-ô-lis (ê-lê'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐλαία* olive tree.] *Bot.* A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, containing two species, *E. melanococca*, of Central and South America, and *E. guineensis*, the African oil palm (see under **AFRICAN**).

el'æo-el'äio. Combining forms from Gr. *ἐλαίον, olive oil, oil*.

El'æ-o-car-pa'ce-æ (êl'ê-ô-kär-pä'sê-ê; ê'lê-). *n. pl.* [NL. See **ELÆOCARPUS**.] *Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs (order Malvales) closely related to Tiliaceæ, but distinguished by the pubescent corolla and by other structural characters. There are 7 genera and about 120 species, of wide distribution. The most important are *Elæocarpus*, *Sloanea*, and *Muntingia*, some species of which yield excellent timber. — **el'æ-o-car-pa'ceous** (-shûs), *a.*

El'æ-o-car'pus (-kär'pûs), *n.* [NL.; *elæo* + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] *Bot.* A large genus of trees and shrubs, type of the family Elæocarpaceæ, having simple leaves and small racemose flowers. They are natives of India and Australia, some species being valuable timber trees. The drupaceous fruit is sometimes used as a pickle or in curries.

e-læ'o-lite (ê-lê'ô-lit), *n.* Also **e-læ'o-lite**. [*elæo* + *lith-*.] *Min.* A variety of nephelite, usually massive, of greasy luster, gray to reddish color, and opaque to translucent.

el'æ-om'e'ter (êl'ê-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*elæo* + *-meter*.] A special form of hydrometer for estimating the quality of oil (esp. olive oil) by means of its density.

el'æ-om'e'ter A variety of scapolite.

el'æ-om'e'ter (ê-lê-ôm'ê-têr), *n.* [*elæo* + *-meter*.] A special form of hydrometer for estimating the quality of oil (esp. olive oil) by means of its density.

elabor, v. t. [*L. elaborare*: cf. *F. élaborer*, formerly *elaborer*.] To elaborate. *Obs.*

e-lab'o-ra'tor (ê-läb'ô-rät'ôr), *n.* One that elaborates.

e-lab'o-ra-to-ry (-rät-tô-ri), *a.* Tending to elaborate. *Rare.*

el'ä-brä'te (ê-lä'brät'), *a.* [*L. elaboratus* + *-ate*.] *Zool.* Having no labrum. *Rare.*

eläc-ion + **ELATION**.

eläc'ry-mä'te, v. t. To shed in tears. *Obs. & R.*

eläc'te, *v. t. [*L. e* + *lactare* to suckle.] To suckle. *Obs.**

el'ä-dä (ê-lä-dä), *D. Bib.*

el'ä-dä (-dä), *Bib.*

el'æ-o-blast (ê-lê'ô-bläst), *n.* [*elæo* + *-blast*.] *Zool.* The urochord, or rudimentary notochord, of certain tunicates. — **el'æ-o-blast'ic** (-bläst'ik), *a.*

el'æ-od'o-ehon (ê-lê-ô-d'ô-kôn), *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαϊοόχοος* oil-containing.] The oil gland of birds, situated near the base of the bill.

eläolite *synite*. *Petrog.* = **NEPHELITE SYENITE**.

el'æ-o-mar-gar'ic (ê-lê'ô-mär-gär'ik), *a.* [*elæo* + *margaric*.] *Org. Chem.* Designating a crystalline acid, C₁₇H₃₅O₂, occurring in the form of its glyceryl ester in the oil from the candlenut.

el-ae-op'tene (el'ae-op'ten), n. Also el'ae-op'tene. [elaeo- + Gr. πτηνός winged, beating.] Chem. The liquid portion of natural essential oils, as distinguished from stearoptene, the part which solidifies.

el-aid'ic (el'aid'ik), a. [Gr. ελαιον olive oil, oil, fr. ελαια the olive tree: cf. F. élaïque.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated acid, C₁₇H₃₃CO₂H, isomeric with oleic acid, and obtained from it by the action of nitrous acid. It is a solid melting at 51° C.

el-aid'in (el'aid'in), n. [Cf. F. élaïdine.] Chem. An artificial solid fat isomeric with olein. It is glyceryl elaidate. elaidin test. Anal. Chem. A test for oils based on the observation that nitrous acid converts olein into solid elaidin, while other liquid glycerides are unaffected. The reagent causes nondrying oils to become solid and semidrying oils to become buttery, but drying oils remain liquid.

Elaine' (el'ain), n. Any of several ladies in the Arthurian legends; esp., "the lily maid of Astolat," the story of whose unrequited love for Lancelot and consequent death is the subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

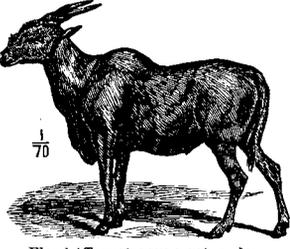
el-ai-o (el'ai-o), n. A combining form meaning olive oil, oil. See ELAEO-.

el-ai-o-plast' (el'ai-o-plast'), n. [elaeo- + plast-.] Bot. One of the oil-forming plastids in a plant cell. They are highly refractive bodies, usually lying near the nucleus, and secrete oil drops in their spongy protoplasmic framework.

Elam-ite (el'am-it), n. A dweller in Elam, an ancient kingdom in the mountainous country east of Babylonia. From as early as 2700 B. C. the Elamites repeatedly raided Babylonia, and about 1100 B. C. conquered it. Subjugated in the 7th century B. C. by the Assyrians, they regained independence, only to lose it to the Persians. Elam was inhabited by numerous tribes speaking an agglutinative language. Anzan and Susa were the seats of its civilization.

Elam-ite, Elam-itic (-it'ik), Elam-it'ish (-it'ish), a. Elancer' (el'ans'), v. t. & i. [F. élancer, OF. estancier; es-L. ex + F. lancer to dart, throw, fr. lance lance.] To throw as a lance; to hurl; to dart. Rare.

Eland (el'and), n. [D. eland elk, fr. G. elentier, elend: cf. Pol. jelen stag, Russ. olen', Lith. elnis' perh. akin to E. elk.] Zool. The largest of the South African antelopes (Taurotragus oryx), the males sometimes standing six feet in height and weighing over 1,500 pounds. The eland was a former inhabitant of immense herds on the plains of South Africa, but, being of heavy build and comparatively slow, has been practically exterminated. In western equatorial Africa a closely related form (T. derbianus), having dark stripes not present in the South African eland, is still found in considerable numbers.



Eland (Taurotragus oryx), male.

Elaphine (el'af-in), n. [L. elaphus, Gr. ελαφος stag.] Zool. Pert. to or resembling the red deer (Cervus elaphus).

Elapho-myces (el'af-mi'sez), n. [NL.; Gr. ελαφος stag + μυκης mushroom.] Bot. A genus of subterranean trufflelike fungi of the order Aspergillales. They are about the size of walnuts or hickory nuts, and are rooted up and eaten by animals.

Elaphure (el'af-ur), n. [Gr. ελαφος stag + ούρα tail.] A deer (Cervus davidianus) found in China, remarkable for its antlers, which divide into two branches, the anterior of which branches again. It constitutes a subgenus, Elaphurus (-f-ur-us) [NL.]. — el-aphu-rine (-f-ur-in; -r-in), a.

Elap' (el'ap), n. pl. [NL.; cf. Gr. ελαφ, ελαφύ, a kind of fish, also a serpent.] Zool. A family of proteroglyphous venomous snakes, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and containing the majority of Australian snakes. The typical genus is Elaps, consisting of the true coral snakes. The death adder, black snake, and tiger snake of Australia also belong to this family, and in most classifications the cobra and its allies are included. — el-ap'id (-el'ap-id), a. & n. — el-aph-ine (-el'af-in; -p-in), a.

Elap'oid (-oid), a. Zool. Pertaining to, or resembling, the Elapidae. — n. One of the Elapidae.

Elapse' (el'aps'), v. i.; E-LAPSED' (-lāps't'). E-LAPS'ING. [L. elapsus, p. p. of elabi to glide away; e out + labi to fall, slide. See LAPSE.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently, as time; — used chiefly in reference to time. Eight days elapsed; at length a pilgrim came. Hoole.

elapsed time, Yachting, the actual time taken by a vessel to sail over a course. See CORRECTED TIME.

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Elapse', n. 1. A flowing out; effluence. Obs. 2. A passing; lapse. Rare.

El-a-sip'o-da (el'as-īp'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ελασμός metal beaten out, metal plate + -poda.] Zool. An order of holothurians occurring in the deep sea, having well-marked bilateral symmetry, with tube feet on the flattened ventral surface, and papillae on the dorsal surface.

El-as-mo-branch (el'as-mō-brānk), n. — E-lāz'-ā. a. Of or pert. to the Elasmobranchii. — n. One of the Elasmobranchii.

El-as-mo-bran'chi-l (-brānk'i-l), n. pl. [NL.; Gr. ελασμός a metal plate + L. brachia a gill.] Zool. A subclass (in some classifications a class) of fishes having the skeleton mainly cartilaginous, comprising the sharks and rays (Plagiostomi), their extinct allies (the Pleuropterygii, Ichthyotomi, and Acanthodii), and, according to the most recent views, the chimaeras (Holocephali) (see these forms). The Elasmobranchii (so named from their lamelliform

gills) are also termed Chondropterygii, Selachii, and Placoides. The cranium is an undivided case of cartilage without membrane bones, nor are such bones formed in connection with the jaw or pectoral arch. The latter is formed of a single cartilage on each side, and is entirely separate from the skull. The ventral fins are always many-rayed, and abdominal in position, and the scales, when present, are placoid. The intestine has a spiral valve. There is no air bladder, and the gill clefts (five to seven in number, and separated by broad septa) are exposed externally except in the Holocephali. The ventral fins bear claspers in the male. The eggs are few and of large size, and are often attached within the body.

e-las'tic (el'as'tik), a. [Formed fr. Gr. ελασμεν to drive.] 1. Expansive; propulsive. Obs. 2. Springing back; springy; of solids, capable of recovering size and shape after deformation; of gases, indefinitely expansive. Scientifically, of solids, capable of resisting a large deforming force with subsequent recovery; of liquids, capable of resisting compression. See ELASTICITY.

3. Of persons, temperaments, etc., able to return quickly to a former state or condition, after being depressed or overtaxed; recovering easily from shocks and trials; buoyant; as, elastic spirits; an elastic constitution.

4. Econ. & Finance. Enlarging or decreasing readily in response to a change in stimulus, demand, opportunity, or other thing causally connected; thus, when a considerable change in demand is caused by a small rise or fall in price, the demand is elastic, and vice versa.

5. Mach. Characterized by elasticity. See ELASTICITY, 3. Syn. — ELASTIC, RESILIENT, BUOYANT are here compared in their fig. senses. ELASTIC and RESILIENT suggest more strongly than BUOYANT recovery from a previous state of depression. ELASTIC implies swift response to removal of pressure; resilient, the power of rebounding quickly, or springing back to an original state; as, "Not an elastic or optimistic nature — on the contrary, rigid and circumscribed, depressed by a melancholy temperament" (J. A. Symonds); cf. "His spirit, too, was of astonishing elasticity" (M. Arnold); a constitution as resilient as a rubber ball; cf. "the common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to another" (Johnson). BUOYANT (cf. "Books . . . pushed into the strong current of popularity, and there kept buoyant by the force of the stream" (Crabbe)) implies such lightness or vivacity of heart or spirits as is either incapable of depression or else readily shakes it off; as, "No such immaterial burden could depress that buoyant-hearted young gentleman for many hours together" (G. Eliot); "a friend . . . whose buoyant fancy . . . ever leaped resurgent from the strokes of fortune" (E. Dowden). See REBOUND, FLEXIBLE, DUCTILE, LIVELY.

elastic bitumen. Min. See ELATERITE. — e. cartilage, Anat., a yellowish flexible variety of cartilage occurring chiefly in the external ear, Eustachian tube, arytenoid cartilages, cartilages of Wrisberg and Santorini, and epiglottis. The matrix, except immediately about the cells, is penetrated by elastic fibers extending in all directions. — e. currency, a currency which automatically increases and decreases in bulk with the demands of business, as where there is an elastic limit (which see). — e. curve, Mech., the curve assumed by the longitudinal axis of an originally straight elastic strip or bar bent within its elastic limit by any system of forces. — e. fatigue, n. A. fiber or fibre, specif., Anat., the characteristic fibers of elastic tissue. — e. fluid. = GAS, n. 1. — e. gum, caoutchouc. — e. hysterisis. = MECHANICAL HYSTERESIS. — e. lag. Mech. See LAG, n. — e. limit, or strength. A The amount of stress which is just sufficient to produce an appreciable permanent deformation, or set, in a solid body, as a bar of metal. Exceeding this limit, or strength, however slight, produces a set, but the amount of such deformation in proportion to the amount of the stress is at first very small. Since under repeated strains the elastic limit continually changes, a substance may possess a series of such limits, represented diagrammatically by a curve. The elastic limit of the substance in its original or unstrained condition is then distinguished as the original or primitive elastic limit. B Commercially, in tests of materials of construction, a point at which a large increase of deformation is produced without increase of load. Cf. YIELD POINT. W. C. Unwin. C Banking. A limit on the issue of bank notes which may be temporarily increased to meet a stringency in the money market. The Imperial Bank of Germany has an elastic limit; but in Great Britain and the United States the limit is not elastic, the temporary need being more or less met by government actions. — e. resilience. Mech. = RESILIENCE. — e. tissue, Anat., a variety of connective tissue consisting largely of coarse (sometimes very thick) fibers of smooth outline, great elasticity, yellowish color, and strong refractive power, which branch and anastomose. They are very resistant to acids and alkalis, and are composed of a peculiar substance called elastin. Such fibers are widely distributed in ordinary connective tissue, but the term elastic tissue is applied only where the elastic fibers predominate, as in the ligamentum nuchae of quadrupeds and in certain layers in the walls of the larger arteries.

e-las'tic, n. Fabric rendered elastic by fine strings of India rubber woven into the center of it, used for garters, suspenders, etc.; also, India rubber specially prepared in cords, strings, or bands so as to be very elastic; specif., a piece of such fabric or rubber.

e-las'ti-cian (el'as-ti-sh'ian), n. One versed in the study of elasticity.

e-las'ti-ci-ty (-tis'ti-ti), n. 1. Quality or state of being elastic; capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation in any way; springiness. Popularly, a body is said to possess great elasticity when it is easily deformed and is quick in recovering. Thus a piece of India rubber easily elongated, a spiral spring easy of extension or compression, or a bow easily bent, would be considered very elastic. Scientifically, elasticity is that property of a body which causes it to resist deformation and afterward to recover its original shape and size.

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tail is not forked; the plumage is largely black, white, and gray. e-la-o-lite (el'ae-ō-lit). Erroneous for ELAÏTE. [TRN.] e-la-o-lit' (-lit'). Error for ELAÏTE. e-lap' (el'ap), n. pl. [NL.; cf. Gr. ελαφ, ελαφύ, a kind of fish, also a serpent.] Zool. A family of proteroglyphous venomous snakes, found in the warmer parts of both hemispheres, and containing the majority of Australian snakes. The typical genus is Elaps, consisting of the true coral snakes. The death adder, black snake, and tiger snake of Australia also belong to this family, and in most classifications the cobra and its allies are included. — el-ap'id (-el'ap-id), a. & n. — el-aph-ine (-el'af-in; -p-in), a.

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From this standpoint a block of steel or glass would possess much greater elasticity than an easily extended piece of India rubber. Elasticity of volume is a universal property, in a greater or less degree, of all matter; elasticity of shape, of solids only. Each is measured by the coefficient, or modulus, of elasticity, which is the ratio of the impressed stress to the induced strain. Thus, for a prismatic bar under longitudinal tension or compression the modulus of elasticity is $\frac{f}{L}$ or $\frac{fL}{l}$ lbs. per square inch, where f = stress in lbs. per square inch on the bar, L = original length of bar, l = extension or compression. Thus the elasticity is dependent only on the material of a body. The range of elasticity of a body is the range between its elastic limits of tension and compression, and is constant for any one body. Thus if a body is strained so that its elastic limit of tension is raised, its elastic limit of compression is lowered by an equal amount. Cf. RESILIENCE.

2. Power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

3. Mach. Responsiveness or adaptability to the requirements of changes in load; flexibility.

Of course the petroleum motor has not the elasticity of a steam motor. Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat.

e-las'ti-cize (el'as-ti-siz), v. t.; -CIZED' (-sīz'd); -CIZ'ING' (-sīz'ing). To make elastic; to impart springiness.

e-las'tin (-tīn), n. [elastic + -in.] Physiol. Chem. An albuminoid forming the chief constituent of elastic tissue. It is very resistant toward reagents, but is gradually dissolved when digested with either pepsin or trypsin.

e-las'tiv'i-ty (el'as-tiv'i-ti), n. Elec. A property of dielectrics by virtue of which the flow of current between points having difference of potential is restrained; — sometimes called electric elasticity.

e-las'tose (-tōs), n. [elastic + -ose.] Physiol. Chem. A protein formed from elastin. See PROTEOSE.

e-late' (el'āt'), a. [L. elatus elevated, fig., elated, proud (the figure, perh., being borrowed from a prancing horse); e out + latus (used as p. p. of ferre to bear), for latus, and akin to E. tolerate. See TOLERATE; cf. EXTOL.] 1. Lifted up; raised; elevated. Archaic. With upper lip elate. Fenton.

2. Having the spirits raised by success, or by hope; flushed or exalted with confidence; elated; exultant. Though less mortals! ever hither to fate, To soon dejected, and too soon elate. Pope.

Syn. — See ELATED.

e-late', v. t. E-LATED' (-lāt'ēd); E-LAT'ING' (-lāt'ing). 1. To raise; exalt. Obs. By the potent sun elated high. Thomson.

2. To exalt the spirit of; to fill with confidence or exultation; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up. Foolishly elated by spiritual pride. Warburton.

e-lat'ed (el'āt'ēd), p. p. & p. a. of ELATE.

Syn. — ELATED, ELATE, EXULTANT. ELATED commonly suggests a certain excitement or exaltation of spirit, following upon success or good fortune; it frequently connotes undue self-satisfaction; EXULTANT emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, "I have found American writers, of world-wide reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and elated or depressed by their judgments" (Thackeray); "Shouts exultant echo to the skies" (P. Whitehead); cf. "I felt no little elation at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious" (Boswell); "that fierce exultation in carnage was the outward expression of the poetry of nations. . . is crime named" (Froude). ELATE is poetical or elevated. "He walks as if he trod upon the heads of men: he looks elate, drunken with blood and gold" (Shelley).

el-a-ter (el'ā-tēr), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. ελατήριον driver, fr. ελασμεν to drive.] 1. Elasticity; expansibility. Obs. 2. Bot. A one of the elongated spirally thickened and elastic filaments found among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort, and serving to disperse them. b In the slime molds, a filament of the capillitium having similar functions. c One of the four filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes (Equisetum). The elaters through their hygroscopic action aid in dispersing the spores.

3. Zool. a [cop.] The typical genus of the Elateridae; hence [L. C.], any beetle of that family; a snapping, or click, beetle. b One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

El-a-ter'i-dae (-tēr'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. See ELATER, 3.] Zool. A large family of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and usually serrate or pectinate antennae. A peculiarity common to the majority of the family is the power of jumping when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, by a sudden movement of the prothorax producing a slight noise, which has given them the name of snapping beetles or click beetles. Their larvae are usually hard-skinned cylindrical worms living in rotten wood or underground, called wireworms, a name also given to certain myriapods. Some species injure the roots of plants. The remarkable fire beetles of tropical countries belong to this family.

e-lat'er-in (-lāt'ēr-in), n. Chem. A white, crystalline, neutral substance, C₂₀H₂₀O₂, with a slightly bitter taste. It is the active principle of elaterium, and possesses over the latter the great advantage of constancy of strength.

e-lat'er-ite (-it), n. [See ELATER.] Min. A dark brown elastic mineral resin, occurring in soft, flexible masses; — called also mineral caoutchouc, and elastic bitumen.

el'a-ter'i-tum (el'ā-tēr'i-tūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. ελατήριον, neut. of ελατήριος driving. See ELATER.] A cathartic



Elater (Alatus occulatus). (3)

Russia and Siberia. e-las'ti-ca (el'as-ti-kā), n. = ELASTIC CURVE. e-las'ti-cal, a. Elastic. Obs. e-las'ti-cal-ly, adv. of ELASTIC. e-las'ti-cum (el'as-ti-kūm), n. Elastin. e-las'ti-ness, n. See NESS. e-lat'ch'a (el'āch'hā), n. Var. of ALACHA. [ELATED, p. p. of elatus, fr. ferre to bear, and akin to E. tolerate. See TOLERATE; cf. EXTOL.] 1. Lifted up; raised; elevated. Archaic. With upper lip elate. Fenton.

2. Having the spirits raised by success, or by hope; flushed or exalted with confidence; elated; exultant. Though less mortals! ever hither to fate, To soon dejected, and too soon elate. Pope.

Syn. — See ELATED.

e-late', v. t. E-LATED' (-lāt'ēd); E-LAT'ING' (-lāt'ing). 1. To raise; exalt. Obs. By the potent sun elated high. Thomson.

2. To exalt the spirit of; to fill with confidence or exultation; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up. Foolishly elated by spiritual pride. Warburton.

e-lat'ed (el'āt'ēd), p. p. & p. a. of ELATE.

Syn. — ELATED, ELATE, EXULTANT. ELATED commonly suggests a certain excitement or exaltation of spirit, following upon success or good fortune; it frequently connotes undue self-satisfaction; EXULTANT emphasizes rather the outward expression of triumph or joy; as, "I have found American writers, of world-wide reputation, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and elated or depressed by their judgments" (Thackeray); "Shouts exultant echo to the skies" (P. Whitehead); cf. "I felt no little elation at having now so happily established an acquaintance of which I had been so long ambitious" (Boswell); "that fierce exultation in carnage was the outward expression of the poetry of nations. . . is crime named" (Froude). ELATE is poetical or elevated. "He walks as if he trod upon the heads of men: he looks elate, drunken with blood and gold" (Shelley).

el-a-ter (el'ā-tēr), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. ελατήριον driver, fr. ελασμεν to drive.] 1. Elasticity; expansibility. Obs. 2. Bot. A one of the elongated spirally thickened and elastic filaments found among the spores in the capsule of a liverwort, and serving to disperse them. b In the slime molds, a filament of the capillitium having similar functions. c One of the four filamentous appendages of the spores in the scouring rushes (Equisetum). The elaters through their hygroscopic action aid in dispersing the spores.

3. Zool. a [cop.] The typical genus of the Elateridae; hence [L. C.], any beetle of that family; a snapping, or click, beetle. b One of the caudal springing organs of the springtails.

El-a-ter'i-dae (-tēr'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. See ELATER, 3.] Zool. A large family of beetles of characteristic elongated tapering form, and usually serrate or pectinate antennae. A peculiarity common to the majority of the family is the power of jumping when laid on the back or held by the abdomen, by a sudden movement of the prothorax producing a slight noise, which has given them the name of snapping beetles or click beetles. Their larvae are usually hard-skinned cylindrical worms living in rotten wood or underground, called wireworms, a name also given to certain myriapods. Some species injure the roots of plants. The remarkable fire beetles of tropical countries belong to this family.

and diuretic substance obtained, in the form of yellowish or greenish cakes, as the dried residue of the juice of the wild or squirting cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*). The active principle is elaterin.

e-lat'er-oid (ĕ-lăt'ĕr-oid), *n.* [*elater* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Of or resembling the family Elateridae.

E-lat'i-na-ce-ae (ĕ-lăt'i-nă'sĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* See *ELATINE*.] *Bot.* A small family of aquatic or marsh plants (order Hypericales) of wide distribution, the waterwort family, having opposite leaves and small axillary flowers. It contains two genera, *Elatine* and *Berghia*, including about 20 species.

e-lat'i-na'ceous (ĕ-lăt'i-nă'sĕ-ŭs), *a.*

El-at'i-ne (ĕ-lăt'i-nĕ), *n.* [*NL.*, fr. *L. elatine* a kind of plant, Gr. *ἐλατίνη*, fr. *ἐλατίνος* pert. to fir, fr. *ἐλάτη* silver fir.] *Bot.* A genus of small aquatic or creeping herbs (waterworts or mud purslanes), type of the family Elatinaceae, of wide distribution. Also [*L. c.*] any plant of this genus.

el-at'ion (ĕ-lăt'ŷŭn), *n.* [*L. elatio*: cf. *OF. elation*. See *ELATE*.] A lifting up of the mind or mood by success, or hope of success; exaltation; also, inflation with pride, or self-exaltation, as from success or prosperity. "Felt the elation of triumph." *Scott.*

el-at'ive (ĕ-tĭv), *a.* 1. Causing elation. *Obs.*
2. *Gram. Lit.*, lifted up; — a term applied to the *absolute superlative*. See *SUPERLATIVE, n.*

el-a-trom'e-ter (ĕ-lăt'rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἐλατήρ* a driver + *-meter*.] An instrument for measuring the pressure of confined gases, as air or steam.

el'bow (ĕl'bŏ), *n.* [*AS. elboga, elnboga* (akin to *D. elleboga, OHG. elinboga, G. ellbogen, ellenbogen, icel. elnbogi*; prop., arm bend); *eln* ell (orig., forearm) + *boga* a bending. See *ELL*; 6th bow.] 1. The joint or bend of the arm; the outer curve in the middle of the arm when bent.
Her arms to the elbows naked. *R. of Gloucester.*
2. A shoulder point in cattle. *Local, Eng.*
3. Any turn, bend, or sharp angle like that of the elbow, in a wall, building, interior woodwork decoration, or the like; a sudden turn in a line of coast or course of a river; also, an angular or jointed part of any structure, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa, or a short pipe or pipe fitting, turning at an angle or bent.
at the, or one's, elbow, very near; at hand. — *e. in house.* *Naut.* See *HAUSE*. — *out at e.*, with coat worn through at the elbows; shabby; in needy circumstances. — *up to the elbows*, completely engrossed.
el'bow, v. t.; **el'bowed** (-bŏd); **el'bow-ing**. To push or hit with or as if with the elbow; to force as if by jostling or thrusting with the elbows; as, to elbow one's way.
They [the Dutch] would elbow our own aldermen off the Royal Exchange. *Macaulay.*
el'bow, v. i. 1. To jut into an angle; to project or to bend after the manner of an elbow.
2. To push rudely along; to elbow one's way. "Purseprod, elbowing insolence." *Grainger.*
el'bow-board (-bŏrd'), *n.* The base of a window casing, on which the elbows may rest.
el'bow-room (-rŏom'), *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; ample room for motion or action; free scope. "My soul hath elbowroom." *Shak.*
elbow scissors. *Surg.* Scissors bent in the blade or shank for convenience in cutting.
el'd (ĕld), *n.* [*AS. yldu, yldo, eldo*, old age, fr. *ald, eald*, old. See *OLD*.] *Obs.* or *Poetic*. 1. Age; esp., old age.
Great Nature, ever young, yet full of eld. *Spenser.*
2. Old times; former days; antiquity.
Asterologers and men of eld. *Longfellow.*
3. An old man. *Rare.* *Landor.*
4. Time; also, an age; a period of time.
el'der (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* [*AS. yldra, eldra, yeldra*, compar. of *eald* old. See *OLD*.] 1. Older; of the greater age or of earlier date; born, made, or having come into being, before another; as, an elder brother or sister; the elder of two churches.
The elder shall serve the younger. *Gen. xxy. 23.*
2. Belonging to a more advanced time or age; later; later on; later in life; as, a man's elder years.
3. Prior or superior, in rank, office, validity, etc., esp. as of longer standing; senior, as, an elder title; an elder officer.
4. Earlier or early; former; ancient; hence, of or pertaining to former time.
Ask of elder days, earth's vernal hour. *Keble.*
elder brethren, the corporation of Trinity House, London, having charge of light-houses, buoys, etc.
Playing Hand = *ELDEST HAND*. — *e. statesmen*, in Japan, an informal body of confidential advisers of the emperor consisting of the more distinguished statesmen and nobles who are retired from active public life.
el'der, n. [See *ELDER, a.*] 1. One who lived at an earlier period; esp., an ancestor; a forefather.
Carry your head as your elders have done. *L'Estrange.*
2. One who is older; a senior. *I Tim. v. 1.*
3. An aged person.
4. A person who, on account of his age, occupies the office of ruler or judge; hence, a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; as, the elders of Israel; the elders in the apostolic church. In Presbyterian churches elders are lay officers who, with the minister, compose the church session, with authority to inspect and regulate matters of

religion and discipline. In some churches, as certain American Methodist churches, elder includes any fully ordained minister; in the Mormon church, a high officer charged with preaching, baptism, etc.; among the Shakers, one of the four (two male and two female) in charge of a "family." 5. = *TITHINGMAN*.

el'der (ĕl'dĕr), *n.* [*ME. ellern, eller, AS. ellen, ellern*; cf. *LG. ellorn*; of unknown origin.] Any caprifoliaceous shrub of the genus *Sambucus*, distinguished in general by the pinnate leaves, broad clusters of white or pink flowers, and black or red berries. The stems contain a large white pith, used for many purposes. The wood is also utilized to some extent. See *SAMBUCUS*.

el'der-ber-ry (-bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-ĭz). The berrylike drupe of the elder. Those of the Old World elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and of the common American elder (*S. canadensis*) have a pleasant subacid flavor and are often made into elderberry wine. They are also used to some extent in medicine, being diaphoretic and aperient.

el'der-ly (ĕl'dĕr-lĭ), *a.* Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; as, elderly people; also, of or pertaining to later life; as, elderly pursuits or interests.
Syn. — See *AGED*.

el'der-man (-măn), **el'der-wom'an** (-wŏm'ăn), *n.* An elder; esp., a keeper of clan lore, an instructor in traditional rites, or a guardian of the clan tutelary; a religious head of a clan or gens; — used esp. of American Indians. The transmitted fables form a part of the lore repeated by the eldermen and elderwomen night after night to while away the long evenings by the camp fire. *Smithson. Rep.*, 1900.

el'dest (ĕl'dĕst), *a.* [*AS. yldest, yeldst*, superl. of *eald* old. See *ELDER, a.*] Oldest; specif.: a. Of the greatest age or longest duration. *Archaic.* b. Born or living first, or before the others, as a son, daughter, brother, etc. c. Of the earliest date or period; earliest; most ancient.
Their eldest historians are of suspected credit. *By. Stillingfleet.*
eldest, or elder, hand, *Card Playing*, the player on the dealer's left hand. See *AGE, 12.*

El Do-ra'do (ĕl dŏ-ră'dŏ), *pl.* EL DORADOS (-dŏz). [*Sp.*, lit., the gilded; *el* the + *dorado*, p. p. of *dorare* to gild. Cf. *DORADO*.] 1. An imaginary city or country abounding in gold, located by the 16th-century Spaniards in the interior of South America.
2. Any place or region of fabulous richness.
The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit. *T. Moore.*
3. The State of California; — often so called after the discovery of gold in 1848.

el'dritch (ĕl'drĭch), *a.* [*Cf. ELF.*] Weird; eerie; uncanny; also, wild or hideous. *Cf. ELFISH.*
Pearl . . . gave an eldritch scream. *Hawthorne.*

El'e-atic (ĕl'ĕ-ătĭk), *a.* [*L. elæaticus*, from *Elæa* or *Veïta*] in Italy.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, a school of Greek philosophers of the 6th century B. C. whose philosophy is particularly identified with the doctrines of the unity of being and of the unreality of motion or change. The foundation of the *Elæatic* doctrine of unity was laid in theological form by Xenophanes of Colophon, metaphysically developed as a doctrine of being by Parmenides of Elæa, dialectically defended in opposition to the vulgar belief in a plurality of objects and in revolution and change by Zeno of Elæa, and finally assimilated more nearly to the earlier natural philosophy by Melissus of Samos. *Veberweg (Morris).*

El'e-atic, n. An Elæatic philosopher.

El'e-at'i-cism (-ĭ-ăt'ĭz-m), *n.* Elæatic doctrine.

el'e-cam-pane (ĕl'ĕ-kămp-ăn'), *n.* [*L. inula elecampane* + *LL. campana* (perh. a bell; cf. *G. glockenwurz*, i. e., "bellwort"; or from *campus* field.)] 1. A large, coarse asteraceous herb (*Inula helenium*) with yellow-rayed heads of flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is established in the United States. The pungent root is used as a tonic, and has had repute as a stomachic.
2. A sweetmeat made from the root of the plant.

el'ect (ĕ-lĕkt'), *a.* [*L. electus*, p. p. of *eligere* to elect; *e* out + *legere* to choose. See *LEGEND*; cf. *ELITE, ELECTIC*.] 1. Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more. "Colors quaint elect." *Spenser.*
2. *Theol.* Chosen as the object of mercy or divine favor; set apart to eternal life. "The elect angels." *1 Tim. v. 21.*
3. Chosen to an office, but not yet actually induced into it; as, bishop elect; governor or mayor elect.
Syn. — See *SELECT*.

el'ect', n. 1. One chosen or set apart.
Behold . . . mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth. *Is. xlii. 1.*
2. *Theol.* One elect; — now only as a collective.
Shall not God avenge his own elect? *Luke xviii. 7.*

el'ect', v. t.; **E-LĒCT'ED**; **E-LĒCT'ING**. 1. To select. *Obs.* The deputy elected by the Lord. *Shak.*
2. To determine by choice; to decide upon; to choose; as, to elect to keep a bequest.
3. To select or take for an office by vote; as, to elect a representative, a president, or a governor.
4. *Theol.* To designate, choose, or select, as an object of mercy or favor.
Syn. — Choose, prefer, select.

el'd, *v. t.* [*AS. ealdhan*.] To age; to grow or make old. *Obs.*
el'da'ah (ĕl'dă-ăh), *pl.* *Bib.*
el'dad (ĕl'dăd), *pl.* *Bib.*
el'de, *v. t.* [*rather.*] *el'der*. *Dial. var. of HELDER*, *el'der, n.* [*Cf. OD. elder*.] = *ELDER*. *Dial. Eng.*
el'der-fur, *n.* The fur of the ear.
el'der-hood, *n.* See *TRIOB*.
el'der-ness (ĕl'dĕr-nĕs), *n.* See *NESS*.
el'dern, a. [See *ELDER, a.*] *Elderly*. *Archaic or Dial.*
el'dern (ĕl'dĕrn), *a.* Made of elder. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*
el'der-ship, *n.* See *SHIP*.
el'der-wom'an, *n.* See *ELDERMAN*. [*Danword.*]
el'der-wort (ĕl'dĕr-wŏrt'), *n.* *el'da'fther, n.* [*AS. calfdæder*.] A grandfather; a forefather; a father-in-law. *Obs.*
el'din, n. [*Cf. dial. eldin* fuel, *icel. eldinn*.] The butterbur, sometimes used for lighting fires. *Dial. Eng.*
el'din, obs.; [*icel. elding*.] Fuel. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

el'dmother, n. [*AS. ealdmōder*.] A grandmother; a mother-in-law. *Obs.*
el'dness, n. [*AS. ealdness*.] Oldness; age; antiquity. *Obs.*
el'doste, *v. t.* *ELDEST*.
el'dred (ĕl'drĕd), *n.* [*AS. Eald-drēd*; cf. *AS. eald* old; *rēd* counsel.] *Masc. prop. name.*
el'drings, n. pl. [*el'der* + *-ing*.] Parents; elders. *Obs.*
el'e, *v. t.* AS. *el*, *EL*.
el'e, n. [*AS. ele*, fr. *l. oleum*.] Oil. *Obs.*
el'e-ad (ĕl'ĕ-ăd), *pl.* *Bib.*
el'e-a-le (ĕl'ĕ-ă-lĕ), *D. Bib.*
el'e-a-leh (ĕl'ĕ-ă-lĕh), *D. Bib.*
el'e-an (ĕl'ĕ-ăn), *n.* & *a.* See *GIBER, n.*
el'e-an, n. 3. *ELIAN*.
el'e-an-a, *v. var. of ELIAN*.
el'e-an-re'tri-an, a. See *ELIAN*.
el'e-anor (ĕl'ĕ-ănŏr, ĕl'ĕ-ă-nŏr), *n.* [*OF. Elyanor, Altanor, Altanor*.] *F. Altanor*; cf. *G. Eleonora*. Cf. *ELONORA*.] *Fem. prop. name.* *Lit. Eleonora* (ĕl'ĕ-ă-nŏr-ă); *G. Eleonora* (ĕl'ĕ-ă-nŏr-ă); *F. Elĕ-*

e-lect' (ĕ-lĕkt'), *v. i.* To choose between alternatives.

e-lect'ion (ĕ-lĕk'tŷŭn), *n.* [*F. election*, *L. electio*, fr. *elĭgere* to choose out. See *ELECT, a.*] 1. Act of choosing; choice; selection.
2. Act of choosing by vote a person to fill an office, or to membership in a society, as by ballot, uplifted hands, or *viva voce*; as, the election of a president or a mayor; hence, the regular exercise of its function by an electorate. Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom. *J. Adams.*
3. Act of choosing between alternatives; choice. "By his own election led to ill." *Daniel.*
4. Discriminating choice; discernment. *Obs.*
5. To use men with much difference and election is good. *Bacon.*
6. *Theol.* Divine choice; esp., as one of the "five points" of Calvinism, predestination of individuals as objects of mercy and salvation; also, those elected. *Rom. xi. 7.* There is remnant according to the election of grace. *Rom. xi. 5.*
7. *Law.* The choice of an alternative right or course; specif., in equity, the choice (often called *equitable election*) that must be made by a party whether he will accept a benefit under an instrument with any burdens imposed by it, as the giving away of property of his own, or remain free of the burden or loss and go without the benefits.
8. *Astrol.* Choice of a favorable time. *Obs. or Hist.*
Syn. — See *ALTERNATIVE*.

election by compromise, or compromise, Eccl., election of a person as a beneficiary to an office by a committee to whom the electing power has been delegated.

election district. A district created for purposes of election. In the United States, in some States (Maryland, Montana, and Wyoming), the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lect'ion-er' (ĕ-lĕk'tŷŭn-ĕr'), *v. i.* **E-LĒCT'ION-ERER'** (-ĕr'), **E-LĒCT'ION-ER-ING**. To work for, or in the interest of, a person, ticket, party, or the like, in an election.

election precinct. A precinct created for purposes of election, as a division of a ward or assembly district. In the United States, in many States, as Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, etc., the name is applied to a division of the county for governmental purposes.

e-lect'ive (ĕ-lĕkt'ĭv), *a.* [*Cf. F. électif*.] 1. Appointed, bestowed, or passing, by election; dependent upon, or fixed by, choice; as, an elective office or study.
2. Kings of Rome were at first elective; . . . for such are the conditions of an elective kingdom. *Dryden.*
3. Exerting a power of choice; making election; selecting; choosing; as, an elective act.
4. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice, or right of choosing; as, an elective franchise. *Bancroft.*
5. The independent use of their elective franchise. *Bancroft.*
6. Tending to combine with, or act upon, one substance rather than another; as, elective affinity or attraction (same as chemical affinity or attraction).

elective franchise, the privilege or right of voting in an election of public officers.

e-lect'ive, n. In American colleges, a study or course of study which a student may choose from several alternatives.

el'ect'or (ĕ-lĕkt'ĕr), *n.* [*L. fr. eligere*: cf. *F. électeur*.] 1. One who elects, or has the right of choice; specif., a person entitled to vote in favor of a candidate for office.
2. In the Holy Roman Empire, one of the princes entitled to take part in choosing the emperor. In the Golden Bull of Charles IV., 1356, seven electors were recognized, the Archbishops of Mainz (Mayence), Cologne, and Treves, the King of Bohemia, the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke of Saxony, and the Margrave of Brandenburg. Other electorates were established in later times.
3. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the people, to the "electoral college," the function of which is to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. Each State is entitled to as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress.
4. One of the persons chosen, by vote of the electors, to the electoral college.

e-lect'or-al (ĕ-lĕkt'ĕr-ăl), *a.* [*Cf. F. électoral*.] 1. Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.
2. Pertaining to, or holding the rank of, an elector in the Holy Roman Empire.
3. Chosen by vote; elective. *Rare.*
electoral college, the college or body of presidential electors of a State; also, the whole body of presidential electors, composed of the electoral colleges of the several States. See *ELECTOR, 3.* U. S. — *E. Commission*, U. S. Hist., the commission created (Act of Jan. 29, 1877) to settle the dispute as to the electoral votes of the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon in the presidential election of 1876. It was composed of five senators, five representatives, and five justices of the Supreme Court, and decided, by a party vote of 8 to 7, that the lawful electoral votes of these States had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates, electing them by a majority of one electoral vote. — *e. crown*, a cap of crimson velvet faced with ermine, surmounted by a golden arch studded with pearls which support a globe bearing a golden cross, worn by the electors of the Holy Roman Empire.

e-lect'or-ate (ĕ-lĕkt'ĕr-ăt'), *n.* [*Cf. F. électoral*.] 1. The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector.
2. The whole body of persons entitled to vote in an election, or any distinct



Elecampane, 1.



Electoral Crown.

class or division of them; also, an electoral division of a country; an electoral district.

E-lec'tra (è-lèk'trâ), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ἠλεκτρα.] 1. Gr. Myth. A daughter of Agamemnon, who appears in post-Homeric poems, and whose story, with that of her brother Orestes, is the basis of the "Choephoroi" of Æschylus and of an "Electra" by both Sophocles and Euripides. Her rôle is to urge Orestes to vengeance, and, especially in Euripides's version, actively to assist him. Cf. ORESTES.

The heroic fortitude and nobility of the Sophoclean Electra are qualities which Æschylus, with his different plan, has not desired to portray, but he has done full justice to her steadfast and affectionate loyalty. — Sir Richard Jebb.

b See PLEIADES, 1.

2. Astron. A star β Tauri, in the Pleiades; the "lost Pleiad." See STAR, 2. **b** The 130th asteroid. See ASTEROID.

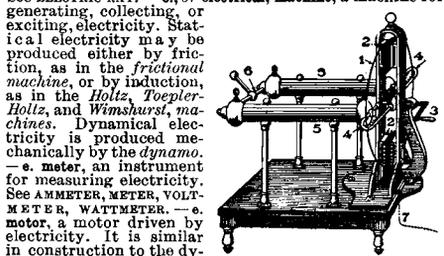
e-lec'tro-p'è-ter (è-lèk'trè-p'è-tèr), n. [electro- + Gr. τρέπω to turn.] An instrument used to change the direction of electric currents; a switch. Obs. or R.

e-lec'tric (è-lèk'trîk) | a. [L. *electrum* amber, a mixed **e-lec'tri-cal** (-trî-kâl) | metal, Gr. ἤλεκτρον; akin to ἤλεκτρον the beaming sun. The name came from the production of electricity by the friction of amber.] 1. Pert. to electricity; consisting of, containing, producing, derived from, or produced or operated by, electricity; as, electric power; an electric jar; the electric eel; an electric spark.

2. Electrifying; thrilling; as, electric eloquence.

3. In most of the phrases, either electric or electrical may be used; but electric is the more common except in a few instances, as electrical engineering, resistance, rings, electric, or electrical, atmosphere or aura. See AURA, 4. **a.** attraction, the attraction which exists between bodies possessing unlike charges of electricity. — **a. balance.** = WHATSTONE'S BRIDGE. **b.** = BALANCE ELECTROMETER. — **a. battery.** See BATTERY, 8. — **a. blue,** a peculiar greenish blue. — **a. bridge.** See BRIDGE, 2, 5. — **a. brush.** = BRUSH, 2, 3. — **a. cable,** an insulated wire or flexible built-up conductor for transmitting a current for light, power, telegraphy, etc. See TELEGRAPH CABLE. — **a. calamine,** *Mn.*, zinc silicate, or calamine; — **a. candle,** a candle made of pyroelectric properties, and to distinguish it from smithsonite. See CALAMINE. — **a. candle,** a modification of the electric arc lamp, in which the carbon rods, instead of being placed end to end, are arranged side by side, and at a distance suitable for the formation of the arc at the tip; — called also, from the name of the inventor, *Jablochkoff candle*. — **a. catfish,** any of three species of large African catfish of

short time. Such furnaces are used for manufacturing carbide, earthenware, etc. for reducing ores, and for many other purposes. **electric fuse.** See FUSE, 2. — **a. generator,** a generator of electric, esp. a dynamo. See DYNAMO. — **a. glow,** a pale blue light sometimes accompanying noiseless electric discharges. — **a. helix.** See HELIX, 1. — **a. horse power.** See HORSE POWER. — **a. ignition.** See INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. — **a. image,** a collection of electrical points regarded as forming, by an analogy with optical phenomena, an image of certain other electrical points, as in using electrical probes. — **a. light,** the light which is produced by a current of electricity which in passing through a resisting medium heats it to incandescence or burns it. See INCANDESCENT LIGHT; ARC, 2, 5. — **a. light bug.** See FISH KILLER. — **a. jobs,** *Zool.*, in the electric rays, the part of the medulla which controls the electric organs. See ELECTRIC RAY, 5. **or electrical, machine,** a machine for generating, collecting, or exciting electricity. Static electricity may be produced either by friction, as in the *frictional machine*, or by induction, as in the *Holtz, Toepler, Holtz,* and *Wimshurst, machines*. Dynamical electricity is produced mechanically by the dynamo. — **a. meter,** an instrument for measuring electricity. See AMMETER, METER, VOLT-METER, WATTMETER. — **a. motor,** a motor driven by electricity. 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Its system of motive power may be either independent, in which the current is taken from storage batteries carried on the cars, or dependent, in which it is taken from wires or other conductors external to the cars. See TROLLEY, 2. According to the position of these conductors the system is further called *overhead, surface, or underground*. — **a. ray,** *Zool.*, any of certain rays constituting the family *Narcobatidae* (syn. *Torpedinidae*) which have the anterior part of the body rounded and disklike, the tail short and ending in a rayed fin, and a pair of electric organs between the head and the pectoral fins; a number of the common European species is *Narcobatus* (syn. *Torpedo*) *torpedo*. 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When the vane is charged, the points allow electricity to escape into the air and are repelled, causing the vane to rotate. — **a. varnish,** any varnish of good insulating properties. — **a. wave,** a wave-like periodic disturbance of the ether by means of which electric energy is transmitted or radiated across space. **b** The rising or falling of an electric current in a submarine cable. — **a. welding.** See WELD, 2, 1. — **a. wind.** = AURA, 4.



Frictional Electric Machine. 1. Glass Plate revolving by means of electric rollers 2, 2, and horsehoe-shaped toothed Rods 4, 4 fixed in metal Cylinders 5, 5, which are connected by a small Rod 6. The negative electricity produced by friction in the rubbers is carried away by a Chain 7.

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makes or repairs electric instruments, machinery, etc., or who sets up, or looks after, electric installations; a designer of such machinery, installation, etc. **electrician sergeant.** *Mil.* In the United States army, a sergeant (with the pay and allowances of an ordnance sergeant) stationed at each post of coast artillery having electrical appliances.

e-lec'tric'i-ty (è-lèk'trîf'i-tî; 277), n. [See ELECTRIC.] 1. The agency to which are due numerous phenomena in physics formerly ascribed to the action of certain hypothetical media (the *electric fluid* of Franklin's theory, the *positive fluid* and *negative fluid* of the two-fluid theory, and the *magnetic fluid*), but which modern theorists are inclined to regard as arising from strains or displacements in the luminiferous ether. All the phenomena in question result from force action in certain fields of force called respectively *electric* and *magnetic* fields. According to the modern view these fields are the loci of strains in the ether, and the electrification of bodies is due to the presence of free particles of matter (very small as compared with the ether) in the ether surrounding which is permanently in the condition of strain which constitutes an electric field. Electricity was formerly classed under two heads: a *Static* (called also *frictional electricity*), the electricity of stationary charges produced by rubbing together unlike bodies, such as glass and silk, in which case equal and opposite charges are always produced, or by induction.

b Dynamical (also called *voltic*, or *current electricity*), produced by chemical decomposition in a battery, or by moving a conductor across the lines of force of a magnetic field, as in a dynamo, or by difference of temperature between the junctions of a thermo-element (then called *thermo-electricity*), etc. The term *static electricity* applies properly, however, to the electricity of stationary charges, however produced; the term *dynamical electricity*, to moving charges, which give rise to the phenomena of the electric current, whether generated by friction, by induction, by means of a voltaic battery or dynamo, or in any other way. The electric current is of especial practical importance as a convenient means of transferring energy to a distance and for the transformation of energy, as in the electric furnace, the electric light, in electrolysis, etc. See POSITIVE ELECTRICITY; NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

2. The science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of electricity; electrical science. **e-lec'tri-co** (è-lèk'trî-kò), = ELECTRO-. Hence: **e-lec'tri-co-me'te-or-log'i-cal**, pertaining to electricity and meteorology. **e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion** (-fî-kâ'shün), n. Act of electrifying, or state of being electrified; also, a system of electrical equipment. **e-lec'tri-fy** (è-lèk'trî-fî), v. t. -FYED (-fîd); -FY'ING (-fî'ng). [electric + -fy.] 1. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; as, to electrify a jar. 2. To cause electricity to pass through; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; as, he was electrified. 3. To equip for employment of electric power; as, to electrify a railroad. 4. To excite suddenly and violently, esp. by something highly delightful or inspiring; to thrill.

If the sovereign were now to immure a subject in defiance of the writ of *habeas corpus* . . . the whole nation would be instantly electrified by the news. *Macauley.*

e-lec'tri-fy, v. i. To become electric. **e-lec'tro** (è-lèk'trò), = ELECTRO-. Combining form for *electric*, *electrical*; as, *electrodynamic*, *electrometer*, etc. **e-lec'tro-a-nal'y-sis** (-à-nâl'i-sîs), n. *Chem.* Analysis by electrolytic methods.

e-lec'tro-bal-ist'ics (-bâl-îst'îks), n. Art or science of electrically measuring the velocity of projectiles. From the muzzle velocity the force or muzzle energy can be deduced. The projectile is usually fired through two screens (or rupture wires at two points of flight), and the time interval of passage is usually measured by the chronograph. — **e-lec'tro-bal-ist'ic** (-îst'ik), a. **e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gy** (-bi-òl'ò-jî), n. That branch of biology which treats of the electrical phenomena of living organisms. — **e-lec'tro-bi-ol-og'i-cal** (-bî-òl'ò-jî-kâl), a. — **e-lec'tro-bi-ol-og'ist** (-òl'ò-jîst), n. **e-lec'tro-bi-ol-og-y** (-bi-òl'ò-jî-pî), n. *Biol.* Bioscopy by noting the presence or absence of muscular contraction on electric stimulation. **e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar'i-ty** (-kâp'i-lâr'i-tî), n. *Physics.* The occurrence or production of certain capillary effects by the action of an electric current or charge. See CAPILLARY ELECTROMETER. — **e-lec'tro-cap'il-lar-y** (-kâp'i-lâr-i; -kâ-pî-lâr-i; cf. CAPILLARY, 2), a. **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal** (-kè-m'î-kâl), a. Also **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal-y**, adv. — **electrochemical series**, an electro-motive series. — **a. telegraph.** = CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH. **e-lec'tro-chem'i-s'try** (-îs'trî), n. That branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. In the various forms of electric cells, chemical change is productive of electricity; in electrolysis the reverse is true. Electrochemistry is of great practical importance, as in the manufacture of aluminum, alkalis, chlorine, phosphorus, etc., in electroplating, electrotyping, refining of metals, purification of sewage, etc. — **e-lec'tro-chem'ist** (-kè-m'î-sîz), n.

e-lec'tro-chron-o-graph (-krôn'ò-grâf), n. A chronograph consisting of an electromagnetic register connected with a clock. — **e-lec'tro-chron-o-graph'ic** (-grâf'îk), a. **e-lec'tro-cul'ture** (è-lèk'trò-kûl'tûr), n. *Hort.* The use of the electric light to promote the growth of plants. It has been found to hasten the flowering of many ornamental plants, as the Easter lily, but has thus far proved of little value in forcing vegetables, except in the case of lettuce. **e-lec'tro-cute** (-kût), v. t., -CUT'ED (-kût'èd); -CUT'ING (-kût'îng). [electro- + -cute as in *execute*.] To execute (a criminal) by electricity; hence, *Collog.*, to kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion** (-kût'shün), n. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion-al** (-âl), a. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion-er** (-èr), n. **Electrocute** is a hybrid like *electrolier*, *cablegram*, *bureaucracy*, etc.; it is considered by many to be inelegant, but is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (è-lèk'tròd), n. [electro- + 2d -ods.] *Elec.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either of the

propelled buses. *Collog.* **e-lec'tro-car-di-o-gram**, **e-lec'tro-car-di-a-gram**, n. A cardiogram of electromotive variations in the heart's action. **e-lec'tro-car'ter-y**, n. = GALVANOCATERY. [ELECTRO- + -car'ter-y, n. See ELECTRO-CHROM-O-MET'RIC, a. See e-lec'tro-cop'per, v. t. To electroplate with copper.

e-lec'tro-chem'i-s'try (-îs'trî), n. That branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to chemical changes. In the various forms of electric cells, chemical change is productive of electricity; in electrolysis the reverse is true. Electrochemistry is of great practical importance, as in the manufacture of aluminum, alkalis, chlorine, phosphorus, etc., in electroplating, electrotyping, refining of metals, purification of sewage, etc. — **e-lec'tro-chem'ist** (-kè-m'î-sîz), n.

e-lec'tro-chron-o-graph (-krôn'ò-grâf), n. A chronograph consisting of an electromagnetic register connected with a clock. — **e-lec'tro-chron-o-graph'ic** (-grâf'îk), a. **e-lec'tro-cul'ture** (è-lèk'trò-kûl'tûr), n. *Hort.* The use of the electric light to promote the growth of plants. It has been found to hasten the flowering of many ornamental plants, as the Easter lily, but has thus far proved of little value in forcing vegetables, except in the case of lettuce. **e-lec'tro-cute** (-kût), v. t., -CUT'ED (-kût'èd); -CUT'ING (-kût'îng). [electro- + -cute as in *execute*.] To execute (a criminal) by electricity; hence, *Collog.*, to kill by an electric shock. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion** (-kût'shün), n. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion-al** (-âl), a. — **e-lec'tro-cut'ion-er** (-èr), n. **Electrocute** is a hybrid like *electrolier*, *cablegram*, *bureaucracy*, etc.; it is considered by many to be inelegant, but is widely used and has no accepted equivalent.

e-lec'trode (è-lèk'tròd), n. [electro- + 2d -ods.] *Elec.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either of the

propelled buses. *Collog.* **e-lec'tro-car-di-o-gram**, **e-lec'tro-car-di-a-gram**, n. A cardiogram of electromotive variations in the heart's action. **e-lec'tro-car'ter-y**, n. = GALVANOCATERY. [ELECTRO- + -car'ter-y, n. See ELECTRO-CHROM-O-MET'RIC, a. See e-lec'tro-cop'per, v. t. To electroplate with copper.

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e-lec'trode (è-lèk'tròd), n. [electro- + 2d -ods.] *Elec.* Either terminal of an electric source; esp., either of the



Electric Catfish (*Torpedo electricus*).

the genus *Torpedo*, syn. *Malapterurus* (esp. *T. electricus* of the Nile). They have a large electrical organ and are able to give powerful shocks. — **a. charge,** the quantity of electricity which exists on the surface of a body. — **a. circuit.** See CIRCUIT, 2. — **a. clock,** a clock moved or regulated by electricity or electromagnetism. **b** A clock connected with an electromagnetic recording apparatus. — **a. column,** a voltaic pile. See PILE, 2. **Elec.** — **a. current,** electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another which is in a different electric state. — **a. density,** electric charge per unit area. — **a. discharge.** = DISCHARGE, 2. **11.** **a. displacement,** the displacing of electricity in a dielectric caused by subjecting it to electric stress. — **a. dogfish,** a stargazer (*Astroscopus y-gracum*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, said to have electric properties. — **a. eel,** an eel-like physostomous fish (*Electrophorus*, syn. *Gymnoluis*, *Electricus*), of the rivers of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, the most powerful of electric fishes. It becomes six feet long, and is said to be able to disable large animals by its shocks. The electric organs are situated along the posterior ventral part of the body. The fish constitutes a separate genus (*Electrophorus*) and family (*Electrophoridae*). — **a. effluvium,** an effluvium formerly supposed to issue from charged bodies; — now sometimes applied to the *silent discharge*. — **a. egg,** an ellipsoidal glass vessel with metal caps at each end. It is used for studying the effect of pressure on the electric discharge. — **a. elasticity.** = ELASTICITY. — **a. endomose** or **endomosis.** See OSMOSIS. — **a. engineering.** See ENGINEERING, 1. — **a. engraving,** a method of etching in which the metallic plate, instead of being treated with acid in the ordinary way, is attached to the anode of an electrolytic cell and thus corroded electrically. — **a. escapement.** *Hort.* See ESCAPEMENT, 3. — **a. fish,** any of several fishes which are able to communicate electric shocks by means of a special set of organs. Those which have this power in the greatest degree are the electric eel, the electric catfishes, and the electric rays or torpedoes, in the order named. In all, the *electric organs* consist of modified muscular tracts abundantly supplied with nerves. — **a. fluid,** a (supposed) imponderable fluid to whose presence electrical phenomena have been ascribed; electricity. The term is no longer scientific. — **a. force,** a force due to electricity; specif., the force of attraction or repulsion due to an electrostatic charge. — **a. furnace,** a furnace in which the greatest heat is obtained by the use of the arc, whose temperature (estimated to be about 3,500° C., or 6,300° F.) only the most refractory materials can withstand, even for a</

conductors by which the current enters and leaves an electrolyte. See ANODE, CATHODE. An electrode may be a wire, a plate, or other conducting object. Frequently the metallic vessel in which an electrolyte is contained serves as one of the electrodes.

e-lec-tro-de-less (ē-lĕk'trō-dĕ-lĕs), *a.* *Elec.* Without electrodes. — **electrodeless discharge**, one produced, under certain conditions, through a gas in the neighborhood of an electric current.

e-lec-tro-de-pos-ĭt (trō-dĕ-pōz'ĭt), *n.* A deposit made by electrical action. — *v. t.* To deposit (copper, nickel, etc.) electrolytically. — **e-lec-tro-de-pos-ĭ-tion** (dĕp'ō-zĭsh'ŷŏn; -dĕp'ō-), *n.* — **e-lec-tro-de-pos-ĭ-tor** (dĕ-pōz'ĭ-tĕr), *n.*

e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ĭcs (dĭ-nām'ĭks; -dĭ-), *n.* The phenomena of electricity in motion; also, the science treating of the action of electric currents on themselves and on one another, and of the interaction of currents and magnets. Two simple laws form the basis of **electrodynamics**: (1) Two parallel currents having the same direction attract each other. (2) Two parallel currents having opposite directions repel each other. — **e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ĭc** (nām'ĭk), **e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.*

e-lec-tro-dy-na-mom'e-tor (dĭ-nām'ōm'ĕ-tĕr; -dĭn'ā-), *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by its electrodynamic attraction or repulsion.

e-lec-tro-en-grave, *v. t.* To engrave by means of electricity. See **ELECTRIC ENGRAVING**. — **e-lec-tro-en-grav-ĭng**, *n.*

e-lec-tro-etch-ĭng (ĕch'ĭng), *n.* Electro-etching. — **e-lec-tro-gild** (gĭld'), *v. t.* [electro + gild, *v.*] To electroplate with gold. — **e-lec-tro-gill** (-gĭlt'), *p. a.*

e-lec-tro-graph (ē-lĕk'trō-grāf), *n.* [electro + graph.] **a** A record or tracing made by the action of electricity, as by an electrometer. **b** An apparatus, controlled by electric devices, used to trace designs for etching. **c** An instrument for the electric transmission of pictures, maps, etc. Cf. **TELETOGRAPH**. **d** An image made by the Röntgen rays; a sciagraph. **e** A cinematograph using the arc light.

e-lec-tro-graph-ic (grāf'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electrograph or electrography.

e-lec-tro-graphy (ē-lĕk'trō-grāf-ĭ), *n.* 1. The art or process of making electrographs or using an electrograph. 2. = **GALVANOGRAPHY**.

e-lec-tro-ki-net-ĭcs (ē-lĕk'trō-ki-nĕt'ĭks; -kĭ-nĕt'ĭks), *n.* Electrical science which treats of electricity in motion; — contrasted with **electrostatics**. — **e-lec-tro-ki-net-ĭc** (-ĭk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-lier (-lĕr'), *n.* [electro + lier as in chandelier.] A support for electric lamps, esp. one like a chandelier.

e-lec-tro-ly-sis (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭ-sĭs), *n.* [electro + lysis.] *Phys. Chem.* Act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of the electric current; subject to this process, as, the electrolysis of salts of silver or nickel; the electrolysis of water; the electrolysis of sewage.

e-lec-tro-lyte (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭt), *n.* [electro + Gr. λύσις dissoluble.] *Physics & Chem.* A compound decomposable, or subjected to decomposition, by an electric current. *Electrolytes* in solution, esp. aqueous solution, conduct the current. According to the electrolytic theory this is explained by their dissociation into ions. Salts as a rule dissociate readily, acids and bases dissociate in various degrees; other substances do not conduct the current and are called **nonelectrolytes**. See **ION**.

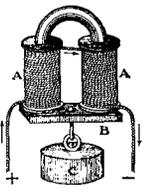
e-lec-tro-lytic (-lĭt'ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis. — **e-lec-tro-lyt-ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kāl) *a.* or electrolyte; deposited by electrolysis; as, electrolytic action; electrolytic copper. — **e-lec-tro-lyt-ĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrolytic dissociation theory, the theory that the molecules of electrolytes in solution dissociate into ions. See **ELECTROLYTE**, **ION**. — **e-lec-tro-lyt-ĭc**, a kind of interrupter consisting essentially of a cell containing dilute acid and two electrodes, one consisting of a large lead plate and the other of a small piece of platinum wire. In use it is connected with the primary circuit of an induction coil without condenser, and an electrolytic action occurs which makes and breaks the current periodically. — **e-lec-tro-lyt-ĭc**, *n.*

e-lec-tro-lyze (ē-lĕk'trō-lĭz), *v. t.*; — **LYZED** (-lĭzd); — **LYZ-ĭNG** (-lĭz'ĭng). [See **ELECTROLYSIS**.] To subject to electrolysis. — **e-lec-tro-ly-za-tion** (-lĭ-zā'shŷŏn; -lĭ-zā'shŷŏn), *n.*

e-lec-tro-lyz-er (-lĭz'ĕr), *n.* One that electrolyzes; an electrolyzing apparatus; specif., *Med.*, an instrument for treating urethral strictures by electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-mag-net (-māg'nĕt; -lĭt), *n.* A core of some magnetic material, in practice always soft iron, surrounded wholly or in part by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core. *Electromagnets* are used in practically all electrodynamic apparatus, for lifting heavy masses of iron by magnetic attraction, and in handling loose iron.



Electromagnet. A A Current-carrying coil; B Armature; C Load.

e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭc (-māg'nĕt'ĭk), **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or produced by, electromagnetism. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **electromagnetic cylinder**, = **SOLENOID**. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭc**, *n.* engine, an electric motor. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭc**, *n.* stress, magnetic stress; stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in a magnetic field. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭc**, *n.* telegraph. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭc**, *n.* theory of light. See **LIGHT**.

e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭsm (-māg'nĕt'ĭz-ĭm), *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. The branch of science treating of the physical relations between electricity and magnetism, as shown by development of magnetism by the electric current, the effect of magnets upon currents, etc. — **e-lec-tro-mag-net-ĭst**, *n.*

e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gy (mĕt'āl-lŭr'ĭj), *n.* That department of metallurgy employing the electric current, either for the electrolytic separation and deposition of metals from solutions, or as a source of heat in smelting, refining, welding, annealing, etc. — **e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gi-cal** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'āl-lŭr'ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gist** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'āl-lŭr'ĭ-gĭst), *n.* [electro + meter: cf. F. *électromètre*.] *Elec.* An instrument for measuring differences of potential; — also, sometimes, and less properly, applied to an instrument which indicates the presence of electricity (usually called an *electroscope*). Some of the better-known kinds of electrometers are the *absolute* (or *balance*), the *capillary*, the *quadrant*, and *Lane's*.

e-lec-trom'e-try (-trĭ), *n.* *Physics*. The art or process of making electrical measurements, esp. of differences of potential. — **e-lec-trom'e-trĭc** (ē-lĕk'trō-mĕt'rĭk), **e-lec-trom'e-trĭ-cal** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.*

e-lec-trom'o-bile (ē-lĕk'trō-mō'bĭl), *n.* An automobile driven by electricity. — **e-lec-trom'o-bil-ism** (-bĭl'ĭz-ĭm), *n.*

e-lec-trom'o-tion (-mō'shŷŏn), *n.* Motion of electricity, as in a voltaic circuit; also, mechanical action produced by means of electricity. — **e-lec-trom'o-tive** (-mō'tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to electromotion; producing, or tending to produce, an electric current; causing electrical action or effects. — **electromotive force**, *Elec.*, the force which, by reason of differences in potential, produces electric currents; difference of potential; — abbr. *E. M. F.* It is analogous to pressure in a water pipe due to difference of level. See **VOLT**. — **e-series** (of the metals), an arrangement of the metals in such order that each is displaced from the aqueous solution of its salts by those preceding, and displaces those following. The series for the principal metals is: potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, manganese, zinc, chromium, cobalt, iron, nickel, tin, lead, (hydrogen, arsenic), copper, antimony, bismuth, mercury, silver, platinum, gold.

e-lec-trom'o-tive, *n.* An electric locomotive. — **e-lec-trom'o-to-graph** (-mō'tō-grāf), *n.* [electro + motograph.] An apparatus invented by Edison, consisting of a cylinder of chalk moistened with a solution of an electrolyte and pressed upon by an arm connecting with a diaphragm. If, while the cylinder rotates, a varying electric current passes between the arm and cylinder, variations in friction, and corresponding vibrations of the diaphragm, are produced. It is used as a telephone receiver.

e-lec-trom'o-tor (-mō'tōr), *n.* [Cf. F. *électromoteur*.] 1. *Physics*. A mover or exciter of electricity; an apparatus for generating a current of electricity. 2. = **ELECTRIC MOTOR**.

e-lec-tro-mus-cu-lar (-mŭs'kŭ-lŕ), *a.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to the reaction (contraction) of the muscles under electricity, or their sensibility to it.

e-lec-tron (ē-lĕk'trŏn), *n.* [NL; fr. Gr. ἤλεκτρον. See **ELECTRIC**.] 1. **a** = **ELECTRUM**, 1. **b** = **ELECTRON**, 2.

2. *Physics & Chem.* One of those particles, having about one thousandth the mass of a hydrogen atom, which are projected from the cathode of a vacuum tube as the cathode rays and from radioactive substances as the beta rays; — called also *corpuscule*. The electron carries (or is) a natural unit of negative electricity, equal to 3.4 × 10⁻¹⁰ electrostatic units. It has been detected only when in rapid motion; its mass, which is electromagnetic, is practically constant at the lesser speeds, but increases as the velocity approaches that of light. Electrons are all of one kind, so far as known, and probably are the ultimate constituents of all atoms (see **ATOM**). An atom from which an electron has been detached has a positive charge and is called a *coelectron*.

e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive (ē-lĕk'trō-nĕg'ā-tĭv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* Charged with negative electricity; having a tendency to pass to the anode in electrolysis; hence, acid, not basic. **b** Capable of acting as the negative element of a voltaic cell. See **ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES**.

e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive, *n.* *Chem. & Physics*. A body which passes to the anode in electrolysis, as oxygen.

e-lec-tron-ic (ē-lĕk'trŏn'ĭk), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* Of or pertaining to an electron or electrons.

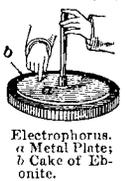
e-lec-tro-ŏp-tics (ē-lĕk'trō-ŏp'tĭks), *n.* *Physics*. That part of physics which deals with the relations existing in general between electricity and light, thus including the electromagnetic theory of light, or, specif., with the optical phenomena of the electromagnetic and electrostatic fields. — **e-lec-tro-ŏp-tic** (-tĭk), **-ŏp-tĭ-cal** (-tĭ-kāl), *a.* — **e-lec-tro-ŏp-tĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec-tro-pa-thol'o-gy (-pā-thŏl'ŏj-ĭ), *n.* The employment and effects of electricity in pathological conditions.

e-lec-tro-pa-thy (ē-lĕk'trŏp'ā-thĭ), *n.* [electro + pathy.] *Med.* The treatment of disease by electricity. — **e-lec-tro-pa-thic** (ē-lĕk'trŏ-pāth'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-phon (ē-lĕk'trŏ-fŏn), *n.* [electro + phone.] *Physics*. An instrument for producing sound by means of electric currents; a form of telephone transmitter.

e-lec-tropho-rus (ē-lĕk'trŏ-fŏ-rŭs), *n.*; pl. **TRŌPHŌRI** (-rĭ). [NL; electro + phorus.] 1. *Physics*. An instrument for the production of electric charges by induction. It consists of a disk of resin, shellac, ebonite, or the like, and a metal plate. The disk having been negatively electrified by friction and the plate placed upon it, the latter becomes charged by induction. The repelled negative charge is then conducted away by momentary contact of the finger of the operator or by other convenient means, after which the plate, with its remaining positive charge, is removed by its insulating handle. This operation may be repeated indefinitely without renewing the charge upon the disk, since the source of the electrical energy is the mechanical work performed in separating the positively charged plate from the negatively charged cake. 2. [Cf. *zool.*] See **ELECTRIC EEL**.



Electrophorus. A Metal plate; B Cake of Ebonite.

e-lec-tro-phys-i-ol'o-gy (ē-lĕk'trŏ-fĭz-ĭŏl'ŏj-ĭ), *n.* *Physiol.* That branch of physiology which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies. — **e-lec-tro-phys-i-ol'o-gĭ-cal** (-ŏl'ŏj-ĭ-kāl), *a.* — **e-lec-tro-phys-i-ol'o-gist** (-ŏl'ŏj-ĭst), *n.*

by galvanic impulses. — **e-lec-tro-hor-ti-culture**, *n.* = **ELECTROCULTURE**. — **e-lec-tro-mas-sage** (-mā-sāzh'), *n.* *Med.* Massage combined with the application of electricity. — **e-lec-tro-phore**, *n.* [electro + phore.] = **ELECTROPHORUS**. — **e-lec-tro-phor-ĭ-da** (ē-lĕk'trŏ-fŏr'ĭ-dā), *n.* pl. [NL; See **ELECTROPHORUS**.] See **ELECTROPHORUS**. — **e-lec-tro-plasm** (ē-lĕk'trŏ-plāz'm), *n.* = **DIAPYCNEMUS**.

e-lec-tro-plate (ē-lĕk'trŏ-plāt'), *v. t.*; — **E-LEC-TRO-PLAT'ED** (-plāt'ĕd); — **E-LEC-TRO-PLAT'ING** (-plāt'ĭng). To plate or cover with an adherent coating of metal, commonly silver, nickel, or gold, by means of electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-plate, *n.* Something electroplated, or electroplated objects collectively.

e-lec-tro-plat'er (-plāt'ĕr), *n.* One that electroplates. — **e-lec-tro-pneu-mat'ic** (-nŭ-māt'ĭk), *a.* Pertaining to a combination of electrical and pneumatic effects; as, an *electropneumatic* signal, a signal operated by compressed air under an electrical control.

e-lec-tro-pŏl (ē-lĕk'trŏ-pŏl'), *n.*, or **electropŏl fluid**. [NL; electro + Gr. πῶλον, p. pr. of πῶσις to make.] *Elec.* An exciting and depolarizing acid solution used in certain cells or batteries, as the Grenet battery. Electro-pŏn is best prepared by mixing one gallon of concentrated sulphuric acid diluted with three gallons of water, with a solution of six pounds of potassium bichromate in two gallons of boiling water. It should be used cold.

e-lec-tro-pŏ-lar (-pŏ-lŕ), *a.* *Physics*. Possessing electrical polarity; positively electrified at one end, or on one surface, and negatively at the other; — said of a conductor.

e-lec-tro-pŏ-sĭ-tive (-pŏz'ĭ-tĭv), *a.* *Physics & Chem.* Charged with positive electricity (see **ELECTRICITY**); having a tendency to pass to the cathode in electrolysis; hence, basic, not acid. **b** Capable of acting as the positive element of a voltaic cell. See **ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES**.

e-lec-tro-pŏ-sĭ-tive, *n.* *Chem. & Physics*. A substance which passes to the cathode in electrolysis, as potassium.

e-lec-tro-punc-ture (-pŭnk'tŭr), *n.* *Med.* An operation consisting in inserting needles into the part affected, and passing a galvanic current through them.

e-lec-tro-py-rom'e-ter (-pĭ-rŏm'ĕ-tĕr), *n.* An electric pyrometer. See **PYROMETER**.

e-lec-tro-re-cep-tive (-rĕ-sĕp'tĭv), *a.* Capable of receiving and making use of an electric current; — said of arc lamps, motors, electric heaters, etc.

e-lec-tro-scope (ē-lĕk'trŏ-skŏp), *n.* [electro + scope: cf. F. *électroscope*.] 1. *Physics*. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity, or changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present, on the principle of electric attraction and repulsion. The simplest electroscope is a pith ball suspended by a silk thread. A common form is one in which two strips of thin foil or gold leaf are suspended from a conductor in a glass jar.



Electroscope. a Gold Leaves made to diverge by repelled electricity due to charged Rod c, an equal and opposite charge being attracted to Cap b.

2. = **CINEMATOGRAPH**, 1.

e-lec-tro-scop-ic (ē-lĕk'trŏ-skŏp'ĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to an electroscope.

e-lec-tro-sil-ver (-sĭl'vĕr), *v. t.* To electroplate with silver.

e-lec-tro-stat-ĭc (-stāt'ĭk) *a.* Pertaining to static electricity. — **e-lec-tro-stat-ĭ-cal-ly**, *adv.*

electrostatic induction. See **INDUCTION**. — **e-lec-tro-s-tat-ic**, *n.* stress due to forces of tension and compression existing in the neighborhood of a charged body.

e-lec-tro-stat-ĭcs (ē-lĕk'trŏ-stāt'ĭks), *n.* The science of static electricity; — contrasted with **electrokinetics**. See **ELECTRICITY**.

e-lec-tro-ste-nol'y-sis (stĕ-nŏl'ĭ-sĭs), *n.* *Physics & Chem.* The phenomenon of the deposition of certain metals from solution in capillary tubes during the passage of an electric current. — **e-lec-tro-sten-o-lyt-ĭc** (-stĕn'ŏ-lĭt'ĭk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-stric-tion (-strĭk'shŷŏn), *n.* [electro + striction.] A deformation produced by electric stress, as the expansion of a Leyden jar on being charged.

e-lec-tro-sur-ger-y (-sŭr'jĕr-ĭ), *n.* The employment of electricity for surgical purposes.

e-lec-tro-syn-thĕ-sis (-sĭn'thĕ-sĭs), *n.* *Chem.* Synthesis accomplished with the aid of electricity. — **e-lec-tro-syn-thĕt-ĭc** (-sĭn'thĕt'ĭk), *a.* — **e-lec-tro-syn-thĕt-ĭ-cal-ly** (-ĭ-kāl-ĭ), *adv.*

e-lec-tro-tax-ĭs (-tāk'sĭs), *n.* [NL; electro + taxis.] *Biol.* The responsive movement of small organisms to the stimulus of the electric current. Cf. **ELECTROTROPISM**. It has been observed in lower forms of animal life, and in motile zoospores of some plants. — **e-lec-tro-tax-ĭc** (-tĭk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-tech-nics (tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The technics of electricity. — **e-lec-tro-tech-nic** (-nĭk), **e-lec-tro-tech-nĭ-cal** (-nĭ-kāl), *a.*

e-lec-tro-tech-nol'o-gy (tĕk'nŏl'ŏj-ĭ), *n.* The science which treats of the practical applications of electricity.

e-lec-tro-tel-lur-graph (tĕl'lŭr'grāf), *n.* [electro + telluric + graph.] *Elec.* An apparatus for the study of telluric (earth) currents.

e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu'tics (thĕr'ā-pĕ'tĭks), *n.* *Med.* Use or science of electricity as a curative agent. — **e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu'tic** (-pĕ'tĭk), **ther-a-peu'tĭ-cal** (-tĭ-kāl), *a.*

e-lec-tro-ther-mal (thĕr'māl), *a.* [electro + thermal.] Relating to, or combining, both heat and electricity; as, *electrothermal* bath; specif., *Physics*, pertaining to the generation of heat by electricity. Cf. **THERMOELECTRIC**.

e-lec-tro-ther-man-y (thĕr'mān-ĭ), *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the effect of an electric current upon the temperature of a conductor, or on a part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

e-lec-tro-tint (ē-lĕk'trŏ-tĭnt'), *n.* A mode of producing printing plates electrically by drawing on a flat metal surface with varnish or other nonconducting substance, electroplating so as to produce a coating on the exposed parts of the metal, and using the intaglio so produced to make a cast which is the plate for printing.

e-lec-tro-tonĭc (-tŏn'ĭk), *a.* 1. *Physics*. Pertaining to or designating a supposed state of electric tension. *Obs.* 2. *Physiol.* Relating to electrotonus; as, the *electrotonic* condition of a nerve.

e-lec-tro-tonus (-tŏn'ŭs), *n.* = **DIAPYCNEMUS**.

e-lec-tro-punc-tura-tion (-pŭnk'tŭr'ā'shŷŏn), *n.* *Med.* See **ELECTROPUNCTURE**.

e-lec-tro-ster-e-o-type, *n.* = **ELECTROTYPE**.

e-lec-tro-tele-graphy, *n.* See **ELECTROTELEGRAPHIC**.

e-lec-tro-thĕ-na-sĭa (ē-lĕk'trŏ-thā-nā'sĭ-ā), *n.* [NL; elec-

e-lec-tro-tro-ni-ze (ē-lēk-trōt'ō-nīz), *v. t.* *Physiol.* To cause or produce electrotonus in, as a nerve.

e-lec-tro-tro-nus (-nūs), *n.* [NL.; *electro-* + Gr. *trōnos* tension.] *Physiol.* The modified condition of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through any part of it. See ANELECTROTONUS, CATELECTROTONUS.

e-lec-tro-tro-pism (ē-lēk-trōt'ō-pīz'm), *n.* [*electro-* + *trōpism*.] *Plant Physiol.* The tendency of plant organs, as roots, to describe curvatures under the influence of an electric current of moderate strength. — **e-lec-tro-tro-pic** (ē-lēk-trōt'ō-pīk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-type (ē-lēk-trōt'īp), *n.* [*electro-* + *type*.] A facsimile plate for use in printing, made by taking an impression in wax, depositing in this mold a thin shell of copper, or rarely other metal, by an electroplating process, and backing with type metal. The wax is rendered conducting for the electroplating by coating it with powdered graphite. **b** A print made from such a plate. **c** The process of producing such plates; electrotyping.

e-lec-tro-type, *v. t.*; **e-lec-tro-type** (-tīp't), **e-lec-tro-type** (-tīp'ing), *v. t.* To make facsimile plates of by the electrotype process; as, to *electrotype* a page of type, a book, etc. See ELECTROTYPING, *n.*

e-lec-tro-type (-tīp'ēr), *n.* One that electrotypes.

e-lec-tro-type (-tīp'īk), *a.* Pertaining to, or effected by means of, electrotyping.

e-lec-tro-ty-po-graph (ē-lēk-trōt'īp'ō-grāf), *n.* An electrically operated typograph. — **e-lec-tro-ty-po-graphic** (-grāf'īk), *a.*

e-lec-tro-ty-py (-tīp'ī), *n.* The process of producing electrotype plates. See ELECTROTYPING, *n.*

e-lec-tro-vec-tion (ē-lēk-trōt'vĕk'shūn), *n.* [*electro-* + *vec-tion*.] *Physiol.* The passage of an electrolyzed fluid through a membrane.

e-lec-tro-vital (-vī'tāl), *a.* *Physiol.* Designating electrical phenomena derived from, or dependent upon, vital processes.

e-lec-trum (ē-lēk'trūm), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*. See ELECTRIC; cf. ELECTRON.] **1.** Amber. *Obs.*

2. An alloy of gold and silver, pale yellow in color, used by the ancients.

3. *Min.* Argentiferous gold, pale yellow to yellowish white in color.

4. German-silver plate. See GERMAN SILVER.

e-lec-tu-ary (-tū-ā-rī), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [ME. *lectuarie*, L. *lectuarius*, prob. fr. Gr. *ἐλεγκτόν*, *ἐλεγκία*, a medicine that is licked away, fr. Gr. *ἐλεγεῖν* to lick up; *ἐκ* out + *λεῖν* to lick; cf. OF. *lectuaire*, F. *lectuaire*. See LICK; cf. ELEGOM.] *Pharm.* A medicine composed of powders, or other ingredients, incorporated with honey or sirup so as to form a doughy or pasty mass. See CONFECTIO, *2.*

e-lec-tu-y-na-ry (ē-lēk-tū-y-nā-rī; ē-lēk-tū-mōs'; 277), *a.* [LL. *electosynarius*, fr. L. *electosyna* alms, Gr. *ἐλεγκισμῶν*. See ALMS.] **1.** Relating or devoted to charity (which see, def. 7), alms, or almsgiving.

2. Given in charity or alms; having the nature of alms; as, *electosynary* assistance.

3. Supported by charity; as, *electosynary* poor.

electosynary corporation. See CORPORATION, *3.*

e-lec-mos-y-na-ri-ly (-rī-lī), *adv.* — **e-lec-mos-y-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

e-lec-mos-y-na-ry, *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). **1.** An almoner. *Obs.*

2. One who subsists on charity; a dependent.

e-le-gance (ē-lē-gāns), *n.* [L. *elegans*, fr. *elegans*, -antis, elegant; cf. F. *élégance*.] **1.** State or quality of being elegant; beauty as resulting from choice qualities and absence of what deforms or impresses unpleasantly; grace or finish given by art or practice; polish; refinement; — said of manners, language, style, form, etc.

That grace that elegance affords. *Drayton.*

2. That which is elegant.

Syn. — ELEGANCE, GRACE. ELEGANCE always suggests refinement, polish, propriety, esp. as the result of breeding or nice selective instinct; GRACE, as here compared (see MERCY), is more commonly native than acquired; as, *elegant* of manners, diction; *grace* of movement, of bearing; "romantic *grace* and classic *elegance*" (*Hazlitt*).

A girl . . . with all the *elegance* and accomplishments which Mrs. Grant foresaw in her. *Jane Austen.*

A woman . . . whose motion, whether rapid or slow, was always perfect *grace*. *Thackeray.*

e-le-gan-ty (-gān-tī), *n.*; *pl.* -GANCIES (-sīz). Elegance. *Now Rare*, exc. in sense of: That which is elegant; instance or kind of elegance.

e-le-gant (-gānt), *a.* [L. *elegans*, -antis; akin to *eligere* to pick out, choose, select; cf. F. *élegant*. See ELECT.] **1.** Displaying fastidious care, as of the person; marked by, or addicted to, niceties of manner, dress, custom, or the like; as, an *elegant* hostess; *elegant* society.

2. Marked by careful and tasteful selection or execution; characterized by grace, propriety, and refinement; as, an *elegant* style; *elegant* furnishings; an *elegant* vase; — usually said of the products of human art, and sometimes denoting a degree of artificiality or overrefinement.

3. Marked by finish and simplicity; neat and apt; as, the syllogism is an *elegant* illustration of reasoning.

4. Keenly discriminative or appreciative of what is elegant; as, a person of *elegant* tastes.

5. Admirable; excellent; fine; as, an *elegant* steak. *Vulgar.*

Syn. — Tasteful, polished, graceful, refined, comely, handsome, richly ornamental, fine.

e-le-gi-ac (ē-lē-jī-āk; ē-lē-jī-āk; 277), *a.* [L. *elegiacus*, Gr. *ἐλεγεῖακός*; cf. F. *élégiaque*. See ELEGY.] **1.** Gr. *Lit.* Designating, or pertaining to, the development of Greek poetry succeeding the epic period, characterized by use of the elegiac meter. This meter was invented by the Ionian poets, and was used not only for elegies commemorative of the dead, but also for martial, gnomic, and even erotic themes. It continued to be cultivated after all other forms of Greek poetry had disappeared.

2. Of, belonging to, or written in, elegy or elegiacs; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; as, *elegiac* strains; writing, or having written, elegies; as, an *elegiac* poet.

Elegiac griefs, and songs of love. *Mrs. Browning.*

3. Used in, or suited to, elegies; as, *elegiac* verse; the *e-*

glac distich or couplet, consisting of a dactylic hexameter and (so-called) pentameter, as follows (see PROSDY):

— — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

e-le-gi-ac (ē-lē-jī-āk; ē-lē-jī-āk; 277), *n.* **1.** Elegiac verse: **a** The "elegiac pentameter," of which the scheme is that of the second verse of the elegiac couplet; — so called because it was anciently scanned: — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

b *pl.* A series of elegiac distichs; a poem or poems in such verse.

2. An elegiac poet. *Obs.*

e-le-gi-am-bic (ē-lē-jī-ām'bīk), *a.* Gr. & Lat. *Pros.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or designating, an elegiacus. — *n.* An elegiacus.

e-le-gi-am-bus (-būs), *n.*; *pl.* -BI (-bī). [LL. See ELEGY; IAMBUS.] Gr. & Lat. *Pros.* A verse compounded of half an elegiac pentameter (two dactyls and a long syllable) and an iambic dimeter. Thus: — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — — | — — — — —

e-le-git (ē-lē-jīt), *n.* [L., he has chosen, fr. *eligere* to choose. See ELECT.] *Law.* A judicial writ of execution (given by the Statute of Westminster II.) by which a defendant's goods are appraised and delivered to the plaintiff, and, if necessary, all (originally only a moiety) of his lands are delivered, to be held till the debt is paid by the rents and profits, or until the defendant's interest has expired. Now by statute in England the goods can no longer be taken, and the creditor may have the land sold. The writ also is still in use in some States of the United States.

e-le-gize (ē-lē-jīz), *v. t. & i.* **e-le-gize** (-jīz); **e-le-giz-ing** (-jīz'ing). To lament or celebrate in elegy.

e-le-gy (-jī), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jīz). [L. *elegia*, Gr. *ἐλεγεία*, fem. sing. (cf. *ἐλεγεία*, prop. neut. pl. of *ἐλεγειν* a distich in elegiac verse), fr. *ἐλεγεῖν* elegiac, fr. *ἐλεγειν* a song of mourning; cf. F. *élegie*.] **1.** A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song; a poem of lamentation.

2. Elegiac verse, or any poem in such measure.

3. *Mus.* A composition of pensive or mournful character.

e-le-gi-din (ē-lē-jī-dīn), *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance, believed to be an intermediate stage in the formation of keratin, found in small granules (staining deeply with hematoxylin) in the cells of the stratum granulosum of the epidermis.

e-le-me, or **e-le-mi**, *figs.* (ē-lē-mī). [Turk. *eleme* anything cleaned by sifting.] A brand of Smyrna figs of superior quality, packed flat.

e-le-ment (ē-lē-mĕnt), *n.* [F. *élément*, L. *elementum*.] **1.** One of the simple substances or principles of which, according to early natural philosophers, the physical universe is composed. The aim of the earliest Greek philosophy was to discover some type of being, or principle of matter, to which all forms of physical existence might be reduced. Thales believed this element to be water; for Anaximander it was "the mist" for Anaxagoras it was air; for Heraclitus, a kind of ethereal fire. Empedocles maintained that there are four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, and these were the four elements generally recognized up to modern times. Aristotle added a fifth element, ether, as that of the stars and the heavenly spheres, and many allusions in literature are to this celestial element, "the element" being used for the sky, the welkin (for example, *Shakespeare*, "2 Henry IV," III, iii, 55; "Julius Cæsar," I, iii, 128; cf. "Twelfth Night," III, i, 65).

Of elements
The grosser feeds the purer: Earth the Sea;
Earth and the Sea feed Air; the Air those Fires
Ethereal. *Milton.*

Does not our life consist of the four elements? *Shak.*

2. Hence: **a** One of the four elements in its natural form or occurrence; as, the watery element, i. e., water; — often, in allusion to the ocean, "the element" (cf. def. 1). "Mere element for drink." *Cheyne*. **b** *pl.* Conditions of weather viewed as activities of the elements, now usually implying violent or severe weather; as, to trust one's self to the elements; lightning, rain, and wind are tempestuous elements. **c** One of the four elements viewed as a natural habitat; as, water is the element of fishes, air that of birds; hence, the state or sphere natural or suited to any person or thing; as, to be in, or out of, one's element.

3. *Chem.* One of a limited number of distinct varieties of matter which, singly or in combination, compose every material substance; specif., in modern chemistry, a substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself by ordinary chemical processes. The conception of elements was very uncertain among the alchemists and iatrochemists; Lully, for example, supposed all things to be composed of mercury and sulphur. The term was first given its definite modern meaning by Boyle, since whose time the list of elements has undergone a long process of revision and extension. Those at present recognized are naturally classified in several families or groups, as the group of the alkali elements, the halogen group, and the like. They are roughly divided into two great classes, the metals, as sodium, calcium, etc., which form basic compounds, and the nonmetals or metalloids, as oxygen, sulphur, chlorine, which form acid compounds; but the distinction is only relative, and some, as arsenic, tin, aluminium, etc., form both acid and basic compounds. The essential fact regarding every element is its relative atomic weight or equivalent or, latterly, its atomic number. When the elements are tabulated in the order of their atomic weights or numbers, the arrangement constitutes the series of the periodic law of Mendeleev. See PERIODIC LAW. This law enables us to predict the qualities of unknown elements. The number of definitely known elements is over eighty, even when each group of isotopes is counted as a single element. Many of the elements with which we are familiar, as hydrogen, carbon, iron, gold, etc., have been recognized, by means of spectrum analysis, in the sun and the fixed stars. In formulas, the elements are designated by abbreviation of their names in Latin or Modern Latin. Boyle himself did not consider the elements, as he defined the term, to be the ultimate constituents of matter. Certain indirect evidence, as that afforded by the periodic law and by spectrum analysis, has long lent strength to the view that the chemical elements may be only very stable compounds of some simpler substance or substances. Recent discoveries have furnished direct evidence of this, certain elements having been observed to disintegrate and become transformed into other elements. This process is quite different from ordinary chemical processes. See RADIUM, ATOM, ELECTRON. In view of these disintegrations, if the definition of *element* as "a substance which cannot be separated into sub-

stances different from itself" were to be strictly applied, certain substances long recognized as elements could no longer be so called; but as the term *element*, in its accustomed usage, stands for a true order of chemical magnitude, so to speak, there is little doubt that the substances belonging to this order will continue to be called *elements* regardless of their atomic transformations. The following list of elements is that prepared for 1921 by an international committee of chemists, the atomic weights being given on the basis, oxygen = 16.00. See ATOMIC WEIGHT. It does not include isotopes as separate individuals, such radioactive transformation products as radium A, thorium B, etc., or any elements the existence or properties of which are not regarded as sufficiently established. Some of them, as actinium and coronium will be found in the Vocabulary.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS, 1921. (O = 16.)

Aluminium.....Al	27.1	Neodymium.....Nd	144.3
Arsimony.....Sb	120.2	Niobium.....Nb	92.9
Argon.....Ar	39.9	Neoterbium = TERBIUM	
Arsenic.....As	74.96	Nickel.....Ni	58.68
Barium.....Ba	137.37	Niobium = COLUMBIUM	
Beryllium.....Be	9.01	Nitron (radium emanation).....Nt	222.4
Bismuth.....Bi	208.0	Nitrogen.....N	14.008
Boron.....B	10.9	Osmium.....Os	190.9
Bromine.....Br	79.92	Oxygen.....O	16.00
Cadmium.....Cd	112.40	Palladium.....Pd	106.7
Cæsium.....Cs	132.81	Phosphorus.....P	31.04
Calcium.....Ca	40.07	Platinum.....Pt	195.2
Carbon.....C	12.005	Potassium.....K	39.10
Cerium.....Ce	140.25	(Kalium).....K	39.10
Chlorine.....Cl	35.46	Præcodymium.....Pr	140.9
Chromium.....Cr	52.0	Radium.....Ra	226.0
Cobalt.....Co	58.97	Rhodium.....Rh	104.9
Columbium.....Cb	93.1	Rubidium.....Rb	85.45
Copper (cuprum).....Cu	63.57	Ruthenium.....Ru	101.7
Dysprosium.....Dy	162.5	Samarium.....Sa	150.4
Erbium.....Er	167.3	Scandium.....Sc	45.1
Europium.....Eu	152.0	Selenium.....Se	78.2
Fluorine.....F	19.0	Silicon.....Si	28.3
Gadolinium.....Gd	157.3	Silver	
Gallium.....Ga	70.1	(argentum).....Ag	107.88
Germanium.....Ge	72.5	Sodium	
Gluceium = BERYLLIUM		(natrum).....Na	23.00
Gold (aurum).....Au	197.2	Strontium.....Sr	87.63
Helium.....He	4.00	Sulphur.....S	32.06
Holmium.....Ho	163.5	Tantalum.....Ta	181.5
Hydrogen.....H	1.008	Tellurium.....Te	127.5
Indium.....In	114.8	Terbium.....Tb	158.2
Iodine.....I	126.92	Thallium.....Tl	204.0
Iridium.....Ir	193.1	Thorium.....Th	232.15
Iron (ferrum).....Fe	55.84	Thulium.....Tm	168.5
Krypton.....Kr	83.92	Tin (stannum).....Sn	118.7
Lanthanum.....La	138.0	Titanium.....Ti	48.1
Lead		Tungsten (wol-	
(plumbum).....Pb	207.20	fram).....W	184.0
Lithium.....Li	6.94	Uranium.....U	238.2
Lutecium.....Lu	175.0	Vanadium.....V	51.0
Magnesium.....Mg	24.32	Xenon.....Xe	130.2
Manganese.....Mn	54.93	Ytterbium.....Yb	173.5
Mercury.....Hg	200.6	Yttrium.....Y	88.92
(Hydrargyrum).....Hy	200.6	Zinc.....Zn	65.37
Molybdenum.....Mo	96.0	Zirconium.....Zr	90.6

4. Astron. One of the celestial spheres of the ancient astronomy; one of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

5. One of the constituent parts, principles, materials, or traits of anything; that is: one of the relatively simple forms or units which enter variously into a complex substance or thing (as, bricks are *elements* of a wall; cells are *elements* of living bodies; quartz, feldspar, and mica are *elements* of granite); or one of the simplest parts or principles of which anything consists or into which it may be analyzed; as, sensations are *elements* of consciousness. Simplicity, which is so large an element in a noble nature. *Jovett (Thucyd.).*

6. Hence, *pl.*: **a** The letters of the alphabet; — a Latin use. *Obs.* **b** The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments; as, the *elements* of geometry or of music. **c** Any outline or sketch regarded as containing the fundamental ideas or features of the thing in question; as, the *elements* of a plan. **d** *Eccl.* The bread and wine used in the Eucharist.

7. Math. **a** An infinitesimal part of any magnitude of the same nature as the entire magnitude; as, in a solid an *element* may be the infinitesimal portion between any two parallel planes indefinitely close together. In the calculus, a differential. **b** The generatrix of a curve, or surface, or volume considered as described by a moving point, or curve, or surface. **c** One of the terms in an algebraic expression, esp. in a determinant. **d** Of a class, any entity that satisfies the test or condition of that class.

8. One of the necessary data or values upon which a system of calculations depends, or general conclusions are based; as, the *elements* of a planet's orbit.

9. Kinematics. Either of the components of a pair. See CHAIN, *n.*, *8.*, *Illust.*

10. Elec. Either of the pieces of metal or other substances constituting a voltaic couple; also, a voltaic couple; a cell. See CELL, *n.*, *4.*

Syn. — See COMPONENT.

elements of a binary star orbit. *Astron.*, mathematical quantities which express the time of revolution, epoch of periastron, and eccentricity of the real orbit, and define the position of the stellar orbit in space. — **elements** of a planet's (or comet's) orbit. *Astron.*, six mathematical quantities which define the form and position of the orbit in space, and express all the circumstances of revolution round the sun, by means of which the position of the body at any time can be accurately calculated. — **elements** of a variable star. *Astron.*, in general, the epoch of maximum or minimum, the mean length of period, and the variation of light expressed in magnitudes.

e-le-ment (ē-lē-mĕnt), *v. t.*; -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. To compose of elements; also, to instruct in rudiments. *Obs.*

e-le-ment'al (ē-lē-mĕnt'āl), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the elements (see ELEMENT, *1*, *2*) or one of them; hence, simple; pure; primal; primary; as, *elemental* fire; ruling or animating the elements or an element; as, an *elemental* spirit; pertaining or relating to the powers or phenomena of physical nature in general; as, *elemental* worship.

2. Chem. Elementary.

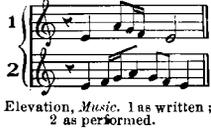
Although never met with in the *elemental* state, the metal aluminium is more widely distributed throughout the world than any similar substance. *Encyc. Brit.*

3. Pertaining to rudiments, or first principles; elementary. "The *elemental* rules of erudition." *Cauthorn.*

name given by Jacob to the al-
chemist built at Shechem. (*Gen.* 31.)
elem. *Abbr.* Elementary; ele-
e-le-men'tal, *n. Theos.* A spirit
of earth, air, fire, or water.
e-le-men'tal-ism (-iz'm), *n. Bib.*
Worship of the elements or of

elemental spirits. See -ISM.
e-le-men'tal-ly, *adv.* *Elemen-*
tally. *Elem.* Elementary state or quality.
e-le-men'tal-ize, *v. t.* See -IZE.
e-le-men'tal-ly, *adv.* *Elemen-*
tally. See -LY. (*Obs.*)
e-le-men'tar, *a.* Elementary.

3. That which is raised up or elevated; an elevated place or station; as, an *elevation* of the ground; a hill.
 4. *Music*. One of the graces used in old English music.
 5. *Astron.* The distance of a celestial object above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon; altitude; as, the *elevation* of the pole.
 6. *Dialing*. The angle (always equal to the latitude) which the style makes with the sub-stylar line.



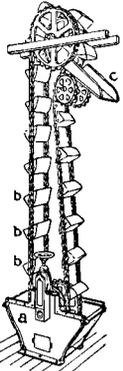
Elevation, *Music*. 1 as written; 2 as performed.

7. *Geog.* Altitude; height above the level of the sea.
 8. *Gun*. The movement of the axis of a piece in a vertical plane; also, the angle of elevation. See under *ANGLE*.
 9. *Drawing*. A geometrical projection of a building, or other object, on a plane perpendicular to the horizon; orthographic projection on a vertical plane; — called by the ancients the *orthography*.

Syn. — See *HEIGHT*.

elevation of the Host, *R. C. Ch.*, that part of the Mass in which the priest raises the Host for the people to adore.

el-e-va'tor (él'vā-tōr), *n.* [L., one who raises up, a deliverer; cf. *Élevateur*.] One that raises or lifts up anything; as: a mechanical contrivance, usually an endless belt or chain with a series of scoops or buckets, for transferring grain to an upper loft for storage. b A cage or platform and its hoisting machinery in a hotel, warehouse, mine, etc., for conveying persons, goods, etc., to or from different floors or levels; — called in England a *lift*. c A building for elevating, storing, and discharging, grain. d *Surg.* An instrument for raising a depressed part of a bone. e *Dentistry*. An instrument for removing roots of teeth.



b Buckets; c Chute.

el-e-va'to-ry (él'vā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to raise, or having power to elevate; as, *elevator* forces.

el-e-ven (él'vən), *a.* [ME. *evenen*, AS. *endlofan*, *endlofan*, for *andlofan*; akin to LG. *even*, *öven*, *öven*, D. *elf*, G. *elf*, *elf*, OHG. *einlif*, Icel. *elfu*, Sw. *elfna*, Dan. *elve*, Goth. *ainlif*; all fr. the root of E. one + (prob.) a root signifying "to be left over, remain," appearing in E. *loam*; cf. Lith. *vėnolika*.] See *ONE*; cf. *TWELVE*.] One more than ten; a cardinal numeral used adjectively, often with one form of *Eleven* as a noun, as, *eleven men*; *eleven* were present.

Eleven Thousand Virgins. See *URSULA, SAINT*. — *e.* year cycle.

el-e-ven, the principal cycle of periods in the number of sunspots. Its cause is unknown.

el-e-ven, *n.* 1. The sum of ten and one.

2. A symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

3. Something having as an essential feature eleven units or numbers; specif.: *Sports*. Eleven players forming a team or side, as in cricket or football; as, the all-England *eleven*.

el-e-venth (-nth), *a.* [Cf. AS. *endlyfta*. See *ELEVEN*.] 1. Next after the tenth; as, the *eleventh* chapter.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; the *eleventh* part of a thing.

3. *Music*. Of or pertaining to the interval of an eleventh.

eleventh nerve, *Anat.*, the spinal accessory nerve. — *The* hour, the latest possible time; — alluding to the parable of the laborers, *Matt.* xx. 1-16.

el-e-ven-th, *n.* 1. The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; one of eleven equal parts into which a (whole) thing may be divided; also, the last of eleven objects taken as, or constituting, a series.

2. *Music*. a The interval made up of an octave and a fourth. b A tone at this interval.

elf (elf), *n.*; *pl.* *ELVES* (élvz) or, *Rare*, *ELFS* (élfs). [AS. *elf*, *ylf*; akin to MHG. *alp*, G. *alp* nightmare, incubus, Icel. *álfr* elf, Sw. *elf*; cf. Skr. *rūhu* skillful, artful. Cf. *AFU, OAF*.] 1. A mythological being, commonly a sprite; a fairy. In Teutonic mythology the *elves* are usually frail and diminutive, and the *elf* maids of dazzling beauty. They haunt hills and wilds, often in troops, where they lead a frolicsome life of dance and song. Toward mankind they are helpful, mischievous, or malicious. The light elves, fairies of the light and sky, are distinguished from the dark elves, who dwell in thick woods, in caves, or in the sea. Fairies and pixies, mermaids, nixes, as well as the demonlike incubi and succubi, all belong to the *elfenfolk*.

el-e-va'to-ry (él'vā-tō-rī), *n.* a high priest of Israel, in whose charge Samuel was trained.

el-e-va'tor (él'vā-tōr), *n.* [E. *el* + *va'tor*, fr. *el-e-va'tor*, bring up.] A pupil. *Obs.* as *Eng. el-e-va'to-ry*.

el-e-ven (-vən), *n.* Bot. The star-of-Bethlehem.

eleven rule, *Whist*. The rule that when a player leads his fourth best card of a suit, the number of his pips subtracted from eleven gives the number of his pips held by the others. [EXTR.]

el-e-ven (-vən), *adv.* of *ELEV*.

el-lev (-līv), *n.* Ref. Sp. *elf* + *HALF*.

elf dock. The *elecampane*.

elf hood, *n.* See *HOOD*.

elf's, *a.* = *ELF*. *Rare*.

elf's kin, *n.* A little elf.

elf-land, *n.* Fairyland.

elf owl. A very small owl (*Micropus melanoleucus*) of northern California and Arizona, and Mexico.

elf-ship, *n.* See *SHIP*.

elf-shot, *v. t.* To shoot with an elf arrow. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

elf shot. An elf arrow; also, a disease attributed to elves. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

elf stone. = *ELF ARROW*.

elf-stricken, *n. p. a.* Bewitched.

elf, *a.* *Eleventh*. *Obs.*

elf-wort (él'wurt), *n.* *Elecampane*.

El-ha-nan (él'hā-nān), *Bib.*

El-hā-nān (él'hā-nān), *Bib.*

El-hā-nān (él'hā-nān), *Bib.*

El-hā-nān (él'hā-nān), *Bib.*

El-hā-nān (él'hā-nān), *Bib.*

who differ from humankind most of all in that they possess no souls. Cf. *DWARF, n.*, 2.

Every elf, and fairy sprite,
 Hop as light as bird from brier. *Shak.*

2. An elflike human being; specif.: a A diminutive person; a dwarf. b A child; esp., a mischievous child or one of eerie character. c A knight; — so used by Spenser in the "Fairy Queen."

3. a A mischievous or a malicious animal or creature. b A small, lively, and elusive animal or insect.

elf (elf), *v. t.* To entangle mischievously, as an elf might do. *Elf* all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

elf arrow. Also **elf bolt** or **dart**. A flint arrowhead.

elf bore. A knothole, considered as made by fairies.

elf child. A changeling. See *CHANGELING*.

elf cup. A small perforated stone, considered as hollowed by fairies.

elf-en-folk (él'fən-fōk), *n.* Elves; the elf kind or kindred.

elf fire. The ignis fatuus.

elf-in (él'fīn), *a.* 1. Belonging or pert. to elves; produced or ruled by elves; as, an *elfin* knight; an *elfin* castle.

2. Resembling elves or an elf; esp., having the charm, strangeness, or magic of an elf; *elfish*; *eldritch*. *Rare*.

elf-in, *n.* 1. An elf; also, a child; an urchin.

2. Any of several delicate butterflies of the genus *Thecla*.

elfish (él'fīsh), *a.* [See *ELF*; cf. *ELVISH*.] Of or relating to the elves; caused by elves; resembling an elf; *elflike*; *elfin*; hence, mischievous or tricky; *impish*; as, *elfish* pranks; weird; uncanny; *eldritch*. *Elfish* is of later formation than *elfish*, and of less unpleasant significance.

The *elfish* intelligence that was so familiar an expression on her face. *Thackeray*.

elfish-ly, *adv.* — **elfish-ness**, *n.*

elf-lock (él'fōk), *n.* Hair matted, or twisted into a knot, as if by elves.

El-gin mar'bles (él'gīn). A collection of Greek sculptures, chiefly of the school of Phidias, and from the Parthenon (which see), now in the British Museum. They were obtained at Athens, about 1811, by Lord Elgin, and were purchased soon afterwards by the British Government.

El-lan (él'lan), *a.* [Cf. L. *Eleus*.] Pert. to the Greek city of Elis or the school of philosophy founded there by Phaedo, a disciple of Socrates, and transferred by Phaedo's successor, Menedemus, to Eretria; hence, called also the *Eretrian* school. Little is known about *Ellean* doctrines, though they probably closely resembled the Megarian.

el-lic'it (él'lic'it), *a.* [L. *elicitus*, p. p. of *elicer* to elicit; e + *lucere* to entice. Cf. *DELIGHT, LACE*.] *Philos.* Designating an act proceeding from the will or pertaining to a virtue intrinsic; — contrasted with *imperative*. *Obs.*

el-lic'it, *v. t.*; *E-LIC'IT-ED*; *E-LIC'IT-ING*. To draw out or forth; to draw forth or elude (something latent or concealed as latent in anything); to bring to light, as by reason or argument; as, to *elicit* truth by discussion; to draw out or entice forth, as against will or inclination; to evoke; as, to *elicit* a reply; to *elicit* testimony.

Syn. — *Educe*, *deduce*, *evoke*, *induce*; *claim*, *demand*, *wrest*, *wring*. — *ELICIT, EXTRACT, EXACT, EXTORT*. *ELICIT* and *EXTRACT* have in common the idea of drawing out; *elicit* applying, without suggestion of force, to what is latent or implicit; *extract* (see *EXTRACT*) implying (lit. or fig.) pressure, suction, or similar agency; as, "*Elicit* interest from within, by the warmth with which you care for the topic yourself" (*H. James*); "a legal proposition *elicit* from the precedents by comparison and induction" (*Sir H. Maine*); "To make the comparison at all was . . . to return to it often, to brood upon it, to *extract* from it the last dregs of its interest" (*H. James*). TO *EXACT* is rigorously to enforce a demand, esp. for something due; TO *EXTORT* is to wring or wrest, esp. from one who is reluctant or resisting; as, "Slaves and flatterers . . . *extract* the same taxes on all below them, which they themselves pay to all above them" (*Fielding*); "While the pagans fled panic-stricken from the contagion, the Christians *extorted* the admiration of their fellow countrymen by the courage with which they . . . consoled the last hours of the sufferers" (*Lecky*).

el-lic'it-ta'tion (él'lic'it-tā'shūn), *n.* Act of eliciting.

el-lic'er (él'lic'er), *v. t.*; *E-LIC'ER-ED* (-lic'er'd); *E-LIC'ER-ING* (-lic'er'ing). [L. *elidere* to strike out or off; e + *laedere* to hurt by striking; cf. F. *élider*. See *LESSON*.] 1. To strike out or destroy; to nullify or annul; to demolish; as, to *elide* the force of an argument. *Obs.*, except in Law, esp. Scots Law.

2. To omit or suppress from consideration; to ignore.

3. *Gram.* To cut off, as a vowel or a syllable, usually the final one; to subject to elision.

el-ig-gi-ble-ty (él'ij-i-ble-tī), *n.*; *pl.* *-TIES* (-tīz). [Cf. F. *éligibilité*.] 1. Quality of being worthy or suitable, morally or legally; fitness; as, the *eligibility* of a candidate.

2. That which makes one eligible. *Rare*.

3. An alternative offered for choice. *Obs.*

el-ig-gi-ble (él'ij-i-ble), *a.* [F. *éligible*, fr. L. *eligere*. See

ELICT.] 1. Fitted or qualified to be chosen or elected; legally or morally suitable; as, an *eligible* candidate.

2. Worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; as, an *eligible* situation for a house.

The more *eligible* of the two evils. *Burke*.

3. Subject to election. *Obs.*

4. Forming a matter of choice; requiring selection. *Rare*. — **el-ig-gi-ble-ness**, *n.* — **el-ig-gi-ble-ty**, *adv.*

el-ig-gi-ble (él'ij-i-ble), *n.* One that is eligible.

el-ilm'ant (él'ilm-ānt), *a.* [L. *elimans*, p. pr. See *ELIMINATE*.] *Med.* Causing the elimination of excretions or of morbid matter; excretive.

el-ilm'ant, *n.* 1. *Med.* An eliminant agent.

2. *Math.* A function of the coefficients of *n* homogeneous equations connecting *n* symbols, the result of eliminating the symbols, vanishing (only) when the equations are consistent; — De Morgan's term, equiv. to Bezout's *resultant*.

el-ilm'ant (él'ilm-ānt), *v. t.*; *-NAT'ED* (-nāt'ed); *-NAT'ING* (-nāt'ing). [L. *eliminatus*, p. p. of *eliminare*; e out + *limen* threshold; prob. akin to *times* boundary. See *LIMIT*.] 1. To put out of doors; to thrust out; hence, to make known; divulge; also, to set at liberty; release. *Obs.*

Eliminate my spirit, give it range. *Young*.

2. To get rid of, as by expulsion; to throw out; expel; exclude; — often with an implication of functional process as in the physiological and algebraic uses. See defs. 4 & 5.

Eliminate errors that have been gathering. *Louth*.

3. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to ignore.

4. *Physiol.* To separate; to expel from the system; to excrete; as, the kidneys *eliminate* urea, the lungs carbonic acid; to *eliminate* poison from the system.

5. *Alg.* To cause to disappear from an equation; as, to *eliminate* an unknown quantity or a function.

6. To obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; *educe*; *disengage*. *Not well authorized*.

Syn. — See *EXCLUDE*.

el-ilm'ant-na'tion (-nā'shūn), *n.* Act of eliminating, or state of being eliminated; specif.: a *Physiol.* Act of discharging or excreting waste products or foreign substances through the various excretories. b *Alg.* Act of making a quantity disappear from an equation; esp., the operation of deducing from several equations containing several unknowns a less number of equations containing a less number of unknowns. c *Symbolic Logic*. The removal of logical quantities, or their symbols, by combining or transforming logical equations. — *elimination* of chance, elimination in which we do not eliminate any assignable cause, but the multitude of floating unassignable ones. *J. S. Mill*.

el-ilm'ant-na-tive (él'ilm-ānt-īv), *a.* *Physiol.* Relating to, or carrying on, elimination.

el-ig-quate (él'ig-kwāt), *v. t.*; *-QUAT'ED* (-kwāt'ed); *-QUAT'ING* (-kwāt'ing). [L. *eliguatus*, p. p. of *eliguare* to clarify, strain; e + *liguare* to liquify, melt.] 1. To melt; liquify. *Obs.*

2. *Metall.* To liquate; smelt. b To part by liquefaction.

el-ig-qua'tion (él'ig-kwā'shūn), *n.* [L. *eliguatio*.] A liquefaction. *Obs.* b = *LIQUATION, n.*, 2.

el-ision (él'izh'ūn), *n.* [L. *eliso*, fr. *elidere*, *elidum*, to strike out. See *ELIDE*.] 1. Division; separation. *Obs.* *Encon*.

2. A cutting off or suppression, esp. of a vowel or syllable, for the sake of meter or euphony; in poetry, the dropping of a final vowel before an initial vowel in the next word.

el-i-sor (él'iz'er; él'iz'er; 277), *n.* [F. *éliseur*, fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See *ELECT*.] 1. An elector. *Obs.*

2. *Law*. A person appointed by a court to return a jury, serve a writ, or perform other duties of the sheriff or a coroner in case of his disqualification.

el-ite (él'it), *n.* [F., fr. *élire* to choose, L. *eligere*. See *ELECT*.] The choice or select part; the flower; esp., a group or body considered or treated as socially superior; as, the *élite* of society; he is one of the *élite*; — usually with *the*.

el-ix'ir (él'iks'ēr), *n.* [LL., fr. Ar. *al-iksir* the philosopher's stone, prob. from Gr. *ἔκσις* dry, (hence probably) a dry powder; cf. Skr. *kṣhā* to burn; cf. F. *élixir*, Sp. *elixir*.] 1. *Alchemy*. A substance thought to be capable of transmuting metals into gold; also, one for prolonging life indefinitely; as, *elixir* vitae, or the *elixir* of life.

2. A strong extract or tincture. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

3. *Pharm.* A tincture with more than one base; a compound tincture or medicine, composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form. Elixirs as they are known in modern American pharmacy are aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparations, containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. *U. S. Disp.*

4. The refined spirit; the quintessence.

elixir of vitrol, *Pharm.*, aromatic sulphuric acid.

El-iz-a-be'than (él'iz-ā-bē'thān; él'iz-ā-bē'thān; 277), *a.*

Elisabeth, or Gr. *Ἐλισάβεθ*, *Bib.*

Ἐλισάβεθ, *Ἐλισάβεθ*, Heb. *Elisheba*.] 1. Lit. worshiper of God; consecrated to God; — fem. proper name. F. *Elisabeth* (él'iz-ā-bē't). *Bib.*

Elisabeth</

Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times; as, the *Elizabethan* writers, drama, literature. — *n.* One who lived in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Elizabethan style. *Arch.*, a late Gothic or early Renaissance style combining Tudor and Italian features, common in country houses of Elizabeth's reign. Characteristic details are the large windows, long galleries, tall decorated chimneys, and a profusion of ornamental strapwork.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* [Of uncertain origin; akin to Icel. *elgr*, Sw. *elg*, AS. *ēloh*, OHG. *elaho*, MHG. *elch*; cf. L. *alces*, and E. *elamd*.] *n.* In Europe, the largest existing deer (*Alces alces*) of Europe and Asia, having broad palmate antlers. It is hardly more than subspecifically distinct from the moose of North America, but does not grow so large. It is found in parts of Scandinavia, Germany, Russia, and Siberia. Cf. IRISH ELK. *b* In America, the wapiti. *c* In India, any of certain large deer, as the sambar.

elk bark. The bark of the sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), or of the great-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*); also, either of these trees.

elk-horn fern. A form of the common stag-horn fern.

elk nut. The buffalo nut.

elk wood ('-wood'), *n.* *a* The sorrel tree. *b* The tree wood of the umbrella tree (*Magnolia tripetala*), or the tree.

ell (ĕl), *n.* [AS. *ēln*; akin to D. *el*, Gt. *elle*, OHG. *elina*, Icel. *alín*, Dan. *alen*, Sw. *alm*, Slo. *aleina*, L. *ulna* elbow, etc.] *n.* *a* The elbow. *b* A measure, chiefly for cloth, now little used. It is of different lengths in different countries, the English ell being 45 inches, the old Dutch or Flemish ell about 27, the Scotch about 37, the Danish 24.7, the Jersey ell 48. The present ell, or *el*, of the Netherlands is the meter (39.37 inches).

el-lag'ic (ĕ-lā'jĭk), *a.* [F. *ellagique*, fr. *galle gal* (with the letters reversed).] *Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid found in bezoar stones, oak galls, oak bark, etc., and obtained also by oxidation of gallic acid.

Ellers-hausen process (ĕl'ers-hou'zən), *Metall.* A process in which molten iron from the blast furnace is partially refined by passing through troughs lined with oxides.

Elliptical pivot (ĕl'iptĭ-ĕt). A short vertical pivot fitting in a bifurcated end, used as a steering pivot in one form of Ackermann axle.

ellipses (ĕl'ĭpsĭz), *n.* [Gr. *ἔλλειψις* defect (see CONIC SECTION); cf. F. *ellipse*.] See ELLIPSE.

1. Geom. A plane curve variously defined: *a*, the path of a point the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (the foci) is constant; the parallel projection of a shadow of a circle on a plane; *b*, a conic section, the closed intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; or *c*, a compressed circle all of whose parallel half chords perpendicular to a diameter have that is b/a .

2. The (nearly) elliptical orbit of a planet.

3. Gram. Ellipsis. *Rare.*

el-ĭp'sis (ĕl'ĭp'sĭs), *n.* *pl.* ELLIPSES (-sĕz). [L., fr. Gr. *ἔλλειψις* a leaving, defect, fr. *ἔλλειπειν* to leave in, fall short; *ἔν* + *λείπειν* to leave. See IN, LOAN; cf. ELLIPSE.]

1. Gram. Omission from a construction of one or more words, which are obviously understood, but must be supplied to make the expression grammatically complete; as, "virtues I admire," instead of "virtues which I admire."

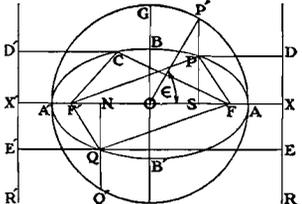
2. Geom. An ellipse. *Obs.*

3. Print. A mark or marks, as . . . or * * *, showing omission of letters or words.

el-ĭp'so-graph (-sō-grāf), *n.* [ellipse + -graph; cf. F. *éllipsographe*.] A trammel for describing ellipses.

el-ĭp'soid (ĕl'ĭp'sōid), *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an ellipsoid; *b*, as ellipsoid or ellipsoidal form.

el-ĭp'soid (-soid), n. [ellipse + -oid; cf. F. *ellipsoïde*.] *Geom.* A surface all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles. See CONOID, *n.*, *1. a*. It is a compressed sphere, all half chords perpendicular to one central plane being shortened in the ratio b/a ; *a*, and all perpendicular to a second central plane, perpendicular to the first, in the ratio c/a ; *a*, when *a* is the radius of the original sphere. It is divided by these two planes and a third, perpendicular to both, into eight



APCAQBA Ellipse. AA' Major Axis (= 2a); A, A' Vertices; BB' Minor Axis (= 2b); O Center; F, F' Foci; DR, D'R' Directrices; A'P', A'Q' Auxiliary Circle; P, Q Points on Ellipse; P', Q' Corresponding Points on Auxiliary Circle found by producing ordinates SP and NQ; Angle P'OS (= ε) Eccentric Angle of P; Lines PP', F'F' Focal Distances of P; FQ, Q'F', of Q, etc. Ellipse may be defined by the following equations: (1) $PP' + F'F' = 2c + CF' = FQ + Q'F' = AA'$; (2) $FP \cdot PD = FQ \cdot Q'F' = F'F' \cdot CD' = F'Q \cdot Q'F'$; (3) $PF = PA$; $A'F' = A'Q'$; $AX = \dots = e$ (the eccentricity of the ellipse). (4) $PS = BO$; $GO = ON$; $ON = e = BO/OA$; that is b/a . (5) $\frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2} = 1$ where $x = OA$, distance of any point from the *y* axis (*BOB'*) measured parallel to the *x* axis (*XOX*) (*O* the minor to the point *P*) and *y* is the other coordinate major or trans- (*PS* for point *P*).

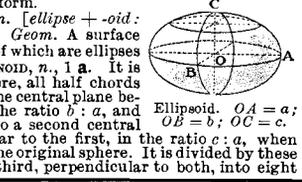
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congruent octants; these planes make three principal sections and meet in pairs on the three axes.

Bessel's ellipsoid, Clarke's ellipsoid, etc. *Math.*, tentative spheroidal dimensions, approximating the geoid, or shape of the earth, that have been proposed as bases of reference. They are named from their proposers, as *Bessel's ellipsoid* (1841), *Clarke's* (1858, 1866, 1880), *Harkness's* (1891), *Bonaparte's* (1899), *Shadown's* (1899), etc., of which the compressions are: 1/239.15, 1/230.4, 1/235, 1/233.5, 1/300.2, 1/236.6, 1/239.7. — *ellipsoid of expansion, Math.*, into which a strain deforms an elementary sphere in the body strained.

e. of gyration, Math., one in which the central perpendicular to a tangent plane equals the radius of gyration of a certain body about that perpendicular. — *e. of inertia*. = ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION. — *e. of revolution*, a spheroid; a figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, called *prolate* or *oblate* according as the revolution is round the major or the minor axis.

el-ĭp'tĭc (ĕl'ĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gr. *ἑλλειπτικός*; cf. F. *elliptique*.] *el-ĭp'tĭc-ĭal* (-ĭ-kāl) *que.* See ELLIPSE.

1. Of or pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; oblong, with rounded ends; specif., having two characteristic elements imaginary, as are the asymptotes of an ellipse.

2. Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part omitted; as, an *elliptical phrase*.

elliptic arch. *Arch.* An arch whose intrados is an ellipse or approximates more or less closely to one. See ARCH, *Illustr.* (9). — *e. chuck*. See CHUCK, *n.*, *4.* — *e. compass*, an instrument for drawing ellipses. — *e. conoid, Math.*, an ellipsoid. — *e. coordinates*. See COORDINATE, *n.*, *2* (1). — *e. curve*, one of the genus *1*. See GENUS. — *e. cycloid, Math.*, a so-called epicycloid, in which, however, the fixed curve and the rolling curve are equal ellipses. — *e. functions, Math.*, doubly periodic functions (inverses of elliptic integrals), the higher analogues of trigonometric functions. — *e. geometry, Math.*, the geometry of elliptic space. — *e. integral, Math.*, the integral as to *x* of a function rational in *x* and the second root of a polynomial of third or fourth degree in *x*; so called because one such expresses the length of an arc of an ellipse. — *e. inversion, Math.*, one whose foci are imaginary, the product of the central distances of two conjugate points being negative. — *e. modular function*, an automorphic function in which the constants, *a, b, c, d*, are integers and $ad - bc = \pm 1$; more generally, one in which these constants, though not integral, form with their transformations a discrete group. — *e. motion*, motion of a point in an ellipse such that a radius vector to one of the foci describes equal areas in equal times. — *e. point* (of a surface), *Math.*, a synclastic point. — *e. polarization*. See POLARIZATION, *2. Note*. — *e. space, Math.*, a space in which the Riemannian measure of curvature, $\frac{1}{R^2}$, is positive. It has the properties: (1) Every straight line in it is *closed*; (2) the sum of the angles in any triangle exceeds a straight angle; (3) two straight lines that meet once meet *only once* (in which case the space is *simply elliptic* or *not twice* (in which case the space is *doubly elliptic*). — *b* Analogous two-dimensional space viewed as complete in itself, having internal relations, but no external relations, like position or sides. *c* The area bounded by an ellipse. — *e. spheroid*. See ELLIPSOID OF REVOLUTION.

el-ĭp'tĭc-ĭal-ly, adu. — **el-ĭp'tĭc-ĭal-ness, n.**

el-ĭp'tĭc-ĭty (ĕl'ĭp'tĭs'tĭ-tĭ), *n.* [Cf. F. *ellipticité*.] Deviation of an ellipse or a spheroid from the form of a circle or a sphere; esp., in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters, divided by the equatorial (rarely by the polar); thus, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{335}{6336}$; compression.

ell'wand (ĕl'wōnd), *n.* *1.* A measuring rod an ell long; an ell measure. *Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

2. [cap.] The three stars called Orion's Belt; — usually *King's, or Our Lady's, Ellwand*. *Scot.*

elm (ĕlm), *n.* [AS. *elm*; akin to D. *olm*, OHG. *elm*, G. *ulme*, Icel. *almr*, Dan. & Sw. *alm*, L. *ulmus*, and E. *alder*.] *1.* Any tree of the genus *Ulmus*. The elms are mostly of large size and graceful habit; the American elm (*U. americana*) and the English elm (*U. campestris*) are much planted for shade. Elm wood is very hard and tough, and is much used for implements and furniture. Cf. WYCH ELM, CORK ELM, SLIPPERY ELM, etc.; see ULMUS.

2. The wood of the elm.

3. Any of several trees or shrubs with elmlike foliage; as *a* in the West Indies, *Cordia gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides* of the Rubiaceae. *b* In Australia, *Aphananthe philippinensis* and *Trema aspera*, both of the elm family.

elm beetle. Any of several beetles that feed on the leaves of the elm, esp. the imported leaf beetle *Galerucella luteola*, a yellowish brown chrysomelid beetle with indistinct dark stripes, native of Europe, but now very troublesome in the Atlantic States, and spreading westward. It is combated by spraying the trees with an arsenical solution.

elm sawfly. A large sawfly (*Cimbex americana*). The larva, which is white with a black dorsal stripe, feeds on the leaves of the elm.

elm'y (ĕl'mĭ), *a.* Abounding with elms.

e-loc'u-lar (ĕ-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* [e- + *locular*.] *T* Having one cell, or cavity; not divided by a septum.

el'o-cu'tĭon (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* [L. *elocutio*, fr. *eloqui*, *elocutus*, to speak out; cf. F. *elocution*.] See ELOQUENT.

1. Utterance by speech. *Rare.*

[Fruit] whose taste . . . *Milton*.

2. Oratorical or expressive delivery, including the graces of intonation, gesture, etc.; style or manner of speaking or reading in public; as, clear, impressive *elocution*.

3. Impressive writing or style; eloquence. *Obs.*

To express these thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden*.

Syn. — **ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ELOQUENCE.** ELOCUTION emphasizes the external graces of delivery, esp. of voice, sometimes also of gesture; ORATORY suggests persuasive or elaborate rhetoric applied to public speech; ELOQUENCE (often fig.) is lofty, noble, or impassioned utterance, whether oral or written; it implies complete fusion of thought or feeling with verbal expression; as, a teacher of *elocution*, congressional *oratory*, the *elocution* of Demosthenes.

True theatrical elocution. *Cibber*.

All the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton*.

The most familiar details of nature, its daily routine of light and darkness, beset him now with a kind of troubled and troubling *elocution*. *W. Pater*.

el'o-cu'tĭon-ary (ĕ-lō-rĭ), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

el'o-cu'tĭon-ĭst, n. One adept or versed in elocution; specif.: *a* A teacher of elocution. *b* A professional reciter of selections, etc., in public; a reader.

el'oge (ĕl'ōjĕ), *n.* [F. See ELOGIUM.] Formerly naturalized, and written *eloge*. *1.* An encomium; eulogy. *2.* A panegyric funeral oration; specif., an address in honor of a deceased member of the French Academy, usually delivered by his successor.

e-lo'gi-um (ĕ-lō'jĭ-ŭm), *e-lo'gy* (ĕl'ōjĭ-ŭ), *n.* [L. *elogium* a short saying, an inscription; cf. Gr. *λόγιον* speech, fr. *λέγειν* to speak. Cf. ELOGE.] *Obs.* *a* An inscription, esp. on a tombstone. *b* A biographical sketch, esp. in praise.

c A funeral oration; an eloge.

El'o'hĭm (ĕl'ō'hĭm; -hēm; 277), *n.* [Heb. *elohim*.] God, or the gods; — a term used in the Hebrew Scriptures. — **El'o-hĭm'ic** (ĕl'ō'hĭm'ĭk), *a.*

El'o-hĭsm (ĕl'ō'hĭz'm), *n.* Worship of God as Elohim.

El'o-hĭst (-hĭst), *n.* *Old Test. Criticism.* In earlier use, the author of all Elohistic material in the Hexateuch. Later, the Elohistic Prophetic Document (E) or its author.

El'o-hĭst'ic (ĕl'ō'hĭs'tĭk), *a.* Characterized by the use of *Elohim* as a name of God, and so distinguished from *Yahwistic*; — said of passages in the Old Testament.

Elohistic Prophetic Document or Narrative, Old Test. Criticism. An ancient anecdotal history, supposed by some to have been the source of the Elohistic passages of the Old Testament; — called also, from its interest in Joseph, ancestor of Ephraim, and in the Ephraimite hero Joshua, the *Ephraimite Prophetic Document*.

e-loĭgn' (ĕ-lōĭn'), *v. t.*; **E-LOIGNED'** (-loĭnd'), **E-LOIGN'ING**. [F. *éloigner*, OF. *esloigner*; *es-* (L. *ex*) + OF. & F. *loin* far, far off, L. *longe*, fr. *longus* long. See ELONGATE.] *1.* To remove afar off; to withdraw. *Obs.* or *R.* *Spenser*.

2. Law. To convey to a distance, or beyond the jurisdiction, or to conceal, as goods liable to distress.

e-long'ate (ĕ-lōng'āt; ĕl'ōng'āt; 277), *v. t.*; **E-LONG'AT-ED** (-gāt-ĕd); **E-LONG'AT-ING** (-gāt-ĭng). [L. *elongatio*, p. p. of *elongare* to prolong, to remove (cf. ELOIGN); *e-* + L. *longus* long, longe far off. See LONG, *a*.] *1.* To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out; as, to *elongate* a line.

2. To remove farther off. *Obs.*

e-long'ate, v. i. *1.* To grow in length; to lengthen.

2. To depart to, or be at, a distance; esp., to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. *Rare.*

e-long'atĭon (ĕl'ōng'ātĭŭn), *n.* [LL. *elongatio*; cf. F. *élongation*.] *1. Astron.* *a* The angular distance of an interior planet from the sun or of a satellite from its primary; as, the *elongation* of Venus, or Mercury. *b* Farthest distance from the sun; aphelion. *Obs.* *c* Extreme east or west position; as, the *elongations* of Polaris.

2. Removal to a distance; remoteness. *Obs.*

3. A lengthening, or state of being lengthened; protraction; extension. "Elongation of the fibers." *Arbuthnot*.

4. That which lengthens out; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains? *Pinkerton*.

5. Mech. The total deformation (stretch), or the deformation per unit of length, produced by a tensile force.

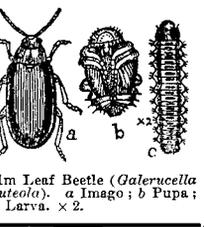
e-lope (ĕ-lōp), *v. i.*; **E-LOPED'** (-lōp't); **E-LOP'ING** (-lōp'ĭng). [AF. *aloper*; prob. fr. an E. Icel., or D. word akin to E. *leap*; cf. ME. *leapen*, *loopen*, *loppen*, to leap, to hasten, to run, D. *loopen* to run, Icel. *hlappa*.] The prefix *a-* is perh. for OF. *es-*, L. *ex*. See LEAP, *v*.] *1.* To run away from one's husband or home with a lover; — orig. of a married woman only; now also of an unmarried woman (often intending to be married to her companion in flight and, by extension, of the man in either case).

2. To run away from one's place or duty; to abscond.

e-lope-ment (-mĕnt), *n.* Act of eloping.



Elm (*Ulmus americana*).



Elm Leaf Beetle (*Galerucella luteola*). *a* Imago; *b* Pupa; *c* Larva. x 2.

comfort. *Obs.* — *v. t.* To strengthen; to comfort. *Obs.*

el'o-ca'tĭon (ĕl'ō-kā'shŭn), *n.* [See E- + LOCATION.] Change of place or state. *Obs.* [Collig.]

el'o-ca'tĭon-er, n. Elocutionist.

el'o-cu'tĭon-ĭze, v. t. See EL'E.

El'o-cu'tĭon Walker (ĕl'ō-kū'shŭn), *n.* John Walker (1733-1807), English orthoepist, lexicographer, and teacher of elocution.

e-loc'u-tive (ĕ-lōk'ū-tĭv), *a.* Pertaining to elocution. *Obs.*

El'o-de-s (ĕl'ō-dĕz), *n.* [NL., fr. *Helodes*, fr. Gr. *ἑλώδης* marshy. See ELODIA.] *1. Bot.* [L. *Triadenum*, fr. Gr. *τριάδην* 3, *ἄσος* marsh + *ἔσος* form.] *Bot.* A SYN. OF PHILLOTRIA. *b* SYN. OF TRIADENUM.

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El'o-dĕs (ĕl'ō-dĕz), *n.* [NL., fr. *Helodes*, fr. Gr. <

eloquence (el'kwens), n. [F. eloquence, L. eloquentia, fr. eloquens. See Eloquent.] 1. Discourse characterized by such force and persuasiveness as suggests strong feeling or deep sincerity, and especially in the eloquence which is a result of art, by apt and fluent diction, and imaginative fervor; also, the art, action, or power of employing such discourse; -- applied primarily to oral utterance. Silence that spoke and eloquence of eyes. Pope. The hearts of men are their books; events are their tutors; great actions are their eloquence. Macaulay.

2. Rhetoric. Syn. -- Oratory; rhetoric. See Elocution.

eloquent (el'kwent), a. [F. eloquent, L. eloquens, -entis, p. pr. of eloqui to speak out, declaim; e + loqui to speak. See LOQUACIOUS.] Having or exercising the power of expressing one's self with eloquence; as, an eloquent orator; characterized by eloquence; as, an eloquent appeal.

elo-the-rum (el'v-the-rum), n. [NL.; Gr. elos marsh + therium.] Paleon. A genus of extinct ungulate mammals, related to, but much larger than, the existing giraffes. Their remains are found both in Europe and America in upper Eocene and Miocene formations.

else (els), a., adv., & pron. [ME. & AS. elles otherwise, gen. sing. of an adj. signifying other; akin to OHG. elles otherwise, OSW. aljes, Sw. aljest, Goth. aljis, adj., other. L. alius, Gr. alios, Cf. ALIAS, ALIEN.] Other; otherwise; other one. The various uses of else merge into one another, but in general it signifies: a As an adjective: (1) Additional to, or accompanying, (that is mentioned or implied); as, I have something else for you; who else is going? (2) Taking the place of, or different from, (what is mentioned or implied); as, what else can he do but this? Else is now rarely used with nouns except such as have a semipronominal force; as, somebody else; any person else; and it regularly follows the noun or pronoun which it modifies. When used with the pronominal expressions anybody, everybody, some one, etc., in the genitive construction, else usually takes the genitive inflection; as, in somebody else's; no one else's.

All things else are still and motionless. Wordsworth. A suit of clothes like everybody else's. Thackeray. They were too much like their tutors, men who did little else but read. T. Hughes.

b As an adverb: (1) In a different manner, place, time, or respect; as, to go somewhere else; he cannot do else than thus. (2) In another, or a contrary, case; if the facts were different; if not; otherwise; -- commonly preceded by or, or forming a quasi conjunction. For thou desirest not sacrifice; else would I give it. Ps. li. 16. Will you give thanks, or else shall I? Shak. (3) Hence, in idiomatic usage: If it be not true. The fire is dead. . . . See else yourself. Shak. (4) Elsewhither. "Your perfect self is else devoted." Shak. (5) At another, or at a previous, time. Obs. or Dial. c As a pronoun: Some or any other thing. Obs. Bastards and else. Shak.

elsewhere (els'hwair), adv. [AS. elles hwair.] In or to some or any other place or places; as, it is reported in town and elsewhere; to go elsewhere.

elsewhither (els'hwither), adv. [AS. elles hwider.] To some or any other place. Syn. -- Elsewhere.

Elswick gun (elz'wik). Ordnance. One of a system of guns of varying calibers and types made at the Armstrong ordnance works at Elswick, a suburb of Newcastle, Eng.

el-u-ci-date (el'uci-dat), v. t. ; E-LUCI-DATE'D (-dat'ed) ; E-LUCI-DATE'ING (-dat'ing). [LL. elucidatus, p. p. of elucicare e + lucitus full of light, clear. See LUCID.] To make clear or manifest; to render more intelligible; to illustrate; as, an example will elucidate the subject. Syn. -- EXPLAIN.

el-u-ci-da-tion (el'uci-datshun), n. [Cf. F. elucidation.] A making clear; act of elucidating, or that which elucidates.

el-u-ci-da-tive (el'uci-dat-iv), a. Making clear; tending to elucidate; as, an elucidative note.

el-u-ci-da-tor (el'uci-dat-er), n. One who elucidates. Rare.

el-u-cu-brate (el'uku-brat), v. t. [L. elucubratus, p. p. of elucubrare to compose by lamplight.] To work out or express by studious effort; to lucubrate. Obs. or L. -- el-u-cu-bration (-bra'shun), n. Obs. or L.

el-u-de (el'ud), v. t. ; E-LUDE'D (-lud'ed) ; E-LUDE'ING (-lud'ing). [L. eludere, elusum; e + ludere to play. See LUDICIOUS.] 1. To delude; befool; frustrate. Obs. 2. To avoid slyly, by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape from in a covert manner; to evade; as, to elude an officer; to elude the force of an argument or a blow.

Me gentle Delta beckons from the plain; Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain. Pope.

3. To escape discovery or explanation by; to evade, as, to elude inquiry or research. The transition from fetishism to polytheism seems a gradual process of which the stages elude close definition. Tyler.

Syn. -- Avoid, escape, shun, eschew, flee, mock, baffle, frustrate, foil. See EVADE.

el-op'er (el'op'er), n. One who elopes.

elops (el'ops), n. [L. elops, helops, a sea fish, Gr. elops, Zool.] A genus of fishes of the tarpon family. It contains the ten-pounder (E. scurus). [Obs.]

el-o-que-ny (el'okweny), n. Eloquence.

el-o-que-n-tial (el'okwen-shal), a. Pertaining to eloquence; rhetorical. Rare.

el-o-qui-ous (el'okwious), a. [L. eloquium eloquens + -ous.] Eloquent. Obs.

El-ph (el'ph), n. [Heb. elph, a young bull.] A young bull.

el-ph-ant (el'p-hant), n. [From El Paso County, Colorado.] A small deer.

el-ph-ant-ite (el'p-hant-ite), n. [From El Paso County, Colorado.] A mineral, consisting of sodium, potassium, and aluminum.

El-ph-ant (el'p-hant), D. Bib. [Heb. elph, a young bull.] A young bull.

el-ph-ant (el'p-hant), D. Bib. [Heb. elph, a young bull.] A young bull.

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el-u'sion (el'uzhshun), n. [LL. elusio, fr. L. eludere, elusum. See ELUDE.] 1. Delusion; illusion. Obs. 2. Act of eluding; adroit escape, as by artifice; evasion. 3. Artifice; trickery. Obs.

el-u'sive (-siv), a. Tending to elude; using arts or deception to escape; adroitly escaping or evading; eluding the grasp; of ideas, qualities, etc., not easily comprehended or defined; baffling; evanescent; impalpable. -- el-u'sive-ly, adv. -- el-u'sive-ness, n.

el-u-so-ry (-sori), a. [LL. elusorius.] Tending to elude; evasive; deceptive. -- el-u-so-ri-ness (-sori-ness), n.

el-u'tion (el'utshun), n. [L. elutio, -onis, a washing. See ELUTE.] Chem. The separation of impurities by washing. In the refining of molasses by the elution process, the sugar is precipitated as calcium succrate by the addition of lime. The succrate is thoroughly washed with dilute alcohol, and the pure sugar is brought into solution again by means of carbon dioxide, which removes the lime.

el-u'tor (el'utor), n. Sugar Refining. One of the vessels used in the elution process.

el-u'tri-ate (el'utri-at), v. t. ; E-LU'TRI-ATE'D (-at'ed) ; E-LU'TRI-ATE'ING (-at'ing). [L. elutriatus, p. p. of elutriare.] To cleanse or wash, or to purify by washing and straining or decanting; to separate the finer and heavier particles of by decantation. -- el-u'tri-a-tion (-atshun), n.

el-u'tri-a-tor (-at-er), n. One that elutriates, esp. an apparatus for elutriating pulverulent or earthy material.

el'van (el'van), n. Mining. A vein of feldspathic, porphyritic rock crossing metalliferous veins, esp. in the mining districts of Cornwall; also, the rock of which such veins are composed; granite or quartz porphyry. -- a. Of or pertaining to an elvan; as, an elvan course.

el'van-ite (el'van-it), n. Petrog. Elvan (the rock); granitic or quartz porphyry. -- el'van-itic (-it'ik), a.

el'vish (el'vish), a. [See ELV; cf. ELVISH.] 1. Of or pertaining to the elves; elfin. "Elvish craft." Chaucer. 2. Like, or characteristic of, elves; elfish; as, elvish deceptions; hence, esp., perverse; irritating; spiteful; as, an elvish disposition. See ELFISH.

El'y-mus (el'y-mus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ελυμος a kind of grain.] Bot. A genus of tall perennial grasses containing about 30 species, widely distributed in temperate regions. A few American species serve for hay and pasturage. In Europe E. arenarius is used as a sand binder.

El'y-si-a (el'y-si-a), n. [NL., fr. L. Elysium.] Zool. A genus of opisthobranchiate gastropods of the group Ascoglossa. It is the type of a family, Elysiidae, whose members have no shell or brachiæ, and have the sides of the body dilated into large winglike expansions.

El'y-si-an (el'y-si-an), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ελυσιαν.] a. [L. Elysium, fr. Elysium.] Pertaining to Elysium; hence, yielding the highest pleasures; very delightful; beatific. Elysian fields. -- ELYSIUM, n.

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Elysiidae (E. chlo-ro-tica).

square type, used as a unit of measure for printed matter; the square of the body of a type. See TYPE.

em-. The prefix em- when used before b, p, or m. See EX- e-ma-ci-ate (E-ma'shi-at), v. t. ; -AT'ED (-at'ed) ; -AT'ING (-at'ing). [L. emaciatus, p. p. of emaciare to make lean; e + maciare to make lean or meager, fr. macies leanness, akin to macer lean. See MEAGER.] To cause to lose flesh so as to become very lean; as, his sickness emaciated him. e-ma-ci-ate, v. i. To waste away in flesh. Rare.

e-ma-ci-a-tion (E-ma'shi-an), n. [Cf. F. emaciation.] Act of emaciating, or state of being emaciated.

em'a-nant (em'a-nant), a. [L. emanans, -antis, p. pr. of emanare.] Issuing or flowing forth; emanating.

em'a-nant, n. [See EMANANT, a.] Math. A covariant, the result of operating on a quadratic with (x' dy + y' dx) / (dx dy + dy dx) . . . , where (x y . . .) and (x' y' . . .) are cogredient. The nth emanant results from operating n times successively.

em'a-nate (em'a-nat), v. t. ; EM'A-NAT'ED (-nat'ed) ; EM'A-NAT'ING (-nat'ing). [L. emanare, emanatum, to emanate; e out + manare to flow.] To issue forth from a source; to flow out more or less constantly; to originate; as, fragrance emanates from flowers. That subsisting form of government from which all special laws emanate. De Quincy.

Syn. -- Flow, arise, proceed, issue, originate. em'a-nate, v. i. To send out; to emit. Rare.

em'a-na-tion (em'a-natshun), n. [L. emanatio: cf. F. emanation.] 1. Act of emanating; a flowing forth. Profitable and excellent emanations from God. Jer. Taylor. 2. That which emanates; efflux; an effluence; as, perfume is an emanation from a flower.

An emanation of the indwelling life. Bryant.

The word emanation, originally used by Boyle ("substantial emanations from the celestial bodies"), was resurrected by Rutherford to designate definite substances of gaseous nature continuously produced from other substances. Philos. Mag. 3. Philos. The process of creation conceived as a series of effluences flowing forth from the Godhead and forming the multiplicity of created beings; also, that which has come into being by this process. The question has in every age been raised whether evil is to be regarded as a positive thing, or as merely the negative of good; the Manichaean doctrine affirming the former, and setting up an active hostility between the two principles; and the system of emanations, the verdict for the latter, and accounting for all guilt and sorrow by the privation of Divine light at a distance from its fountain head. J. Martineau.

4. Chem. A gaseous substance produced by a radioactive transformation; as, the radium emanation. See RADIUM.

5. Math. The process of finding successive emanants. em'a-na-tion-al (-al), a. Of the nature of, or relating to, emanation.

em'a-na-tive (em'a-nat-iv), a. Causing or caused by, or relating to, emanation. -- em'a-na-tive-ly, adv.

em'a-na-to-ry (-nat-ori), a. Emanative or emanational.

e-man-ci-pate (em-an'si-pat), v. t. ; -PAT'ED (-pat'ed) ; -PAT'ING (-pat'ing). [L. emancipatus, p. p. of emancipare to emancipate; e + mancipare to transfer ownership in, fr. manceps purchaser, as being one who laid his hand on the thing bought; manus hand + capere to take. See MANUAL; CAPABLE.] 1. Law. a Rom. Law. To free or release (a child) from the paternal power, making the person released sui juris. See SUI JURIS. b To set free from paternal power; -- chiefly used in Civil law systems. 2. To set free from the power of another; to liberate; to set free from any restraint imposed by law or convention; specif., to free from bondage; to give freedom to; to manumit; as, to emancipate a slave, or a country. 3. To free from any controlling influence, esp. from anything that exerts undue or evil influence. From how many troublesome and slavish impertinences . . . he had emancipated and freed himself. Evelyn.

4. To deliver into bondage; to enslave. Obs. Syn. -- Liberate, free, set free, release, manumit, unfetter. -- EMANCIPATE, ENFRANCHISE. EMANCIPATE emphasizes the idea of release from bondage or restriction, ENFRANCHISE, that of admission to new or wider privileges or liberties; as, the slaves were emancipated when freed from slavery, and enfranchised when admitted to citizenship. The soul emancipated, unoppressed.

Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best. Cowper. But think that death hath now enfranchised thee; Thou hast thy expansion won, and liberty. Donne.

e-man-ci-pa-tion (-pa'shun), n. [L. emancipatio: cf. F. emancipation.] 1. Act or process of setting or making free; liberation; as, the emancipation of slaves; hence, deliverance from any onerous and controlling power or influence; as, the emancipation of the mind from superstition; the emancipation of a nation from tyranny. 2. Specif.: a Roman Law. The act or procedure of freeing from the patria potestas. b [cap.] The freeing of the Roman Catholics in England from civil disabilities by Act 10 Geo. IV. c 7, called the Catholic Emancipation Act. Syn. -- Release, freedom, manumission, enfranchisement.

[el'vrum + -gerous.] Bearing elytra.

ely-tra (el'y-tri), n. [From ELYTRUM.] The chitin composing the covering of Coleoptera.

ely'tri-tis (el'y-tri-tis), n. [NL.; cf. elytra + -itis.] Med. Vaginitis.

ely'tro-cele (el'y-tro-sel), n. [L. elytra + cele.] = COLPOCELE.

ely'tro-n (el'y-tro-n), n. Var. of ely'tro-plasty (-tro-plas'ti), n. [el'vtra + -plasty.] Surg. Any plastic operation upon the vagina. -- plas'tic (-plas'tik), a.

ely'tro-to-sis (el'y-tro-tos-is), n. [el'vtra + -to-sis, n.] = COLPOCELE.

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em'i-grate (ém't-grāt), v. t. To send out to live in another country. *Rare.*

em'i-gra'tion (-grā'shūn), n. [L. *emigratio*.] 1. Act of emigrating; departure from a place of abode, or natural home, for life or residence in another. 2. A body of emigrants; emigrants collectively; as, the German emigration.

em'i-gra'tion-al (-āl), a. Relating to emigration.

em'i-gra-to-ry (ém't-grā-tō-rī), a. Pertaining to, or engaged in, emigration; migratory.

em'i-gré (ém'grā), n.; pl. *EMIGRÉS* (F. grā). [F.] An emigrant; specif., one of the Royalist fugitives from France at the time of the French Revolution.

E-mil'i-a (é-mil'i-ā), n. [NL.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous perennial herbs related to *Senecio*, but having rayless heads. They are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. *E. sonchifolia* is commonly cultivated. See TASSER FLOWER.

em'i-nence (ém'i-nēns), n. [L. *eminentia*, fr. *eminens* eminent; cf. F. *éminence*.] 1. Elevation; height. *Obs.* 2. That which is eminent or lofty; a high ground or place; a height; also, a protuberance or projection. Without either *eminences* or cavities. *Dryden.* The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence*. *Burke.* An elevated condition among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office, or celebrity; social, mental, or moral loftiness; high rank; distinction. You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet Affected *eminence*, wealth, sovereignty. *Shak.*

4. Hence, superiority or superior quality; specif., superior position; the better; the upper hand. *Obs.* or *R.*

5. Consideration or respect due to one who is eminent; great honor. *None use.* "Present him *eminence*." *Shak.*

6. [cap.] A title of honor, esp. applied to a cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church; as, his *Eminence* the Cardinal.

em'i-nen-ty (-nēn-tī), n. [See *EMINENCE*.] State of being eminent; eminence; elevation; distinction; superiority.

em'i-nent (-nēnt), a. [L. *eminens*, -entis, p. pr. of *eminere* to stand out, be prominent; e out + *minere* (in comp.) to project; of uncertain origin; cf. F. *éminent*. Cf. *IMMINENT*.] 1. High; lofty; towering; prominent. "A very eminent promontory." *Evelyn.* 2. Being, metaphorically, above others, whether by birth, high station, merit, talent, or virtue; high in public estimation; distinguished; conspicuous; as, an eminent station; an eminent historian, statesman, or saint. 3. Standing out clearly; evident; as, eminent fairness.

Syn. — Noted, famous, renowned, marked, conspicuous, prominent, signal. **EMINENT**, DISTINGUISHED, CELEBRATED, ILLUSTRIOUS. One is eminent who stands high as compared with others, esp. those of one's own calling or profession; DISTINGUISHED, who has received conspicuous public recognition; CELEBRATED, who is widely and favorably spoken of (implying less discriminating judgment than distinguished); ILLUSTRIOUS, who has won high prestige, esp. through splendid attainments or services. See FAMOUS, PROMINENT, REPUTATION.

eminent domain, *Law*, that superior dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state which authorizes it to appropriate all or any part thereof to a necessary public use, reasonable compensation being made. The obligation to give compensation is considered by the best authorities as being incident to the right of eminent domain, and not an imposed limitation. The right of eminent domain is usually carefully distinguished from that of taxation and the police power. In Great Britain the compulsory acquisition of land for public or semipublic purposes is governed by statute, but in the United States and in Scotland the transaction is called a compulsory surrender. Some consider an analogous right, wider than angaria (which see, def. c), to exist in international law for one nation to appropriate the territory or property of another as a necessary measure of self-protection; but such a doctrine is not generally recognized.

em'i-nent-ly, adv. 1. Conspicuously; loftily. *Obs.* 2. In an eminent or high degree; notably. 3. *Philos.* In or to a measure or grade beyond correspondence or equivalence.

e-mir' (é-mēr'; é-mēr; 277), **e-meer'** (é-mēr'), n. [Ar. *emir*, *amīr*, commander; cf. F. *émir*. Cf. ADMIRAL, AMEER.] An Arabian military commander, independent chieftain, or ruler of a province; also, an honorary title given to the descendants of Mohammed, in the line of his daughter Fatima; among the Turks, likewise, a title of dignity, given to certain high officials.

em'i-sa-ry (ém'i-sā-rī), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [*Emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, *emissum*, to send out. See *EMIT*.] 1. An agent employed to further certain interests or to gain information; esp., a disguised or secret agent. 2. [L. *emissarium*.] An outlet, canal, or duct, for conveying a fluid outward, as water from a lake. **Syn.** — *EMISSARY*, *spy*, *scout*. An *EMISSARY* is an agent (commonly secret) appointed either to detect the schemes of an opposing party, or to influence their councils, or both; the word is commonly used in a bad sense; as, "It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to personate themselves mem-

bers of the several prevailing sects among us" (*Swift*); "by buzzing emissaries fills the ears of listening crowds with jealousies and fears" (*Dryden*). A *spy* is properly one who enters an enemy's camp or territories in disguise, to obtain information; the term is one of opprobrium; as, "Ye are spies; to see the nakedness of the land ye are come" (*Gen. xlii. 9*); "Thou hast put thyself upon this island as a spy, to win it from me" (*Shak.*). A *scout*, as here compared, is a soldier sent out without disguise, usually at some hazard, to gain information; and the word is not used in a derogatory sense; as, "as when a scout, through dark and desert ways with peril gone all night, ... obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill" (*Millon*).

em'i-sa-ry (ém'i-sā-rī), a. 1. Pertaining to, or acting as, an emissary; exploring; spying. 2. *Anat.* Designating specif. the veins which pass out of the cranium through apertures in its walls connecting the sinuses of the dura mater with the veins outside of the skull.

e-mis'sion (é-mīsh'ūn), n. [L. *emissio*; cf. F. *émission*. See *EMIT*.] 1. Act of emitting; an issuing; emanation; as, the emission of light from the sun; the emission of heat from a fire; the emission of bank notes. 2. That which is emitted; discharge.

e-mis'sive (é-mīsh'iv), a. 1. Sending out; emitting; as, emissive powers. 2. Sent out; emitted. *Obs.*

em'i-siv'i-ty (ém'i-siv'i-tī), n. Tendency to emission; comparative facility of emission, or rate at which emission takes place; specif., *Physics*, the rate of emission of heat from a bounding surface per degree of temperature difference between the surface and the surrounding substances (called by Fourier the *external conductivity*).

e-mit' (é-mīt'), v. t.; *E-MIT'*; *E-MIT'*. [L. *emittere* to send out; e out + *mittere* to send. See *MISSION*.] 1. To send forth; to throw or give out or off; to cause to issue; to give vent to; to eject; discharge; as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun emits light. 2. To issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit. No State shall ... emit bills of credit. *Const. of the U. S.*

e-mit', v. i. To flow out; to issue.

em-men-a-gogue (é-mēn'ā-gōg; é-mēn'ā; 277), n. [Gr. *ἐμμηνα*, n. pl., menses (év in + μῆν month) + *-agogue*.] *Med.* Any agent that promotes the menstrual discharge. — a. Aiding menstruation.

em-men'ic (é-mēn'ik), a. [From Gr. *ἐμμηνα* the menses.] *Med.* Capable of menstruation; menstruous.

em-me-nol'o-gy (ém'ē-nōl'ō-jī), n. [Gr. *ἐμμηνα* menses + *-logy*.] *Med.* That branch of medical science which treats of menstruation.

em-men's-ite (ém'mēnz-it), n. [After the inventor, Stephen H. Emmens, American chemist.] A high explosive consisting largely of picric acid.

Em-men-thal'er (ém'mēn-thāl'ēr), a. [G.] Of or pert. to the valley [G. *thal* valley] of the Emme in Switzerland, esp. in Emmenthal cheese, a pressed cheese resembling Gruyère cheese, first made there. — n. Emmenthal cheese.

em'mer (ém'mēr), n. [G. *emmerkorn*.] A hardy cereal grain (*Triticum dicoccum*) related to spelt, commonly cultivated in Russia and Germany, where it is used as stock feed and is also made into gruel or porridge.

em'met (ém'mēt; -it; 151), n. [ME. *emete*, AS. *æmete*. See *ANT*.] An ant. *Archaic* or *Dial.*

em'me-trope (ém'mē-trōp), n. [See *EMMETROPIA*.] *Physiol.* A person having the eye emmetropic, that is, in a normal state of refraction.

em'me-tro-pi-a (ém'mē-trōp'i-ā), n. [NL.; Gr. *ἐμμετρος* in measure, proportioned, suitable (év in + μέτρον measure) + *ωπ*, *ωπές*, eye.] *Med.* The normal refractive condition of the eye, in which the rays of light are all brought accurately and without undue effort to a focus upon the retina so that vision is perfect; — opposed to *hypermetropia*, *myopia*, and *astigmatism*. — **em'me-trop'ic** (-trōp'ik), a.

em'o-din (ém'ō-dīn), n. *Chem.* An orange-red crystalline purgative, C₁₅H₁₀O₆, obtained from aloes, buckthorn, rhubarb, etc., and regarded as a derivative of anthraquinone; — so called from the rhubarb *Rheum emodi*.

e-mol-li-ent (é-mōl'i-ēnt; -i-ēnt), a. [L. *emolliens*, -entis, p. pr. of *emollire* to soften; e out + *molli*re to soften, *molli*s soft; cf. F. *émollient*. See *MOLLIFY*.] Softening; making supple; acting as an emollient.

e-mol-li-ent, n. *Med.* A softening or soothing application to allay irritation, soreness, etc.

e-mol'u-ment (é-mōl'u-mēnt), n. [L. *emolumentum* exertion, profit; perh. fr. *emolere* to grind up (cf. *MILL*), or *emoliri* to move out, work out; e out + *moliri* to set in motion, exert one's self (cf. *DEMOLISH*); cf. F. *émolument*.] 1. Profit from office, employment, or labor; compensation; perquisites, fees, or salary. 2. Advantage; benefit. *Obs.*

Syn. — See *WAGES*.

e-mol'u-men'tal (-mēn'tāl), **e-mol'u-men'ta-ry** (-tā-rī), a. *Rare.*

emmet hunter. The wyreneck. *Ibid.*

em-met-ro-pism (ém'mē-trōp'iz-m), n. = *EMMETROPIA*.

em-met-ro-py (-pī), n. = *EMMETROPIA*.

em-mette. Cf. *EMMET*.

em-new'. Var. of *EMNEW*.

em-mock. See *VAR. OF EMMET*.

em-mor (ém'mōr), *ibid.* *EMMET*.

em-mot. *Obs.* or *Dial.* Eng. for *em-move*. + *EMMOVE*.

em-mul + *EMVEN*.

em'mis'sion (ém'mīsh'ūn), n. [L. e out + *mittere*, incl. fr. *mittere* to be soft.] A softening before fusion.

e-mol'i-tate (é-mōl'i-tāt), v. t. To soften; to effeminate. *Rare.*

e-mol'i-tion (ém'mōl'i-sh'ūn), n. Softening; relaxation. *Obs.*

e-mol'i-tive, a. & n. *Emollient*. *Obs.*

e-mo-na (ém'mō-nā), *D. Bib.* **e-mong'** + *AMONG*. [*AMONGST*.]

e-mong'es, **e-mong'est**. + *EMONGY* (ém'mōng'ī), n. = *ANEMONGE*. *Dial.* Eng.

emor-rhoe. Cf. *HEMORRHOEA*.

em-rose. Cf. *EMMET*. [*EMMAL*.]

e-mo'tion-al-ly, adv. of *EMOTION*.

e-mo'tion-ed (ém'mōsh'ūnd), a. Affected with emotion. *Rare.*

e-mo'tion-ize, v. t. To affect emotionally. *Rare.*

e-mo'tion-less, a. See *LESS*.

e-mo'tion (é-mōsh'ūn), n. [L. *emovere*, *emotum*, to remove, shake, stir up; e out + *movere* to move; cf. F. *émotion*. See *MOVE*.] 1. Migration; movement from one place to another. *Obs.* 2. An agitation, disturbance, or tumultuous movement, whether physical or social. *Obs.* 3. Any of the feelings of joy, grief, fear, hate, love, awe, reverence, etc.; any of the feelings aroused by pleasure or pain, activity or repose, in their various forms, or the type of consciousness characterized by such feelings. Emotion is consciousness attendant upon other forms of consciousness (as perception or ideation) to which it gives their feeling tone (cf. *tone*); and emotions are separable and classifiable apart from these other forms because the same object of thought may at different times have a different feeling tone, as a person may be now loved, now hated. Sensations of pain and pleasure pass insensibly into pure emotion. As compared with *affection* and *feeling*, *emotion* is a narrower term in psychology, though in nontechnical usage both of these terms have the narrower meanings. See *AFFECTION*, 2, 4; *FEELING*, 4, 8. Some vague emotion of delight. *Tennyson.*

Syn. — See *FEELING*.

e-mo'tion-al (-āl), a. 1. Pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion; easily moved; as, an emotional nature. 2. Appealing to, or arousing, emotion; as, emotional art. **emotional expression**, *Psychol.*, the characteristic bodily changes occurring in connection with emotions, considered by some psychologists (as James) as causing emotion.

e-mo'tion-al-ism (-iz'm), n. Cultivation of an emotional state of mind; tendency to regard things emotionally.

e-mo'tion-al-ist, n. 1. One who is excessively emotional, or is unduly influenced by the emotions. 2. One who endeavors to arouse, or work upon, the emotions of others. 3. One who employs emotional effects in art, or bases theory or practice, whether in art, ethics, religion, or other interest, on emotional phenomena. It was little of a sentimentalist or an emotionalist, not much of a brush man or a colorist. *J. C. Van Dyke.*

e-mo'tion-al-ity (é-mōsh'ūn-āl'i-tī), n. Quality or state of being emotional.

e-mo'tion-al-ize (é-mōsh'ūn-āl-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ng). To make emotional; to treat emotionally. Brought up in a pious family where religion was not talked about or emotionalized. *Froude.*

e-mo'tion-al-iz-a'tion (-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. — **e-mo'tive** (é-mō'tiv), a. 1. Causing motion. *Obs.* 2. Attended by, having the character of, or causing, emotion; expressing or embodying emotion; as, emotive expression. "Man's natural emotive side." *R. Burton.* 3. Characterized by reference to or consideration of emotion; as, an emotive theory of art. — **e-mo'tive-ly**, adv. — **e-mo'tive-ness**, n.

e-mo'tiv'i-ty (ém'mō'tiv'i-tī), n. Emotional capacity or quality.

em-pais'tic (ém-pās'tik), **em-pas'tic** (-pēs'tik; -pēs'tik), a. [Gr. *ἐμπαίστικος* (ε. παίστις), fr. *ἐμπαίειν* to stamp in; év in + παίειν to strike.] *Fine Arts*. Stamped, embossed, or inlaid; — used esp. of work of the ancient Greeks.

em-pasm' (ém-pāz'm'), n. [Gr. *ἐμπασμεν* to sprinkle in *em-pas'ma* (-pāz'mā)] or *év in* + *πάσσειν* to sprinkle; cf. F. *empasme*.] 1. A perfumed powder sprinkled upon the body to mask the odor of sweat. 2. A catapasm.

em-per-or (ém'pēr-ēr), n. [OF. *empereor*, *empereur*, F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, fr. *imperare* to command; in *in* + *parare* to prepare, order. See *PARADE*; cf. *IMPERATIVE*, *EM-PRESS*.] 1. The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire, orig. of the Roman Empire, whether as (un)divided, or after A. D. 395, of either the Western or Eastern (Byzantine) Empire; later, the titular sovereign of the Holy Roman Empire, or various other countries, esp. of wide territory, as China, India, etc.; a title of sovereignty regarded as superior to that of king; as, the Emperor (Czar) of Russia. In general, an *emperor* is the holder of a sovereignty extending over conquered or confederated peoples, a king is ruler of a single people. Thus the "King of Prussia" is "German Emperor (Ger. *Deutscher Kaiser*)"; the "King of England" is "Emperor of India." Cf. *EMPIRE*. 2. A size of paper. See *PAPER*.

Emperor of Believers, Omar I. (d. 644), father-in-law of Mohammed, and second caliph of the Muslims. — **Emperor, or Empress of India**, a title appertaining to the crown in England since 1876, when Parliament, at the solicitation of the prime minister, Lord Beaconsfield, conferred the title "Empress of India" on Queen Victoria.

emperor boa. A Central American boa (*Boa imperator*) very closely related to the true *Boa constrictor*.

emperor butterfly. Any of several large and handsome nymphalid butterflies, esp. the purple emperor (*Apatura iris*) of Europe.

emperor fish. A large brilliantly colored chaetodon food fish (*Holocentrus imperator*) of the Japanese seas.

emperor goose. A handsomely colored goose (*Phalaropus cyanica*) which breeds on the northern coast of Alaska.

e-move, v. t. [See *EMOTION*.] To move. *Obs.*

emp. *Dial.* Eng. var. of *EMPT*.

Emp. Abbr. *Empire*; *Empress*.

em-pack'et, v. t. [Cf. F. *empaquetter*.] To pack up. *Rare.*

em-pair'. + *IMPAIR*.

em-pale. + *IMPALE*, etc. *Vars.* of *IMPALE*, etc.

em-pale, v. t. [*em* (L. in) + *pale* (cf. OF. *empaler*).] To make pale. *Obs.*

em-pal'el, v. t. See *1st EX-1*.

em-pal'el, v. t. [*em* (L. in) + *pal'el* (cf. OF. *empaler*).] To make pale. *Obs.*

em-pan'el, n. [*em* (L. in) + *panel*.] Panel of jurors. *Obs.*

em-pan'o-ply, v. t. [*em* + *pan-oply*.] To array in complete armor. *Rare.*

em-par'el, v. t. To put on paper; to write. *Rare.* [*ADISE*.]

em-par'a-dis. Var. of *IMPARADISE*.

em-par'chment, v. t. To write on parchment. *Rare.*

em-pare'. + *IMPAIR*.

em-pare', v. t. [OF. *emparer*.] To provide; to decorate. *Obs.*

em-parell. + *IMPAIREL*, n. & v.

em-par't. + *IMPART*.

em-par't, etc. + *IMPART*, etc.

em-par'le-ment, n. Parleying; conference. *Obs.*

em-par'our. *EMPEROR*.

em-par'y. + *IMPART*.

em-pash'. + *IMPEACH*.

em-pas'sion, **em-pas'sion-ate**, etc. + *IMPASSION*, etc.

em-paste'. + *IMPASTE*.

em-path' (ém-pāth'), v. t.; *EM-PATHED* (-pāth't). See *EM-PATH*.

em-pa-the'ma (ém-pā-thē'mā), n. [NL.; fr. Gr. *ἐμπάθεισ* impassioned; év in + πάθος passion.] *Med.* Ungovernable passion or emotion; specif., as the source or origin of disease. [*Obs.*]

em-pa'tron, v. t. To patronize.

em-paw'. + *IMPAWN*.

em-peach'. + *IMPEACH*.

em-pearl'. Var. of *IMPEARL*.

em-peire'. + *IMPAIR*.

em-peir'e, v. t. To make a people of; to fill with people. *Obs.*

em-per-a'tor. + *IMPERATOR*.

em-per'ce. + *EMPESS*.

em-per'ill. + *IMPERILL*.

em-per'ish, v. t. [Cf. *IMPAIR*, *PERISH*.] To impair. *Obs.*

em-per'ize, v. t. & v. To rule as an emperor. *Obs.*

em-prise, em-prise' (ém-priz'), n. [OF. emprise, fr. em-prendre to undertake; em- (L. in) + F. prendre to take, L. prehendere, prendere; /prae before + a verb akin to E. get. See GET; cf. ENTREPRISE, IMPRESA.] 1. Enterprise; endeavor; adventure. Archaic.

The deeds of love and high emprise. Lounfellow. 2. The qualities which prompt one to undertake difficult and dangerous exploits; chivalric devotion or prowess. Archaic. I love thy courage yet and bold emprise. Milton. 3. Renewal; also, with. Obs.

Syn.—See ENTERPRISE. em-prise', v. t. To undertake. Obs. em-pris'ing (ém-priz'ing), p. a. [From EMPRISE, v. t.] Daring; adventurous. Archaic.

em-pros-tho'-nos (ém-prós-thó's-nós), n. [NL., fr. Gr. émpros-thónos drawn forward and stiffened.] Med. A form of tetanus marked by a bending or drawing forward of the body, in consequence of the spasmodic contraction of some muscles.—em-pros-tho-ton'ic (ém-prós-thó-tón'ik), a. amp'ti-ness (émpt'i-nés), n. [From EMPY.] 1. State of being empty; absence of contents; void space; vacuum; as, the emptiness of a vessel; emptiness of the stomach. 2. Want of solidity or substance; inability to satisfy desire; vacuity; hollowness; as, the emptiness of fame. 3. Want of knowledge; lack of sense; vacuity of mind.

Eternal smiles his emptiness betray. Pope. em-ption (émpt'ishn), n. [L. emptio, fr. emere to buy.] Act of buying; purchase; sometimes, short for right of (sole) emption, the right formerly claimed and exercised by the crown in England to take and buy commodities at its need or for its use at such price or on such terms of payment as the circumstances of the case might warrant. Rare.—em-ption-al (-ál), a.

em-pty (émpt'i), a.; EMPYR-ER (-tí-ér); EMPYR-EST. [AS. emþtī, emþtī, emþtī, empty, idle, fr. emta, Æmetta, quiet, leisure, rest; of uncertain origin.] 1. Containing nothing; void of contents or appropriate contents; not filled; as, an empty chest, room, or purse; an empty stomach. 2. Vacant; unoccupied; as, an empty house; the empty desert; also, fig., marked or caused by emptiness. The empty horror of abyssal night. G. Santayana. 3. A Hungry. Colloq. b Lean; emaciated. Obs. 4. Having nothing to carry; unburdened. "An empty messenger." Shak. Ex. iii. 24. 5. Destitute or devoid of (formerly also with in and from). That fair female troop . . . empty of all good." Milton. 6. Destitute of worth; hollow; vain; as, empty pleasure. The idle singer of an empty day. W. Morris. 7. Destitute of reality or substance; as, empty dreams. 8. Destitute of effect, sincerity, or sense; as, empty words or threats. "Words are but empty thanks." Cibber. 9. Destitute of fruits; as, an empty vine. Seven empty ears blasted with the east wind. Gen. xii. 27. 10. Destitute of, or lacking, sense, knowledge, courtesy, or the like; as, empty brains; an empty coxcomb. That in civility thou seem'st so empty. Shak. 11. Math. Containing no element or point;—said of a class. Syn.—Unoccupied, unfilled, void.—EMPT, VACANT, BLANK, VACUOUS, INANE. That is EMPT (opposed to full) which has nothing in it; that is VACANT (opposed to occupied) which has been, or is intended to be, occupied; as, an empty (never vacant) bucket, bottle, purse, stomach; empty-handed; a vacant (it may be, also, empty) lot, house, office, seat; cf. an empty room (without furniture), a vacant room (without inmates); "It enabled him to fill a place which would else have been vacant" (Hawthorne); "That (esp. a surface) is BLANK which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in; as, a blank page, a blank application. Fig., the same general distinctions hold; as, "Empty heads console with empty sound" (Pope); "empty talk" (Cowper); "the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind" (Goldsmith); a vacant stare; "His eyes had that blank fixed gaze that babies' eyes have when they are asleep"; "On the bald street breaks the blank day" (Tennyson). VACUOUS and INANE, in modern usage, have lost their physical application; that is VACUOUS which is void of intelligence; that is INANE which is lacking in meaning or point; as, "that superb listlessness of demeanor, and that admirable vacuous folly which distinguish the noble or high-born chiefs of the race" (Thackeray); a vacuous leer; "Let me mask mine own in some inane and vacant smile" (Shelley); an inane remark. See DEVOID, VAIN, FOOLISH, empty glume." Bot. See OLUME.

em-pty (émpt'i), n.; pl. -TIES (-tíz). An empty car, cab, box, crate, cask, etc.;—used in commerce, esp. in transportation of freight; as, "special rates for empties." em-pty (émpt'i), v. t.; EMPYR-ED (-tí-d); EMPYR-ING (-tíz-ing). 1. To make empty; to make void or vacant; to deprive of contents, furnishings, inhabitants, or the like; as, to empty a reservoir; the town was emptied; also, to transfer by emptying; as, to empty grain from sack into a bin. The clouds . . . empty themselves upon the earth. Eccl. xi. 3. 2. To discharge or find vent for (itself); as, the river empties itself into the sea. 3. To discharge or deprive of (formerly also with); as, to empty a phrase of meaning; to empty one's self of power. em-pty, v. i. 1. To discharge itself; as, a river empties into the ocean. 2. To become empty. "The chapel empties." B. Jonson. em-pty-ing (émpt'i-ingz), n. pl. [For emptins, emptings, fr. an obs. empte to empty. Oxf. E. D.] The lees of beer, cider, etc.; yeast. U. S. em-pur'cle (ém-púr'pl), v. t.; EM-PUR-FLED (-p'ld); EM-

PUR-PLING (-pl'ing). [em + purple.] To tinge or color purple; to dye with purple.

The empurpled hills standing up, solemn and sharp. Stevenson. em-pu'sa (ém-pú'sá; -zá), n.; pl. -sæ (-sè; -zè). [LL. & hobgoblin, Gr. ἐμπύσα.] 1. In Greek legend, a cannibal monster or hobgoblin sent by Hecate, esp. to frighten travelers; hence (L. C.), Obs., a specter or hobgoblin. 2. a Bot. A genus of entomophthoraceous fungi parasitic on flies, moths, grasshoppers, etc. E. muscae appears on house flies toward autumn, causing them to swell up and die, surrounded by white spores. b Zool. A genus of predaceous Orthoptera of the family Mantidae.

em-py-e'ma (ém-pí-'e-má), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύημα, from ἐμπεύω to suppurate; év in + πύω pus.] Med. An accumulation of pus in some cavity of the body; usually, a collection of pus in the pleural cavity. em-py-em'ic (-ém'ík; -ém'ik), a. Med. Of the nature of, or affected with, empyema.

em-pyr-e-al (ém-pír-'e-ál; ém-pír-'e-ál; 277), a. [L. empyreus, empyreus, fiery, Gr. ἐμπύρος, ἐμπύρος, in fire, fiery; év in + πύρ fire. See IN; FIRE.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or designating, the empyrean, or highest heaven. Go, soar with Plato to the empyreal sphere. Pope. 2. Composed of a pure or sublimated fire. empyreal air, Chem., oxygen. Obs. em-py-re-an (ém-pí-'e-an; 277), n. [See EMPYREAL.] 1. In ancient and medieval cosmology, the highest heaven or heavenly sphere, supposed to be composed of a kind of sublimated fire. The conception, in ancient cosmology, appears in various forms with different Greek philosophers (cf. ELEMENT, 1; ETHER; HEAVEN), though the term itself is late and rare in classical use. Dante, Milton, and other writers having a distinctively Christian conception, use the term for the uppermost Paradise, the heaven which is the immediate seat of God.

The empyrean rung Milton. 2. The firmament of the heavens. em-py-re-an, a. Of or pert. to the empyrean; empyreal. em-py-reu'ma (-rèu'má), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρευμα a live coal covered with ashes, fr. ἐμπεύω to set on fire, fr. ἐμπύρος. See EMPYREAL.] Chem. The peculiar small acid taste of the products of animal or vegetable substances burnt in close vessels.

em-py-reu-mat'ic (-rèu-mát'ík) a. Of or pertaining to em-py-reu-mat'ic (-í-kál) empyreuma. empyreumatic oils, oils obtained by distilling various organic substances at high temperatures. em'u, em'eu (ém'u), n. [Cf. Pg. ema ostrich, F. éμου, émeu, emu.] A large Australian rattle bird of the genus Dromæus, of which two species are recognized, D. nova-hollandiæ of central eastern Australia and D. irroratus of west Australia. Next to the ostrich, which they are closely related, the emus are the largest existing birds. They inhabit open forests and plains, and can run very swiftly. The wings are rudimentary, and the plumage consists of slender drooping feathers with greatly developed afterfeathers. Unlike the cassowaries, they have the head and neck feathered, and without wattles. By old writers the term emu was often applied to the cassowaries and rheas.

em'u, or emeu, apple. a The melonaceous tree Guenonia acida; also, its subacid fruit, which is about as large as a small nectarine. Called also sour plum, native peach, native nectarine, and mooley apple. b The bitterbark (Petalostigma quadriloculare). Australia. em'u, or emeu, bush. Any Australian myoporaceous tree of the genus Pholidia, fr. P. longifolia; also, the Australian sapindaceous tree Heterodendron oleosifolium. So called because the emus feed on its seeds.

em'u-late, a. [L. aemulatus, p. p. of aemulari, fr. aemulus emulous.] Emulous. Obs. em'u-late (ém'u-lá-té), v. t.; em'u-lat'ed (-lát'éd); em'u-lat'ing (-lát'ing). 1. To strive to equal or excel (another); to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo; to vie with; to rival; as, to emulate the good and the great. 2. To be jealous of; to envy. Obs.

Syn.—Rival, compete with.—EMULATE, VIE WITH. EMULATE emphasizes conscious effort to equal or surpass; VIE WITH is also used frequently, in a fig. sense, of things; as, "May my son but emulate your example!" (Mad. D'Arblay); "It has been said that we should emulate rather than imitate them [the classical writers of antiquity]" (M. Arnold); "His kitchen vied in coolness with his grot" (Pope); "It vies with the Odyssey, or surpasses it, in this one point" (Carlyle). See COMPETITION.

em'u-la'tion (-lá'shún), n. [L. aemulatio; cf. F. émulation.] 1. Ambition or endeavor to equal or excel; rivalry. A noble emulation heats your breast. Dryden. 2. Jealous rivalry; envy; envious contention. Obs. Syn.—Contest, contention, strife. See COMPETITION.

em'u-la-tive (ém'u-lá-tív), a. Pertaining to emulation; emulating; rivaling; as, an emulative person or effort. "Emulative zeal." Hoole.—em'u-la-tive-ly, adv. em'u-la'tor (-lát'ór), n. [L. aemulator.] One who emulates. em-ul'gent (ém-múl'jént), n. [L. emulgens, p. pr. of emul-

gere to milk out; e out + mulgere to milk. So called because regarded by the ancients as straining out the serum, as if by milking, and so producing the urine. See MILK.] Anat. Pertaining to the kidneys; renal. Obs. em-mul'gent (ém-múl'jént), n. A renal artery or vein; also, a medicine that excites the flow of bile. Obs. em'u-lous (ém'u-lús), a. [L. aemulus. Cf. EMULATE, a.] 1. Ambitious to equal or excel another; eager to emulate or vie with another; desirous of like excellence with another; characterized by, or due to, emulation; as, emulous of another's example or virtues. 2. Jealously rivaling; contentious; envious. Obs. 3. Zealous; earnest. Obs.—em'u-lous-ly, adv.—em'u-lous-ness, n.

em-mul'si-fy (ém-múl'sí-fí), v. t.; em-mul'si-fied (-fid); em-mul'si-fy'ing (-fí-ing). [emulation + -fy.] To convert into an emulsion; to form an emulsion with; as, the pancreatic juice emulsifies the oily part of food, producing a milky fluid.—em-mul'si-fi-ca'tion (-fí-ká'shún), n. em-mul'sin (-sín), n. [See EMULSION, EMULGE.] Chem. An enzyme occurring in certain fungi and in several of the higher plants, notably in almonds, from whose pulp it is prepared as a white amorphous mass. It hydrolyzes amygdalin and other glucosides. Called also synapsase. em-mul'sion (-shún), n. [From L. emulgere, emulsum; cf. F. émulsion. See EMULGENT.] A liquid preparation of a color and consistency resembling milk, or one in which minute particles, esp. of liquid, remain in suspension as the fat globules do in milk; as: a In pharmacy, an extract of seeds, or a mixture of oil and water united by a mucilaginous substance. b In photography, a sensitive salt of silver held in suspension in a viscous liquid, as collodion, and used for coating plates, etc. em-mul'sive (-sív), a. [Cf. F. émulsif.] Of the nature of an emulsion; yielding emulsion.

em-mun-c-to-ry (ém-múnk'tó-rí), n.; pl. -RIES (-ríz). [L. emunctorium a pair of nostrils, fr. emungere, emunctum, to blow the nose, hence, to wipe, cleanse; e out + mungere to blow the nose.] Physiol. Any organ or part of the body (as the kidneys, skin, etc.) which serves to carry off excrement or waste.—a. Excretory; depurative. em'u, or emeu, wren. A small Australian bird (Stiziturus malachurus) of wrenlike appearance, having the tail feathers long and loosely barbed, like emu feathers.



Emu Wren.

Emys (ém'is; ém'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. εἶψ, or εἶψ, ὄψος, the fresh-water tortoise.] Zool. A genus of turtles which in old classifications included most of the ordinary fresh-water tortoises and terrapins. It is now restricted to the common European pond tortoise (E. orbicularis) and its near allies, and is made the type of a family, Emydidae (ém'idá-dé).

en (én), n. [Name of the letter N, L. en.] Print. Half of the width of an em. See EX.

en- [F. en-, L. in.] A prefix signifying in, into, forming verbs: 1. From nouns, en- having the sense of put into or upon, hence sometimes, cover with, wrap up in; as, en-coach, to seat in a coach; engold, to gild. 2. From nouns or adjectives, en- having the general sense of make, make into, or make like; as, engolden, to make golden; engloom, to make gloomy. 3. From other verbs, mostly transitive, en- adding sometimes an additional sense of in, but often a mere intensive force. In verse en- is often prefixed to a verb for the sake of the additional syllable.

en- occurs chiefly in words from the French, and in analogical formations in English. En- generally becomes em- before p, b, and m, as in employ, embody, emmew. Many words were formerly, and some are still, written indifferently with en- or in-, as in enclose, incluse. See IN-.

en- (én-). A prefix from Greek ἐν, in, meaning in; as, enccephalon, entomology. See IN-.

en- (én; -n). [ME, fr. AS. -an.] The suffix formerly used to form the plural of many nouns, as in ashen, eyen, oxen, all of which are now obsolete or dialectic except oxen. In some cases, such as children and brethren, it has been added to older plural forms.

en- [AS. -en; akin to Skr. -na.] The past-participle ending of many strong verbs; as, in broken, sunken, spoken.

en- [AS. -en; akin to Goth. -eins, L. -inus, Gr. -uos.] An adjective suffix meaning made of, added chiefly to nouns denoting material; as, in golden, leaden, wooden. These adjectives were formerly common, but with the modern attributive use of nouns (as in a gold cup, a wheat cake) many have become obsolete or poetic; as, wheaten, oaken. They are still freely formed in dialect English.

en- [AS. -nian.] A suffix meaning to make, to render (of a given character or quality), used to form verbs from nouns and adjectives; as, in quicken, frighten, strengthen. Such verbs are sometimes intransitive; as, lengthen, to grow long.

en-a'ble (én-áb'l), v. t.; EN-AB'LED (-b'ld); EN-AB'LING (-bl'ing). 1. To make able; to give (one) power, strength, or competency, sufficient for the purpose; as, money enables one to live in ease; also, to render efficient or capable, in a general sense or degree; as, ambition enables a person in the struggle of life. 2. To make possible, practicable, or easy; as, steam and electricity enable rapid transit. 3. To give legal capacity to; to habilitate. Obs. 4. To give authority or sanction to; to endow. Now Rare. He enabled them with priestly power. Jer. Taylor.

em-ul'siv. Emulsive. Ref. Sp. E-my-d'ea (ém'id'è-á), n. pl. Keen; acute. Obs. or R. em-munc'ta na'ria (ém-múnk'té ná'ri-á), n. [L. emunctio, a discharging, i. e., of nice precipitate; acute. Horace (Satires, I, iv, 8, etc.).] em-mun'c-tion (ém-múnk'tshún), n. [L. emunctio.] Depuration; excretion. Rare. em-mun-da'tion (ém-mún-dá'shún), n. [L. emundatio a cleansing.] 1. Pharm. Rectification, as of drugs. 2. Ceremonial cleansing. Obs. em-mun'ge', v. t. [L. emungere to wipe the nose.] To cleanse; fig., to wipe the nose of; cheat. Obs. em-mure', v. t. [L. emurare to clear from moss.] Act of freeing from moss. Obs.

em-price. + EMPRESS. em-print. + IMPRINT. em-pris'on. + IMPRISON. em-prove. + IMPROVE. em-pte, v. t. & i. [Cf. AS. emþtan, emþtigan, to be at leisure.] To empty. Obs. or Dial. Eng. em-pty'er (émpt'i-ér), n. One that empties. em-pty'ly (í-lí), adv. of EMPT. em-pty'ness (émpt'i-nés), n. pl. = EMPTINGS. Dial. U. S. [émpt'i-ó (émpt'ish-ó), n. [L.] Law. A buying or purchase; a use used in the Civil law for em-pty'ó or ven-dí'ti-ó (ét vén-dish'ti-ó), or more commonly em-pty'ó or ven-dí'ti-ó, the consensual bilateral contract of purchase (by one party) and sale (by the other) for an agreed price.

[Gr. ἐμπύρος suppurating + -alé.] Med. A tumor formed by a collection of pus within the serotum. empyre, a. Empyreal. Obs. em-pyr-e-al (ém-pír-'e-ál; ém-pír-'e-ál), n. The empyrean. R. em-py-re-um (ém-pí-'e-ám), n. [NL.] The empyrean. Obs. em-py-reu-mat'ic (-rèu'mát'ík), n. [NL.] The empyrean. Obs. em-py-reu-mat'ic (-í-kál), a. [Gr. ἐμπύρος in fire.] Of or pert. to combustion. Rare. em-py-r-man'cy (-mán'sí), n. [Gr. ἐμπύρος in fire + -mancy.] Divination by fire. em-py-r'osis, n. [NL., fr. Gr. ἐμπύρωσις.] A conflagration. Obs. em'raud, em'rod, em'roid. + EMERALD.

em-te. + EMMET. em'ti, em'ty. + EMPT. emu grass. = AUSTRALIAN MILLET. em'u-la-ble (ém'u-lá-bl'), a. [L. aemulari to emulate + -able.] Capable of being emulated. R. em'u-la-to-ry (-lá-tó-rí), a. Pert. to or showing emulation. Rare. em'u-la'tress (-lát'ríz), a. em'u-la'trix (-lát'ríz), n. A female emulator. Rare. em'ule, v. t. [L. aemulari; cf. F. émuler.] To emulate. Obs. em-mul'ge', v. t. [L. emulgere, emulsum.] To drain. Obs. em-mul'gence (ém-múl'jéns), n. A milking or draining out. Rare. em-mul'si-f'er (ém-múl'sí-fér), n. An emulsifying substance. em-mul'sion-ize, v. t. To emulsi-

en-ceph'a-lin (en-séf'á-lín), *n.* [See ENCEPHALOS.] *Physiol. Chem.* A cerebroside obtainable from nervous tissue. It is related to cerebrin.

en-ceph'a-lit'is (-lít'is), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the brain. — **en-ceph'a-lit'ic** (-lít'ík), *a.*

en-ceph'a-ló (-en-séf'á-ló), *n.* **encephal-**. A combining form from Greek ἐγκεφαλος, the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-lós-sél'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cele'*.] *Med.* Hernia of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-cele' (-sél'), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-cele'*.] *Zoöl.* The cavity within the brain, consisting of the ventricles and their connecting passages.

en-ceph'a-lo-oid (-loid), *a.* [*encephalo-* + *-oid*.] Resembling the material of the brain; cerebri-form. — **encephalo-oid cancer**, *Med.*, a very malignant cancer of brainlike consistency.

en-ceph'a-lo-oid, *n.* An encephaloid cancer.

en-ceph'a-lo-ma-lá-cí-a (-lós-má-lá-shí-á; -sít-á), *n.* [NL.; *encephalo-* + *malacia*.] *Med.* Softening of the brain.

en-ceph'a-lon (-en-séf'á-lón), *n.* [NL. See ENCEPHALOS.] *Anat.* The brain.

en-ceph'a-lo-p'a-thy (-lóp'á-thí), *n.* [*encephalo-* + *-pathy*.] *Med.* Any disease or symptoms of disease referable to disorders of the brain.

en-ceph'a-los (-en-séf'á-lós), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐγκεφαλος; *év* in + κεφαλή head.] *Anat.* The encephalon. *Obs.*

en-chain' (-én-chán'), *v. t.*; **EN-CHAINED'** (-chánd'); **EN-CHAIN'ING**. [*F. enchaîner*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *chaîne* chain. See *CHAIN*; cf. *INCANTATION*.] 1. To bind with, or hold in, chains; to fetter. 2. To hold fast; to confine; as, to *enchain* attention. 3. To link together; to connect; concatenate. *Obs.*

en-chain-ment (-mént), *n.* [Cf. *F. enchaînement*.] 1. Act of enchaining, or state of being enchainé. 2. A connected series; a chain; concatenation; as, an *enchainment* of circumstances.

en-chant' (-én-chánt'), *v. t.*; **EN-CHANT'ED**; **EN-CHANT'ING**. [*F. enchanter*, L. *incantare* to chant or utter a magic formula over or against one, to bewitch; *in* in, against + *cantare* to sing. See *CHANT*; cf. *INCANTATION*.] 1. To act on by charms or sorcery; to get control of by magic, or to endow with magic; esp., to lay under a spell; to bewitch. 2. Hence, to delude; to spellbind. *Obs.* 3. To delight in a high degree; to charm; to enrapture; as, music *enchants* the ear. *Syn.* — *Charm*, bewitch, fascinate. See *CAPTIVATE*.

en-chant'er (-én-chánt'ér), *n.* [Cf. *F. enchanteur*.] One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; also, one who delights as by an enchantment.

en-chant'er's night'shade' (-én-chánt'érz), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Circea*, esp. *C. lutetiana*, fabled to have been used by the enchantress Circe. See *CIRCEA*.

en-chant-ment (-chánt'mént), *n.* [*F. enchantement*.] 1. An enchanting, or state of being enchanted. See *MAGIC*. After the last enchantment you did here. *Shak.* 2. That which captivates the heart and senses; an influence or power which fascinates or highly delights. Such an enchantment as there is in words. *South.* *Syn.* — *Incantation*, necromancy, magic, sorcery, witchcraft, spell, charm, fascination, witchery.

en-chant-ress (-én-chánt'rés), *n.* [Cf. *F. enchantresse*.] A sorceress; also, a fascinating woman.

en-charge' (-én-chárj'), *v. t.*; **EN-CHARGED'** (-chárj'd'); **EN-CHARGE'ING** (-chárj'ing). [*OF. encharger*, *F. charger*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *F. charge*, *n.* See *CHARGE*, *n.* To charge (with); to impose (a charge) upon. His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey.*

en-chase' (-én-chás'), *v. t.*; **EN-CHASED'** (-chás't'); **EN-CHASE'ING** (-chás'ing). [*F. enchasser*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *chasse* box containing relics, frame, case, the same word as *caisse* case. See *2D CASE*; cf. *CHASE*, *ENCASE*, *INCASE*.] 1. To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental casing, as a gem with gold; to give a setting to. Thy garments shall be made of Median silk. *Encased* with precious jewels of mine own. *Martoue.* 2. To chase; to ornament by embossing, inlaying, or engraving; as, to *encharge* a watch case. *Spenser.* 3. To delineate or describe, as by writing. *Obs.* 4. To incase; to inclose. *Obs.* 5. To enshrine (a sacred relic). *Rare.*

en-chase', *v. t.* [*OF. enchaier*.] To drive away; to chase; to hunt. *Obs.*

en-chi-rid'ón (-én-chí-ríd'ón; -én-chí-ron), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. ἐνχειρίδιον; *év* in + *χείρ* hand.] Handbook; a manual.

en-chon-dro-ma (-én-chón-dró-má), *n.*; *L. pl.* -DROMATA (-drómá-tá). [NL.; Gr. *év* in + *χόνδρος* cartilage + *oma*.] *Med.* A tumor consisting of cartilaginous tissue. — **en-chon-drom'a-tous** (-dróm'á-tús -dróm'á-tús), *a.*

en-cho-ri-al (-én-chó-rí-ál), *a.* Gr. *ἐγχώριος* domestic, native. — **en-chori-o** (-én-chó-rí-o), *n.* tivo; *év* in + *χώρα* place, country.] Belonging to, or used in, a country; native; domestic; — used esp. of demotic writing. See *DEMOTIC*, 2. — **en-cho-ry-ma** (-én-chó-ri-má), [Cf. Gr. *ἐγχύμα* an infusion; *év*

in + *χεῖν* to pour.] A Modern Latin suffix, formed on the analogy of *enchyma* in *parenchyma*, used in zoölogy, botany, etc., in the names of various tissues, as in *coenchyma*, *colenchyma*, etc.

en-clá-ma (-én-sé-ná), *n.* [Sp.] A Californian live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), a tree with widely spreading branches, coriaceous entire or toothed leaves, and an elongated acorn. Its wood is hard, but of little value except as fuel. *b* The common live oak (*Quercus virginiana*).

en-cinc-ture (-én-sínk'túr), *n.* A cincture. *Rare.* The vast encirclement of that gloomy sea. *Wordsworth.*

en-cinc-ture, *v. t.* To encircle with or as if with a girdle. *R.*

en-cir-cle (-én-sí-klér), *v. t.*; **-CIR-CLED'** (-fér'd); **-CIR-CLE'ING**. To put in cipher, as a written or signaled message.

en-cir-cle (-én-sí-klér), *v. t.*; **-CLED'** (-kléd'); **-CLING** (-klíng). [*en-* + *circle*: cf. *OF. encircler*.] 1. To form a circle about; to inclose within a circle or ring; to surround; as, to *encircle* one in the arms; the army *encircled* the city. 2. To move completely around; to make a circuit about. *Syn.* — *Encirpass*, surround, environ, inclose.

en-clave' (-én-kláv'; *F.* ánk'láv'), *n.* [F.] 1. A tract or territory inclosed within a foreign territory. See *EXCLAVE*. 2. *Med.* A substance inclosed in another organ or tissue.

en-clave' (-én-kláv'), *v. t.*; **EN-CLAVED'** (-kláv'd'); **EN-CLAV'ING** (-kláv'ing). [*Cf. F. enclaver*, LL. *inclavare*; L. *in* + (*perh.*) *clavis* key.] To inclose within an alien territory.

en-clave-ment (-én-kláv'mént; *F.* ánk'láv'mán'), *n.* [F.] 1. State of being an enclave. 2. (As an unneutralized French word; *pron.* ánk'láv'mán') *Med.* Retention due to obstruction, as of a fetus.

en-clis-sis (-én-klís-sís), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκκλισις*.] *Gram.* Pronunciation as an enclitic.

en-clit'ic (-én-klít'ík), *a.* [L. *encliticus*, Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, fr. *ἐγκλίνομαι* to incline; *év* in + *κλίνομαι* to bend. See *IN*; *LEAN*, *v. t.*] 1. *Gram.* Leaning or dependent (with reference to accent); — used specif.: a In *Gr. Gram.*, of a word which, losing its own independent accent, is attached in pronunciation to a preceding word (in which it usually causes a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable); as, *τε* in *ἀνθρώποι τε*. *b* In *Lat. Gram.*, of a word, as the particles *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, *-ce*, analogously dependent upon a preceding word. In Latin an enclitic word caused certain accentual changes in the preceding word, the syllable preceding the enclitics *-que*, *-ne*, *-ve*, and *-ce* always taking an accent, either primary or secondary; thus, *hómí-ne-s, hómí-ne-s-que, ví-de-s, ví-de-s-que*, etc. *c* Of words in other languages when in pronunciation they are treated as forming a part of the preceding word; as, *these* in English *príthée* (*práy thee*), *not* in English *can't*, *not*, etc. 2. *Obstetrics*. Marked by inclination of the pelvic planes to those of the fetal head.

en-clit'ic, *n.* An enclitic word or particle.

en-close' (-én-klós'), *v. t.*; **-CLOSED'** (-klós'd'); **-CLOSE'ING** (-klós'ing). [*F. enclos*, *p. p.* of *enclore* to inclose; *en-* (L. *in*) + *clere* to close. See *CLOSE*; cf. *INCLOSE*, *INCLUDE*.] To inclose. See *INCLOSE*.

en-col-p'ón (-én-kól'p'ón), *n.*; **en-col'p'i-um** (-úm), *n.*; *pl.* -IA (-pí-á). [Gr. *ἐγκόπιον* an ornament worn on the bosom.] *Ecol.* A reliquary, as a casket with the Gospels in miniature, formerly worn on the bosom; also, in the Eastern Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

en-col'ure (-én-kól'úr'; *F.* énk'ól'úr'), *n.* [F., neck.] 1. The mane of a horse. *Rare.* 2. The armhole or neck opening of a dress.

en-co'mi-as't (-én-kóm'i-ás't), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκομιστής*, fr. *ἐγκομισαίνω* to praise, fr. *ἐγκόμιον* encomium. See *ENCOMIUM*.] One who praises; a panegyrist.

en-co'mi-as't-ic (-ás't'ík), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκομιστικός*.] *Be-en-co'mi-as't-ic-ally* (-í-kál'y) *adv.* stowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory; as, an *encomiastic* address or discourse. — **en-co'mi-as't-ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

en-co'mi-en'da (-én-kóm'i-éndá), *n.* [Sp., fr. *encomendar* to recommend, to intrust.] A Spanish dignity including an estate granted by the crown for service against the Moors. *b* An estate of land and the inhabiting Indians formerly granted to Spanish colonists or adventurers in America for purposes of tribute and evangelization, properly one following a grant, called a *repartimiento*, that had lapsed by the death or banishment of the holder.

en-co'mi-o-log'ic (-én-kóm'i-ól'ój'ík), *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκομιολογικόν* a laudatory ode. See *ENCOMIUM*, *LOGIC*.] *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* Designating a kind of compound verse made up of a dactylic penthemimer (— — — — —) followed by an iambic penthemimer (— — — — —); — sometimes used as including this verse and the *elegiambus*.

en-co'mi-um (-én-kóm'i-úm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ἐγκόμιον* (a song) chanted in a Bacchic festival in praise of the god; *év* in + *κόμος* a jovial festivity, revel.] Warm or high praise; panegyric; strong commendation. His *encomiums* awakened all my ardor. *Irring.* *Syn.* — *ENCOMIUM*, *EULOGY*, *PANEGYRIC* agree in the idea of a more or less formal expression of praise. *ENCOMIUM* may apply to either persons or things; *EULOGY* implies warmer

praise and (frequently) more studied form; it is used of persons oftener than of things. A *PANEGYRIC* (see *ETYM.*) is an elaborate public eulogy (often extravagant or high-flown). See *COMPLIMENT*.

en-com-pass (-én-kóm'pás), *v. t.*; **-PASSED'** (-pás't); **-PASS-ING** 1. To inclose in a circle; to *encompass*; to surround; as, a ring *encompasses* the finger; an army *encompasses* a city. A question may be *encompassed* with difficulty. *C. J. Smith.* The love of all thy sons *encompass* thee. *Tennyson.* 2. To make a circuit around; to circuit. *Rare.* 3. To inclose in any way; to contain. 4. To bring about; to accomplish; compass. *Rare.* 5. To get the better of; to outwit. *Obs.* *Syn.* — *Encircle*, *inclose*, *surround*, *include*, *environ*, *invest*, *hem* in, *shut up*.

en-com-pass-ment (-mént), *n.* A written or encompassing, or state of being encompassed. By this *encompassment* and drift of question. *Shak.*

en-cor-bel-ment, **en-cor-bell-ment** (-én-kór'bél'mént), *n.* [*F. encorbellement*.] *Arch.* Projection of each joint of masonry over the one below it.

en-core' (-én-kór'; -án-kór'), *adv. & interj.* [F. The last part of the word is fr. L. *hora* hour. See *HOUR*.] Once more; again; — used by the auditors and spectators of plays, concerts, etc., to call for a repetition of a particular part. — (*pron.* énk'ór'; ánk'ór'; 277) *n.* The demand for repetition (or an additional performance in lieu of a repetition) made by an audience, as by applause; also, the performance.

en-core' (-án-kór'; -án-kór'; 201), *v. t.*; **EN-CORED'** (-kór'd'; -án'); **EN-COR'ING** (-kór'ing; -án'). To call for a repetition or reappearance of; as, to *en-core* a song or a singer. [*Rebecca*] insisted upon *en-coreing* one of the duets. *Thackeray.*

en-coun-ter (-én-kóun'tér), *v. t.*; **EN-COUN'TERED** (-tér'd); **EN-COUN'TER-ING**. [*OF. encounter*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *contre* against, L. *contra*. See *COUNTER*, *adv.*] 1. To meet in opposition or with hostile intent; to engage in conflict with; to assail; to contend with; as, to *encounter* enemies. 2. To confront; to come upon or face to face with; to meet; as, to *encounter* a friend on a journey; to *encounter* difficulties or dangers. I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you. *Shak.* 3. To run counter to; to oppose; to contest. *Obs.* 4. To accost. *Obs.*

en-coun-ter, *v. i.* To meet face to face; to have a meeting; to meet, esp. as enemies; to engage in combat; to fight; as, three armies *encountered* at Waterloo. I will *encounter* with Andronicus. *Shak.*

en-coun-ter, *n.* [*OF. rencontre*, fr. *encounter*. See *ENCOUNTER*, *v. t.*] 1. A meeting face to face; a running against; a sudden or incidental meeting; an interview. To shun the *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.* 2. A meeting with hostile purpose; hence, a combat; a battle; as, a *glorious encounter*. To join their dark *encounter* in mid-air. *Milton.* 3. Behavior on meeting; address. *Obs.* 4. *Physics*. In the kinetic theory of gases, the coming of one molecule within the sphere of attraction of another with consequent change of direction or velocity of motion; — preferred by some to *collision*.

Syn. — *Encounter*, *contest*, *conflict*, *combat*, *fight*, *engagement*, *onset*, *attack*. — *ENCOUNTER*, *SKIRMISH*, *BUTTS*. In their military senses, an *ENCOUNTER* is a hostile meeting, often unexpected; a *SKIRMISH*, a slight and desultory, often preliminary, *encounter*, commonly between light detachments of troops; a *BUTTS*, a short but brisk *skirmish*. All three words are used of other than military contests; as, a sharp *encounter* of wits, a *skirmish* preliminary to the Presidential campaign, a smart *brush* between opposing counsel. See *BATTLE*, *CONTEST*, *DISPUTE*.

en-cour-age' (-én-kóur'áj'), *v. t.*; **EN-COUR'AGED** (-áj'd); **EN-COUR'AGE-ING** (-áj'ing). [*F. encourager*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *cou-rage* courage. See *COURAGE*.] 1. To give courage to; to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; to raise, or to increase, the confidence of; to animate; to enhearten; to help forward; — the opposite of *discourage*. 2. To give help or patronage to, as an industry; to foster; as, to *encourage* local manufactures. *Syn.* — *Embolden*, *inspire*, *animate*, *enhearten*, *hearten*, *incite*, *cheer*, *urge*, *impel*, *stimulate*, *instigate*, *countenance*, *comfort*, *promote*, *advance*, *forward*, *strengthen*.

en-cour-age-ment (-mént), *n.* [Cf. *F. encouragement*.] 1. Act of encouraging, or state of being encouraged; as, the *encouragement* of youth in generosity. All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway.* 2. That which encourages; an incentive. To think of his paternal care. *Byron.*

en-cra-tite (-én-krá-tít), *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκρατίτης*. See *ENCRATITE*.] Pertaining to, or marked by, abstinence.

En-crá-tite (-én-krá-tít), *pl.* fr. Gr. *ἐγκρατής*; self-disciplined; *év* in + *κράτος* strength.] *Ecol.* *Hist.* One of a sect in the 2d century who abstained from marriage, wine, and animal food; — called also *Continents*. They were among the sects called *Aquarians* or *Aquarii*. — **en-cra-tism** (-tíz'm), *n.*

ating current or electromotive force which produces the power... called also power component.

en-er-vate (en-er-vat; en-er-vat; 277: the second pron. formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many), v. t. ; -VAT'ED (-vāt'éd); -VAT'ING (-ing). [L. eneruatus, fr. enervus nerveless, weak; eout + nervus nerve. See NERVE.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of.

2. To cut the nerves or tendons of; specif., to hamstring (a horse). Obs. or R. Syn.—Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE.

en-er-vate (en-er-vat), a. [L. eneruatus, p. p.] Enervated; weakened; weak; without strength or force.

en-er-vation (en-er-vā'shūn), n. [L. eneruatio: cf. F. éruvation.] Act of enervating, or state of being enervated. en-face' (en-fās'), v. t. ; EN-FACE'D (-fāst'); EN-FAC'ING (-fāsing). [en- + face.] To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); as, to enface drafts with memoranda; also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, or the like) on the face of a draft, bill, etc.; as, to enface the words "Payable in Calcutta" upon a draft.

en-faced' pa'per (en-fāst'), Com. certain Indian government securities the principal and interest of which are enfac'd as payable in silver rupees.

en-face'ment (en-fās'mēt), n. Act of enfac'ing; that which is enfac'd, as on a note or bill. Cf. INDOSEMENT.

en-fee'ble (en-fē'b'l), v. t. ; EN-FEE'BL'D (-b'ld); EN-FEE'BL'ING (-bling). [OF. enfeibler, enfeibler; en- (L. in) + feible, F. faible, feeble. See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; debilitate.

en-feebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil. Prescott. Syn.—Weaken, debilitate, enervate.

en-feoff' (en-fēf'), v. t. ; EN-FEOFF'ED (-fēf't); EN-FEOFF'ING. [en- + feoff, fief: cf. LL. infeofare, AF. enfeoffer, enfeoffer.] 1. Law. To invest with a fief or fee; to invest (any one) with a freehold estate by the process of feoffment. 2. To give in vassalage; to make subservient.

en-feoff'ment (en-fēf'mēt), n. Law. A act of enfeoffing. b The instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed. c The estate of which one is enfeoffed.

en-fet'ter (en-fēt'tēr), v. t. To bind in fetters; to enchain. En-field rifle (en-fīld'). [From Enfield, in Middlesex, Eng.] A muzzle-loading rifled musket of .577 inch caliber generally used in the British army from 1852 to 1866 and largely by United States troops in the Civil War. b A .30 caliber magazine rifle of bolt type used by the British army. c Some of the United States rifles, of caliber .30, model 1917, so-called because based upon the British Enfield rifle modified as to sights, bolt, and chamber. It is used in addition to the standard rifle (model of 1903).

en-filade' (en-fī-lād'), n. [F., fr. enfiler to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; en- (L. in) + fil thread. See FILE row.] 1. A line or straight passage; the position of that which lies in a straight line. Obs. or R. 2. Mil. A firing in the direction of the length of a trench or of a line of works or troops, etc.; a raking fire; also, formerly, a position favorable to such firing.

en-filade', v. t. ; -LAD'ED (-lād'éd); -LAD'ING (-lād'ing). Mil. To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gunfire in the direction of the length of, as a work or a line of troops.

en-fil'd (en-fīld'), p. a. [F. enfilier to pierce, thread. Her. Passed or thrust through (a ring, wreath, the head of a man or beast, etc.);—used with with or of.]

en-flou'rage' (en-flo'razh'), n. [F., fr. en- (L. in) + fleur flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils or fats, to the exhalations of the flowers. It is used for plants whose volatile oils are too delicate to be separated by distillation.

en-flower (en-flo'ēr), v. t. ; EN-FLOW'ERED (-ērd); EN-FLOW'ER-ING. To cover or deck with flowers. Poetic. These odoriferous and enflowered fields. B. Johnson.

en-fold' (en-fōld'), v. t. ; EN-FOLD'ED; EN-FOLD'ING. To envelop; to involve. = INFOLD.

en-fold', v. t. To put or shut in a fold. en-fold'ed (en-fōld'ed), p. a. Enfolded. Poetic. She lay enfolded in the warm shadow of her lover's arms. Shelley.

en-forc'e (en-fōrs'; 201), v. t. ; EN-FORC'ED (-fōrst'); EN-FORC'ING (-fōrs'ing). [OF. enforcier to strengthen, force, F. enforcir; en- (L. in) + F. force force. See FORCE.] 1. To force; to constrain; to compel; as, to enforce obedience. 2. Inward joy enforced by heart to smile. Shak.

en-er-gy volt-age. See ENERGY COMPONENT.

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2. To use force upon; to assail forcibly; specif., Obs., to overcome by violence; to take by assault, as a town; to ravish, as a woman.

3. To make or gain by force; to obtain by force; as, to enforce a passage. "Enforcing furious way." Spenser. 4. To put in motion or action by violence; to drive. Obs. As swift as stones

Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. Shak. 5. To give force to; to strengthen; to invigorate; to urge with energy; as, to enforce arguments or requests.

6. To add military strength to; to reinforce. Obs. 7. To exert (one's self); to strive after. Obs. 8. To put in force; to cause to take effect; to give effect to; to execute with vigor; as, to enforce the laws.

9. To urge; to ply hard; to lay much stress upon. Enforce him with his duty to the people. Shak. en-force' (en-fōrs'; 201), v. t. Obs. 1. To use force; to attempt; to strive. 2. To strengthen; to grow strong. 3. To make headway;—said of a ship.

en-force', n. Force; power; effort. Obs. A petty enterprise of small enforce. Milton. en-force'ment (en-fōrs'mēt), n. [Cf. OF. enforcement.] 1. Act or process of enforcing; use of force; compulsion or attempted compulsion, esp. by physical violence; also, forcible urging or argument; as, the enforcement of a reasonable claim; forcible exaction of what is due or demanded; as, the enforcement of discipline or of a law. He that contendeth against these enforcements may easily master or resist them. Raleigh. Confess 't was hers, and by what rough enforcement You got it from her. Shak.

2. Increase of strength; reinforcement. Obs. 3. That which enforces; constraint. The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcements of his law. Locke. en-fran-chise' (en-frān'chiz; -chīz), v. t. ; EN-FRAN'CHISE'D (-chīzd); EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ing); EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ing). [OF. enfranchir. See EN-, FRANCHISE.] 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, or anything binding. 2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic and thus to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen. 3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize; as, to enfranchise foreign words. 4. Feudal law. To make (lands) freehold.

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en-gel-mann spruce (en-gēl'mān). [After Dr. G. Engelmann of St. Louis, American botanist.] A spruce (Picea engelmanni) of the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia, having valuable wood resembling white pine.

en-gin'e's law (en-gē'ēz). Econ. The law or fact that with an increase in the (real) wages of a laborer a smaller percentage of his wages is spent for food. The law was formulated by Ernst Engel (1821-96), a German statistician.

en-gin'er (en-jēn'ēr), v. t. ; EN-GEN'ERED (-ērd); EN-GEN'ER-ING. [F. engendrer, L. generare; in- + generare to beget. See GENERATE; cf. INGENERATE.] 1. To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget. 2. To cause to exist or to develop; to bring forth; to produce; to sow the seeds of; as, angry words engender strife. Engendering friendship in all parts. Southey. Syn.—Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, call forth, cause, excite, develop.

en-gin'er, v. i. 1. To assume form; to come into existence; to be caused or produced. Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. Dryden. 2. To come together, esp. in sexual embrace. Obs. or R. 3. To breed and develop or multiply.

en-gin'drure' (en-jēn'drūr), n. [OF. engendrière.] 1. Act of generation. Obs. 2. Descent; parentage. Archaic. en-gild' (en-gīld'), v. t. To gild; to make splendid. Fair Helena, who most engilds the night. Shak.

en-gin'e (en-jīn'), n. [F. engin skill, machine, engine, L. ingenium natural capacity, invention; in- in + the root of gignere to produce. See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS, GIN a snare.] 1. (In this sense pronounced en-jēn') Natural capacity; ability; skill. Obs. or Dial. A man hath sapience three, Memory, engine, and intellect also. Chaucer. 2. Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; an agent, means, or method; as, the syllogism is an engine of reason. Archaic. All these engines of lust. Shak.

en-forth' + EMFORTH. en-for'tune', v. t. To endow with a power or property. Obs. en-fou'ble, v. t. [AF. enfuibler; cf. F. affubler, and L. infubulare to gloat with a clasp.] To wrap up. Obs. en-foul'd' rēd, a. [en- + OF. foulre, foulre, lightning, F. foulre, fulgur.] Mixed with, or emitting, lightning. Obs. [en-foul'ed' (en-fōul'ed').] [F.] In a crowd. enfourme' + INFORM. enfra' (en-frā'), v. t. [OF. enfreindre, F. enfreindre.] To violate; to infringe. Obs. enfou'le', v. t. To frame. enfou'le', v. t. To frame.

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The Engagement, a secret treaty of Charles I. negotiated in 1641 at Carisbrooke with commissioners who represented the moderate Presbyterians of Scotland. en-gag'er (en-gāj'ēr), n. 1. One who engages; specif.: a One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety. Several sufficient citizens were engagers. Wood. b One who engages another's service, as an employer. 2. A signer or supporter of the Engagement.

en-gag'ing (-ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of ENGAGE. Specif.: p. a. Tending to draw the attention or affections; attractive; as, engaging manners.—en-gag'ing-ly, adv.—en-gag'ing-ness, n.—engaging and disengaging gear or machinery, a gear or machinery in which, or by means of which, one part can be thrown into or out of gear with another part. en-gar'land (en-gār'lānd), v. t. [en- + garland: cf. F. engarlander.] To encircle with a garland or garlands. en-gar'ti-son (en-gār'tī-sūn), v. t. To garrison; to put in garrison, or to protect by a garrison.

en-gel-mann spruce (en-gēl'mān). [After Dr. G. Engelmann of St. Louis, American botanist.] A spruce (Picea engelmanni) of the Rocky Mountain region and British Columbia, having valuable wood resembling white pine.

en-gin'e's law (en-gē'ēz). Econ. The law or fact that with an increase in the (real) wages of a laborer a smaller percentage of his wages is spent for food. The law was formulated by Ernst Engel (1821-96), a German statistician.

en-gin'er (en-jēn'ēr), v. t. ; EN-GEN'ERED (-ērd); EN-GEN'ER-ING. [F. engendrer, L. generare; in- + generare to beget. See GENERATE; cf. INGENERATE.] 1. To produce by the union of the sexes; to beget. 2. To cause to exist or to develop; to bring forth; to produce; to sow the seeds of; as, angry words engender strife. Engendering friendship in all parts. Southey. Syn.—Breed, generate, procreate, propagate; occasion, call forth, cause, excite, develop.

en-gin'er, v. i. 1. To assume form; to come into existence; to be caused or produced. Thick clouds are spread, and storms engender there. Dryden. 2. To come together, esp. in sexual embrace. Obs. or R. 3. To breed and develop or multiply.

en-gin'drure' (en-jēn'drūr), n. [OF. engendrière.] 1. Act of generation. Obs. 2. Descent; parentage. Archaic. en-gild' (en-gīld'), v. t. To gild; to make splendid. Fair Helena, who most engilds the night. Shak.

en-gin'e (en-jīn'), n. [F. engin skill, machine, engine, L. ingenium natural capacity, invention; in- in + the root of gignere to produce. See GENIUS; cf. INGENIOUS, GIN a snare.] 1. (In this sense pronounced en-jēn') Natural capacity; ability; skill. Obs. or Dial. A man hath sapience three, Memory, engine, and intellect also. Chaucer. 2. Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; an agent, means, or method; as, the syllogism is an engine of reason. Archaic. All these engines of lust. Shak.

en-forth' + EMFORTH. en-for'tune', v. t. To endow with a power or property. Obs. en-fou'ble, v. t. [AF. enfuibler; cf. F. affubler, and L. infubulare to gloat with a clasp.] To wrap up. Obs. en-foul'd' rēd, a. [en- + OF. foulre, foulre, lightning, F. foulre, fulgur.] Mixed with, or emitting, lightning. Obs. [en-foul'ed' (en-fōul'ed').] [F.] In a crowd. enfourme' + INFORM. enfra' (en-frā'), v. t. [OF. enfreindre, F. enfreindre.] To violate; to infringe. Obs. enfou'le', v. t. To frame. enfou'le', v. t. To frame. enfou'le', v. t. To frame. enfou'le', v. t. To frame.

en-fran-chise' (en-frān'chīz), v. t. ; EN-FRAN'CHISE'D (-chīzd); EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ing); EN-FRAN'CHIS-ING (-chīz-ing). [OF. enfranchir. See EN-, FRANCHISE.] 1. To set free; to liberate from slavery, prison, or anything binding. 2. To endow with a franchise; to incorporate into a body politic and thus to invest with civil and political privileges; to admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen. 3. To receive as denizens; to naturalize; as, to enfranchise foreign words. 4. Feudal law. To make (lands) freehold.

energy voltage. See ENERGY COMPONENT. en-er-vate (en-er-vat; en-er-vat; 277: the second pron. formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many), v. t. ; -VAT'ED (-vāt'éd); -VAT'ING (-ing). [L. eneruatus, fr. enervus nerveless, weak; eout + nervus nerve. See NERVE.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of. A man... enervated by licentiousness. Macaulay. And rime began t' enervate poetry. Dryden. 2. To cut the nerves or tendons of; specif., to hamstring (a horse). Obs. or R. Syn.—Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE. en-er-vate (en-er-vat), a. [L. eneruatus, p. p.] Enervated; weakened; weak; without strength or force. en-er-vation (en-er-vā'shūn), n. [L. eneruatio: cf. F. éruvation.] Act of enervating, or state of being enervated. en-face' (en-fās'), v. t. ; EN-FACE'D (-fāst'); EN-FAC'ING (-fāsing). [en- + face.] To write or print on the face of (a draft, bill, etc.); as, to enface drafts with memoranda; also, to write or print (a memorandum, direction, or the like) on the face of a draft, bill, etc.; as, to enface the words "Payable in Calcutta" upon a draft. en-faced' pa'per (en-fāst'), Com. certain Indian government securities the principal and interest of which are enfac'd as payable in silver rupees. en-face'ment (en-fās'mēt), n. Act of enfac'ing; that which is enfac'd, as on a note or bill. Cf. INDOSEMENT. en-fee'ble (en-fē'b'l), v. t. ; EN-FEE'BL'D (-b'ld); EN-FEE'BL'ING (-bling). [OF. enfeibler, enfeibler; en- (L. in) + feible, F. faible, feeble. See FEEBLE.] To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; debilitate. Enfeebled by scanty subsistence and excessive toil. Prescott. Syn.—Weaken, debilitate, enervate. en-feoff' (en-fēf'), v. t. ; EN-FEOFF'ED (-fēf't); EN-FEOFF'ING. [en- + feoff, fief: cf. LL. infeofare, AF. enfeoffer, enfeoffer.] 1. Law. To invest with a fief or fee; to invest (any one) with a freehold estate by the process of feoffment. 2. To give in vassalage; to make subservient. en-feoff'ment (en-fēf'mēt), n. Law. A act of enfeoffing. b The instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed. c The estate of which one is enfeoffed. en-fet'ter (en-fēt'tēr), v. t. To bind in fetters; to enchain. En-field rifle (en-fīld'). [From Enfield, in Middlesex, Eng.] A muzzle-loading rifled musket of .577 inch caliber generally used in the British army from 1852 to 1866 and largely by United States troops in the Civil War. b A .30 caliber magazine rifle of bolt type used by the British army. c Some of the United States rifles, of caliber .30, model 1917, so-called because based upon the British Enfield rifle modified as to sights, bolt, and chamber. It is used in addition to the standard rifle (model of 1903). en-filade' (en-fī-lād'), n. [F., fr. enfiler to thread, go through a street or square, rake with shot; en- (L. in) + fil thread. See FILE row.] 1. A line or straight passage; the position of that which lies in a straight line. Obs. or R. 2. Mil. A firing in the direction of the length of a trench or of a line of works or troops, etc.; a raking fire; also, formerly, a position favorable to such firing. en-filade', v. t. ; -LAD'ED (-lād'éd); -LAD'ING (-lād'ing). Mil. To rake, or be in a position to rake, with gunfire in the direction of the length of, as a work or a line of troops. en-fil'd (en-fīld'), p. a. [F. enfilier to pierce, thread. Her. Passed or thrust through (a ring, wreath, the head of a man or beast, etc.);—used with with or of.] en-flou'rage' (en-flo'razh'), n. [F., fr. en- (L. in) + fleur flower.] A process of extracting perfumes by exposing absorbents, as fixed oils or fats, to the exhalations of the flowers. It is used for plants whose volatile oils are too delicate to be separated by distillation. en-flower (en-flo'ēr), v. t. ; EN-FLOW'ERED (-ērd); EN-FLOW'ER-ING. To cover or deck with flowers. Poetic. These odoriferous and enflowered fields. B. Johnson. en-fold' (en-fōld'), v. t. ; EN-FOLD'ED; EN-FOLD'ING. To envelop; to involve. = INFOLD. en-fold', v. t. To put or shut in a fold. en-fold'ed (en-fōld'ed), p. a. Enfolded. Poetic. She lay enfolded in the warm shadow of her lover's arms. Shelley. en-forc'e (en-fōrs'; 201), v. t. ; EN-FORC'ED (-fōrst'); EN-FORC'ING (-fōrs'ing). [OF. enforcier to strengthen, force, F. enforcir; en- (L. in) + F. force force. See FORCE.] 1. To force; to constrain; to compel; as, to enforce obedience. 2. Inward joy enforced by heart to smile. Shak. energy voltage. See ENERGY COMPONENT. en-er-vate (en-er-vat; en-er-vat; 277: the second pron. formerly prevailed, and is still preferred by many), v. t. ; -VAT'ED (-vāt'éd); -VAT'ING (-ing). [L. eneruatus, fr. enervus nerveless, weak; eout + nervus nerve. See NERVE.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage; to render feeble or impotent; to make effeminate; to impair the moral powers of. A man... enervated by licentiousness. Macaulay. And rime began t' enervate poetry. Dryden. 2. To cut the nerves or tendons of; specif., to hamstring (a horse). Obs. or R. Syn.—Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See UNNERVE. en-er-vate (en-er-vat), a. [L. eneruatus, p. p.] Enervated; weakened; weak; without strength or force. en-er-vation (en-er-vā'shūn), n. [L. eneruatio: cf. F. éruvation.] Act of enervating, or state of being enervated. en-face' (en-fās'), v. t. ; EN-FACE'D (-fāst'); EN-FAC'ING (-fāsing). 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too rapid eating, or the failure of the stomach to pass the food out into the intestines. It is accompanied with severe pain and in some cases vomiting and rupture of the stomach, and is often fatal.

en-gouled' (en-goo'd), *v. t.* [F. *engouler*, *p. p.* of *engouler* to swallow up; *en-* (L. *in*) + L. *gula* gullet.] *Her.* Partly swallowed; disappearing in the jaws of anything; as, an infant *engouled* by a serpent; said also of an ordinary, when its two ends seem to issue from the mouths of lions, or the like; as, a bend *engouled*.



Bend sinister Engouled.

en-grace' (en-grās'), *v. t.*; **EN-GRACED'** (-grāst'); **EN-GRA-CION-** (-grās'ing). 1. To bring into favor. 2. To endue with grace.

en-graft' (en-grāft'), *v. t.*; **EN-GRAFTED'** (-grāft'); **EN-GRAFT-ING.** [See **INGRAFT**.] 1. To graft; to fix deeply. *Obs.* 2. To beget. *Rare.*

en-graft' (en-grāft'), *v. t.* To graft or ingraft. See **INGRAFT**. **en-grail'** (en-grāil'), *v. t.*; **EN-GRAILED'** (-grāild'); **EN-GRAIL-ING.** [F. *engrâler*.] 1. To variegate or spot, as with hail; also, formerly, to roughen.

A caidron new engrailed with twenty hues. *Chapman*. 2. *Her.* To indent with small curves. See **ENGRAILED**. 3. To ornament, esp. with a pattern indented on the edge. 4. To carve in intaglio. *Obs.*

en-grail', *v. i.* To form an edging or border; to run in curved or indented lines.



Engrailed.

en-grailed' (en-grāild'), *p. a.* Indented at the edge with small concave curves, as a heraldic bordure, bend, or the like, or bordered by a ring of dots, or engrailment, as a coin.

en-grailment' (-grāilmēnt'), *n.* 1. The ring of dots round the edge of a coin, medal, etc. 2. Indentation in curved lines.

en-grain' (en-grān'), *v. t.*; **EN-GRAINED'** (-grānd'); **EN-GRAINING.** [ME. *engrainen* to dye scarlet, OF. *engrainer*, fr. *graine* seed, kermes; now confused with *E. grain* texture. See **GRAIN** a dye.] 1. To ingrain, to dye in grain, or of a fast color. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. To incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to infuse deeply. See **INGRAIN**.

The stain hath become engrained by time. *Scott*. 3. To color in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain. See **GRAIN**, *v. t.*, 6.

en-grave' (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; **-GRAVED'** (-grāv'd'); **-GRAV-ING** (-grāv'ing); also, *p. p.* **-GRAV'EN** (-grāv'en'). [*en* + *grave* to carve; cf. OF. *engraver*.] 1. To carve; sculpture. *Obs.* 2. To cut in; to make by incision. *Obs.*

Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh He did engrave. *Spenser*.

3. To cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription or pictorial representation either, primarily, of the incised lines, spaces, or points (as in copperplate engraving), or, in an extended sense, of the surface left in relief (as in wood engraving); to carve figures, letters, or devices upon; to mark with incisions.

Like . . . a signet shall thou engrave the stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Ex. xxxviii. 11.*

4. To form by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like, esp. with a view to printing; as, to engrave a plate for a bank note; to engrave an inscription. 5. To impress deeply; to infix, as if with a graver.

Engrave principles in men's minds. *Locke*. **en-graved'** (en-grāv'd'), *p. p.* of **ENGRAVE**. *Specif.*: *p. a.* *Zool.* Having the surface covered with irregular, impressed lines.

en-graver' (en-grāv'er'), *n.* One who engraves; one whose business is to produce engraved work.

engraver beetle. Any of numerous small bark beetles of the family Scolytidae, which make furrows (often symmetrically arranged in patterns characteristic of the species) in the wood of trees just under the bark.

en-graving' (en-grāv'ing'), *n.* 1. The act or art of producing upon hard material incised or (by extension) raised patterns, characters, lines, and the like, esp. in the surface of metal plates or blocks of wood. Engraving is used for the decoration of the surface itself, as in silver and gold plate, and in niello work; also, for producing an original from which a pattern or design may be printed on paper. The practice of metal engraving in Europe dates from the early Renaissance, but wood engraving is earlier, and it reached great elaboration in the 15th century, when it was comparatively independent of the designs of other artists than the engravers, as in the works of Wohlgemuth, Schongauer, Dürer, etc. In lithography some processes involve more or less engraving of the stone. For various processes, see under ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC, ANASTATIC, AQUATINT, CHALCOGRAPHY, CRIBBLE-DRY POINT, ENCRING, HELIOGRAPHY, HELIOTYPY, LINE, LITHOGRAPHY, MEZZOTINT, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, PHOTO-INTAGLIO, STIPPLE, Xylography.

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate or block. 3. An impression from an engraving, as an engraved plate, block of wood, or other material; a print. Engravings or prints taken from wood blocks are usually specifically called *woodcuts*; those from metal plates are specifically called *etchings*, *mezzotints*, etc., according to their nature.

Engraving, cut, or print. These terms are defined in the law to be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, that is to say, to articles sold or exchanged for their artistic value.

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en-gou-é', *masc.*, **en-gou-é'**, *fem.* (AN-GOŪ-É'; -EWA'), *a.* [F.] Infatuated.

en-gouement', **en-gou'ment'** (AN-GOŪ-MĀN'), *n.* [F.] Infatuation.

en-gou-lé', *idé* (AN-GOŪ-LĀ'), [F.] *Idé* = ENCOULED.

engr. *Abbr.* Engraved.

en-graftment', *n.* See **MENT**.

en-graft-tion' (en-grāft-tā-shūn), *n.* Act of ingrafting, in transit.

en-grained', *p. p.* & *p. a.* of **ENGRAIN**. — **en-grain-edly**, *adv.*

en-grain'er, *n.* One who engrains.

en grand' (AN-GRĀN'), [F.] Of full size; life-size or larger; on a grand or large scale; in gross; as a whole; in mass.

en grande (AN-GRĀN'), *adv.* In full dress.

en-gran-dize, *v. t.* [OF. *engrandir*.] To make great or grandiose.

en grand' set/gneur' (AN-

grān' sē'njūr'). [F.] As a great lord; luxuriously.

en-grap-ple, *v. t.* & *i.* To grapple.

en-grasp', *v. t.* To grasp. *Rare.*

en-grate', *v. t.* & *i.* To grate. *Rare.*

en-grau-lid-de (en-grō'ly-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. fr. *Gr. ἔγγραυλίδος*, -idos, a small fish.] *Zool.* A family of small fishes related to the herrings, which is composed of the anchovies. — **en-grau-lis** (AN-GRĀ-LĪS), *n.* Containing the common anchovy (*E. encrasicolus*) of Europe, is the typical genus.

en-grave', *v. t.* To engrave.

en-grave', *v. t.* To be adapted to engraving.

en-gravingment', *n.* Act of engraving, or state of being engraved; also, *Rare*, engraved work; an engraving.

en-grav'er (en-grāv'er'), *n.* One who engraves. *Obs.* of **ENGRAVE**.

en-grav'er-y (-er-ī), *n.* Art or work of an engraver. *Obs.* or *R.*

en-grav'ing, *v. t.* To make great. *Obs.*

en-grav'ing, *v. t.* To make great. *Obs.*

en-gross' (en-grōs'), *v. t.*; **EN-GROSSED'** (-grōst'); **EN-GROSS-ING.** [F. *en-* (L. *in*) + *gross* gross, *grosse*, *n.*; an engrossed document, writing in large letters; cf. OF. *engrossier* to make thick, large, or gross. See **GROSS**.] 1. To copy or write in a large hand; to write a fair copy of, formerly in a hand used in formal documents, derived from the court hand and nearly illegible to all but experts, now usually in distinct and legible characters; as, statutes are *engrossed* when they have been read and acted upon a sufficient number of times to be ready for final action. Also, *Obs.*, to inscribe (the name of); to include in a list.

Laws that may be engrossed on a finger nail. *De Quincy*.

2. To purchase either the whole or large quantities of (commodities), so as to control the market, enhance the price, and so make a monopoly profit (which was a criminal offense at common law); also, to obtain control of (the market) in this way. See **FORESTALLING**, **REGRADE**, *v. t.*, 1. 3. Hence, to take or assume to the exclusion of others; to concentrate in one's possession; to take the whole of; to absorb; as, the subject *engrossed* his thoughts.

The Fujiwara family engrossed the power of the state during this early epoch. *B. H. Chamberlain*.

4. To make gross, thick, or large; to thicken; to increase in bulk or quantity. *Obs.*

Waves . . . engrossed with mud. *Spenser*.

5. To amass. *Obs.*

To engross up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shak.*

Syn. — Engage, engulf, exhaust, monopolize. See **ABSORB**.

en-grossment' (en-grōs'mēnt'), *n.* 1. Act of engrossing, or state of being engrossed.

Engrossments of power and favor. *Swift*.

2. That which is engrossed, as an instrument.

en-gulf' (en-gulf'), *v. t.*; **EN-GULFED'** (-gulf't'); **EN-GULF-ING.** [*en* + *gulf*; cf. OF. *engolfer*. Cf. **INGULF**.] To swallow up as in a gulf; to plunge into or as if into a gulf.

It quite engulfed all human thought. *Young*.

Syn. — Swallow up, engross, absorb.

en-hæ-mo-spore or **hæ-mo-spore** (en-hēm'ō-spōr; -hēm'ō-spōr). [L. *hæmo-* + *spore*.] *Med.* A spore of the malarial parasite resulting from the segmentation of the adult anobula. They are small round or oval bodies which are set free in the plasma of the blood, where they soon attack and enter the red corpuscles.

en-hance' (en-hāns'), *v. t.*; **EN-HANCED'** (-hānst'); **EN-HANC-ING** (-hāns'ing). [AF. *enhancer*, *enhancer*, OF. *enhancier*, *enhancier*; *en-* (L. *in*) + *hancier* to lift, raise up, from an assumed *L. altiare*, fr. *L. altus* high. See **ALTITUDE**; cf. **HAWSER**.] 1. To raise or lift up; to exalt. *Obs.*

Who, naught aghast, his mighty hand enhanced. *Spenser*.

2. To exalt, as in rank or spirit; also, to extol. *Obs.*

3. To advance, augment, or elevate; to heighten; to intensify; to make greater, as in value, cost, or desirability; to aggravate, as a crime.

The reputation of ferocity enhanced the value of their services, in making them feared as well as hated. *Southey*.

Syn. — See **RAISE**.

en-hance', *v. i.* To be raised; to grow larger.

en-hanced' (en-hānst'), *p. p.* of **ENHANCE**. *Specif.*: *p. a.* *Her.* Of a charge, placed higher than is usual; — opposed to *abased*.

enhanced lines. *Physics & Astron.* lines in a metallic spectrum which are much brightened on passing from the arc-produced spectrum to the spark-produced spectrum.

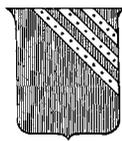
en-hance-ment' (en-hāns'mēnt'), *n.* Act of enhancing, or state of being enhanced; augmentation; aggravation.

en-har-mon-ic' (en-hār-mōn'ik'), *a.* [L. *harmōnicus*, Gr. *ἁρμονικός*, *ἁρμονικός*, fitting, accordant; *ἔν* in + *ἁρμονία* harmony; cf. *F. enharmonique*.] 1. *Gr. Music.* Of or pertaining to that one of the three kinds of genus or scale (diatonic, chromatic, enharmonic) which employed diases, or quarter tones.

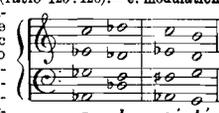
2. *Musio.* A pertaining to a change of notes to the eye where a keyed instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A♭ for G♯; as, an *enharmonic interval*. *b* Pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes all the notes and intervals that result from the exact tuning of diatonic scales and their transposition into other keys.

enharmonic diesis. *a. Gr. Music.* A quarter tone or quarter step. *b. Modern Music.* The difference between three major thirds and an octave (ratio 125:128). — *e. modulation.*

1. *Engrature'* (AN-GRĀ-TŪR'), *n.* [F.] = FOOTING, *II. a.* **en-greave'**, *v. t.* & *i.* To greave. **en-grieve'**, *v. t.* [OF. *engriever*, *grīver*, pres. pres. *engrievre*.] To grieve, to make grievous; also, to make a grievance of. *Obs.* **en-grin'**, *v. t.* [*en* + *grin* snare.] To insnare. *Obs.* **en-groove'**, *v. t.* To groove. **en-groove-edly** (en-grōv'ēd-ly), *adv.* of **EN-GROOVE**. See **-LY**. **en-gross'er** (-er), *n.* One who engrosses. **en-gross'ing**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of **EN-GROSS**. **en-gross'ing-ly**, *adv.* of **EN-GROSS**. **en-gross'ness**, *n.* **engage'**, *v. t.* See **ENGAGE**. **en-guar-d'**, *v. t.* See **ENGAGE**. **en-gulf-ment'**, *n.* See **MENT**. **en-gulf'**, *v. t.* Engulfed. *Ref. Sp.* **en-gulf'**. *Var.* of **ENGULF**.



Bendista. Enhanced.



Enharmonic Modulation. The enharmonic change of G♭ in chord a to F♯ (at a') changes its tonality from the key of D♭, of which b is the tonic, to that of G, of which b' is the tonic.

en-heart'en (en-hār't'n'), *v. t.* Also, *Rare*, **enheart.** To give heart to; to fill with courage; to embolden.

en-hun-ger' (en-hūn'gēr'), *v. t.* To make hungry.

Those animal passions which vice had . . . *enlanguered* to feed on innocence and life. *J. Martineau*.

en-hy-drite (en-hī'drīt'), *n.* [See **ENHYDROUS**.] *Min.* A mineral containing occluded water. — **en-hy-drit'ic** (en-hī-drīt'ik'), *a.*

en-hy-dros (en-hī'drōs), *n.* [NL. See **ENHYDROUS**.] *Min.* A nodule of chalcidoid containing water.

en-hy-drous (-drūs), *a.* [Gr. *ὑδρός*; *ἔν* in + *ὑδρ* water.] *Min.* Having water within; containing fluid drops; — said of certain crystals.

en-hy-po-sta-si-a' (en-hī-pō-stā'shī-ā; -sī-ā), *n.* [NL. See 2d **EN**; **HYPOSTASIS**.] *Theol.* The quality of having no independent personality, but one dependent upon a divine nature. — **en-hy-po-stat'ic** (-stāt'ik'), *a.*

en-hy-pos-ta-tize (en-hī-pōst-tā-tīz), *v. t.* To incorporate into the divine personality; — said of Christ's humanity.

E'nid (ē'nīd), *n.* In Arthurian legend, the unjustly suspected but faithful and patient wife of Geraint. Her story is told in the "Mabinogion," and in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

e-nigma (ē-nīg'mā), *n.*; *pl.* — **MAS** (-māz). [L. *enigma*, Gr. *αἴνιγμα*, fr. *αἰνέω* to speak darkly, fr. *ainos* tale, fable.] 1. An obscure or inexplicable saying; a riddle; a statement, figure, or the like, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed.

A custom was among the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals. *Pope*.

2. Anything inexplicable; a puzzle.

Syn. — ENIGMA, RIDDLE, CONUNDRUM. AN ENIGMA hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions; a RIDDLE commonly involves paradoxical or contradictory statements, and is definitely proposed to be guessed; a CONUNDRUM is properly a riddle depending upon a play upon words.

Fig., *enigma* suggests something which is inscrutable or inexplicable; *riddle*, something which mystifies or puzzles, esp. by its contradictions; *conundrum*, (often) a puzzle which is scarcely worth the guessing; as, "As to Spain, it certainly has been, and long will be, an *enigma*." (*Burke*); "Man . . . the glory, jest, and riddle of the world!" (*Pope*); metaphysical *conundrums*. See **PUZZLE**, **EQUIVOCAL**.

e-nig-mat'ic (ē-nīg-māt'ik; ēn'ig; 277) *a.* [Cf. F. *énigme*.] **e-nig-mat'ic-al** (ē-nīg-māt'ik-āl; ēn'ig-), *a.* [*enig-*, L. *enigmaticus*.] Relating to, or resembling, an enigma; inexplicable; darkly expressed; obscure; puzzling. — **e-nig-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **e-nig-mat'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

Syn. — See **EQUIVOCAL**.

enigmatical canon, in old music, a canon in which the entrances of the successive parts were indicated by monograms, symbols, or other cabalistic devices.

e-nig-ma-tist (ē-nīg-mā-tīst), *n.* [L. *enigmatista*, Gr. *ἐνιγματιστής*.] One who makes, or talks in, enigmas.

e-nig-ma-tize (-tīz), *v. t.*; **E-NIG-MA-TIZED** (-tīzd); **E-NIG-MA-TIZ-ING** (-tīz'ing). To make, or talk in, enigmas; to deal in riddles. — *v. t.* To make enigmatic. — **e-nig-ma-tiz-ation** (-tī-zā-shūn; -tī-), *n.*

e-nig-ma-tog-ra-phy (ē-nīg-mā-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* [Gr. *αἰνύμα*, *αἰνύματος*, an enigma + *-graphy*.] The art of making or of solving enigmas. — **e-nig-ma-tog-ra-pher** (-rā-pher), *n.*

en-isle' (en-īl'), *v. t.*; **-ISLED'** (-īld'); **-ISL-ING** (-īl'ing). To place alone or apart, as on an island; also, to make an island of.

en-jamb'ment' (en-jāmb'mēnt'), *n.* Also **en-jambe'ment**. [F. *enjambement*, fr. *enjamber* to stride, encroach.] *Pros.* Continuation of the sense in a phrase beyond the end of a verse or couplet; the running over of a sentence from one line into another, so that closely related words fall in different lines.

He [Milton] described also the special character of his verse in saying that true musical delight . . . consists only in apt numbers, fit quantity of syllables, and the sense variously drawn out from one verse into another, — that is, by *enjambment*. *R. M. Alden*.

en-join', *v. t.*; **EN-JOINED'** (-joīnd'); **EN-JOIN-ING.** [F. *enjoindre*, L. *injungere* to join into, charge, enjoin; *in* + *jungere* to join. See **JOIN**; cf. **INJUNCTION**.] 1. To lay upon, as an order or command; to give an injunction to; to admonish or direct with authority; to order; charge; — used with *on*, *upon*, or formerly *to*, before the person enjoined.

I am enjoined by oath to observe three things. *Shak.*

2. To forbid; prohibit; as, he was *enjoined* from her presence.

3. *Law.* To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree; to put an injunction on.

Syn. — See **COMMAND**.

en-join' (en-joī'), *v. t.* To join or unite. *Obs.*

en-joy' (en-joī'), *v. t.*; **EN-JOYED'** (-joīd'); **EN-JOY'ING.** [OF. *enjoier* to enjoy; *en-* (L. *in*) + *joier* to enjoy, *F. joier*, *L. gaudere*. See **JOY**; cf. **REJOICE**.] 1. To take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to feel or perceive with pleasure; as, to *enjoy* conversation.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy or have the benefit of, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. Sometimes, improperly, used of something not enjoyable or advantageous; as, he *enjoys* poor health.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers. *Nam. xxxvi. 8.*

To *enjoy* the pleasures of sin for a season. *Ich. xi. 25.*

en-har-mon'ic-al-ly, *adv.* of **ENHARMONIC**. See **-LY**.

en-har-mo-ness, *v. t.* [*en* + *har-mo-ness* of *F. enharmonier*.] To equip with harness. *Obs.*

en-ha-sor (en-hā'sōr), *D. Bib.* **en-haste'**, *v. t.* [OF. *enhaster*.] To hasten. *Obs.*

enhance', *v. t.* See **ENHANCE**.

enhause', *v. t.* See **ENHANCE**.

en-haut', *v. t.* [OF. *enhauter* to frequent.] To exercise or practice also, to frequent. *Obs.*

en-haut' (AN'Ō'), [F.] On high; above.

enhawse', *v. t.* See **ENHANCE**.

en-haz'ard, *v. t.* To hazard. *Obs.*

en-haze' (en-hāz'), *v. t.* *Var.* of **ENHARSE**.

en-hedge', *v. t.* See **EN-3**.

en-herd', *v. t.* [OF. *enherdre*, *enherdre*, *v. t.* [OF. *enherdre*.] To assist or adhere. *Obs.* — *Soot.*

en-her'tice, *v. t.* [OF. *enher'tice*, *en-her'tice*.] *Var.* of **INHERT**, *en-her'tice*.

3. To have sexual intercourse with.
4. To make joyous or happy. Obs.
to enjoy one's self, to feel pleasure; to be happy.

en-joy-ment (-mēt), n. 1. Action or state of enjoying anything; the deriving of pleasure or satisfaction, as in the possession of anything; possession and use.

en-ker-chief (-kēr-čhīf), v. t. EN-KER-CHIEFED (-chīft); EN-KER-CHIEF-ING. To bind with a kerchief; drape; hood.

en-kin-dle (-kīn-đl), v. t.; EN-KIN-ĐLED (-đld); EN-KIN-ĐLING (-kīn-đlīng). To kindle, lit. or fig.

en-kin-dle, v. i. To take fire; to flame.

en-lace (-ēn-lās), v. t. [F. enlacer. See EN-; LACE.] 1. To bind, encircle, or cover, with lace; to lace; encircle; enfold.

en-lard (-ēn-lārd), v. t. [en + lard: cf. OF. enlarder to put on the spit.] 1. To cover or dress with lard or grease. 2. To interlard. Obs.

en-lar-ge (-ēn-lār-ġ), v. t.; EN-LAR-ĠED (-lār-ġd); EN-LAR-ĠING (-lār-ġīng). [OF. enlargier; en- (L. in) + F. large wide. See LARĠE.] 1. To make larger; to increase in quantity or dimensions; to extend in limits; to magnify; as, the body is enlarged by nutrition; to enlarge one's house; also, to reproduce in larger form; as, to enlarge a picture.

2. To increase the capacity of; to expand; to give free scope or greater scope to; also, to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like; as, knowledge enlarges the mind.

3. To set at large; to set free, as a captive. Archaic.

4. Law, a. To extend (the time for an action or proceeding); also, to extend the time limit of (a lease, order, rule, etc.). b. To increase the scope of (an estate); usually said of a release which operates to convert a life interest or an estate for years into a fee.

5. To set forth or expatiate upon. Obs. 6. To endow; to grant or bestow. Obs.

Syn.—Extend, expand, spread, amplify, augment, magnify. See INCREASE.

to enlarge one's self. a. To increase, as in bulk, extent, or scope. b. To give vent to speech; to spread out discourse. "They enlarged themselves on this subject." Clarendon.—to e. the heart, to make one have greater capacity for sympathy, affection, gratitude, charity, etc.

en-lar-ge, v. t. 1. To grow large or larger; to be further extended; to expand. 2. To speak or write at length; to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate; to dilate; also, to exaggerate.

en-lar-ge-ment (-mēt), n. 1. Act or instance of enlarging, or state of being enlarged; specif.: a. Increase in bulk or extent; augmentation; expansion. b. Expansion or intensification of mental powers; increase or breadth, as of knowledge or sympathies. c. A setting at large; release from confinement, servitude, or distress; liberty.

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2. To make to shine or give light; to light; to enlighten. Obs. 3. To shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to furnish with increase of knowledge; to instruct; also, to supply with spiritual light; to give insight to.

en-light-en-ment (-ēn-līt-ēn-mēt), n. 1. Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened. 2. [cap.] = AUFKLÄRUNG.

en-link (-ēn-līnk), v. t. -LINKED (-līnk't); -LINK-ING. To chain together; to connect as by links. —en-link-ment, n. Rare.

en-list (-ēn-līst), v. t.; EN-LIST-ED; EN-LIST-ING. 1. To enter on a list; to enroll; to register. 2. To engage for military or naval service.

3. To secure the support and aid of; to employ in advancing some interest; as, to enlist one in a good cause.

en-list, v. t. 1. To enroll and bind one's self for military or naval service; as, to enlist in the army for the war. 2. To enter heartily into a cause, as if enrolled.

en-list-ed, p. a. Milt. Enrolled for service in the army or navy; enlisted man, a private soldier, seaman, or marine, or noncommissioned officer, as distinguished from a warrant or commissioned officer, the latter two not being technically enlisted.

en-list-ment (-ēn-līst-mēt), n. 1. Act of enlisting; state of being enlisted. 2. The writing by which an enlisted man is bound.

en-liv-en (-ēn-līv-ēn), v. t.; EN-LIV-EN-ED (-līv-ēnd); EN-LIV-EN-ING (-līv-ēn-īng). [en + live, a., or life, n.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to excite; to quicken; as, fresh fuel enlivens a fire.

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful; to animate; as, enlivening strains of music. Syn.—Animate, rouse, inspire, cheer, encourage, comfort, exhilarate, inspirit, invigorate.

en-mesh (-ēn-mēsh), v. t. EN-MESH-ED (-mēsh't); EN-MESH-ING (-ēn-mēsh-īng). To catch or entangle in or as in meshes. —en-mesh-ment (-mēnt), n.

en-mi-ty (-ēn-mī-tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tīz). [ME. enemite, fr. OF. enemistē, enemistē. See ENEMY; cf. AMITY.] 1. Quality or state of being hostile; unfriendly disposition; hatred or ill will.

2. Something baneful or prejudicial. Obs. Syn.—Rancor, hatred, aversion, antipathy, repugnance, animosity, ill will, malice, malevolence. See HOSTILITY.

en-ne-a (-ēn-ē-ā), n. Combining form from Gr. ἐννεά, nine. en-ne-ad (-ēn-ē-ād), n. [Gr. ἐννεάς, ádos, fr. ἐννεά nine.] The number nine or a group of nine.

en-ne-ad-ic (-ād-īk), a. Of or pertaining to an ennead. en-ne-a-ter-ic (-ēn-ē-ā-tēr-īk), a. Also en-ne-a-ter-ic (-ēn-ē-ā-tēr-īk). [ennea- + Gr. ἔτος year; cf. Gr. τριετής three years old, triennial.] Class. Antig. Recurring every ninth year (counting the year of the previous occurrence as the first); occurring once in eight years.

en-ne-a-gon (-ēn-ē-ā-gōn), n. [ennea- + Gr. γωνία angle.] Geom. A (plane) polygon with nine angles and therefore nine sides; a nonagon. —en-ne-a-go-nal (-gō-nāl), a. en-ne-a-he-dral (-ā-hē-drāl), a. [ennea- + Gr. ἔδρα side.] Geom. Having nine faces.

en-ne-a-he-dri-a (-hē-drī-ā), n. Geom. A polyhedron having nine faces. en-ne-a-pla (-ēn-ē-ā-plā), n. Etymologically a pl., but used as a sing. [NL; ennea- + pla, as in Hexapla.] A portion of Origen's polyglot in which nine texts and versions of the Hebrew Scriptures were placed side by side. Cf. HEXAPLA.

en-ne-at-ic (-ēn-ē-āt-īk), a. [Gr. ἐννεά nine.] Occurring en-ne-at-ic-al (-ī-kāl) once in every nine times, days, years, etc.; every ninth. —enneatical day, every ninth day of a disease. —e. year, every ninth year of a man's life.

en-no-ble (-ēn-nō-b'l), n.; EN-NŌ-BLED (-b'ld); EN-NŌ-BLING (-blīng). [en- + noble: cf. F. ennoblir.] 1. To make noble; to elevate in degree or excellence; to dignify. 2. To raise to the rank of nobility. 3. To make noted or conspicuous. Obs.

Syn.—Raise, dignify, exalt, elevate, aggrandize. en-nob-ble, v. t. See EN-NŌ-BLED. en-nob-ble, v. t. See EN-NŌ-BLED. en-nob-ble, v. t. See EN-NŌ-BLED.

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en-nu-i' (-ēn-nwē'; -ēn-nwē': see note below), n. [F., fr. L. in odio in hatred. See ANNOY.] A feeling of weariness and dissatisfaction; languor of spirits, arising from satiety or want of interest; tedium.

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en-stamp' (en-stamp), v. t. To stamp; to mark as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

It is the motive... which enstamps the character. Cogn. en-stamp' (en-stamp), v. t. To stamp; to mark as with a stamp; to impress deeply.

en-sure' (en-sure), v. t. To follow; to pursue; to strive to overtake or attain. "Seek peace, and ensue it."

en-swath'e (en-swath'e), in-swath'e (in-), v. t. To swath; envelop. — en-swath'e-ment (en-swath'e-ment), in-swath'e-ment (in-swath'e-ment), n.

en-tail' (en-tail'), v. t. To settle (lands or tenements) inalienably on a person and his descendants or to a certain line of descendants; to convert into, or bestow as or as if, an estate tail (see ESTATE TAIL); to give as an inalienable possession.

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en-tan-gle' (en-tan-gle'), v. t. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate; as, to entangle yarn or the hair.

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en-tan-gle' (en-tan-gle'), v. t. To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused, and intricate; as, to entangle yarn or the hair.

3. To make a beginning; to take the first steps; engage; start; as, to enter into business; to enter upon a career; to enter on a long journey; also, to get admission or to be admitted; as, to enter into society; to enter into holy orders.

4. To make one's self a party; — with into, formerly also in; as, to enter into a treaty of peace.

5. To form a constituent part; to become a part or partaker; to interpenetrate; share; as, lead enters into the composition of pewter.

6. Law. To go in (upon lands) as a formal act of ownership; to take possession.

7. Drama. To come upon the stage; as, Enter Sir Toby. to enter into religion, to embrace monastic life.

8. To make a beginning in; to start; take up; begin; as, the troops entered battle; to enter the legal profession; of time, to pass within the limits of; as, to enter a new era.

9. To make report of (a vessel or her cargo) at the customhouse; to submit a statement of (imported goods), with the original invoices, to the proper officer of the customs for estimating the duties. See ENTRY, 6.

10. To file or inscribe upon the records of the land office the required particulars concerning (a quantity of public land) in order to secure the right of preemption. U. S.

11. To deposit for copyright the title or description of (a book, picture, map, etc.); as, "entered according to act of Congress."

to enter a bill short, Banking, to make a brief entry of the fact of a bill deposited but not to be credited to the depositor's account until honored. — to e. a protest, to register a protest, as of a minority; to protest. — to e. the lists, to accept a challenge, or engage in contest.



Enté en point.



Entellus.

en'ter-o-graph (en'tēr-ō-grāf'), *n.* [entero- + -graph.] A myograph for measuring movements of the intestine.

en'ter-o-hel-co'sis (-hēl-kō'sis), *n.* [NL.; entero- + helcosis.] *Med.* Ulceration of the intestines.

en'ter-o-lith (en'tēr-ō-lith'), *n.* [entero- + lith.] *Med.* An intestinal concretion.

en'ter-o-li-thi'a-sis (-li-thi'ō-sis), *n.* [NL.; enterolith + -iasis.] *Med.* Formation of concretions in the intestine.

en'ter-o-mes-en-ter'ic (-mēs-en'tēr'ik), *a.* [entero- + mesenteric.] *Anat. & Med.* Pertaining to the intestines and mesentery. — enteromesenteric fever, typhoid fever.

en'ter-on (en'tēr-ōn), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐντερον intestine.] *Anat. & Zool.* The alimentary, or enteric, canal, or cavity; the digestive tract.

en'ter-op-a-thy (-ōp'ā-thi), *n.* [entero- + -pathy.] *Med.* Disease of the intestines.

en'ter-oplas'ty (en'tēr-ō-plās'ti), *n.* [entero- + -plasty.] *Surg.* Plastic operation on the intestine.

en'ter-op-neus'ta (-ōp-nūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.; entero- + Gr. πνέω to breathe.] *Zool.* An order or higher group consisting of *Balanoglossus* (which see) and allied genera. — **en'ter-op-neus'tan** (-tān), *a. & n.*

en'ter-op-to'sis (-tō'sis), *n.* [NL.; entero- + -ptosis.] *Med.* An abnormal sinking downward and forward of the abdominal viscera. — **en'ter-op-to'ic** (-tō'tik), *a.*

en'ter-or-rha-gi-a (en'tēr-ō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL.; entero- + -rha-gia.] *Med.* Hemorrhage from the intestine; melena.

en'ter-or-rha-phy (-ō-rā'fi), *n.* [entero- + -rha-phy.] *Surg.* The sewing up of a wound or gap in the intestinal canal.

en'ter-o-sep'sis (-sēp'sis), *n.* [NL.; entero- + sepsis.] *Med.* Sepsis due to absorption of poisons produced by putrefaction of matter in the intestinal canal.

en'ter-os-to-my (-ōstō'mi), *n.* [entero- + -stomy.] *Surg.* The artificial formation of a passage between the intestine and the exterior surface of the body.

en'ter-o-tome (en'tēr-ō-tōm'), *n.* [F. *entérotome*. See ENTEROTOMY.] *Med.* A kind of scissors for opening the intestinal canal.

en'ter-ot'o-my (-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [entero- + -omy.] Incision of the intestines.

en'ter-prise (en'tēr-priz'), *n.* [F. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre* to undertake; *entre* between (*L. inter*) + *prendre* to take. See ENTER-; EMPRISE.] 1. That which is, or is to be, undertaken; an attempt or project, esp. one which involves activity, courage, energy, or the like; a bold, arduous, or hazardous attempt; an important undertaking; as, a warlike *enterprise*.

Their hands cannot perform their *enterprise*. *Job* v. 12.

2. Willingness or eagerness to engage in what requires boldness, energy, or the like; as, a man of *enterprise*.

3. Management. *Obs.* or *R.*

Syn. — Undertaking, venture, essay, attempt. — **ENTERPRISE, EMPRISE.** **ENTERPRISE** is the general term; **EMPRISE** is poetical or elevated, and suggests a spirit of high or chivalrous essay or adventure, as, "ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises" (*Shak.*); "I love thy courage yet, and bold *empriſe*" (*Milton*); "Where the mind is of softer fiber, and less eager of *empriſe*" (*Lowell*).

en'ter-prise, v. t. & n. **en'ter-pris-ed** (-prizd); **en'ter-pris-ing** (-priz'ing). 1. To undertake; to begin and attempt to perform; to venture upon. *Rare.*

The business must be *enterpris-ed* this night. *Dryden.*

2. To treat with hospitality; to entertain. *Obs.*

3. **en'ter-pris-er** (-priz'ēr), *n.* One who undertakes enterprises; also, formerly, an adventurer.

en'ter-pris-ing (-priz'ing), *p. pr. & v. b. n.* of **ENTERPRISE**. *Specific: p. a.* Having a disposition for enterprise; characterized by enterprise; as, an *enterpris-ing* man or firm.

en'ter-tain (en'tēr-tān'), *v. t. & n. **en'ter-tain-ed** (-tānd'); **en'ter-tain-ing**. [F. *entretenir*; *entre* between (*L. inter*) + *tenir* to hold, *L. tenere*. See **TENABLE**.] 1. To keep up; to maintain, as a correspondence. *Obs.* or *Archaic.**

2. To be at the charges of; to take or keep in one's service; to support; to harbor; to keep. *Obs.*

You, sir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred. *Shak.*

3. To give hospitable reception or maintenance to; to receive at one's board, or into one's house, as a guest.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* strangers; for thereby some have *entertain-ed* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii: 2.

4. To deal with; to treat. *Obs.*

5. To give reception to; to receive. *Obs.*

6. To receive and take into consideration; to admit, treat, or make use of; as, to *entertain* a proposal.

I am not here as going to *entertain* so large a theme as the philosophy of Locke. *De Quincy.*

7. To keep, hold, or maintain in the mind with favor; to

keep in the mind; to harbor; to cherish; as, to *entertain* charitable sentiments.

8. To enter upon; to take upon one's self. *Obs.*

9. To occupy or keep occupied; to engage; to give battle to (an enemy); to encounter. *Obs.*

The English, being well appointed, did so *entertain* them that their ships departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

10. To engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with that which makes the time pass pleasantly; to divert; as, to *entertain* friends with conversation, etc.

The weary time she cannot *entertain*. *Shak.*

11. To bear; to endure. *Rare.*

Syn. — See AMUSE.

en'ter-tain' (en'tēr-tān'), *v. i.* To receive, or provide entertainment for, guests; as, he *entertains* generously.

en'ter-tain'er (-tēr'), *n.* One who entertains; specifically, one who gives public or professional entertainments.

en'ter-tain-ing, *p. pr. & v. b. n.* of **ENTERTAIN**. *Specific: p. a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting. — **en'ter-tain-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en'ter-tain-ing-ness**, *n.*

en'ter-tain-ment (en'tēr-tān'mēt'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *entretene-mēt*.] 1. Act of entertaining; reception; esp., act of receiving as host; hospitable reception.

The sincere *entertainment* and practice of the precepts of the gospel. *Ep. Surat.*

2. State of being entertained; esp., state of being in service; also, maintenance in service; pay.

Strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*. *Shak.*

3. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; as, a Hospitality; hospitable provision for the wants of a guest; esp., provision for the table; a hospitable repast. **b** That which engages the attention agreeably, amuses, or diverts, whether in private, as by conversation, etc., or in public, by performances; amusement.

Theatrical *entertainments* conducted with greater elegance and refinement. *Prescott.*

c Means of maintenance; wages. *Obs.*

The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence. *Sir J. Davies.*

Syn. — Amusement, diversion, recreation, pastime, sport; feast, banquet, repast, carousal.

en'the-os (en'thē-ōs), *n.* [Gr. ἐθεός; ἐν in + θεός god.] Possessed by a god; divinely inspired.

en'the-ic (en'thē'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐθεός fit to insert; ἐν in + θέω to place.] *Med.* Caused by an implanted morbid virus; zymotic; as, an *entheic* disease like syphilis.

en'thrall, **en'thral'** (en'thrōl'), *v. t. & n. **en'thrall-ed** (-throd'); **en'thrall-ing**. Also **en'thrall'**, **en'thrall'** (-throd'). [Fr. *en-thraller*. Cf. **INTRALL**.] 1. To hold in thrall, or reduce to the condition of a thrall; to enslave; to subjugate.*

The bars survive the captive they *enthrall*. *Byron.*

2. To charm or captivate; to hold spellbound.

en'thrall-ment, **en'thral-ment** (-mēt'), *n.* Also **en'thrall-ment**, **en'thral-ment**. Act of enthralling or state of being enthrall-ed; enslavement; slavery.

en'thron-e (en'thrōn'), *v. t. & n. **en'thron-ed** (-thrōnd'); **en'thron-ing** (-thrōn'ing). [*en* + *throne* cf. OF. *enthroner*. Cf. **INTRONIZE**.] 1. To seat on or as on a throne; to exalt to the seat of royalty or of high authority; hence, to invest with sovereign authority or dignity.*

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits *enthron-ed*. *Pope.*

It [mercy] is *enthron-ed* in the hearts of kings. *Shak.*

2. *Ecol.* To induct, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

en'thron-ize (en'thrōn'iz'), *v. t. & n.* **en'thron-iz-ed** (-izd); **en'thron-iz-ing** (-iz'ing). [*en* + *thronize*.] To enthrone; to exalt. *Archaic.* "Openly *enthron-iz-ed*." *Knolles.*

en'thus-e (en'thūs'), *v. t. & i.* **en'thus-ed** (-thūsd'); **en'thus-ing** (-thūz'ing). To make, or become, enthusiastic. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly U. S.*

en'thus-i-asm (en'thūz'i-āz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός, fr. ἐνθουσιάζω to be inspired or possessed by the god, fr. ἐθεός, ἐθούω, inspired; cf. F. *enthousiasme*. See **ENTHUSIASM**, **THEISM**.] 1. Inspiration as if by a divine or superhuman power; ecstasy; divine possession or frenzy; — now chiefly with classical allusion.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overwearing imagination. *Locke.*

2. A state of impassioned emotion; transport; elevation of fancy; exaltation of soul.

Resolutions adopted in *enthusiasm* are often repented of when excitement has been succeeded by the wearing duties of hard everyday routine. *Emerson.*

3. Strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or a subject; ardent and imaginative zeal or interest; fervor; as, he engaged in his profession with *enthusiasm*.

Nothing that was ever achieved without *enthusiasm*. *Emerson.*

4. Lively manifestation of joy or zeal.

Philip was greeted with a tumultuous *enthusiasm*. *Prescott.*

5. That which is pursued or regarded with enthusiasm; as, Emerson is her one *enthusiasm*. *Colloq.*

Syn. — See **EAGERNESS**.

en'thus-i-ast (-āst'), *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής; cf. F. *enthousiaste*.] 1. One moved or actuated by enthusiasm; as, a One who is inspired, or possessed. **b** A religious madman; a fanatic. **c** One whose mind is wholly possessed and heated by what engages it; one who is influenced by a peculiar fervor of mind; an ardent and imaginative person.

2. [cap.] *pl. Ecol. Hist.* The Euclites; — so called because they believed men able through asceticism to enter into direct communion with the Holy Spirit. *Dict. of Phil. Syn.* — **ENTHUSIAST, FANATIC, ZEALOT, BIGOT.** An **ENTHUSIAST**, as here compared, is a person of keen and ardent interests; the term sometimes implies a subordination of judgment to enthusiasm; as, "The man is all fire, and an *enthusiast* in the highest degree on the subject of Homer" (*Colver*); the dreams of an *enthusiast*. A **FANATIC** is an extreme or unreasonable enthusiast, esp. in matters of religious belief or opinion; as, "— is made up of ice and flame. He has . . . no mean temperature. Hence he is rarely interested about any public measure but he becomes a *fanatic*, and oversteps, in his irrelative zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course" (*Colver*). A **ZEALOT** is a fanatical devotee or partisan; as, "A furious *zealot* may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect" (*Oliver*). A **BIGOT** is one who is obstinately, often blindly, devoted to his own (esp. religious) beliefs or opinions; as, compared with *fanatic* and *zealot*, the term implies dogged intolerance rather than misguided enthusiasm or zeal; as, "the hell that *bigots* frame to punish those who err" (*Shelley*); cf. "bigoted and intolerant in his judgment of men and things" (*Hazlitt*). See **VISIONARY, EAGERNESS, FERVENT**.

en'thus-i-ast'ic (en'thūz'i-āst'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός; cf. F. *enthousiaste*.] 1. Filled with, or characterized by, enthusiasm; zealous; ardent; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of art; also, inducing or expressing enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* poetry. — **en'thus-i-ast'ic-ly**, *adv.*

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Living.*

en'thus-mat'ic (en'thūz-māt'ik), *a.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστικός; cf. F. *enthousiaste*.] 1. Pertaining to, or of the form of, an enthymeme.

en'thus-mem (en'thūz-mēm), *n.* [L. *enthymema*, Gr. ἐνθύμημα, fr. ἐνθύμησθαι to keep in mind, consider; ἐν in + θυμὸς mind, soul.] *Logic.* An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and its consequent; a syllogism with one premise omitted; as, We are dependent; therefore we should be humble. Here the major proposition is suppressed. The complete syllogism would be, Dependent creatures should be humble; we are dependent creatures; therefore we should be humble. **b** In Aristotelian sense, a syllogism of a probable or persuasive sort, the suppression of one proposition not being essential.

en'tice (en'tis'), *v. t. & n.* **en'tice-d** (-tis'd'); **en'tice-ing** (-tis'ing). [*ME. entisen, enticen, OF. enticer; en- (L. m) + (assumed) L. titium, equiv. to L. titio firebrand; cf. F. attirer to stir a fire, kindle, provoke.*] 1. To incite or instigate; to provoke. *Obs.*

2. To draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; attract; as, the bait *enticed* the fishes. Often in a bad sense; To lead astray; to induce to evil; to tempt; as, the sirens *enticed* them to listen.

My son, if sinners *entice* thee, consent thou not. *Prov.* i. 10.

Syn. — Lure, coax, decoy, seduce, tempt, inveigle; incite, persuade, prevail on. See **ALLURE**.

en'tice-ment (-mēt'), *n.* [*OF. enticement*.] 1. Act or practice of enticing, or state of being enticed.

2. That which entices, or by which one is enticed.

Syn. — Allurement, attraction, temptation, seduction, inveiglement, persuasion, inducement.

en'tic-ing (en'tis'ing), *p. pr. & v. b. n.* of **ENTICE**. *Specific: p. a.* Alluring. — **en'tic-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'tire (en'tir'), *a.* [*ME. enter, F. entier, L. integer* un-touched, undiminished, entire; *in-*, negative + the root of *tangere* to touch. See **TANGENT; *cf. INTEGRA*.] 1. Complete in all parts; undivided; undiminished; unimpaired; whole; full and perfect; not deficient; as, the *entire* control of a business; *entire* confidence; *entire* ignorance.**

That ye may be perfect and *entire*, wanting nothing. *James* i. 4.

One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*

2. Without mixture or alloy of anything; unqualified; also, formerly, morally whole; upright; faithful; sincere.

Pure fear and *entire* cowardice. *Shak.*

3. *Bot.* Consisting of a single piece, as a corolla. **b** Having the margin continuous, not broken by teeth or serrations; as, — said of a leaf, petal, etc.

4. Not gelded; — said of male animals.

5. Internal; interior. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

6. Real or essential. *Obs.*

7. *Her.* Borne without difference or mark of cadency, as a shield, coat, or banner; also, extending to the border lines of the same; — said of a charge.

8. Designating a kind of malt liquor. See **ENTIRE**, *n.*, 2.

9. *Skating.* Beginning and ending at the center; — said of a movement.

Syn. — Total, complete, perfect. See **WHOLE**.

entire *curve*, *Math.*, the derivative $\frac{ds}{ds}$, where ds is the element of the curve and dk is the corresponding infinitesimal angle between two consecutive principal normals. — *e. function*, *Math.*, a polynomial, or a converging infinite series, containing only positive integral powers of the argument. — **en-tire-wheat** flour. See **ENTIRE-WHEAT**, *n.*

entire, *n.* 1. Entirety; the whole.

2. *Brewing.* Porter; — so called because originally made to combine the flavors of beer, ale, and twopenny. The term is now used chiefly in signs and advertisements. *Eng.*

3. An entire horse; a stallion.

3. To long after; to desire strongly; to covet. Or climb his knee the *envid* kiss to share. *Gray*.
 4. To do harm to; to injure; to disparage. *Obs.*
 If I make a lie
 To gain your love and *envy* my best mistress. *J. Fletcher*.
 5. To feel animosity toward or dislike of. *Obs.*
Syn. — ENVY, COVET, GRUDGE. TO ENVY (see ENVOUS) is to be discontented at the possession by another of what one would like for one's self; to COVET (see COVEROUS) is to long inordinately to have as one's own what belongs to another; to GRUDGE (see RESENTMENT) is to grant unwillingly or to acquiesce in with reluctance.
 I . . . *envy* no man's happiness, glad of other men's good. *Shak.*
 I have *coveted* no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. *Acts xx. 33.*
 Though hard their fare, at evening and at morn,
 A crust of water and an ear of corn,
 Yet still they *grudged* that modicum. *Dryden*.
envy'd (én'vī), v. i. 1. To be filled with envious feelings; to regard anything with grudging and longing eyes; — used esp. with *at*. *Now Rare*.
 Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked? *Jer. Taylor*.
 2. To show malice or ill will; to rail. *Obs.* *Shak.*
en-vy' (én-vī'), v. t. & i. [See *ENVY*.] To emulate; to contend or seek to rival; to vie. *Obs.*
en-wind' (én-wīnd'), v. t. EN-WOUND' (-wound'); EN-WIND'-ING. To wind about; to encircle. *Tennyson*.
en-womb' (én-wōomb'), v. t.; WOMBED' (-wōombd'); WOMB'-ING. 1. To make pregnant; to conceive in the womb. *Obs.*
 2. To bury, or to contain, as it were in a womb; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.
en-zo-ō'tic (én-zō-ō'tīk), a. [Gr. *zōō* in + *zōōn* an animal: cf. *F. enzootique*.] Afflicting animals; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.
en-zo-ō'ty (én-zō-ō'tī), n. [Cf. *F. enzootie*.] *Veter.* An enzootic disease.
enzyme (én'zīm), n. [I. Gr. *enzymos* leavened; Gr. *zōō* in + *zōōn* leaven.] 1. *Chem.* Any of a number of complex organic substances capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation — in most cases hydrolytic — of some other compound or compounds; a soluble ferment. See *FERMENT*. The enzymes have also been called *unorganized, unformed, or chemical ferments*, in distinction from *organized or living ferments*, as yeast. It is now known, however, that the yeast plant secretes an enzyme, *zymase*, which decomposes the sugar in alcoholic fermentation, and it is probable that the other so-called living ferments act by the same means. Enzymes have an optimum temperature of action which usually lies between 30° and 50° C.; when heated to 100° in the presence of water they lose their activity. They are soluble in water, but are precipitated by alcohol, and are carried down when other compounds are precipitated. Such precipitates are never pure, and exact knowledge as to the composition and physical properties of enzymes is lacking. It has even been claimed that what are called enzymes are in reality only properties of other substances, but this is not generally accepted. A structural correspondence is thought to exist between enzymes and the bodies which they decompose. Enzymes are divided into several classes, those decomposing carbohydrates, as diastase; decomposing proteins (proteolytic), as pepsin; decomposing glucosides, as emulsin; decomposing fats (lipolytic), as lipase; producing oxidation, as laccase; producing coagulation, as rennin, etc. — *en-zym'-ic* (én-zīm'īk), a.
 2. *Ecol.* Leavened bread, specif. that used in the Eucharist by the Eastern Church; — opposed to *azym*.
e-o (ē-ō), a combining form from Greek *ēōs dawn, day-break*, used, as in paleontology and geology, to indicate connection with, or relation to, an early period of time, and specif. the first of two or three subdivisions of a division of geologic time; as, *Eopaleozoic, Eodevonian*; — distinguished from *meso-* and *neo-*.
e-o'an (ē-ō'an), a. [L. *eos*, Gr., *ēōs* fr. *hōs dawn*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn or the east. *Shelley*.
E'o-cene (ē-ō-sēn), a. [eo- + Gr. *kaivos* recent.] *Geol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest principal subdivision of the Tertiary period or system; commonly the period preceding the Oligocene, but sometimes all of the Cenozoic era preceding the Miocene. See *TERTIARY*; *GEOLoGY, Chart*. — *n.* The Eocene epoch or series.
E'o-gæ'a (-jē'ā), n. [NL; Gr. *gōs dawn* (see *eo-*) + *gāia*, *γῆ*, land.] *Zoogeog.* A primary division which includes the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand regions; — opposed to *Cenogæa*. — *E'o-gæ'an* (-ān), a.
E'o-hip'pus (-hīp'ūs), n. [NL; Gr. *gōs dawn* (see *eo-*) + *ippos* horse.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct perissodactyl mammals from the lower Eocene of the western United States, very closely related to *Hyracotherium*.
e-o-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. [L. *Æolus* god of the winds.] *Phys. Geog.* The action of wind on land surfaces.
e-o-lith (ē-ō-līth), n. *Archæol.* The rudest type of celt; a stone implement characteristic of eolithic culture.

en-vy' (én-vī'), v. t. [See *ENVY*.] To emulate; to contend or seek to rival; to vie. *Obs.*
en-wind' (én-wīnd'), v. t. EN-WOUND' (-wound'); EN-WIND'-ING. To wind about; to encircle. *Tennyson*.
en-womb' (én-wōomb'), v. t.; WOMBED' (-wōombd'); WOMB'-ING. 1. To make pregnant; to conceive in the womb. *Obs.*
 2. To bury, or to contain, as it were in a womb; to hide, as in a gulf, pit, or cavern.
en-zo-ō'tic (én-zō-ō'tīk), a. [Gr. *zōō* in + *zōōn* an animal: cf. *F. enzootique*.] Afflicting animals; — corresponding to *endemic* as applied to diseases of man.
en-zo-ō'ty (én-zō-ō'tī), n. [Cf. *F. enzootie*.] *Veter.* An enzootic disease.
enzyme (én'zīm), n. [I. Gr. *enzymos* leavened; Gr. *zōō* in + *zōōn* leaven.] 1. *Chem.* Any of a number of complex organic substances capable of effecting by catalytic action the transformation — in most cases hydrolytic — of some other compound or compounds; a soluble ferment. See *FERMENT*. The enzymes have also been called *unorganized, unformed, or chemical ferments*, in distinction from *organized or living ferments*, as yeast. It is now known, however, that the yeast plant secretes an enzyme, *zymase*, which decomposes the sugar in alcoholic fermentation, and it is probable that the other so-called living ferments act by the same means. Enzymes have an optimum temperature of action which usually lies between 30° and 50° C.; when heated to 100° in the presence of water they lose their activity. They are soluble in water, but are precipitated by alcohol, and are carried down when other compounds are precipitated. Such precipitates are never pure, and exact knowledge as to the composition and physical properties of enzymes is lacking. It has even been claimed that what are called enzymes are in reality only properties of other substances, but this is not generally accepted. A structural correspondence is thought to exist between enzymes and the bodies which they decompose. Enzymes are divided into several classes, those decomposing carbohydrates, as diastase; decomposing proteins (proteolytic), as pepsin; decomposing glucosides, as emulsin; decomposing fats (lipolytic), as lipase; producing oxidation, as laccase; producing coagulation, as rennin, etc. — *en-zym'-ic* (én-zīm'īk), a.
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e-o-lith (ē-ō-līth), n. [eo- + Gr. *lithos* stone.] *Archæol.* Pertaining to or designating the earliest stage of human culture that is represented by the use of worked stone implements. See *PALEOLITHIC*.
e'on (ē'ōn), *e'ōn* (ē'ōn), n. [See *ÆON*.] 1. A period of existence; an age; esp., the period of the world's duration; an immeasurable or infinite space of time; eternity; a long space of time. The term is used by some writers on geology to denote any one of the four grand divisions of geological time, as the Paleozoic.
 2. *Philos.* See *ÆON*, 2.
E'os (ē'ōs), n. [L. fr. Gr. *Hōs*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of dawn, corresponding to the Roman *Aurora*. Homer makes her the spouse of Tithonus, to whom she bore Memnon; Hesiod, the mother of the winds by a Titan, Astræus.
e'o-sin (ē-ō-sīn), n. Also *e'o-sine* (-sīn; -sēn; 184). [Gr. *hōs dawn*.] *Chem.* A *Δ* yeast, C₂₀H₂O₂Br, obtained by the action of bromine on fluorescein, and named from the fine rose-red which it imparts to silk. It is sold in the sodium or potassium salt, often as a brownish red powder. It is used for dyeing wool, silk, and cotton, for making pink lakes and red ink, in microscopy as a stain, etc. Its solution is fluorescent. *B* Any of several similar dyes derived from fluorescein. — *e'o-sin'ic* (-sīn'īk), a.
e'o-sin'o-phile (-sīn'ī-fīl; -fīl) a. [*e'osin* + *-philē*, *-phil*.] *e'o-sin'o-phīl* (-sīn'ī-fīl) *Biol.* Staining readily with eosin; specif., *Anat.*, designating a form of leucocyte containing in the cytoplasm numerous coarse granules that stain with eosin. They form only a little more than two per cent of the leucocytes in normal human blood. — *n.* An eosinophile leucocyte. — *e'o-sin'o-phīl'ic* (-fīl'īk), *e'o-si-noph'i-lous* (-sī-nōf'i-lūs), a.
e'o-sin'o-phīl'a-l (-fīl'ī-ā), n. [NL.] *Med.* Abnormal condition of the blood marked by an increase in the proportional number of eosinophiles.
e-os-pho-rite (ē-ōs'fō-rīt), n. [From Gr. *Ἐσφορός* bringer of morn.] *Min.* A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, in prismatic crystals or massive. It is generally of a rose-pink color, whence the name.
e'o-zō'n (ē-ō-zō'n), n.; pl. *E*. — *zōōns* (-zōnz), *L*. — *zōa* (-ā). [NL; eo- + *zōōn*.] *Geol.* A peculiar arrangement of the components of certain limestones associated with the Laurentian gneiss of Canada, formerly regarded as the remains of an animal related to, but much larger than, the existing Foraminifera. It was considered the oldest known fossil, and named *Eozōon canadense*. — *e'o-zō'n'al* (-zō-nāl), a.
ep-ac'me (ēp-āk'mē), n. [*epi* + *acme*.] *Evolution.* The condition of incomplete development in the phylogeny of a group of organisms before reaching the acme.
Ep'a-crid-dæ-cæ (ēp'ā-krid-dē-sē), n. pl. [NL. See *EPACRIDIS*.] *Bot.* A family of Australasian shrubs, small trees, and woody vines (order Ericales), resembling the heaths, which they practically replace in Australia. There are about 21 genera, many monotypic. *Epacris* and *Styphelia* are the most important. — *ep'a-crid-dæ-cæ'ous* (shūs), a.
Ep'a-cris (ēp'ā-kris; -pāk'rīs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἔπακρος* pointed at the end; — from the sharply pointed leaves.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typifying the family Epacridaceæ. Many species are cultivated for their heathlike, white, red, or purple flowers. Also [*i. e.*], any plant of this genus.
ep'act (ēp'akt; 277), n. [*E. epactæ*, fr. Gr. *ἐπακτός* brought on or in, added, fr. *ἐπάγειν* to bring on or in; *ἐπί* on, in + *ἀγειν* to bring or lead. See *EPi*; *ACT*.] *Chron.* That which is added or intercalated; the period which would have to be added to harmonize the lunar with the solar calendar. Specif.: *a* The number which denotes the excess of the solar year over the lunar year of twelve months — about eleven days; — called also *annual epact*. *b* The moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year, or the number of days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year; — as, a table of *epacts*. See *EASTER*. *c* The excess of a calendar month over a lunar month; — called also *menstrual epact*, or *monthly epact*.
ep'act'al (ēp'akt'āl), a. [See *EPACT*.] *Anat.* Intercalary or supernumerary; — applied to the Wormian bones of the skull. — *e-p'act'al*, n.
ep'a-gom'e-næ (ēp'ā-gōm'ē-nē), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐπαγωγέος*, p. pr. pass. of *ἐπάγειν* to bring on, add, intercalate.] Additional days, esp. the five or six days added to the twelve months of the year in the old Egyptian calendar. — *ep'a-gom'e-nal* (-nāl), *ep'a-gom'en'ic* (-gōm'en'īk), a.
ep'an-o-dos (ēp-ān'ō-dōs), n. [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπιάνω* a rising, return; *ἐπί* + *ἀνός* a way up, rising; *ἀνά* up + *δός* way.] *Rhet.* A return after depression; also, *Obs.* or *R.*, a repetition in inverse order, as in the following: —
 O more exceeding love, or law more just?
 Just law, indeed, but more exceeding love! *Milton*.
ep-an-o-dy (-dī), n. [See *EPANODOS*.] *Bot.* The abnormal change of an irregular flower to a regular form; — considered by evolutionists a reversion to an ancestral condition.

e'o-phyte, n. [eo- + *phyte*.] *Paleon.* A marking or impression found in the lowest Silurian rocks. It was long supposed to represent a plant, and was given the generic name *Eo-phyton*. Cf. *ZOÖZON*.
e'o-phyt'ic (ē-ō-fīt'īk), a. *sort.* *Obs.* or hist. var. of *EARLY CORNE*. + *EARN*, *adv.* *cornet*. + *RINNEN*. *cornet*. + *EARNEST*. *corre*. + *TRRE*. *corthe*. + *EARTH*.
e'o-sate, n. A salt of eosin.
e'o-sau'rus, n. [NL; eo- + *saurus*.] *Paleon.* A genus of extinct stegosaurian amphibians from the coal measures of Nova Scotia.
e'o-side (ē-ō-sīd; -sīd; 184), n. = *EOSATE*. [SATE.]
e'o-sin-ate (-sīn-āt), n. = *EOSINATE*. [SATE.]
E'o-sin-ate. See *BYE*.
E'o-sin-ate (-sīn-āt), n. [AS. dial. form, akin to *eastre* Easter.] In Anglo-Saxon paganism, according to Bede, a goddess whose festival was celebrated at the vernal equinox and from whose name *Easter* is derived. *eoten*. + *EAT*. *cow*. + *YEW*, *YOH*. *geol*. + *YEW*, *YOH*. *geol*. + *YEW*, *YOH*. [See *ZOÖZON*.] *Geol.* A Pre-Cambrian, Proterozoic or Algonkian. *ep.* *Abbr.* Epistole. *ep.* See *EPi*.

ep'au-le'ted, *ep'au-let'ed* (-lēt'ēd), a. Wearing, or decorated with, epaulets.
 || *Épau'lière* (āp'ō'lyār'), n. [F., *OF. epaulière*. See *EPALIER*.] *Armor.* A part protecting the shoulder or connecting the breastplate and back piece at the shoulder. See *ARMOR, Illustr.*
ep'e-daph'ic (ēp'ē-dāf'īk), a. [*epi* + Gr. *ἐδαφος* soil.] *Phylogog.* Pert. to, or depending upon, atmospheric conditions; as, *epedaphic* effects on vegetation. Cf. *EDAPHIC*.
Ep-el'ra (ēp'ē-lrā), n. [NL; *epi* + Gr. *εἶπειν* to fasten together in rows, to weave.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders, typical of the family Epeiridae, including the common garden spider (*E. diademata*).
Ep-el'ti-dæ (-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of spiders which weave circular webs consisting of radial threads crossed by a spiral one. They have two pulmonary sacs, eight eyes, and the two anterior pairs of legs longer than the others. They do not spin curved threads.
e-pel-ro-gé-net'ic (ē-pī-rō-jē-nēt'īk), *e-pel-ro-gén'ic* (ē-pī-rō-jēn'īk), a. [Gr. *ἔπειρος* mainland + *γενετικός*, *genetic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.
ep-el'rog'e-ny (ēp'ē-rōj'ē-nī), n. *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See *DIASTROPHISM*.
ep'en-ceph-a-lon (ēp'en-sēf'ā-lōn), n. [NL; Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *εγκεφαλος* brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons. Rarely it is considered as including also the medulla. — *ep'en-ceph'al'ic* (-sēf'ā-l'īk), a.
ep-en'dy-mæ (ēp'en-dī-mā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* an upper garment.] *Anat.* The epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord. — *ep-en'dy-m'al* (-māl), a.
ep-en'the-sis (ēp'en-thē-sīs), n.; pl. -SES (-sēz). [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐπιθέσθαι* to put or set in.] *Phon.*

ep-en'the-sis (ēp'en-thē-sīs), n.; pl. -SES (-sēz). [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐπιθέσθαι* to put or set in.] *Phon.* *ence*.] *Rhet.* = *ANAPHORA*.
ep'a-nas'tro-phe (-nās'trō-fē), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐπιαναστροφή*, lit., a return.] = *ANADIPLOSIS*.
ep'an-i-sog-na-thous (ēp'an-ī-sōg'nā-thūs), a. [*epi* + *ansō* + *-gnathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower. — *ep'an-i-sog'nathism* (-thīz'm), n.
ep'an-or-tho'sis (ēp'an-ōr-thō'sīs), n. [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἀνορθόω* to set right again.] Reversion of a term to call attention to its use; as, *Most brave! Brave, did I say? most heroic act!* *R.* — *ep'an-or-tho'tic* (-thō'tīk), a. *R.* — *ep'an-thous* (ēp'an-thūs), a. [*epi* + *anthous*.] Growing upon flowers — of certain fungi.
ep'e-phras (ēp'ē-fīrās), *Bib.* *E-paph-ro-dīt-us* (-rō-dīt'ūs), *Bib.*
ep'ap'illate (ēp'āp'ī-lāt), a. [*e* = *L. papilla* nipple.] *Zoöl.* Without papillae.
ep'a-poph'y-sis (ēp'ā-pōf'īs), n. [NL; *epi* + *apophysis*.] *Anat.* A median dorsal process of the centrum of a vertebra. — *ep'a-poph'y-sal* (-fīz'āl), a.
ep'ap'pose (ēp'āp'ōs), a. [*e* + *parposse*.] *Bot.* Not parposse.
ep'arch-ate (ēp'ār-kāt), a. = *EPARCHIAL*.

ep'arch-ate (ēp'ār-kāt), a. = *EPARCHIAL*.
ep'arch'ial (ēp'ār-kī'āl), a. *Of* or pertaining to an eparchy. *ep'ar'ch'ial*, a. [*epi* + *ar'che*.] *Anat.* Situated above an artery; — esp. of that branch of the right bronchus given off above the pulmonary artery. *ep'ax'ial*, a. [*epi* + *axial*.] *Anat.* Above, or on the dorsal side of, an axis, esp. that formed by the vertebral canal. — *ep'ax'ial'y*, *adv.* *ep'e*, *v. i.* [Cf. *epa*, *epa*. Cf. *WEP*.] To call out; cry. *Obs.* *Ep'el'rot*, a. = *EPHROT*. *ep'el'ro-dion* (ēp'ē-lrō-dī-ōn), n. [Gr. *ἐπιροδιον*.] *Gr. Drama.* An episode. *ep'en'broū'tis* (ēp'en-brōūt'īs), n. [*epi* + *embryonic*.] *Biol.* Of or pertaining to stages immediately following the embryonic. *ep'en'ceph'al* (ēp'en-sēf'āl), n. *Anat.* The encephalon. *Rare.* *ep'en'dy'm'is* (ēp'en-dī-m'īs), n. [NL. See *EPENDYMA*.] Inflammation of the ependyma. *ep'en'dy'tes* (ēp'en-dī-tēz), n. [Gr. *ἐπένδυτης* tunie worn over another.] *East. Ch.* An upper robe of silk worn by monks; also, the outer altar cloth. *ep'e-net'ic*, a. [Gr. *ἐπινετικός*, from *ἐπιναίω* to praise.] *Eulogistic*; laudatory. *Obs.* *ep-en'the-sy* (ēp'en-thē-sī), n. = *EPENTHESY*. *Rare.*

ep'au-le'ted, *ep'au-let'ed* (-lēt'ēd), a. Wearing, or decorated with, epaulets.
 || *Épau'lière* (āp'ō'lyār'), n. [F., *OF. epaulière*. See *EPALIER*.] *Armor.* A part protecting the shoulder or connecting the breastplate and back piece at the shoulder. See *ARMOR, Illustr.*
ep'e-daph'ic (ēp'ē-dāf'īk), a. [*epi* + Gr. *ἐδαφος* soil.] *Phylogog.* Pert. to, or depending upon, atmospheric conditions; as, *epedaphic* effects on vegetation. Cf. *EDAPHIC*.
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e-pel-ro-gé-net'ic (ē-pī-rō-jē-nēt'īk), *e-pel-ro-gén'ic* (ē-pī-rō-jēn'īk), a. [Gr. *ἔπειρος* mainland + *γενετικός*, *genetic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.
ep-el'rog'e-ny (ēp'ē-rōj'ē-nī), n. *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See *DIASTROPHISM*.
ep'en-ceph-a-lon (ēp'en-sēf'ā-lōn), n. [NL; Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *εγκεφαλος* brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons. Rarely it is considered as including also the medulla. — *ep'en-ceph'al'ic* (-sēf'ā-l'īk), a.
ep-en'dy-mæ (ēp'en-dī-mā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* an upper garment.] *Anat.* The epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord. — *ep-en'dy-m'al* (-māl), a.
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ep-en'the-sis (ēp'en-thē-sīs), n.; pl. -SES (-sēz). [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐπιθέσθαι* to put or set in.] *Phon.*

ep'au-le'ted, *ep'au-let'ed* (-lēt'ēd), a. Wearing, or decorated with, epaulets.
 || *Épau'lière* (āp'ō'lyār'), n. [F., *OF. epaulière*. See *EPALIER*.] *Armor.* A part protecting the shoulder or connecting the breastplate and back piece at the shoulder. See *ARMOR, Illustr.*
ep'e-daph'ic (ēp'ē-dāf'īk), a. [*epi* + Gr. *ἐδαφος* soil.] *Phylogog.* Pert. to, or depending upon, atmospheric conditions; as, *epedaphic* effects on vegetation. Cf. *EDAPHIC*.
Ep-el'ra (ēp'ē-lrā), n. [NL; *epi* + Gr. *εἶπειν* to fasten together in rows, to weave.] *Zoöl.* A genus of spiders, typical of the family Epeiridae, including the common garden spider (*E. diademata*).
Ep-el'ti-dæ (-rī-dē), n. pl. [NL.] *Zoöl.* A large family of spiders which weave circular webs consisting of radial threads crossed by a spiral one. They have two pulmonary sacs, eight eyes, and the two anterior pairs of legs longer than the others. They do not spin curved threads.
e-pel-ro-gé-net'ic (ē-pī-rō-jē-nēt'īk), *e-pel-ro-gén'ic* (ē-pī-rō-jēn'īk), a. [Gr. *ἔπειρος* mainland + *γενετικός*, *genetic*.] *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or designating, the rising or sinking of extensive tracts of the earth's crust.
ep-el'rog'e-ny (ēp'ē-rōj'ē-nī), n. *Geol.* The deformation of the earth's crust by which the broader features of relief, such as continents, ocean basins, and greater plateaus, are produced. See *DIASTROPHISM*.
ep'en-ceph-a-lon (ēp'en-sēf'ā-lōn), n. [NL; Gr. *ἐπί* upon, near + *εγκεφαλος* brain.] *Anat.* The segment of the brain next behind the midbrain, including the cerebellum and pons. Rarely it is considered as including also the medulla. — *ep'en-ceph'al'ic* (-sēf'ā-l'īk), a.
ep-en'dy-mæ (ēp'en-dī-mā), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* an upper garment.] *Anat.* The epithelial membrane lining the ventricles of the brain and the canal of the spinal cord. — *ep-en'dy-m'al* (-māl), a.
ep-en'the-sis (ēp'en-thē-sīs), n.; pl. -SES (-sēz). [L, fr. Gr. *ἐπιθεσις*; *ἐπί* + *ἐπιθέσθαι* to put or set in.] *Phon.*

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ep-el'rog'e-ny (ēp'ē-rōj'ē-nī), n. *Geol.*

Gram., having but one form to indicate both masculine and feminine genders; — said of nouns, as Gr. βῶν, L. bos, a bull, an ox or a cow.

2. Having characteristics of, or adapted to, both sexes; hence, neither one thing nor the other; effeminate. He represented an epicene species, neither churchman nor layman. J. A. Symonds.

epi-cene (ep'i-sēn), n. One who is epicene. Rare.

epi-ent'ron (-en'trōn), n. [epi- + center.] Geol. The portion of the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake; seismic vertical.

epi-ent'ral (-en'trāl), a. [epi- + centrum.] Anat. Arising from the centrum of a vertebra. — n. An epical bone or spine.

epi-ent'ral (-en'trāl), a. [epi- + cerebral.] Anat. Situated above the brain.

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epi-cu-re-an-ism (ep'i-kū-rē-ān-iz'm), n. Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus. Epicureanism is mainly identified with the ethical doctrines of Epicurus, who taught that pleasure is the only good and the end of all morality. The life of pleasure, however, to be genuine must be a life of prudence, honor, and justice, and a man's happiness is properly attained by taking away from his desires. In physics, Epicurus was an atomist of the school of Democritus. Cf. HEDONISM.

epi-cur-ism (ep'i-kūr-iz'm; in sense 1 ep'i-kū-rē-ān-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. épcurisme.] 1. [cap.] The doctrines or principles of Epicurus; Epicureanism.

2. [See EPICURE.] Epicurean habits or tastes; luxury.

epi-cy-cle (ep'i-sī'kl), n. [L. epicyclus, Gr. ἐπικύκλος; ἐπί upon + κύκλος circle. See CYCLE.] 1. Ptolemaic Astron. A circle whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle; or a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with the deferent, and yet, by its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet upon it round its proper center.

2. Geom. The circle generating an epicycloid or hypocycloid.

epi-cyclic (-sī'klīk; -sī'klīk; 277)

epi-den'drum (ep'i-dēn'drūm), n. [NL; epi- + Gr. δένδρον tree.] Bot. A very large and diversified genus of chiefly epiphytic tropical American orchids, a few of which occur in Florida. They are extensively cultivated for their showy, often variegated, flowers, in which the lip is spreading and usually deeply lobed, its claw being adnate to the column. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus. See EPHYTIC, Illust.



Epidendrum (E. bicoloratum). Flowers, leaves, and upper portion of pseudo-bulb.

epi-der'mal (-māl; -māl), a. [Cf. F. épidermique.] Pert. to, or arising from, the epidermis; as, epidermal processes; epidermic tissue.

epi-der'min (-mīn), n. [See EPIDERMIS.] Pharm. A preparation consisting of white wax, powdered acacia, glycerin, and water.

epi-der'mis (-mīs), n. [L. fr. Gr. ἐπίδερμις; ἐπί over + δέρμα skin, fr. δέρω to skin. See TEAR, v. t.] 1. Anat. & Zool. a. The outer epithelial layer of the skin or external integument of the body, derived from the epiblast of the embryo. See EPIDERM, SKIN. In vertebrates it consists of numerous layers of cells which become more or less horny toward the exterior, and form the nonsensitive and nonvascular layer of the skin which overlies the dermis. The hairs, feathers, nails, hoofs, and other horny structures of vertebrates are outgrowths of the epidermis. b. Hence, by extension, any of various other integuments; esp., the periostracum, or chitinous outer covering, of the shells of many mollusks.

2. Bot. The thin layer of cells forming the external integument in seed plants and pteridophytes. The epidermis is always present on leaves and herbaceous stems or shoots, its growth keeping pace with that of the primary cortex. Its cells usually lack chloroplasts, but are rich in cell sap, which is often pigmented. In woody stems it is soon ruptured by the growth of the wood, its place as protective tissue being taken by the cork layer (see CORK, l.). No true epidermis occurs in the lower plants, although the scaly layer on the thallus of foliose lichens is sometimes so called.

epi-der'moid (-mōid), epi-der'mol'dal (-dēr-mōid'dāl), [Cf. F. épidermoïde.] Pert. to or resembling epidermis.

epi-dī'a-scope (-dī-ā-skōp), n. [epi- + dia- + -scope.] A kind of magic lantern for projecting images both of opaque and transparent objects.

epi-dīd'y-mis (-dīd'y-mīs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἐπίδιδυμις; ἐπί over + δίδωμι to give.] Anat. An elongated mass at the back of the testicle, composed chiefly of the greatly convoluted efferent tubes of that organ. The upper part of the mass, called the globus major, is composed of the 12 to 20 convoluted vasa efferentia. These lead from the gland and open into the greatly convoluted tube which forms the body and lower part, or globus minor, of the epididymis.

epi-dīd'y-mal (-māl), a. [NL. See EPIDIDYMIS; -mal.] Med. Inflammation of the epididymis.

epi-dīo-rite (-dīō-rit), n. [Petrol.] A variety of diorite formed by metamorphism from pyroxene igneous rocks. It is often more or less schistose, sometimes massive.

epi-dō'site (-dō'sīt; -ēp'dō'sīt), n. [Gr. ἐπίδοσις a giving besides (see EPIDOTE) + -ite.] Petrol. A schistose rock composed of bright green epidote, with some quartz.

epi-dō'te (ep'i-dō'tē), n. [F. épidoite, fr. Gr. ἐπίδοσις to give besides; ἐπί over + δίδωμι to give. So named from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary crystal forms.] Min. A complex orthosilicate of calcium, aluminum, and iron, commonly of a yellowish green (pistachio) color, occurring granular, massive, columnar, and in monoclinic crystals. H., 6-7. Sp. gr., 3.25-3.50. The epidote group includes ordinary epidote; zoisite, or lime epidote; piemontite, or manganese epidote; allanite, or cerium epidote.

epi-dō'tic (-dō'tīk), a. Related to, resembling, or containing, epidote; as, an epidotic granite.

epi-dō'ti-zā'tion (-dō'tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'shūn), n. [Petrol.] The production of epidote in a rock by metamorphism.

epi-du'ral (-dū'rāl), a. [epi- + dural.] Med. Situated upon the dura mater; as, an epidural abscess.

epi-focal (-fō'kāl), a. [epi- + focal.] Seismol. Over the focus of an earthquake; as, epifocal district. Cf. EPICENTER.

epi-gas'a (-gā'sā), n. [NL; epi- + Gr. γᾶς, γῆ, earth.] Bot. A genus of Ericaceae plants containing two species, E. asiatica, of Japan, and E. repens, the trailing arbutus, or Mayflower. See ARBUTUS, 2.

epi-gas'tric (ep'i-gās'trīk), a. [Gr. ἐπιγαστρικός over the

tion of making an incision into the bladder above the pubes.

epi-de'stic, a. [epi- + deistic.] Zealously religious. Rare.

epi-dē'mal (-dēmāl), a. Epidemic. Obs.

epi-dē'mic (-dēmīk), n. [epi- + dēm- + -ic.] Quality or condition of being epidemic.

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kō-h't (-kō't), a. Zool. Pertaining to or connecting the epicoar and humerus.

epi-cōr'a-cōid, a. [epi- + coracoid.] Zool. A pertaining to or designating an element (usually cartilaginous) at the sternal end of the coracoid in the shoulder girdle of some vertebrates, as certain reptiles, amphibians, and the monotreme mammalia.

As used by Owen, designating the postclavicle of fishes. — n. An epicoaroid bone or cartilage. — epi-cōr'a-cōid'al, a.

epi-cōr'ol'ine, a. [epi- + corolline.] Bot. Situated or inserted upon the corolla.

epi-cōr'tal, a. See EPI-CORAL.

epi-cōr'ni-al, a. Anat. & Zool. Situated on the cranium; pertaining to the cranium.

epi-cōr'te (ep'i-kōr'tē), n. [NL, fr. Gr. ἐπικορτής having mastery.] Zool. A genus of large nonpoisonous snakes of arboreal habits of the bon family. The species are among those known as tree boas.

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āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, solā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, rēcent, makēr; ice, ill; ōid, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōit, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, circūs, menī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

belly; *ēpi* upon + *gastēr* belly.] *Anat. & Zool.* Lying upon or over the stomach; hence, pertaining to the anterior walls of the abdomen; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the epigastric region, one of the arbitrary divisions of the abdomen, lying between the hypochondriac regions and above the umbilical. See ABDOMINAL REGIONS.

epigastric arteries, arteries supplying the anterior walls of the abdomen. The *superior epigastric* is a direct downward continuation of the internal mammary. The *deep epigastric* arises from the external iliac near Poupard's ligament, and ascends along the inner margin of the internal abdominal ring. The *superficial epigastric* arises from the femoral, passes through the saphenous opening in the fascia lata, and then ascends upon the lower part of the abdomen. The last two are accompanied by corresponding epigastric veins. — *e. plexus*, the solar plexus.

epi-gas'tri-um (ē-pī-gās'trī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγαστρίον.] *a Anat.* The epigastric region. **b Zool.** The ventral side of the mesothorax and metathorax of insects.

epi-gē'al (ē-pī-gē'al), *a.* **1. Bot.** = EPIGEOUS.

2. Zool. Living near the ground; — of certain insects.

epi-gēne (ē-pī-gē-nē), *a.* [*ēpi* + Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born, grow; cf. *F. épigène*, Gr. ἐπιγενής growing after or late.] **1. Cryst.** Foreign; unnatural; unusual; — said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found. Cf. *ΞΕΝΟΜΟΡΦΟΥΣ*.

2. Geol. Formed, originating, or taking place, on the surface of the earth; — opposed to *hypogene*; as, *epigene rocks*.

epi-gē-ne-sis (ē-pī-gē-nē-sis), *n.* [*ēpi* + *-genesis*.] **1. Biol.** The theory of generation holding that the germ or embryo is created entirely new, not merely expanded and unfolded by the procreative power; — opposed to *preformation*.

2. Med. Occurrence of accessory or secondary symptoms.

3. Geol. Change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences. Cf. *ΜΕΤΑΜΟΡΦΩΣΙΣ*.

epi-gē-net'ic (ē-pī-gē-nēt'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to epigenesis; produced according to the theory of epigenesis; specif., *Geol.*, of drainage systems, superimposed.

epi-gē'nic (ē-pī-gē'nik), *a. Geol.* Epigene.

epi-gē-nous (ē-pī-gē-nōs), *a.* [*ēpi* + *-genous*.] *Bot.* Growing upon the surface, esp. the upper surface, of a leaf or other organ. Cf. *HYPOGENOUS*.

epi-gē'ous (ē-pī-gē'ōs), *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγεῖος of the earth.] *Bot.* a Growing upon or above the surface of the ground.

b Borne above ground after germination; — applied to cotyledons. Cf. *HYPOGEOUS*.

epi-glot'tic (ē-pī-glōt'tik), *a. Anat.* Pertaining to, or connected with, the epiglottis.

epi-glot'tis (ē-pī-glōt'tis), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς; *ēpi* upon + *γλῶττα*, *glōtta*, tongue. See *GLOTTIS*.] *Anat. & Zool.* a Thin lamella of yellow elastic cartilage which ordinarily projects upward behind the tongue and just in front of the glottis, but folds back over and protects the glottis during the act of swallowing. In some mammals the epiglottis and surrounding structures form a more or less complete tube connecting the nasal cavities and larynx. Such an arrangement is called an *intranasal epiglottis*.

b In Polyzoa, the epistoma. **c** In insects, the epipharynx.

epi-gna-thous (ē-pī-gnā-thōs), *a.* [*ēpi* + *-gnathous*.] *Zool.* Having the upper mandible longer than, and de-curved over, the lower; hook-billed.

epi-go-na'ti-on (ē-pī-gō-nā'ti-ōn; -tī-ōn), *n.* [*ēpi* + *-gnā* (shē-ā; -tī-ōn).] [Gr. ἐπιγονάτιον; Gr. *ēpi* upon + *γόνυ* knee.] *East. Ch.* A diamond-shaped ornament, properly of the episcopal dress, composed of some stiff material, as brocade, and worn suspended on the right side from the girdle.

epi-go-nous (ē-pī-gō-nōs), *a.* [See *EPIGONUS*.] Of a later generation; pertaining or belonging to a later, and initi-ative, school, as of art or science.

epi-go-nus (ē-pī-gō-nōs), *n.* usually in *pl.* -ONĪ (-nī). [NL., fr. Gr. ἐπίγονος; *ēpi* after + root of *γενεσθαι* to be born.] **1. Gr. Myth.** One of the sons of the seven heroes who were beaten before Thebes (see *SEVEN AGAINST THEBES*). Thirty years after their fathers' defeat, with Alcmena as leader, they conquered and destroyed the city.

2. [l. c.] A member of a later generation; a descendant or successor, esp. an inferior one, as in art or literature.

epi-gram (ē-pī-grām), *n.* [L. *epigramma*, fr. Gr. ἐπίγραμμα inscription, epigram, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon; *ēpi* upon + *γράφειν* to write; cf. *F. épigramme*. See *GRAPHIC*.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one in verse. *Obs.*

2. A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. The modern epigram is so con-structed as to end with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought, and is often satirical in character. For example, William Watson's epigram on Browning:

A lion! — And with such no beast can cope,
The shaggy lion couch'd on Parnasse's slope;
Entoil'd at times with meshes hard to undo:
Which God inspire the mouse to nibble through!

epi-gro-cele (ē-pī-gro-cē-lē), *n.* [See *EPIGASTRIUM*; *-CĒLE*.] *Med.* Hernia in the epigastric region.

epi-gro-ni-um (ē-pī-gro-nī-ūm), *n.* [NL.; *ēpi* + Gr. γόνυ knee.] *Bot.* = CALYPTRA. **b.** The sack inclosing the young sporangium in liverwort. **c** The nucule of *Chara*. *Rare*.

epi-graf (ē-pī-grāf), *n.* [*ēpi* + Gr. γράφω to write upon; *ēpi* upon + *γράφειν* to write; cf. *F. épigramme*. See *GRAPHIC*.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one in verse. *Obs.*

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epi-gro-nus (ē-pī-gro-nōs), *n.* [See *EPIGONUS*.] **1.** *Bot.* = CALYPTRA. **2.** The sack inclosing the young sporangium in liverwort. **3.** The nucule of *Chara*. *Rare*.

epi-graf (ē-pī-grāf), *n.* [*ēpi* + Gr. γράφω to write upon; *ēpi* upon + *γράφειν* to write; cf. *F. épigramme*. See *GRAPHIC*.] **1.** An inscription, esp. one in verse. *Obs.*

2. A short poem treating concisely and pointedly of a single thought or event. The modern epigram is so con-structed as to end with a witticism or ingenious turn of thought, and is often satirical in character. For example, William Watson's epigram on Browning:

A lion! — And with such no beast can cope,
The shaggy lion couch'd on Parnasse's slope;
Entoil'd at times with meshes hard to undo:
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3. A bright or witty thought tersely and sharply expressed; also, epigrammatic expression.

Antithesis, i. e. bilateral stroke, is the soul of epigram in its later and technical signification. *B. Cerafraft.*

epi-gram-mat'ic (ē-pī-grām-māt'ik), *a.* [L. *epigrammaticus*.] **1.** Writing epigrams; dealing in epigrams.

2. Suitable to, characterized by, or of the nature of, epigram; concise and pointed; piquant; as, *epigrammatic style*, wit, or sallies of fancy.

epi-gram-ma-tism (grām-mā-tiz'm), *n.* The use of epigrams; epigrammatic style.

epi-gram-ma-tist (-tist), *n.* [L. *epigrammatista*; cf. *F. épigrammatiste*.] A writer of epigrams.

epi-gram-ma-tize (-tiz), *v. t.* — *TIZED* (-tīz) — *-TIZ'ING* (-tīz'ing). [Gr. ἐπιγραμμάτιζω.] To make an epigram of; to express epigrammatically. — *v. i.* To write epigrams. — *epi-gram-ma-tiz'er* (-tīz'er), *n.*

epi-graph (ē-pī-grāf), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, fr. ἐπιγράφειν to write upon; cf. *F. épigraphé*. See *EPIGRAM*.] **1.** An inscription on last- ing material, as stone or metal, esp. one on a building, a statue, etc., as of dedication.

2. A superscription or an imprint. *Obs.*

3. A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the beginning of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

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2. Drama. A speech or short poem addressed to the spec- tators, and recited by one of the actors after the conclu- sion of a play.

A good play needs no epilogue, yet . . . good plays prove the better by the help of good epilogues. *Shak.*

Epi-me'di-um (ē-pī-mē-dī-ūm), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. epimedion* an unknown plant, Gr. ἐπιμήδιον barrenwort.] *Bot.* A genus of European and Asiatic berberidaceous herbs, sev- eral species of which are in cultivation. They have pin- nately compound leaves and curiously shaped flowers with 8 sepals and 4 petals, the latter mostly transformed into nectaries. *E. alpinum* is called barrenwort.

Epi-men'i-de'an (-mē-nī-dē'an), *a.* Of or

which should be read "give," not "are equal to."

of continuity, Math., the hydrodynamic equation dp + dpv + dpw + dpz = 0, where t is time, rho density, x, y, z, rectangular coordinates, and u, v, w, corresponding components of velocity.

of quaternions, Math., an algebra whose roots are the squared differences of roots of an algebraic equation.

of quaternions, Astron., the difference between the mean and apparent places of the equinoxes.

of quaternions, Astron., correction to a planet's position on account of the motion of light.

of quaternions, Astron., the process of finding the mean time of payment of several sums due at different times.

of quaternions, Astron., the difference between true and mean place of center of epicycle.

of quaternions, Astron., the difference between the place of a planet as supposed to move uniformly in a circle, and its place as moving in an ellipse.

of quaternions, Astron., the difference between the true and the mean anomaly.

of quaternions, Astron., the difference between mean solar time and apparent or true solar time.

of quaternions, Astron., equations formed for deducing the most probable values of certain quantities from others on which they depend.

of quaternions, Astron., equations expressing observations as taken under certain conditions.

of quaternions, Astron., equations that state the effect, on the motion of a system, of rigid connections between certain parts.

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2. An officer of princes or nobles, charged with the care of their horses. In England equerries are officers of the royal household in the department of the Master of the Horse.

e-ques'tri-an (-kwe's'tri-an), a. [L. equester, fr. equus horseman, fr. equus horse. See EQUINE.] 1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemen, or horsemanship; as, equestrian feats, or games.

2. Being or riding on horseback; mounted; as, an equestrian statue.

3. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, knights, or equites.

e-ques'tri-an, n. One who rides on horseback; a horseman; a rider; specif., an equestrian acrobat.

equestrian star. Bot. Any species of Hippastrum, esp. H. equestre. See HIPPEASTRUM.

e-ques'tri-onne (-kwe's'tri-on), n. [Formed after analogy of the French language.] A female equestrian; a horsewoman.

e'qui (-kwi). [L. aequus equal. See EQUAL.] A prefix, meaning having equal, equally.

e'qui-an-gu-lar (-kwi-an-gu-lar), a. [equi- + angular.] Having only equal angles; as, a square is equiangular.

equiangular spiral, a plane curve that cuts all its radii vectors at the same angle; - called also logarithmic spiral, from its polar equation, theta = tan a log r/a.

e'qui-an-gu-lar-i-ty (-kwi-an-gu-lar-i-ty), n. Fact or property of being equiangular.

e'qui-an-har-mo-nic (-kwi-an-har-mo-nik), a. [equi- + anharmonic.] Math. a Having the same anharmonic ratio; projective. b Having the imaginary cube roots of -1 as values of the anharmonic ratio, one, at least, of the four elements being imaginary.

e'qui-bal-ance (-bal-ans), n. [equi- + balance.] Equal weight; equiponderance.

e'qui-bal-ance, v. t.; e'qui-bal-ance (ans), n. To make equal weight; to balance equally; to counterbalance; equiponderate.

e'qui-cres-cent (-kres-cent), a. [equi- + crescent.] Math. Increasing uniformly, by equal increments, or at the same rate; as, an equirescent variable.

Equi-da (-kwi-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. equus horse.] Zool. A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, consisting of the single existing genus Equus (which includes the horse, asses, and zebras) and a greater or less number of related extinct genera; the horse family. See HORSE. Its existing members are sharply distinguished from the other existing perissodactyls (the rhinoceroses and tapirs) by their comparatively slender and agile build, hypsodont grinding teeth with the grooves between the ridges filled with cement, the fusion of the bones of the forearm and shank (with a reduction of the ulna and fibula), and, above all, in the reduction of each foot to a single functional digit. They walk upon the tip of the greatly enlarged middle digit of each foot, the other digits being entirely wanting except for rudiments (the splint bones) of the metapodials of the second and fourth. The genera Hippocrottherium (Lower Eocene), Protorhinippus (Middle Eocene), Mesorhinippus (Oligocene), Miotinippus, Desmatinippus, and Protolippus (Miocene), and Pliotippus (Pliocene) form a series showing the descent of the modern horses from smaller, less specialized, three-toed and four-toed forms ancestral also to the tapirs and rhinoceroses.

e'qui-dif-fer-ent (-kwi-dif-fer-ent), a. [equi- + different.] Having equal differences; as, an arithmetical progression is equidifferent.

e'qui-dis-tance (-dis-tans), n. [Cf. F. equidistance.] Equal distance.

e'qui-dis-tant (-tant), a. [L. aequidistant, -antis; aequus equal + distans distant; cf. F. equidistant.] Equally distant. - e'qui-dis-tant-ly, adv.

e'qui-di-ur-nal (-di-ur-nal), a. [equi- + diurnal.] Pert. to the time of equal day and night; - applied to the equinoctial line.

e'qui-form (-kwi-form), a. [L. Diagram illustrating Evolution of the Equidae, or Horse Family. a Lower Fore Leg and Foot; b Lower Hind Leg and Foot; c Hippocrottherium, Lower Eocene; d Protorhinippus, Middle Eocene; e Mesorhinippus, Oligocene; f Protolippus, Miocene; g Equus, Pliocene to Recent.

e'qui-lat-er-al (-lat-er-al), a. [L. aequilateral; aequus equal + later, lateris, side; cf. F. aequilateral.] 1. a Having all the sides equal; as, an equilateral triangle; an equilateral polygon. See TRIANGLE, Illustr. b Having the two sides equal, as a surface divisible by a longitudinal median line into two halves of the same form.

2. Specif.: Zool. Designating a bivalve shell in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.

2. To be balanced with; to counterbalance; as, one weight equilibrates another.

e'qui-lib-er-ate (-kwi-lib-er-ate), v. i. To be in equipoise.

e'qui-lib-er-ation (-li-bras-shun), n. Act of keeping a balance, or state of being balanced; equipoise.

In . . . running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of equilibration are observed.

e'qui-lib-er-ator (-li-brer-ator), n. Any of various devices for maintaining or restoring equilibrium, as in a flying machine, or between the local and line currents in a phototelegraphic apparatus.

e'qui-lib-er-atory (-li-brer-ator), a. Serving to cause or maintain equilibrium.

e'qui-lib-er-ist (-li-brer-ist), a. Of or pert. to equilibration.

e'qui-lib-er-ist (-li-brer-ist), n. One who balances himself in unnatural positions and hazardous movements; a balancer.

e'qui-lib-er-ist (-li-brer-ist), n. One who balances a rod upon his finger. Stewart.

e'qui-lib-er-ist (-li-brer-ist), n. An instrument, consisting essentially of a U tube with capillary ends, for determining if a railroad car is, or is not, in a state of equilibrium when rounding a curve, and for measuring the amount of deviation of any, from such a state.

e'qui-lib-er-ist (-li-brer-ist), n. Of or pertaining to an equilibrator.

e'qui-lib-er-um (-kwi-lib-er-um), n.; pl. E. -ums (-umz), L. -ria (-ria). [L. aequilibrium, fr. aequilibrium in equilibrium, level; aequus equal + libra balance. See EQUAL; LIBRATE.]

1. Phys. Science. A state of balance between opposing forces or actions, either static, as in the case of a body acted on by forces whose resultant is zero, or dynamic, as in a reversible chemical reaction when the velocities in both directions are equal. The equilibrium of a body is said to be stable, if, on being slightly displaced, it tends to return to its original position; unstable, if it tends to move farther from that position; and neutral or indifferent, if it remains in equilibrium after displacement.

2. Hence, a state of balance, or even adjustment, between opposing forces, influences, interests, etc., of any kind; balance; as, the political equilibrium of Europe.

3. A state of indecision or doubt due to the balancing of motives or reasons; mental neutrality; suspense.

4. Econ. A condition in which opposing economic forces, as of desire and effort, are exactly balanced. The equilibrium is called stable when there is a tendency to return to it upon any slight departure from it. Often confused with equilibrium (which see), which implies an equality of quantities instead of a balance of forces.

Syn. - See BALANCE.

equilibrium of demand and supply, Econ., equilibrium between the forces affecting demand and supply; - a phrase used for brevity by Marshall.

equilibrium valve, Mech. a BALANCE VALVE. b A valve for permitting air, steam, water, etc., to pass into or out of a chamber so as to establish or maintain equal pressure within and without.

e'qui-mol-er (-kwi-mol-er), a. Chem. Equimolecular.

e'qui-mol-ec-u-lar (-mol-ek-u-lar), a. [equi- + molecular.] Chem. Denoting the presence of quantities of substances proportional to their molecular weights.

e'qui-mo-men-tal (-mo-men-tal), a. [equi- + momental.] Mech. Having equal moments of inertia.

equimomental cone (of a given rigid body), a conical surface that has any given vertex, and is described by a straight line which moves in such manner that the moment of inertia of the given rigid body about the line is in all its positions the same. - e. ellipsoid, Math., one whose moment of inertia about any axis equals that of a given body.

e'qui-mul-ti-ple (-mul-ti-ple), a. [equi- + multiple.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

e'qui-mul-ti-ple, n. Math. One of the products of two or more quantities multiplied by the same number or quantity. Thus, 7 x 2, or 14, and 7 x 4, or 28, are equimultiples of 7 and 4.

e'quine (-kwin; 277), a. [L. equinus, fr. equus horse; akin to Gr. ιππος, SKT. asva, OS. ehv, AS. eoh, Icel. jör, OIr. ech. Cf. HIPPOCRATISM.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a horse. - equine variola, Veter., a contagious disease of the horse characterized by fever and by pustular eruptions or pox, esp. on the pastern and fetlocks.

e'qui-noc'tial (-kwi-nok'shal), a. [L. aequinoctialis, fr. aequinoctium equinox; cf. F. equinoctial. See EQUINOX.] 1. Pertaining to an equinox, or the equinoxes, or to a state of the time of equal day and night; as, the equinoctial line.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as, equinoctial heat.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as, an equinoctial gale or storm, that is, one happening at or near the time of the equinox.

4. Opening at fixed periods, as certain flowers.

equinoctial armil. See ARMIL, 2. - e. colour. See COLOUR. - e. flower, a flower that opens daily at regular hours, as the four-o'clock. - e. line, Astron., the celestial equator; - so called because when the sun is on it the nights and days are of equal length in all parts of the world. See EQUATOR, 2. - e. points, Astron., the two points where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect each other, called specif. vernal point (the first point of Aries), and autumnal point (the first point of Libra). They are slowly moving. See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES, under PRECESSION. - e. time, Astron., time reckoned in any year from the instant when the mean sun is at the mean vernal equinoctial point.

e'qui-noc'tial, n. 1. The equinoctial line.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm.

e'qui-noc'tial-ly, adv. Towards the equinox.

e'qui-nox (-kwi-noks), n. [ME. equinoxium, equinoxium, L. aequinoctium; aequus equal + nox, noctis, night; cf. F. équinoxe. See EQUAL; NIGHT.] 1. The time when the sun's center, in crossing the equator, coincides with either of the equinoctial points, that is, about March 21 and Sep-

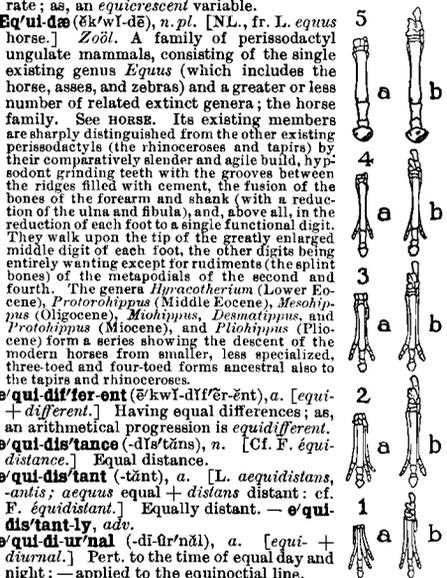


Diagram illustrating Evolution of the Equidae, or Horse Family. a Lower Fore Leg and Foot; b Lower Hind Leg and Foot; c Hippocrottherium, Lower Eocene; d Protorhinippus, Middle Eocene; e Mesorhinippus, Oligocene; f Protolippus, Miocene; g Equus, Pliocene to Recent.

tember 22. The former is called the vernal equinox and the latter the autumnal equinox. The autumnal signs are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, through which the sun passes between the autumnal equinox and winter solstice; the vernal signs, in which the sun appears between the vernal equinox and summer solstice, are Aries, Taurus, and Gemini. At each equinox day and night are everywhere of equal length.

2. = EQUINOCTIAL POINT.
3. Equinoctial wind or storm. Obs. & R. Dryden.
E-QUIP (ē-kwīp), v. t. & E-QUIPPED (-kwīpt); E-QUIPPING. [F. équiper to supply, fit out, orig. said of a ship, OF. équiper to embark; prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. skipa to put in order, to man, skip ship. See SHIP.] 1. To furnish for service, or against a need or exigency; to fit out; to supply with whatever is necessary to efficient action in any way; to provide with arms or an armament, stores, munitions, rigging, etc., as ships or troops.

Gave orders for equipping a considerable fleet. Ludlow.
2. To dress; array; accouter.
Syn. — SEE FURNISH.
EQUIPAGE (ēkwī-pāj), n. [F. équipage, fr. équiper. See EQUIP.] 1. An equipping, or state of being equipped. Obs.
2. Furniture or outfit; esp., the furniture and supplies of a vessel, fitting her for a voyage or for war, or the furniture and necessities of an army, a body of troops, or a single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service; equipments; accoutrements; habiliments; attire; as, the siege equipage of a force.

First strip off all her equipage of Pride. Pope.
3. A set or collection of small articles for table service, for personal use, as in dressing, or the like; as, a tea equipage; also, a case to hold such articles.
There were gloves, too, and mitts, and a mighty handsome little "equipage" of silver-gilt, containing scissors, thimble, nail trimmer, tweezers, and such small needments, to hang at the left side of her bodice. C. G. D. Roberts.

4. Retinue; train; suite; also, state, form, or style, such as is appropriate to a train or retinue. Obs.
5. A carriage of state or of pleasure with all that accompanies it, as horses, liveried servants, etc.; a showy turnout. The rumbling equipages of fashion... were unknown in the settlement of New Amsterdam. Irving.

6. Equality of rank or standing. Obs.
7. The crew of a naval vessel, esp. excluding the commissioned officers. A Galliesman.

EQUIPMENT (ē-kwīp'mēt), n. [Cf. F. équipement. See EQUIP.] 1. Act of equipping, or state of being equipped, as for a voyage or expedition. Burke.
The equipment of the fleet was hastened by De Witt. Hume.
2. Whatever is used in equipping; necessities or furnishings, as for an expedition or voyage; the articles comprised in an outfit; equipage; as, laboratory equipments.

Armed and dight.
In the equipments of a knight. Longfellow.
3. Railroads. The cars and locomotives; the rolling stock, as contrasted with the roadbed and stations.

EQUIPMENT BOND. Railroads. A bond secured by rolling stock only, and not by real estate.

EQUIPOISE (ēkwī-pōiz), n. [EQUI + POISE.] 1. Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced, and hence equal; balance.
The means preserving the equipoise and the tranquillity of the commonwealth. Burke.

2. Counterpoise.
The equipoise to the clergy being removed. Buckle.
Syn. — SEE BALANCE.

EQUI-POISE, v. t. & E-QUI-POISED (-pōizd); E-QUI-POISING (-pōiz'ing). To serve as an equipoise to; to balance equally; to counterpoise; to hold in equipoise.

EQUI-POLLENCE (pōl'ēns), n. [EQUI + POLLEN-CE (-ēns)]. 1. Equality of power, force, signification, or application; also, a thing that is equipollent; an equivalent.
2. Logic. Sameness of signification of two or more propositions which differ in language.

EQUI-POLLENT (ēnt), a. [L. aequipollens; aequus equal + pollens, -entis, p. pr. of pollere to be strong, equal; cf. F. équipollent.] 1. Having equal power, rank, etc. Obs.
2. Equal in force or effectiveness; equivalent.
3. Logic. Having equivalent signification; expressing the same thing, but differently.

E-QUI-POLLENT-LY, adv. — E-QUI-POLLENT-NESS, n.
EQUI-POLLENT, n. An equivalent.

EQUI-PONDERANCE (pōnd'ēr-āns), n. [EQUI + PONDERANCE (-āns)]. Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUI-PONDERANT (ānt), a. [LL. aequiponderans, p. pr. of cf. F. aequiponderant.] 1. Evenly balanced. Obs.
2. Being of the same weight; — with to or with.

EQUI-PONDERATE (āt), v. i. & t. & E-QUI-PONDERATED (-āt'ing) (-āt'ing). [LL. aequiponderare. See EQUI + PONDERATE.] To be or make equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing; to counterbalance.

EQUI-PONDERATION (ā'sh'nt), n. Balancing; equipoise.

EQUI-POTENTIAL (pōt-ēn'sh'āl), n. [EQUI + POTENTIAL (-āns)]. 1. Equally powerful. Obs.
2. Having equal potentiality or capability.

EQUIPOTENTIAL CURVE, a curve along which a certain potential is constant in value. — a. line or surface, a line or surface along which the potential is constant. Such a line or surface is at all points perpendicular to the lines of force.

EQUI-SE-TALES (ēkwī-sē-tā'ēl), n. pl. [NL. See EQUITETUM.] Bot. A family of pteridophytic plants known as horsetails, or scouring rushes, containing the single living genus Equisetum, and constituting the order Equisetales. Fossil remains indicate that in Mesozoic time these plants were abundant and included several arborescent genera. — EQUI-SE-TALOEUS (-sh'ūs), a.

EQUI-SE-TALES (ēkwī-sē-tā'ēl), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order of pteridophytic plants coextensive with the Equisetales.

EQUI-SETUM (ēkwī-sē'tūm), n.; pl. E. -TRUMS (-tūms), L. -TA (-tā). [L. equisetum, -setum, the horsetail; equus horse + seta, seta, a stiff hair, bristle.] 1. Bot. A genus of herbaceous pteridophytic plants of wide distribution; the horsetails, or scouring rushes. They are perennial from creeping rhizomes, and have hollow grooved and jointed stems, the leaves being reduced to more or less conspicuous nodal sheaths. The shoots are either of one kind or differentiated in some species into sterile and fertile; the sporangia are borne in conelike spikes and contain spores of one kind (homosporous), provided with spiral elaters (see ELATER).

2. [L. c.] Any plant of this genus.

EQUI-SONANCE (ēkwī-sō'nāns), ē-kwī-sō' - 277, n. [EQUI + L. sonans, p. pr. of sonare to sound; cf. F. équisonance. See SONANT.] Music. Consonance of the unison and its octaves. — 1 Sterile Stem; 2 Fertile Stem. (S)

EQUI-TABLE (ēkwī-tā'b'l), a. [F. équitable, from équité. See EQUITY.] 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity; according to natural right or natural justice; marked by a due consideration for what is fair, unbiased, or impartial; fair; just; as, an equitable decision; an equitable distribution of an estate; equitable men.

2. Law. That can be sustained or made effective in a court of equity, or upon principles of equity jurisprudence; existing or valid in equity as distinguished from law.

Syn. — JUST, fair, reasonable, right, honest, upright. equitable assets, those which are charged with, or have become a fund for, the payment of debts only by operation of equity; specif., assets charged with the payment of debts by a debtor which would be exempted by law, esp. of real estate of a decedent, this formerly being exempt from execution for payment of a decedent's debts. By statute legal and equitable assets are generally subjected to the payment of debts pari passu. — a. assignment, an assignment which is not recognizable at law but will be enforced in equity, subject to equities in favor of third persons, as in case of the assignment of a chose in action, of a thing not in esse, the setting aside of certain property to pay a certain debt, etc. — a. conversion. See CONVERSION, § 3. b. — a. ejectment, a form of ejectment proceeding used as a more speedy remedy than the bill in equity to enforce specific performance of contracts for the sale of real estate. Pennsylvania. — e. election. See ELECTION, § 6. — e. estate, or interest, the estate or interest of one who has a beneficial right in property the legal ownership of which is vested in a trustee, as in the cases of uses, trusts, and powers. In a modern statute it has some of the characters of a legal estate. — e. fraud. Law. See FRAUD. — e. garnishment, an action, under statutory provisions, by a judgment creditor to compel discovery of property of, due to, or held in trust for, the judgment debtor, and to secure payment from it; — distinguished from ordinary garnishment or trustee process. — e. jointure. See JOINTURE. — e. levy, the lending of a judgment debtor's assets by means of process under a creditor's bill. — e. mortgage, a conveyance of, or right in, property such that it will be treated as a mortgage in equity though not constituting a common-law mortgage, as a deposit of title deeds with a creditor, or a conveyance nominally absolute but intended merely as a security. — e. title, the title or right by which an equitable estate is held. — e. waste. See WASTE.

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justice formerly administered by the king's chancellor, and was subsequently developed into a body of rules supplementary to or aiding the common and statute law. The original purpose of the extraordinary justice of the chancellors was to overcome or avoid some of the impediments to justice arising from the rigid formality and limitations that rested upon the common-law procedure and administration of justice as it existed as first understood to accord with natural justice or right (sense 3 above). With the development into a system of law hardly less rigid and definite than that of the law courts, whose jurisdiction it supplements and often overrides, the notion of abstract justice became of minor importance in theory and practice, and the term equity came to designate the settled and formal system of legal and procedural rules and doctrines according to which justice was to be administered within certain well-defined limits of jurisdiction. In England the body of rules and doctrines of equity were incorporated into the law of the land by the Judicature Act of 1873, and in the United States the same merging of law and equity has taken place more or less completely in most of the States. (See CHANCERY, n., 2 & 3.) The judges of the common-law courts in England for many years bitterly opposed the exercise of the equity functions of the chancellor and equity courts, and at times censured the equity system as uncertain and arbitrary; and the fictions of the common law were to some extent due to the endeavor to avoid the necessity for the equity courts.

Equity is a roughish thing. For law we have a measure, we know what to trust to; equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor, and as that is larger or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make the standard for the measure a chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure would this be! One chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot; 'tis the same thing in a chancellor's conscience. Lord Selden.

5. Hence, any body of legal doctrines and rules similarly developed to enlarge, supplement, or override a system of law which has become too narrow and rigid in its scope, esp. that developed by the Roman praetors into the jus honorarium. See EDICT, PRAETOR.

6. Law. An equitable claim or right; an equity of redemption; as, an equity to a settlement, or wife's equity, etc.

Syn. — RIGHTS, impartiality, rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness. See JUSTICE.

equity follows the law. Law. = AQUITAS SEQUITUR LEGEM. — e. of redemption. Law. = The right which is enforced by equity of a mortgagor to redeem the mortgaged land by payment of the principal and interest. This equitable right is not cut off by the land being forfeited and the mortgagee's title becoming absolute at law, nor by any foreclosure proceedings except the so-called strict foreclosure or one of the various procedures provided by statute for that purpose. If the mortgagor takes possession of the land upon the forfeiture, the equity of redemption will be cut off by his holding it as required by the Statute of Limitations. Hence, the interest or estate remaining to the mortgagor in property mortgaged by him, or the value of such interest.

EQUIVALENT (ēkwīvā-lēnt), n. [Cf. F. équivalent, LL. aequivalentia.] 1. Condition of being equal; equality of worth, value, signification, or force; as, an equivalent of definitions.

2. Equal power, force, or amount.

3. Chem. a. Equality of valence. b = VALENCE. c = EQUIVALENT, n., 2. b. Rare.

4. Math. The doctrine of equivalent magnitudes.

EQUIVALENT (-lēnt), a. [L. aequivalens, -entis, p. pr. of aequivalere to have equal power; aequus equal + valere to be strong, be worth; cf. F. équivalent. See EQUAL; VALIANT.] 1. Equal in worth or value, force, power, effect, import, and the like; alike in significance and value; of the same import or meaning.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms equivalent. South.

2. Geom. Equal in measure but not admitting of superposition; — applied to magnitudes; as, a square may be equivalent to a triangle.

3. Geol. & Paleon. Contemporaneous; — said of strata.

4. Math. That may be set in one-to-one correspondence with each other; — said of two aggregates and denoted by the wave, ~.

Syn. — SEE IDENTICAL.

equivalent bending moment. Engin. Design, the bending moment that would cause the greater principal stress in a shaft that is subjected to combined torsion and bending. It is numerically one half the equivalent twisting moment. — e. configurations (with respect to a group), Math., configurations convertible one into another by operations of the given group. — e. eccentric, Mech., an imaginary single eccentric which would give nearly the same motion to the valve as it gets actually from a full motion operated by two eccentrics. It is used in calculation to give easy approximate solutions to link-motion problems. — e. evaporation, Steam Boilers, the amount of water which would have been evaporated from and at 212° F. had the feed water been at a temperature of 212° F., and the steam dry and at atmospheric pressure. — e. girder, Nav. Arch., a diagrammatic representation of the distribution of the material forming the section of a ship relative to the neutral axis. Two such diagrams are usually drawn, one for hogging and the other for sagging. E. L. Atwood. — e. groups of points, Math., any two groups (corresponding to two values of w) of points in which a fundamental curve F is cut by curves of the pencil φ₁ - v φ₂ = 0, where the φ's are rational polynomials in x and y; — also called coequal groups. — e. number or weight. = EQUIVALENT, n., 2 & 3. — e. sine wave, an alternating current varying according to a sine law, having the same frequency and effective or virtual value as an actual non-sine wave. — e. twisting moment. Engin. Design, a moment which would produce on a shaft the same greatest direct stress as combined twisting and bending moments (as when a power-transmitting shaft carries a pulley). It takes the place of the simple twisting moment in the equation connecting the dimensions of the shaft with the moment acting on it and the

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2. Her. Depicted with jagged extremities as if torn off; —disting. from *couped*. Said esp. of the head or leg of an animal.

er-aser (ér-ás'ér), *n.* One that erases; specif., a sharp instrument or a piece of rubber or cloth used to erase marks made with ink, pencil, chalk, or the like.

er-a'sion (ér-á'shún), *n.* 1. Erasure. *Rare.* 2. *Surg.* The removal of diseased tissue by scraping or cutting.

Er-as'mi-an (ér-á'smí-án; é-rás'á), *a.* Of Erased, Her. or pertaining to Erasmus, a scholar of the 16th century. **Erasmian** pronunciation (of Greek), a method of pronouncing Greek introduced by Erasmus. It came into general use in western Europe about 1600, replacing the Reuchlinian method previously prevailing. The original Erasmian employed the characteristic vowel sounds of western Europe, as in German and Italian, the diphthongs preserving the separate sounds of their component letters.

Er-as'mi-an, *n.* A follower or supporter of Erasmus; specif., one who uses or advocates the Erasmian system of Greek pronunciation; —opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

Er-as'tian (ér-ás'thán), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a German physician and Zwinglian theologian of the 16th century, or his doctrines. He held that the punishment of all offenses should be referred to the civil power, denying that excommunication is a divine ordinance and that the church has any power to make laws and decrees and to inflict pains and penalties. The doctrine of the supremacy of the state in ecclesiastical causes or affairs goes by his name, but is by no means due, in its broad sense and application, to him. 2. Hence, designating, pert., to, characterized by, or advocating the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs. —**Er-as'tian-ism** (-íz'm), *n.* —**Er-as'tian-ize** (-íz), *v. t. & i.*

Er-as'tian, *n.* A supporter or maintainer of Erastian doctrines or tenets; esp., an upholder of state supremacy in ecclesiastical affairs.

er-a'sure (ér-á'shür), *n.* [From ERASE.] 1. Act of erasing; a scratching out; obliteration. 2. An instance of erasing; also, the place where something has been erased.

Er-a-to (ér-á-tó), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρατώ, fr. ἐραστῆα to love.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse who presided over lyric and amatory poetry. —**Er-a-tive** (-tív), *a.*

er-bi-a (ér-bí-á), *n.* [NL. See ERBIUM.] *Chem.* Erbium sesquioxide, Er₂O₃, an infusible pale rose-colored powder.

er-bi-um (-ím), *n.* [NL. Named from Ytterby, in Sweden, where gadolinite is found. Cf. TERBIUM, YTTRIUM, YTTERBIUM.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the rare earth group, found in gadolinite and some other minerals. Atomic weight, 167.7. Symbol, *Er* (no period). Its salts are rose-colored and give characteristic spectra.

erd (árd; érd), *n.* [ME. *erud*, earth, land, country, AS. *earð*; akin to OS. *ard* dwelling place, OHG. *ar* plowing, tillage, Icel. *örð* crop, and to L. *arare* to plow, E. *ear* to plow.] The earth; also, land; region. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

erd shrow. The common European shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*). **eré** (ér; 277), *adv., conj. & conj.* [AS. *ēr*, prep., *adv.*, & conj., prop. adv. in the comparative; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. *ēr*, G. *er*, D. *er*, Goth. *airis*, Icel. *ár* (positive degree) early. Cf. EARLY, ERST, or, *adv.*] 1. As an adverb: Early; soon; early; sooner; also, formerly; previously; = ERWHILE. *Obs. or Scot.* 2. As a preposition: Before. Myself was stirring ere the break of day. *Shak.* 3. As a conjunction: a) Before; —formerly often combined with *that* or *than*. Cf. OR EVER. Sir, come down ere my child die. *John iv. 49.* b) Sooner than; rather than. I will be true ere I die. . . . ere I will leave her. *Shak.* ere long, before long; soon. *Shak.* —*e. that, and or ere.* = OR EVER. See 1st or.

Er'e-bus (ér'é-bús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρεβός.] *Gr. Myth.* A place of nether darkness, being the gloomy space through which the souls passed to Hades. Personified, Erebus was a son of Chaos and brother of Nox, who dwelt in Hades and was the father by Nox of Æther (the pure air) and Day.

Er'ech-the'um (ér'ék-thé'üm), **Er'ech-the'on** (-thí'ón), *n.* [Gr. Ἐρεχθίων. See ERCHTHIUS.] A temple of the tutelary deities of Athens, esp. Athena Polias, Poseidon, and Erechtheus, situated on the Acropolis, and noted as the best preserved and most consummate structure in the Ionic style. See ACROPOLIS and ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.* Its plan was remarkably complex, including a shrine of Athena, the tomb of Erechtheus, the salt spring of Poseidon, and other sacred memorials. The structure comprised a quadrangular main building, and three porticoes, that on the south being the famous Caryatid porch. It was built towards the end of the 5th century, B. C.

Er'ech-thous (ér'ék-thús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρεχθεύς, lit., the Render; ἐρέχθεω to rend, break.] *Gr. Myth.* A king.

Er-as'mus (ér-ás'mús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐρασμός, lit., fr. Gr. ἐραστός beloved, lovely.] *Masc. prop. name.* L. id.; F. *Erasmus* (á-rá'smó); It. & Pg. *Erasmus* (á-rá'smó); G. & D. *Erasmus* (ér-ás'mósb). **Er-a'st'** (ér-ás't'), *n.* [F.] The exasperated lover of Molière's "Les Fâcheux" (*The Bores*), who is kept from his appointment with Orphise by the coming in of one bore after another. Also, a lover in "M. de Pourceaugnac" and in "Le Dépit Amoureux."

Er-as'tus (ér-ás'tús), *n.* [L., fr. Gr. Ἐραστός beloved, lovely.] *Masc. prop. name.* L. id.; F. *Erastus* (ér-ás'tósb). —*Dim. Rastus.*

er-be + **HERB.**

er-ber + **ARBER, ARBOR,** garden, erbrige, + **HABERBAUGH,** erceden, + **ARCHIDIAON,** erchebisshop, + **ARCHIBISHOP,** er'che-vesque', *n.* [OF. *erchesque*, *archevesque*.] An archbishop. *Obs.*

er'chon + **IRCHIN.**

er'cles (ér'kléz), *n.* [OF. *eracles*, *eracles*.] *Shak.* er. erred. *Ref. Sp.*

er-de, v. t. [AS. *erdiuon*, fr. *erad* a dwelling, home, native land.] To dwell; to be. *Obs.*

erdings. + **ERTHIND.** er'dly + **EARTHLY.** erdon, + **ERHAND.** ere + **HERB.** ere + **ARB. ERB. EVER.** ereare, + **ARBAR.** to erect. er-ect-able, *a.* See ABLE. er-ect'er, *n.* One that erects. er-ect'le (ér'ék'tl), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *erectus*.] SYL. of BIVANNA. er-ect'ly (ér'ék'tl-í), *n.* State of being erect. er-ect'ly, *adv.* of ERRECT. er-ect'ness, *n.* See NNESS. er-ect'o-ri-ty (ér'ék'tó-ri-tí), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Intermediate between erect and patent, or spreading. 2. *Zool.* Standing partially spread and erect; —said of the wings of certain insects. er-ed-a, [AS. *er-* prefix without, + *red* counsel.] Lacking counsel; ataloss. *Obs.* er-ed-a, [OF. *er-ed-a*.] A straight line; directly; in the opposite direction; over against; exactly opposite. er-el, + **EARL.** Er-e-mi-an (ér'é-mí-án), *a.* [Gr. ἔρημος a solitude, desert.] *Zool. Geog.* Designating a division of the Palearctic region, including northern Africa, northern Arabia, and Asiatic desert regions. er-e'mic (ér'é-mík), *a.* [Gr. ἔρημος.] Pert. to deserts or sandy regions; —used chiefly in *Zool.*

of Athens, son of Gæa and Hephaestus. He was the reputed builder of the Erechtheum, the founder of the Panathenæa, and the inventor of the four-wheeled chariot. In obedience to an oracle he sacrificed his youngest daughter to save Athens from the Eleuthians, and her two sisters voluntarily shared her fate. Cf. ERCHTHIUS.

Er'ech-ti-tes (ér'ék-tí-téz), *n.* [NL., of uncertain origin; but cf. Gr. Ἐρεχθίτης grounds.] *Bot.* A genus of American, Australian, and New Zealand asteraceous plants. The pappus of the achenia facilitates their wide distribution as weeds. *E. hieracifolia*, of the United States, is the free-weed. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

er-ect' (ér'ék't'), *a.* [L. *erectus*, p. p. of *erigere* to erect; *e* out + *regere* to lead straight. See RIGHT; cf. ALERT.] 1. Upright, or having a vertical position; not of erect; not leaning or bent; not prone; as, to stand erect; specif., *Bot.*, not spreading or decumbent; as, an erect stem. Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall. *Milton.* Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphæa is still erect — a column in a scene of ruins. *Gibbon.* 2. Directed upward; raised; uplifted. His piercing eyes, erect, appear to view Superior worlds, and look all nature through. *Pope.* 3. Free from depression; also, watchful; alert. But who is he, by years Bowed, but erect in heart? *Keble.* Vigilant and erect attention of mind. *Hooker.* 4. Standing up or out from the body; as, with hair erect. 5. *Optics.* Upright; not inverted; —said of an image. **er-ect'**, *v. t.*; **er-rect'**; **er-rect'ing.** 1. To raise and place in an upright or perpendicular position; to set upright; to rear; as, to erect a pole, a flagstaff, a statue, etc. 2. To raise, as a building; to build; construct; set up; as, to erect a house or a fort. Hence, *Mach.*, to put together in position for use; to set up, as a lathe or steam engine. 3. To direct upwards; to lift up; as, to erect the hands in benediction; to erect one's mind to Heaven; also, to raise; as, to erect an image to a niche. *Obs. or R.* 4. To cause to stand up or out from the body; as, the porcupine erects its quills; the turkey erects its tail. 5. To raise in rank or esteem; to elevate; magnify; exalt. Thou didst his state above his hopes erect. *Daniel.* 6. To raise, encourage, cheer, as one's spirits. *Obs.* It raiseth the drooping spirit, erecting it to a loving complaisance. *Barrow.* 7. To set up or establish; to found; form; institute. "To erect a new commonwealth." *Hooker.* 8. To set up as an assertion or consequence from premises, or the like. "To erect conclusions." *Sir T. Browne.* 9. In technical senses: *a Biol.* To remove to a higher category; as, to erect a species into a genus. *b Geom.* To draw or construct (a perpendicular or figure) upon a given base. *c Optics.* To change (an image) from an inverted to a normal position. *d Scots Law.* To make a temporal lordship of an ecclesiastical benefice by secularizing it. *Syn.* —Elevate; construct, build; institute, establish, found. **er-ect'**, *v. i.* To rise upright. *Obs. **er-ect'le** (ér'ék'tl; 182), *a.* [Cf. F. *erectile*.] Susceptible of being erect or dilated. —*erectile tissue*, *Anat.*, a tissue capable of being greatly dilated and made rigid by the distention of the numerous blood vessels which it contains. **er-ect'ion**, *p. p.* & *vb. n.* of ERRECT. —*erecting eyepiece*. = TERRESTRIAL EYEPIECE. **er-ec-tion** (ér'ék'shún), *n.* [L. *erectio*; cf. F. *érection*.] 1. Act of erecting; act of raising upright; act of constructing, as a building or a wall; act of founding or establishing, as a commonwealth; act of raising in rank or office; etc. 2. State of being erected, lifted up, built, established, or founded; exaltation of feelings or purposes. Her peevishness height my mind to high erection draws up. *Sidney.* 3. Anything erected; a building of any kind. 4. *Physiol.* The state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue. 5. *Scots Law.* Creation of a temporal lordship, as by secularizing an ecclesiastical benefice; also, the lordship created. **er-ect'ive** (-tív), *a.* Making erect or upright; raising; tending to erect. **er-ec-tor** (-tér), *n.* One that erects; specif.: *a Anat.* A muscle which raises or keeps a part erect, as the *er-ec-tor spi-næ* (spí'næ), a long and deeply situated muscle of the back which fills the groove on each side of the spinal column, arising from a broad tendon attached to the iliac crests, the back of the sacrum, etc. It is composed of several distinct divisions, of which the chief are the *ilico-costalis*, *longissimus dorsi*, and *spinalis dorsi*. *b Physics.* A combination of lenses in the eyepiece of a microscope, telescope, or other optical instrument, for making the image appear erect instead of inverted. **er-ec'long** (ár'élng'; 205), *adv.* Before the lapse of a long time; soon; —sometimes separated, *er-ec' long*. A man . . . following the stag, *er-ec'long* saw him. *Spenser.**

er'e-mi-tage + **HERMITAGE** er'e-mi-tal (ér'é-mí-tál), *a.* Eremitic. *Rare.* er'e-mi-tish (-ít'ish), *a.* Eremitic. **er'e-mi-tism** (-mít'íz'm), *n.* See SHIP. **er'e-mo-ry'a** (ér'é-mó-ri-á), *n.* See ERMO. **er'e-mo-ry'a** (ér'é-mó-ri-á), *n. pl.* [NL.; *eremo*; + Gr. *βρύον* moss.] *Bot.* One of the two groups into which ferns are sometimes divided, in which the fronds are produced along the sides of the rootstock and articulated with it. Cf. DESMOBRYA. —*er'e-mo-ry'oid* (-óid), *a.* [NL.; *eremo*; + Gr. *αἶμα* (áimá) a fern.] *Palobot.* A genus of fossil Pteridosperms abundant in the lower Carboniferous strata. They are represented by leaves only, the fructifications being unknown. **er-en** + **ARE.** er'e-na'te (ér'é-ná'té), [L.] Under the present circumstances; according to the state of affairs; as matters are. **er-ende** + **ERRAND.** er'en-drake, *n.* [AS. *erendraca*, *erendredra*; cf. AS. *erendan* to utter, recite. See ERRAND.] A messenger. **er-ep't** (ér'é-pt'), *n. t.* [L. *eruptus*, p. p. of *eripere* to snatch.] To snatch away. *Rare.* —**er-ep'tion** (ér'é-pt'ishún), *n.* [L. *eruptio*; *e* out + *ripere* to creep.] A creeping forth. *Obs.* er'er, *a.* Former. *Obs.* er'er, *adv.* [AS. *eror*, a comparative from *er*. See ERG.] Before; sooner; rather. **er-es'h** -**ki'gal** (ér'ésh-ke'gál), *n.* [Babylonian *eresh brad* and *kipallu* Nades.] *Babylon Myth.* = ALLATU. See ARALU. **er-est** + **HERBY.** [ERST.] er-est, *adv.* or *diad.* Eng. var. of er-ethic (ér'é-thík), *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, or tending to produce, erethism. **er'e-thi-zon** (ér'é-thí-zón), *n.* [NL.; Gr. Ἐρεθίζων, p. p. See ERETHISM.] *Zool.* The genus of arboreal porcupines including the North American porcupines. It is the type of a family, *Er-ethi-zon'idæ* (-thí-zón'idé). **er-est** + **ERRAND.** E. R. et I. *Adv.* Eduardus Rex et Imperator (L., Edward King and Emperor). **er-et-ri-an** (ér'é-trí-án), *a.* Pertaining to Eretria or the Eretrian

er'e-ma-can-sis (ér'é-má-kán'sís), *n.* [NL.; Gr. ἡρέμα quietly + *καίω* burning, fr. *καίω* to burn.] Gradual oxidation of organic matter from exposure to air and moisture. **er'e-mite** (ér'é-mít), *n.* [L. *eremita*. See HERMIT.] 1. A hermit; a religious recluse or solitary; specif. [*cap.*], *Ch. Hist.*, a Christian living, as in the 3d century, in solitary retirement, having fled from persecution; later, a member of an order of solitary monks. 2. A dweller in the desert. *Rare.* **er'e-mit'ic** (-mít'ík), *a.* Of or pertaining to an eremite; **er'e-mit'ic-ál** (-kál) hermitical; living in solitude. **er'e-mo** (ér'é-mó), *n.* A combining form from Greek ἔρημος, *lonely, solitary.* **er'e-nach** (ér'é-nák), *her'e-nach*, *n.* [Ir. *airchinneach* chief man, fr. *air* over + *ceinn* head.] *Early Irish Ch.* a The hereditary steward of an abbot. b An ecclesiastical analogous to an archdeacon in other churches. **er'e-now** (ér'é-nó), *adv.* Ere now; heretofore. **er-rep'sin** (ér'é-rép'sín), *n.* [Cf. L. *eripere* to take away, set free; prob. formed in imitation of *pepsin*.] *Physiol. Chem.* An enzyme of the intestinal juice, capable of decomposing casein, proteoses, and peptones. **er-rep'tase** (-tás), *n.* [L. *eruptus*, p. p. + *-ase*; cf. ERREPSIN.] *Chem.* Any of a class of enzymes of which erepsin is the type, which decompose proteoses and peptones. **er'e-thism** (ér'é-thíz'm), *n.* [Gr. ἔρεθισμός irritation, fr. ἐρεθίζω to stir, rouse.] *Med.* Excessive irritability. —**er'e-this'mic** (-thíz'mík), **er'e-this'tic** (-thíz'tík), **er'e-thit'ic** (-thít'ík), *a.* **er'e-while** (ér'eh-wíl'), **er'e-whiles'** (-hwílz'), *adv.* Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore. *Archaic.* I am as fair now as I was erewhile. *Shak.* **erg** (érg), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* The unit of work or energy in the C. G. S. system, being the amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of one centimeter; the amount of energy expended in moving a body one centimeter against a force of one dyne. The erg is so small that as a practical unit the joule is used. See JOULE. Other units, such as the erg-nine (= 10⁹ ergs), the erg-ten (= 10¹⁰ ergs), etc., are also occasionally used as a matter of convenience. One foot pound is equal to 13,560,000 ergs. **erg'al** (érg'al), *n.* [G., fr. Gr. ἔργον work, action.] *Physics.* Potential energy; negative value of the force function. **erg-me'ter** (érg'mé'tér), *n.* [erg + *-meter*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring energy in ergs. **er-go** (érgo), *conj. & adv.* [L.] Therefore; hence. **er-go-graph** (érgo-gráf), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-graph*.] An instrument for measuring and recording the work done by a single muscle or set of muscles, the rate of fatigue, etc. —**er-go-graph'ic** (-gráf'ík), *a.* **er-gom'e-ter** (ér-góm'é-tér), *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-meter*.] *Physics.* A device for measuring, or an instrument for indicating, energy expended or work done; a dynamometer. —**er-go-mé'tric** (érg-gó-mé't'ík), *a.* **er'gon** (érg'on), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. ἔργον work.] *Physics.* a Work, measured in terms of the quantity of heat to which it is equivalent. b = ERG. **er'got** (érg'ót), *n.* [F. *ergot*, OF. *argot*, lit., a spur.] 1. A fungous disease of rye and other cereals, in which the grains are replaced by black or dark purple club-shaped bodies. 2. One of these growths, consisting of the sclerotium of an ascomycetous fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). Ergot contains several poisonous compounds, and the use of bread made from flour of ergoted grain is often attended with serious effects. See ERGOTISM. Ergot contracts the terminal arterioles and unstriated muscle fibers, esp. those of the uterus. It is used to contract the uterus. 3. The fungus causing the disease. 4. *Var.* A soft horny stub, about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern joint. 5. *Anat.* The hippocampus minor. **er'got-ic** (ér-gót'ík), *a.* Infested with ergot; as, ergoted grain. **er'got'ic** (ér-gót'ík), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, ergot; as, ergotic acid. **er'got-in** (ér-gót'in), *n.* *Pharm.* An extract from ergot. **er'got'i-nine** (ér-gót'i-nín; -nén; 184), *n.* Also **-nin**. *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, C₃₃H₁₀O₆N₄, obtained from ergot. It acts as a hemostatic. **er'got-ism** (ér-gót'íz'm), *n.* [From ERGOT, *n.*: cf. F. *ergotisme*.] 1. *Med.* A diseased condition produced by eating rye affected with the ergot fungus. 2. The diseased condition of grain or cereal grasses due to the attack of the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). **er'got-i-za'tion** (-í-zá'shún; -í-zá'shún), *n.* 1. The action or result of poisoning by ergot. 2. The infesting of grain by the ergot fungus. **er'got-ize** (ér-gót'íz), *v. t.*; **er'got-ized** (-ízd); **er'got-iz'ing** (-íz'ing), *adv.* To infest with ergot; —used chiefly in passive; as, *ergotized* wheat.

er'ga-tog'y-nous (ér-gá-tóg'y-nús), *a.* [Gr. ἔργατος worker + *-gnous*.] *Zool.* Having wingless fertile females, resembling the workers, as certain species of ants. **er-ga-toid** (ér-gá-tóid), *a.* [Gr. ἔργατος worker + *-oid*.] *Zool.* Having apterous fertile sexual individuals of either sex, as certain ants. —*n.* An apterous sexually perfect ant. **er'gh** (ér'k). *Scot. var.* of ARGH. **er'gh-nine**, *n.* *Physics.* See ERG. **er'gh-bi-bá-mus** [L.] There-fore let us drink. **er'go-lism** (ér-gó-líz'm), *n.* [ergo + *-ism*.] Formal adherence to logical finics. **er'go-plasm** (ér-gó-pláz'm), *n.* [See ERGOTISM.] A term nearly equiv. to *archoptasm*. **er'go-sta-tist**, *n.* [Gr. ἔργον work + *-statos* standing still.] *Med.* An apparatus used in the performance of muscular exercises for therapeutic purposes. **er'got v. t.** [F. *ergoter*, fr. L. *ergo* therefore.] To argue. *Obs.* **er'got-ine** (ér-gót'in; én; 184). Also **-tin**. *Chem.* Ergotinine. **er'go-tism** (ér-gó-tíz'm), *n.* [F. *ergotisme*, fr. L. *ergo*.] A logical deduction; also, argumentation, sophistical reasoning. *Obs. or R.* —**er'got-ist**, *n.* *Obs. or R.* **er'go-tize, v. i.** To argue sophistically. *Rare.*

nibbled out or gnawed; — used of, or with reference to, foliage or floral leaves.

e-ros'ible (ē-rōs'ī-b'l), *n.* A that may be eroded.

e-ro'sion (ē-rō'shūn), *n.* [*L. erosio*: cf. *F. érosion*. See *ERODE*.] Act of eroding, or state of being eroded; corrosion.

e-ro'sion-ist, *n.* A supporter of the theory, now obsolete, that the contour of the land is mainly the result of erosion, and not of subterranean forces.

e-ro'sive (ē-rō'sīv), *a.* That erodes, or eats away; tending to erode; corrosive.

e-ros'trate (ē-rōs'trāt), *a.* [*e-* out + *ros-ing* + *trate*.] Bot. Beardless, as an anther.

er-o-tic (ē-rō'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός*, fr. *ἐρώω* question, fr. *ἐρωάω* to ask.] Interrogative; questioning; as, *erotic* teaching.

e-rot'ic (ē-rō'tīk; ē-rō'tī'), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός*: cf. *F. érotic*.] *erotic*.

e-rot'ic-cal (ē-rō'tīk-āl), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός*.] Of or pertaining to sexual love; treating of love; amatory.

e-rot'ic, *n.* An amorous composition or poem; also, a theory or doctrine of love.

e-rot'ic-ism (ē-rō'tīk-iz'm), *n.* Erotic character or sentiment.

e-ro-to-gen'ic (ē-rō'tō-jen'īk; ē-rō'tō-), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός*, *ἐρωτός*, love + *γενικός*.] Producing erotic desires.

e-ro-to-ma-ni'a (ē-rō'tō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ἐρωτομανία* a raving love; *ἐρως*, *eros*, love + *μανία* madness.] Med. A form of insanity marked by morbid affection for persons of the opposite sex.

Er-pe-to-l'ich'thys (ēr-pē-tō-līk'thīz), *n.* [*N.L.*; irreg. fr. *Gr. ἐρπετός* a creeping thing, reptile + *ἰχθύς* fish.] Zool. One of the two surviving genera of crossopterygian fishes. It consists of a small species (*E. calabaricus*) of the rivers of West Africa, differing from *Polypterus* (which see) in its more elongate form and absence of pelvic fins.

err (ēr, *v. t.*; *ERRĒD* (ērd); *ERRĪNG* (ōr'īng; ēr'īng). [*F. errer*, *L. errare*; akin to *Gr. ἴρην*, OHG. *irōn*, OS. *irren*, Sw. *irra*, Dan. *irre*, Goth. *airjan* to lead astray. Perh. in early use confused with *OF. errer* to journey (cf. *ERRANT*).] 1. To wander; roam; stray. *Obs.* or *Archaic*. What seemeth to you, if there were to a man a hundred sheep and one of them hath *err'd*. *Wycliffe* (Matt. xviii. 12).

2. To deviate from the true course; to miss the thing aimed at. "My jealous aim might *err*." *Shak.*

3. To miss intellectual truth; to fall into error; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to be mistaken. The man may *err* in his judgment of circumstances. *Tillotson*.

4. To deviate morally from the right way; to go astray, in a figurative sense; to do wrong; to sin. Do they not *err* that devise evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

5. To cause offense by blundering. Doubting lest that he had *err'd* or sinned. *Shak.*

err, *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To do or commit (a fault or sin); also, to cause (a person) to sin.

2. To miss; mistake. "Err the way." *Milton*.

er-ra-ble (ēr'ā-b'l; ēr'-), *a.* Liable to err; fallible. *Rare*.

er-ran-cy (ēr'ān-sī), *n.* [*L. errantia*.] 1. Lit., wandering; errantry. *Rare*.

2. State of being in, or liability to, error; fallibility.

er-rand (ēr'ānd), *n.* [*ME. erende, erande*, message, business, AS. *erēndē*; akin to *OS. arundi*, OHG. *arundi*, Icel. *eyrendi*, *erendi*, *erendi*, Sw. *erēnd*, Dan. *erēnd*; cf. AS. *ār* a messenger, Icel. *ār*, Goth. *airus*.] 1. A special business entrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one sent for the purpose; often, a verbal message; a commission; also, one's purpose in going anywhere. I have a secret *errand* to thee. *O. King. Judg.* iii. 19. I will not eat till I have told mine *errand*. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

2. A journey or trip for a purpose entrusted or undertaken by the one going; as, the servant was sent on an *errand*; an *errand* of rescue.

er-rant (ēr'ānt), *a.* [*F. errant*, p. pr. fr. *OF. errer* to travel, LL. *iterare*, fr. *L. iter* journey; confused somewhat with *L. errare* to err (cf. *ERR*).] See *ERRĒ*; cf. *ERRANT*, *ITINERANT*.] 1. Wandering, or given to wandering, in search of adventure or on missions of chivalry; as, a knight-errant; a damsel *errant*; hence, quixotically adventurous; belonging to chivalric enterprise; as, *errant* deeds. Th' adventure of the *errant* damozel. *Spenser*.

2. Journeying; itinerant; — formerly, in *Eng. Law*, applied to judges who went on circuit and to bailiffs at large.

3. Wandering; astray or roving; deviating from a fixed or direct course, or having none; specif., *Archaic*, designating, or pertaining to, the planets (the *errant stars*, *L. stellæ errantes*, as disting. from the fixed stars).

4. Deviating from the true or correct course, standard, or opinion; erring; as, *errant* conceptions.

5. Thorough or thoroughgoing; downright; arrant. *Obs.* Would make me an *errant* fool. *B. Jonson*.

6. Zool. Of or pertaining to the *Errantia*.

er-rant, *n.* 1. One who is astray.

2. A knight-errant.

Er-ran'ti-a (ēr-rān'tī-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, fr. *L. errare* to wander. See *ERR*.] Zool. An order of Polychæta comprising forms most of which, though inhabiting burrows, do not form permanent fixed tubes, and are more or less free-swimming in their habits; — opposed to *Sedentaria*. They are commonly predaceous and provided with a well-developed head with a protrusible pharynx and chitinous jaws, and the parapodia are usually nearly equally developed all along the body. *Nereis* is a well-known form.

er-rant-ry (ēr-rānt-rī), *n.* Errant character, condition, or deed; roving in quest of knightly adventure; hence, spirit or conduct characteristic of knights-errant.

e-rose'ly, *adv.* of *EROSE*.

er'o'sive, *Er'sive*, *Ref. Sp.* *er'o'sive* (ēr'ō-sīv), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός* question. A mark indicating a question. *Rare*.] *er'o'sive* (ēr'ō-sīv), *a.* [*N.L.*, fr. *Gr. ἐρωτικός* a questioning, fr. *ἐρωάω* to ask.] *Rhet.* Interrogative for rhetorical effect.

er'o-tic (ē-rō'tīk), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρωτικός*.] Interrogative; as, the *erotic*, or Socratic, method. *R.*

er'o-tic-al-ly, *adv.* of *EROTICAL*.

er'o-tic-co-ma-ni'a (ē-rō'tīkō-mā'nī-ā; ē-rō'tō-), *n.* Erotomania.

er'o-tism (ēr'ō'tīz'm), *n.* Med. A abnormal sexual desire.

er'o-tol'o-gy (ēr'ō-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρως* love + *λόγος*.] Description of love or love-making.



Flower of Fringed Orchid (*Blephariglossa peramena*), showing Erose Lip of Corolla.

er-rat'ic (ēr-rāt'īk), *a.* [*L. erraticus*, fr. *errare* to wander: cf. *F. erratique*. See *ERR*.] 1. Having no certain course; wandering; moving; — hence, applied to the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

The earth and each *erratic* world. *Blackmore*.

2. Having no place of abode; vagrant. *Obs.*

3. Deviating from a wise or common course in opinion or conduct; eccentric; strange; queer; as, *erratic* conduct.

4. Irregular; changeable. "Erratic fever." *Harvey*.

5. *Geol.* Designating, or pertaining to, material, as masses of stone or gravel, transported from their original resting places by the agency of water, ice, or other causes.

er-rat'ic, *n.* 1. One who is erratic or eccentric. We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons. *J. Cook*.

2. A rogue; a vagabond. *Obs.*

3. *Geol.* Any erratic stone or material; esp., *pl.*, the loose gravel and stones on the earth's surface, including what is called *drift*.

er-ra'tum (ēr-rā'tūm), *n.*; *pl.* -*ta* (-tā). [*L.*, p. p. neut. of *errare*. See *ERR*.] An error or mistake in writing or printing. A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole passage. *Cowper*.

er-rhine (ēr'īn; -īn), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρρινος*; *ἐρ* in + *ῥίς*, *rhinos*, nose.] Med. A medicine designed to be snuffed up the nose, to promote discharges of mucus; a sternutatory. — *a.* Causing or increasing secretion of nasal mucus.

er-ro-ne-ous (ēr-rō-nē-ūs), *a.* [*L. erroneus*, fr. *errare* to err. See *ERR*.] 1. Wandering; straying; erratic; hence, irregular; unnatural. *Obs.* "Erroneous circulation." *Arbutnot*.

2. Misleading; misled; mistaking. *Obs.*

3. Containing error; not conformed to truth or justice; incorrect; false; mistaken; as, an *erroneous* doctrine; *erroneous* observation, deduction, view, etc. Cf. *FALSE*, *a.*, 4. — *er-ro-ne-ous-ly*, *adv.* — *er-ro-ne-ous-ness*, *n.*

er'ror (ēr'ēr), *n.* [*OF. error*, *F. erreur*, *L. error*, fr. *errare* to err. See *ERR*.] 1. Belief in what is untrue, the state of holding such belief, or an instance of it; as, honest error is no sin; to stand in, or be led into, error; the error that the earth is flat.

In religion. What damned error, but some sober brow Will bless it and approve it with a text? *Shak.*

2. A moral offense; violation of duty; a sin of transgression; iniquity; fault. *Ps.* xix. 12.

3. An act involving a departure from truth or accuracy; a deviation from, or failure to achieve, the right course or standard; a mistake; an inaccuracy; as, an error in spelling, interpretation, calculation, taste, etc.; a clerical error.

4. A malformation. *Obs.*

5. *Law*. A mistake in the proceedings of a court of record in matters of law or of fact. See *MISTAKE*. *b* The procedure or proceedings for reversal of a judgment by writ of error. See *WRIT OF ERROR*.

6. *Math.* The difference between an observed or calculated value, generally of a physical quantity, and the true value; — called also the *true error*. Since the true value, or *quæsitum*, is in general unknown and unknowable, the error must be reckoned on some hypothesis, as in physics that the sum of the squared residual errors should be a minimum. The accidental error is that part of the error of observation that may be eliminated (as near as one will) from the mean by increasing sufficiently the number of similar observations; the constant error is the part not so eliminable, and may be theoretical, instrumental, or personal. The mean error is the square root of the mean of the squared errors (of a given class of observations). The probable error is a value that any given error will as likely fall under as exceed; it is used both of the arithmetical mean and of the general mean (i. e., the mean when the observations are unequally weighted). Residual errors are the observed values less their arithmetical mean. The law of error is the square of any (accidental) error varies as the logarithm of its frequency. See *PROBABILITY*.

7. *Baseball*. A fault of a player of the side in the field, which prolongs the time one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. Passed balls and wild pitches are not scored as errors.

8. A wandering; an irregular course. *Rare Latinism*. The rest of his journey, his error by sea. *B. Jonson*.

9. *Passionate anger or vexation. Obs.*

ERR. — **ERROR**, **MISTAKE**, **BLUNDER**. AN ERROR is a departure or deviation from that which is right or correct; as, a typographical error, an error of judgment; "Those who, with sincerity and generosity, fight and fall in an evil cause, posterity can only compassionate as victims of a generous but fatal error" (*Scott*). **MISTAKE** implies misconception, misunderstanding, or inadvertence; it expresses less severe judgment than error; as, "There is a medium between truth and falsehood; and (I believe) the word *mistake* expresses it exactly. I will therefore say that you were mistaken" (*Cowper*). **BLUNDER** is harsher than *mistake* or *error*; it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity, sometimes blameworthiness or culpability; as, "We usually call our blunders mistakes, and our friends style our mistakes blunders" (*H. B. Wheatley*); "A trifling theft was committed, which, by a blunder of his own, . . . was magnified to an affair of the last importance" (*Cowper*). "I have detected [in Bacon] such blunders as a schoolboy might detect rather than commit" (*Byron*); cf. "It is worse than a crime, it is a blunder" (trans. from *Talleyrand*). See *FAULT*, *BLEMISH*.

error of a clock, *Astron.*, the difference (*t* - *T*) between clock time (*t*) and true time (*T*); thus, if a clock is five seconds fast its error is +5 seconds; if five seconds slow, its error is -5 seconds. See *correction of a clock*, and *correction of a watch*, *Sun*, the ratio of the distance by which a survey falls to close to the perimeter of the tract surveyed.

er-ror-ful, *a.* See *ER-ROR-LESS*, *a.* See *ER-RORS*.

er-ror-er, *n.* *ERRER*, *ERROR*.

er-rors (ēr's), *n.* [*F. fr. L. errorem*.] Bot. The bitter tetter.

er-ror-er's, *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* of *ANSE*. [*Eng.* for *ARRISH*.]

er-ror-er's, *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* of *ARTH*. [*Eng.* for *ARRISH*.]

er-ror-er's, *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* of *ARTH*. [*Eng.* for *ARRISH*.]

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er-ror-er's, *Obs.* or *Scot. var.* of *ARTH*. [*Eng.* for *ARRISH*.]

See *CLOSE*, *v. t.*, 5. — **error of collimation**, deviation of the line of collimation of an astronomical or geodetical instrument from its proper position with respect to the axis of motion. — **error of the mean square**. = **MEAN-SQUARE ERROR**.

er'ror-ist (ēr'ēr-īst), *n.* One who encourages and propagates error; one who holds to error.

error ratio, *Math.* The ratio of the sum of the limits of error of two or more magnitudes to the common limit of error of each of them.

Erse (ēr's), *n.* [*A modification of Irish*.] The language of the Scotch Highlanders; Gaelic; also, sometimes, the Irish, as distinguished from the Scotch, Gaelic.

Erse, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celtic race in the Highlands of Scotland or their language; also, sometimes, Irish Gaelic; Irish.

er'at (ēr'at), *adv.* [*Orig.* superlative of *ere*; AS. *ærest*. See *ERE*.] 1. Earliest; soonest; also, earlier; sooner. *Obs.*

2. First; at first; in the first place. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

3. Previously; formerly; heretofore; erstwhile; sometimes, long ago; in the distant past; sometimes, not long ago; in the time just past. *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

Tityrus, with whose style he had erst disclaimed all ambition to match his pastoral pipe. *A. W. Ward*.

at erst, at first; at the beginning. *Obs.* — now at erst, at this present time. *Obs.* — of erst, formerly. *Obs.*

er'st, *a.* First; former. *Archaic*.

er'st'while (ēr'st'hwīl; frst'hwīl), *adv.* Also, *Rare*, **er'st'while's** (-hwīlz; -hwīlz). At a time past; formerly; heretofore. — **er'st'while**, *a.* All *Archaic* or *Poetic*.

er'u-bes'cent (ēr'ū-bēs'sēn't), *n.* [*L. erubescens*; cf. *er'u-bes'cent-cy* (-ēn-sī) } *F. erubescence*.] Process of becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing.

er'u-bes'cent (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. erubescens*, p. pr. of *erubescere* to grow red; *e* out + *rubescere*. See *RUDESCENT*.] Red, or reddish; blushing.

er'u-ca (ēr'ū-kā), *n.*; *pl.* ERUCÆ (-sē). [*L.*, a caterpillar.] Zool. An insect larva; a caterpillar.

Er-u'ca, *n.* [*L.*, sort of colewort.] Bot. A small genus of Old World brassicaceous herbs distinguished from *Brassica* by the shorter, more turgid siliqua. *E. sativa* is the rocket.

er'u-cic (-īk), *a.* Chem. Pertaining to or designating a crystalline acid, C₂₂H₄₂O₂, a homologue of oleic acid, found in the form of esters in various species of *ErUCA* and *BRASSICA*, as in rape oil and mustard oil.

er'u-cliv'o-rous (ēr'ū-clīv'ō-rūs; ēr'ū-clīv'ō-rūs), *a.* [*eruca* + *-vorous*.] Zool. Feeding on caterpillars.

er-ru'ct (ēr-rūkt'), **er-ru'ctate** (ēr-rūkt'āt), *v. t. & i.* [*L. eructare*; *e* out + *ruclare* to belch: cf. *F. eructer*.] To eject, as wind, from the stomach; to belch.

er-ru'ct-ion (ēr-rūkt'āshūn; ēr'ūkt'-), *n.* [*L. eructatio*.] 1. Act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch.

2. A violent belching out or emitting, as of gaseous or other matter from the crater of a volcano, geyser, etc.

3. That which is emitted by belching.

er'u-dite (ēr'ū-dīt), *a.* [*L. eruditus*, p. p. of *erudire* to free from rudeness, to polish, instruct; *e* out + *rudis* free. See *RUDE*.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; well instructed; learned; scholarly. "A most erudite prince." *Sir T. More*. — *a.* A learned person. — **er'u-dite-ly**, *adv.* — **er'u-dite-ness**, *n.*

er'u-dit'ion (-dīsh'ūn), *n.* [*L. eruditio*: cf. *F. érudition*.] 1. Instruction; education. *Obs.*

2. The result of thorough instruction; state of being erudite or learned; particularly, learning in literature, history, or criticism, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

3. Finish; perfection of execution. *Obs.* & *R.*

er'u-dit'ion-al (-āl), *a.* — **er'u-dit'ion-ist**, *n.*

er-um'pent (ēr-rūmp'ent), *a.* [*L. erumpens*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *erumpere*.] Bot. Breaking out or bursting forth, as the sporogenous hyphae of many leaf fungi, etc.

er-rupt (ēr-rūpt'), *v. i.*; **er-rupt'ed**; **er-rupt'ing**. [*See ERUPTION*.] 1. To burst forth; to break out, as ashes from a volcano, teeth through the gums, etc.

The steam . . . erupts with violence through the lava flood and gives us a small volcano. *H. J. W. Dam*.

2. To break out in eruption; to become active, as a geyser. The taller a volcanic cone grows, the less frequently as a rule does it erupt. *Geikie*.

er-rupt, *v. t.* To cause to burst forth; to eject, as lava.

er-rupt'ion (ēr-rūpt'ashūn), *n.* [*L. eruptio*, fr. *erumpere*, *eruptum*, to break out; *e* out + *rupture* to break: cf. *F. éruption*.] See *ERUPTURE*.] 1. Act of breaking out or bursting forth; as, a Ejection of lava, etc., from a volcano, or of water, mud, etc., from a geyser. See *VOLCANO*, *GEYSER*.

b A sudden and overwhelming hostile movement of armed men from one country to another. *Now Rare*. *Milton*.

c A violent commotion; outbreak. All Paris was quiet . . . to gather fresh strength for the next day's eruption. *Ivring*.

2. That which bursts forth.

3. An outburst of passion, feeling, merriment, or the like.

4. *Med.* The breaking out of an exanthem, or efflorescence, on the skin or mucous membrane, as in measles, etc.

er-rupt'ive (-tīv), *a.* 1. Breaking out or forth; inclined to, or favoring, a breaking forth. The sudden glance Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. *Thomson*.

2. *Med.* Attended with eruption or efflorescence, or producing it; as, an eruptive fever.

3. *Geol.* Produced by eruption; as, eruptive rocks.

— **er-rupt'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **er-rupt'ive-ness**, **er-rupt'iv'ity** (ēr-rūpt'iv'it-ē), *n.*

er-rupt'ive, *n.* *Geol.* An eruptive rock.

Min. See *BORNYTE*.

er'ru'bit; **er'ru'bit**; **er'ru'bit**; **er'ru'bit**; **er'ru**

es/cu-lent (es'ku-lent), n. Anything fit for food, esp. human food.

es-cutch-oon (es'kuch'un), n. [OF. escuchon, dial. form of escupon, f. Escusson, fr. OF. escu shield, f. Ecu. See ESQUINS; cf. SCUTCHERON.] 1. Her. The variously shaped surface, usually a shield (except in the case of certain women, when it is a diamond or lozenge), on which armorial bearings are depicted, marshaled, and displayed. The surface or ground of the escutcheon is called the field and its tincture is mentioned first in blazoning. The upper part is the chief, the lower part the base, and the sides, dexter and sinister, respectively on the right and left of the wearer of the shield, i. e., on the left and right of the observer. Other points (see cut) are: A, B, C, dexter, middle, and sinister, chief points, respectively; D, honor, or color, point; E, fess, or heart, point; F, nombril or navel; G, H, I, dexter, middle, and sinister, base points, respectively.



Escutcheon, Her.

2. Zool. A. An area on the rump (extending forward on the belly) of many quadrupeds, distinguished by its color or by the character and direction of the hair. It is distinct in certain domestic cattle, where it is called also milk shield or milk mirror, and often considered an index of their milking qualities. B. The mesoscutellum of a beetle or hemipterous insect. C. The depression behind the beak of certain bivalves; the ligamental area. 3. The part of a vessel's stern on which her name is displayed. 4. Arch. & Carp. A shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the metal shield around a keyhole, or a carving at the end of a weather molding. 5. Hort. A bud detached for grafting on a stock. Obs. Escutcheon of pretense, an inescutcheon borne upon the center of the shield of the husband of an heiress or coheiress and bearing his wife's arms.

es-cutch-ooned (-'nd), a. Having or bearing an escutcheon or escutcheons.

-es- (ez; -ez). [OF. -eis, fr. L. -ensis.] An adjective and noun suffix signifying of, pertaining to, or originating in (a certain place or country); native, inhabitant, or language (of a certain place or country); hence, peculiar literary style or diction (of a certain person); as, Johnsonese, Viennese, etc. Names of peoples in -ese, as Chinese, Portuguese, formerly had their plurals in -i, but now have the same form for the plural as for the singular.

es-om-plas-tic (es'om-plas'tik), a. [Gr. es into, to + ev one + πλαστικός, molded, formed. See PLASTIC.] Unifying. Rare. -es-om-pla-sy (es'om-pla-si), n.

es'kar (es'ker), n. [Ir. escar.] Also eskar. Geol. A narrow ridge of gravelly and sandy drift, deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice. In some cases eskers are several or many miles long, esp. in Ireland and Maine. Similar ridges in Sweden are called osar (sing. os), and in Scotland kames or kams. Recent writers generally reserve the term kame for a hillock, or short ridge, supposed to have been formed by a subglacial stream at the point where it emerges, and call the long winding ridges, supposed to mark beds of subglacial streams, eskers or osar. Eskers were formerly called serpentine kames.

Es'ki-mau'an (es'ki-mo'an; -mo'an), a. Of or pertaining to the Eskimos, or designating the linguistic stock which they form. See AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGES.

Es'ki-mo (es'ki-mo), n.; pl. -mos (-mōz). [Originally applied by the Algonquins to the Northern Indians, and meaning eaters of raw flesh.] A member of a race whose main habitat is the Arctic coasts of America and who are characterized by short to medium stature, yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek bones, and in the pure Eskimo of Greenland by extreme dolichocephaly. They are hunters and fishers, living in small family or tribal groups without chiefs, and display artistic skill in the carving of bone and ivory. They form a single linguistic stock (30,000 to 35,000 individuals), of which the largest groups are found in Greenland and Alaska. A small group is found on the Asiatic coast. Ethnologists are not agreed as to their origin and racial affinities. Cf. ALIUT, INUIT.

The Eskimos have preserved their language almost unchanged because their life is in the main still that of the stone-age inhabitants of Europe, of whom they seem to be the last surviving representatives.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of large and powerful dogs having an outer coat of long hair, usually of a yellowish or grayish color, and an under coat of soft wool, used

by the Eskimos to draw sledges. It closely resembles the gray wolf, with which it is often crossed.

es-me-ral-da (es'me-ral'da), n. [Sp., prop. emerald.] Zool. The emerald fish.

Es-me-ral'da (es'me-ral'da; E. es'me-ral'da), n. I. Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris," a beautiful gypsy dancing girl who goes about with a pet goat. She is beloved by the archdeacon Claude Frolo and the monster Quasimodo, who rescues her on one occasion from the mob and hides her in the cathedral. Eventually she is gibbeted as a witch.

Es'mond, Be-a-trix (es'mōnd, be'triks'ē'mōnd). In Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Henry's beautiful, capricious, and wayward cousin, who involves him in the cause of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, with whom she was infatuated. She later marries her brother's tutor, for whom she secures a bishopric. She appears in "The Virginians" as Madam the Baroness of Bernstein, having married for her second husband a Hanoverian nobleman.

Es'mond, Henry. A brave, loyal, self-sacrificing gentleman of Queen Anne's time, the hero of Thackeray's novel of the same name.

es'o- (ē'sō). Combining form from Greek ἔσω, within.

es'o-nar-thex (-nār'thēks), n. [eso + narthēx.] Arch. The inner narthex of a church having two narthexes, as in Santa Sophia at Constantinople; — contr. with exonarthex.

es'o-phag'e-al, es'o-phag'e-al (es'ō-fāg'ē-āl), a. Of or pertaining to the esophagus.

esophageal arteries, Anat., the four or five arteries which arise from the front of the aorta and are distributed over the esophagus, a. glands, Anat. & Zool., racemose glands in the walls of the esophagus. In many they are small and serve principally to lubricate the food; in certain birds, as the pigeons, they secrete a milky fluid on which the young are fed. — e. plexus, Anat., a plexus formed by the branches of the pneumogastric nerves which supply the esophagus. — e. ring, Zool., a circle of nerve tissue surrounding the gullet in many invertebrates, esp. annelids and arthropods, formed by the cerebral ganglia above and the anterior parts of the ventral ganglionated cords that pass downward and backward on each side of the gullet and are united or connected below it. — e. teeth, the series of enamel-tipped hypapophyses of the posterior cervical vertebrae of certain snakes, as Dasyphelliscus scabra, which, penetrating the esophagus, act as teeth to break the shells of eggs on which the serpents feed.

es'o-ph-a-ge'o-my, es'o-ph-a-ge'o-my (es'ō-fāg'ē-jō'tō-mī), n. [esophago- + -ectomy.] Surg. Excision of part of the esophagus.

es'o-ph-a-ge'o-cu-ta-no-ous, or es'o-ph-a-ge'o- (-jō'tō-kū-tā-nō-ūs), a. Zool. In hagfishes, designating a duct or canal connecting (either directly or indirectly) the pharynx and exterior of the body on the left side.

es'o-ph-a-gism, es'o-ph-a-gism (es'ō-fāg'iz'm), n. Med. Spasm of the esophagus.

es'o-ph-a-gi'tis, es'o-ph-a-gi'tis (-jī'tis), n. [NL; esophago- + -itis.] Med. Inflammation of the esophagus.

es'o-ph-a-go (es'ō-fā-gō), es'o-phag-, or es'o-ph-a-go- (es'ō-fā-gō-), es'o-phag-. Combining forms from esophagus.

es'o-ph-a-go-cele, es'o-ph-a-go-cele (es'ō-fā-gō-sē'lē), n. [esophago- + -cele.] Med. Hernia of the esophagus.

es'o-ph-a-go-scope, es'o-ph-a-go-scope (-s'kōp), n. [esophago- + -scope.] Med. An instrument for inspecting the esophagus. — es'o-ph-a-go-sco-py, es'o-phag' (-gō's'kō-pī), n.

es'o-ph-a-go-my, es'o-ph-a-go-my (es'ō-fā-gō-mī), n. [esophago- + -omy.] Surg. The operation of making an incision into the esophagus, for the purpose of removing a foreign substance or a growth obstructing the passage.

es'o-ph-a-gus, es'o-ph-a-gus (es'ō-fā-gūs), n. [NL; fr. Gr. οισοφάγος; root of oisō which is used as future of φέρεω to bear, carry (cf. Skr. vī to go, drive) + φάγεω to eat.] Anat. & Zool. The gullet; the tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach. In man it is about nine inches long, and passes down the neck between the trachea and the spinal column. Passing behind the left bronchus, it pierces the diaphragm slightly to the left of the middle line and joins the cardiac end of the stomach. It is composed of three coats: an outer muscular coat, containing both longitudinal and circular fibers; an arterial coat; and an inner mucous coat, lined with a stratified pavement epithelium on the surface of which the es-

ophageal glands open. The esophagus in other vertebrates is subjected to various modifications, chiefly through the development of dilatations for the temporary retention of food, as the crop of a bird, or by being enormously distensible, as in animals that swallow their food entire.

es'o-pho'ri-a (es'ō-fō-rī-ā), n. [NL; eso- + Gr. φέρω bearing, φέρω to bear.] Med. Heterophoria in which the visual lines tend inward. See HETEROPHORIA.

es'o-ter'ic (ē'sō-tēr'ik), a. [Gr. εσωτερικός, fr. εσωτέρος inner, interior, comp. fr. εσω in, within, fr. ες, ec, into, fr. ε in. See IN.] 1. Designed for, and understood by, the specially initiated alone; not communicated, or not intelligible, to the general body of followers; private; acromantic; — opposed to esoteric. Enough if every age produce two or three critics of this esoteric class, with here and there a reader to understand them. De Quincey.

2. Marked by secrecy or privacy; private; select; confidential; as, an esoteric purpose; an esoteric meeting. 3. Physiol. Originating within the organism. Syn. — See RECONDITE.

es'o-ter'ic, n. 1. An esoteric doctrine or treatise; — usually in pl. 2. Esoteric philosophy; esoterics. 3. An initiate in esoteric doctrines or rites.

es'o-ter'ics (-'iks), n. Esoteric philosophy. es'o-ter-y (ē'sō-tēr-ī), n. Esoteric doctrine or practice; a mystery; — opposed to esoterology.

es'o-tro'pi-a (-trō'pī-ā), n. [NL; eso- + Gr. τροπή a turning, fr. τρέπω to turn.] Med. A turning inward of the eyes; convergent squint.

es-space-ment (ē-spās'mēnt), n. [F.] Arch. Determination of space, as between windows.

es'pa'gno'lette (es'pā'nyō'lēt'), n. [F., fr. espagnol Spanish.] A kind of fastening for a French casement window, usually consisting of a long rod with hooks at top and bottom of the sash, and turned by a handle; — called also espagnolette bolt.

es-pal'ier (ēs-pāl'yer), n. [F. espalier, fr. It. spalliera, fr. spalla shoulder, the same word as F. épaule. See EPAULET.] Hort. A railing or trellis on which fruit trees or shrubs are trained flat, to obtain better exposure to light and air. b. A tree or row of trees so trained.

es-pal'ier, v. t.; es-PAL-IER (-yērd) ES-PAL-IER-ING. To form an espalier of, or to protect by an espalier.

es-par'to (ēs-pār'tō), n., or esparto grass. [Sp.; cf. L. spartum Spanish broom, Gr. σπάρτος.] a. A Spanish grass (Stipa tenacissima), of which cordage, shoes, baskets, etc., are made. It is also extensively used for making paper. b. A coarse cloth made of esparto. c. The grass albardine.

es-pe'cial (ēs-pēsh'āl), a. [OF. especial, f. special, L. specialis, fr. species a particular sort, kind, or quality. See SPECIES; cf. SPECIAL.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; special; principal; particular. Syn. — Peculiar, particular, uncommon, chief. See SPECIAL.

— es-pe'cial-ly, adv. — es-pe'cial-ness, n.

es-pe'rance (ēs-pē-rāns), n. [F. espérance, fr. L. sperans, p. pr. of sperare to hope.] Hope; expectation. Obs.

Es-pe-ran'to (ēs-pē-rāntō), n. An artificial language, intended to be universal, devised by Dr. Zamenhof, a Russian, who adopted the pseudonym "Dr. Esperanto" in publishing his first pamphlet regarding it in 1887. The vocabulary is based as far as possible upon words common to the chief European languages, and sounds peculiar to any one language are eliminated. The spelling is phonetic, and the accent (stress) is always on the penult. — Es-pe-ran'tist (ēs-pē-rānt'ist), n.

es-pi'al (ēs-pī-āl), n. [OF. espialle. See ESPY.] 1. Act of spying; notice; discovery.

Screened from espial by the jutting cape. Byron. 2. One who spies; a spy; a scout; a scouting party. Obs.

es-pi-nal' (ēs-pī-nāl'), n. [Sp.] Phytogeog. In South America, a xerophytic thicket-covered territory in which various types of espino are the prevailing plants.

es-pi'no (ēs-pē-nō), n. [Sp.] Bot. a. Any of numerous tropical American thorny or spiny shrubs or trees, esp. various rutaceous trees of the genus Zanthoxylum. b. In Chile, an acacia (Acacia cavenia) used as a hedge plant.

es-pi-o-nage (ēs-pī-ō-nā; ēs-pī-ō-nā; 277), n. [F. espionnage, fr. espionner to spy, espion spy, fr. It. spione, augmon of spia, akin to OF. espic. See ESPY.] The practice of spying on others, or the employment of spies; systematic secret observation of the words and conduct of others.

thickening with brown roux. espialer plant. A plant whose stems require mechanical support to enable it to grow erect. Es'pa-ñol' (ēs-pā-nyō'l'), a. & n. [Sp.] Spanish.

Es'pa-ñol'-Fil'i-pi-no, n. [Sp.] a. Spanish and Filipino half-breed. es-pa'riet (ēs-pār-ēt), n. Sometimes erroneously esparreite. [F. esparcet, esparracette, éparciet, fr. Sp. esparceta, The samfon. es-pa'riate (ēs-pār-ē-āt), a. [e- + L. spatia spathe.] Bot. Without a spathe. [cf. EPALURE.] es'pa-ri-er' (ēs-pār-ēr'), var. espe. + ASI.

espe. + ASI. espec. Abbr. Especially. [Obs.] es-pe'ce, n. [F. especially.] Species. especial, n. Espial. Obs.

es-pe'cial-ty (ēs-pēsh'āl-tī), n. [CF. OF. especially, alité, -auté.] Especially; also, a speciality contract. Obs. es-pe'tre, n. [OF. espier, f. espier hope.] Esperance. Obs. [F. es'pérance] es'pé-rance' et' Dieu' (ēs-pā-rāns' ē-t' diu'), [F.] Hope and God.

es-pe'r-ite, n. [OF.] Spirit. Obs. es'pa-tha (ēs-pā-thā), D. Bib. espialles. Obs. pl. of SPY. es'pi-gle (ēs-pī-gē), a. [F.] Roguish; frolicsome. [F. es'pi-gle-rie' (ēs-pī-gē-ri-ē), n. [F.] Lit., a roguish trick; hence, usually, roguishness; frolicsome.] es'pi-er (ēs-pī-ēr), n. One who spies. es'pi-nel', n. [OF. espineille.] Spinel, as a gem. Obs. es'pi-net'te, n. [OF.] A spinet. Obs.

es'pi-quo' (ēs-pī-quo'), n. Mil. Antiq. A kind of blunderbuss sometimes mounted on a cart.

Zool. Asiphonate. [ASK, newt.] es'k. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of Esk'imo-an. Var. of Esk'imo-an. Var. of Esk'imo-an. Var. of Esk'imo-an.

Eskimo curlew. See CURLEW. Es'ki-moid, a. Resembling the Eskimo.

ESKIMO + ESCHY. [F. es-labon' (ēsh'labōn'), n. [Sp. eslabón.] Steel for striking fire. es-lake' v. t. To slake. Obs. es-lar'gish, v. t. [OF. eslargir, f. largir.] To enlarge. Obs. Es'li (ēsh'li), Bib. es-elon' + ELGIN. es-mar'vel, v. i. & t. [OF. esmer-veiller.] To marvel or cause to marvel. Obs.

es-may' v. t. [OF. esmaier, fr. DISMAY.] To dismay. Obs. es-mayle', n. [OF. esmail. Cf. ENAMEL.] Enamel. Obs. esment, esmint. + EASEMENT. es-meve', v. t. [OF. esmover (3rd pl. pres. es-movent) f. ESMOUEVER.] To move; stir. Obs. es-ne (ēs'nē), n. [AS.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a domestic slave of a certain class.

es-ne'ry (ēs'nē-ry), n. [OF. esnezec, fr. See EIGNE.] Eng. Law. A prerogative of the eldest coparcener to choose first after an inheritance is divided. Obs. es-o-an'hy'dride, n. [es-o, anhydride.] Chem. An inner, or intramolecular, anhydride. es-o'c'id (-ē'sō-s'īd), n. pl. [NL; fr. L. esoc, a kind of fish; prob. of Celtic origin.] Zool. A family of elongated voracious fresh-water fishes, consisting of a single genus, Esoc, composed of the pike, pickerel, and muskellunge. Except the pike, all are North American. es-o'c'i-form (-ē'sō-s'ī-form), a. Zool.

Resembling a pike, or fish of the genus Esoc. es-o'c'i-fer, n. [eso + -ferus.] Zool. The cutaneous lining of the integument of insects. es-o'd'ic (-ē'sōd'ik), a. [eso + Gr. ὄδω way.] Affluent. Rare. es-o-gas-tri'tis, n. [NL; eso + gastritis.] Med. Inflammation of the esophagus.

es-o-ph-a-g'e-al, es-o-ph-a-g'e-al (-gē-āl), n. [NL; eso + phagē.] Pain in the esophagus. es'o-phag'e-an, a. Esophageal. es-o-ph-a-g'e-i'tis, es-o-ph-a-g'e-i'tis (-gē-ītis), n. [NL; eso + phagē + -itis.] Med. Disease of the esophagus.

es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-my, es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-my (-gē-ō-mī), n. [NL; eso + phagē + -omy.] Med. Disease of the esophagus.

es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-scope, es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-scope (-gē-ō-s'kōp), n. [NL; eso + phagē + -scope.] Med. Instrument for inspecting the esophagus.

es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-sco-py, es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-sco-py (-gē-ō-s'kō-pī), n. [NL; eso + phagē + -scopy.] Med. Operation of making an incision into the esophagus.

es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-sco-py, es-o-ph-a-g'e-o-sco-py (-gē-ō-s'kō-pī), n. [NL; eso + phagē + -scopy.] Med. Operation of making an incision into the esophagus.

es-pla-nade' (Es-plá-nád'), n. [F. *esplanade*, Sp *esplanada*, *explanada*, cf. It. *spianata*; fr. Sp. *esplanar* to level, L. *explanare* to flatten or spread out. See EXPLAIN.] 1. *Vort.* A clear space between a citadel and the nearest houses of the town. 2. The glacis.

es-plees' (Es-plé-z), n. pl. [OF. *espleit*, acc. pl. *espleiz*, revenue, profit. Cf. EXPLOIT.] Law. The profits or products which land yields, as hay, pasturage, grain, rents, etc.

es-pousal' (Es-pouz-ál'), n. [OF. *esposailles*, pl. F. *épousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, fr. *sponsalis* belonging to betrothal or espousal. See SPOUSE; cf. SPONSAL, SPOUSAL.] 1. Act of espousing; esp., in pl., plighting of the troths; the whole marriage ceremony; a wedding; or esp., in later times, a betrothal ceremony. Cf. SPONSALIA.

2. Act of espousing, or taking up as a supporter; a making one's own; embracement; adoption. The open *espousal* of his cause. *Walpole*. [OF. *esposser*, *esposer*, F. *épouser*, L. *sponsare* to betroth, espouse, fr. *sponsus* betrothed, p. p. of *spondere* to promise solemnly or sacredly. Cf. SPOUSE.] 1. To betroth; to promise in marriage; to give as spouse. A virgin *espoused* to man whose name was Joseph. *Luke i. 27*. 2. To take as spouse; to take to wife; to marry. 3. To take to one's self with a view to maintain; to make one's own; to take up the cause of; to adopt; embrace. "He *espoused* that quarrel." *Bacon*. 4. To pledge; bind. *Obs.* Syn.—Embrace, support, maintain, defend. See ADOPT.

es-prin-gal' (Es-prín-gál'), n. [See SPRINGAL.] *Mil. Antiq.* An engine of war used for throwing viretons, large stones, and other missiles; a springal.

es-priv' (Es-prí'), n. [F. See SPIRIT.] Spirit; specif., cleverness accompanied with vivacity; sprightly wit; bright intelligence.

es-priv' bor-né' (Es-prí-bór-né') [F.], narrow mind.—|| e. de corps (de kór') [F.], the common spirit pervading the members of a body or association of persons. It implies sympathy, enthusiasm, devotion, and jealous regard for the honor of the body as a whole.—|| e. des lois' (de lwa's') [F.], spirit of the laws; esp., "De l'Esprit des lois," title of a celebrated work (1748) of political philosophy by Montesquieu.—|| e. follet' (fo-lét') [F.], a sort of tutelary or mischievous elf, which, according to popular belief, is attached to a person or a house.—|| e. fort' (fór') [F.], lit., strong spirit; a person who, esp. in religion, is a freethinker.

es-py' (Es-pí'), v. t.; ES-PIED' (-pí-d); ES-PY'ING (-pí'ng). [OF. *espier*, F. *espier*, from OHG. *spehōn* to watch, spy, G. *spähen*; akin to L. *specere* to look, *species* sight, shape, appearance, kind. See SPICE, SPY; cf. ESPIONAGE.] 1. To catch sight of; to perceive with the eyes; to discover, as a distant object partly concealed, or not obvious to notice; to spy; to discern; to spy; as, to *esp* land or a bird. As one of them opened his sack to give his ass provender in the inn, . . . he *espied* his money. *Gen. xlii. 27*. 2. To inspect narrowly; to watch; also, to *esp* out. *Obs.* He sends angels to *esp* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor*. 3. To perceive. *Obs.* Syn.—Discern, discover, detect, descry, spy.

es-py' v. i. To look or search narrowly; to look about; to watch; to take notice; to spy. Stand by the way, and *esp*. *Jer. xlviii. 19*.

es-py' (Es-pí'), n. [OF. *espie*. See ESPY, v., SPY.] Espial; also, a spy; a scout. *Obs.*

-esque' (-ésk). [F., fr. It. *-esco*. Cf. 1st -ISH.] A suffix of adjectives and nouns, mostly from the French, Italian, and Spanish. It denotes in the manner or style of; like; as, *Arabesque* (orig. meaning, after the manner of the Arabs), *Romanesque*. It is often added to the names of poets or artists; as, *Dantesque*, *Turneresque*.

Es-quire' (Es-kwí'), n. [F. *esquire*, *esquire* is sometimes given as the only definition of a word ending in *-esque* if its meaning can be readily gathered from the definitions of the suffix and the root word.

Es-quire' (Es-kwí'), n. [L. *Esquiritus*, a.] One of the seven hills of Rome. See SEVEN HILLS.—Es-quire' (Es-kwí'), n. [OF. *esquire*, *esquire* a square.] *Her.* The lower of the halves of a canton divided diagonally from dexter to sinister, the *esquire* based (or based *esquire*) of Leigh. Sometimes, the *esquire* or a charge resembling it.

es-quire' (Es-kwí'), n. [OF. *escuyer*, *escuyer*, properly, a shield bearer, *quire*, F. *écuyer* shield bearer, armor bearer, squire of a knight, *esquire*, *esquerry*, rider, horseman, LL. *sclarius* shield bearer, fr. L. *scutum* shield, akin to Gr. *σκῆτρον* skin, hide, fr. a root meaning to cover; perh. akin to E. *hide* to cover. Cf. EQUERRY, ESCUCHRON, SQUIRE.] 1. Orig., a shield bearer or armor bearer; esp., in the age of chivalry, a candidate for knighthood who served as attendant on a knight. *Esquire* is used in the designation of certain officers under a king or nobleman; as, *esquire* of the body; *esquire* of the stable, *esquire* carver, etc. 2. A man of the English rank of gentry next in dignity below a knight. In England the title of *esquire* thus belongs by right of birth to the eldest sons of knights and their eldest sons, and to the eldest sons of younger sons of peers and their eldest sons. It is also given legally to judges, to officers of state or of the army or navy, to sheriffs, to justices of the peace while in commission, to those who bear special office in the royal household, to barristers at law, and to others. As translating L. *armiger*, armor bearer, it was in the 16th and 17th centuries sometimes taken as denoting a man entitled to heraldic coat armor. 3. A landed proprietor; a "country squire." *Archaic*. 4. [cap.] A title of courtesy, used esp. in formal mention or written address, and applied, in British usage, to any man (not in holy orders or holding a higher title) considered to have the social position of gentleman. It is now

written after the surname (usually in its abbreviated form *Esq.*), and no prefixed title, as *Mr., Doctor*, etc., is used with it. In the United States it is common, but is without any precise significance; it is perhaps especially given to lawyers and justices of the peace.

5. A gentleman publicly attending or escorting a lady.

es-quire' (Es-kwí'), v. t.; ES-QUIRE' (-kwírd'); ES-QUIR'ING (-kwírd'ng). *All Rare.* A. To raise to esquire's rank. B. To address as Esquire. C. To wait on as an esquire or attendant in public; to attend. *Colloq.*

ess (és), n.; pl. ESSÉS (és'éz); -ÍZ). The name of the letter S; also, something resembling the letter in shape.

-ess (-és). [OF. *-esse*, LL. *-issa*, Gr. *-ισσα*.] A suffix used to form feminine nouns; as, *actress*, *patroness*, *songstress*. -ess is sometimes added to titles of office to denote the officer's wife; as, *archdeaconess*.

es-say' (és-sá'; formerly often é-sá'), n. [F. *essai*, fr. L. *exagium* a weighing, weight, balance; *ex* out + *agere* to drive, do; cf. *examen*, *exagmen*, a means of weighing, a weighing, the tongue of a balance, *exigere* to drive out, examine, weigh. See AGENT; cf. EXACT, EXAMINE, ASSAY.] 1. An effort made, or exertion of body or mind, for the performance of anything; a trial; attempt; as, to make an *essay* to benefit a friend. "The *essay* at organization." *M. Arnold*. 2. A literary composition, analytical or interpretative in nature, dealing with its subject from a more or less limited or personal standpoint and permitting a considerable freedom of style and method. Though commonly essays are brief, suitable for reading at one sitting, the term is also applied to systematic works treating their subjects under a series of captions, as Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding." Occasionally poetic works bear the title, as Pope's "Essay on Man." In general, an *essay* is distinguished from a *treatise* or *dissertation* in being less systematic and formal, from a *thesis* in not being restricted to formal argument, from a *history* or *biography* in treating its subject in a single aspect rather than its whole scope. 3. A trial; test; tentative attempt; = ASSAY, n., 1. *Obs.* 4. A trial specimen; a sample, draft, specimen copy, design, or the like; a pattern, as of a stamp or coin. Syn.—Attempt, trial, endeavor, effort; tract, treatise, dissertation, disquisition.

es-say' (és-sá'), v. t.; ES-SAYED' (-sád'); ES-SAY'ING. [F. *essayer*. See ESSAY, n.] 1. To exert one's power or faculties upon; to make an effort to perform; to attempt; to endeavor; to make experiment or trial of; to try; test. What marvel if I thus *essay* to sing? *Byron*. *Essaying* nothing she cannot perform. *Emerson*. 2. To test the value and purity of (metals); to assay. *Obs.* 3. To try to elucidate. *Obs.* Syn.—See TRY.

es-say-ette' (és-sá-ét'), n. [Essay + -ette.] A short essay.

es-say-ist' (és-sá-íst'), n. One who essays to do anything. *Now Rare.*

2. A writer of essays.

-es-say-is'tic' (-ís'tík), es-say-is'ti-cal' (-ís'ti-kál'), a. || es'se' (és'é), n. [L. *esse* to be.] Existence; actual being; also, essence, or essential being. Cf. ENS. The use of the term *esse* to denote, in actual existence, as contrasted with in potentiality, originates in the Scholastic schoolmen, who also distinguished between *ens-ti-o-na-lis* (in-tén-shí-ó-nál'), or the intentional or psychical existence of an object, from *es-se* in *re* (ré) or in *ac-tu* (ák-tú), the physical or objective existence.

es'sence' (és'éns), n. [F. *essence*, L. *essentia*, formed as if fr. a p. pr. of *esse* to be. See IS; cf. ENTRY.] 1. That by which a thing is what it is. The Scholastics used *essentia* (Gr. *οὐσία*) first, as equivalent to *substance* (*substantia*), or that by which a thing exists; and, second, as denoting the essential nature of a thing in definition or conception; as, the *essence* of the mind is to think. In neither case is *essence* identified with *existence*. In English the first meaning taken over was that of *substance* or *prime constituent*. Later *essence* came to mean manner of existence; and then existence, or specific existence. The second Scholastic meaning (i. e., conceptual *essence*) apparently always influenced the use of the word, and eventually came into use through philosophical writings. The two meanings have never been kept wholly distinct. Cf. EXISTENCE, SUBSTANCE.

The Scholastic doctrine of *essences* long survived the theory on which it rests, that of the existence of real entities corresponding to general terms. *See* *Philos.*

2. Substance; primarily, a necessary constituent, or elemental substance; an element; secondarily, metaphysical substance; substance as distinguished from and as supporting attributes. And uncompounded is their *essence* pure. *Milton*.

3. Existence. A Existence as a characteristic; ground of existence. She is my *essence*, and I leave to be, If I be not by her fair influence. *Foster*; illumined, cherish'd, kept alive. *Shak.*

b An existence; an existent being or entity. Her honor is an *essence* that's not ess; Indulging in fanciful speculations on spiritual *essences*, until . . . he had an ideal world of his own around him. *Irvine*.

4. Fundamental or intrinsic being; prime character; ultimate or intrinsic nature. Specif.: a Conceptual essence; the constituent elementary notions united in the definition of a thing; — sometimes called the *nominal essence*. The laws are at present, both in form and *essence*, the greatest curse that society labors under. *Landor*. The *essence* of Addison's humor is irony. *Cowthorpe*.

b The intrinsic nature of a real entity; a thing in itself; that in the objective world which makes a thing what it is; — sometimes called the *real essence*. The *real essence* should be distinguished from *substance*, for, while it may be conceived as a substance, it is not so necessarily. Thus the cosmos turns out to be, in part the necessary nature, in part the free will, of God; its *essences* and properties being determined by the former; the synchronisms of its phenomena by the latter. *J. Martineau*. The forms of government do not affect the *essence* of government. *Woodrow Wilson*.

es-quad'ron, n. [OF.] Squadron.

es-qua'ma'te' (és-kwá-má'té'), a. [e. + L. *squama* a scale.] Bot. & Zool. Without scales.

es-squam'lose, a. [e. + *squamulosus*.] Equiramous.

Es-qui'ma' (és-kwí-má), n.; pl. -MAK (-mák; -mók). [F.] Var. of ESKIMO.

es-quire' arch-y, n. [*esquire* + *arch*] *Hint* by *esquires*, *Rare*.

es-quire' base, See 3d ESQUIRE.

es-quire' dom, n. See -DOM.

es-quire'ship, n. See -SHIP.

es-quir'y, t. EQUERRY.

es-quire's' (és-kwí-s'), n. [F. See SKETCH.] *Fine Arts*. The first sketch of a picture or model of a statue, etc. BRAUCHER.

Es-ri'l' (és-rí'l'; éz-rí'l') Bib. Esrom (-róim). Bib. *es*, + *is*.

es-say' or dial. Eng. var. of ASH.

es-sam'plér-y, n. Example. *Obs.* es-art'. Var. of ASSAULT.

es-say'er, n. One who essays.

es-say-i-cal' (és-sá-í-kál'), a. Like an essay. *Rare*.

es-say-ism' (és-sá-íz'm), n. See ISM.

es-say-let, n. See -LET, *dim.*

esse' + ASK, BASE, IS, form of BE.

es'sed' (és-séd'), es'se'da' (és'é-dá'),

5. Importance; essentiality. *Obs.*

6. A substance considered to possess in high degree the predominant qualities or virtues of a plant, drug, or the like, from which it is extracted by distillation, infusion, or other process; as, *essence* of turpentine; specif., an alcoholic solution of an essential oil; as, *essence* of mint.

The word *essence* . . . scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when from being the abstract of the verb "to be," it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be enclosed in a glass bottle. *J. S. Mill*.

7. Perfume; odor; scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume; also, a volatile spirit, as spirit of petroleum. Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale. *Pope*.

8. A variety of wine, as of Tokay, made from the juice which flows with little or no pressure from the ripest grapes.

9. *Metaph.* As an equivalent of Aristotle's category *οὐσία* (which is more commonly translated by the word *substance*), a term that more or less technically includes the permanent phases of being in contrast with what reflection and experience find to be variable and partial and hence phenomenal. The phrase *true being* is sometimes preferred to express this meaning. Aristotle (*Metaph.*) considers the thought at great length and identifies it with form-giving cause (*εἶδος*), thus connecting it with Plato's Ideas. *W. T. Harris*.

es'sence' (és'éns), v. t.; ES'SENCED' (-éns't); ES'SENCING' (-éns'ng). To perfume; to scent. "Essenced tops." *Addison*.

Es-sene' (és-sén'), n. [Gr. *Ἐσσηνίτις*, pl. of Heb. or Aramaic origin.] One of a sort of brotherhood or monastic order among the Jews of Palestine from the 2d century B. C. to the 2d century A. D. It was organized on a rigid communistic basis and practiced the strictest asceticism, abstaining from marriage and observing the Sabbath and rites of purification with extreme scrupulousness. — Es-se-ni-an' (és-sé-ni-án), Es-seni'ic' (és-sé-ní'k), Es-seni'-cal' (-í-kál'), a. — Es-se-nism' (és-sé-níz'm), Es-seni'ism' (-íz'm), n. — Es-se-nize' (és-sé-níz', -és-sé-níz'), v. t. & i. [Cf. F. *essencier*. See ESSENCE.]

es-sen'tial' (és-sén'shál'), a. [Cf. F. *essenciel*. See ESSENCE.] 1. Having the character of an essence; specif.: a Having or realizing the conceptual essence of its kind; being what it is in the most perfect degree; as, *essential* bliss is known only to angels; *essential* poetry is perfect poetry. b Having existence or substance; existent; substantial. It is true, then, that thou art but a name. *J. Webster*. And no *essential* thing? *J. Webster*.

2. Of or pertaining to essence, or the essence of something; forming, belonging to, or relating to, the inner or constitutive character of anything; as, an *essential* right; the catastrophe is an *essential* part of tragedy.

3. Important in the highest degree; indispensable to the attainment of an object; indispensably necessary. Judgment 'a more *essential* to a general Than courage. *Denham*.

How to live? — that is the *essential* question for us. *H. Spencer*.

4. Containing the essence or that portion of a plant or substance which is marked by its characteristic odor or virtue; having the nature of an essence (see ESSENCE, n., 6); as, an *essential* odor. See ESSENTIAL OIL, below.

5. *Musical*. Necessary to the tonality; as, *essential* notes or tones, those which determine a chord, in distinction from ornamental or passing tones; *essential* sharps or flats; *essential* harmony.

6. *Med.* Idiopathic; independent of other disease.

7. *Logic*. Relating or referring to the essence; as, an *essential* proposition or term.

8. *Astrol.* Designating a planet's debility when in its detriment, or fall, and a planet's dignity when in a favorable region of the zodiac. Syn.—See INTRINSIC, NEEDFUL.

es-sen'tial-ly' (és-sén'shál-lí'), a. [See INTROJECTION. — e. *mineral*. *Petrog.* one of the chief and characteristic constituents of a rock, as opposed to *accessory mineral*. — e. *oil*, *Chem.* any of a class of volatile odoriferous oils found in plants and imparting to the plants odor and often other characteristic properties; called also *volatile oil*, in distinction from *fixed oil*. The essential oils are used in essences, perfumery, etc., and include many varieties of compounds, turpentine oils consisting chiefly or wholly of terpenes, oil of bitter almonds of an aldehyde, oil of wintergreen of an ester, etc. Many are complex mixtures, and some contain dissolved resin (the solution is called an oleoresin). See OIL, Table I. — e. *organs*, *Bot.*, as applied to flowers, the androecium and gynoecium, or stamens and pistils, collectively. — e. *predication*, *Logic*, predication in which the predicate is wholly contained in the essence of the subject. Cf. ANALYTIC JUDGMENT. — e. *proposition*. *Logic*. = ANALYTIC PROPOSITION.

An *essential proposition*, then, is one which is purely verbal; which asserts of a thing under a particular name only what is asserted of it in the fact of calling it by name; and which therefore either gives no information, or gives it respecting the name, not the thing. *J. S. Mill*.

— e. *right*. See RIGHT. — e. *salt*, *Old Chem.*, a salt obtained by crystallizing plant juices. — e. *singularity*, *Math.*, an essential singular point. — e. *singular point*, *Theory of Functions*, a point at which the value of a function becomes wholly indeterminate, as the origin for e^x . — e. *whole*. See WHOLE.

es-sen'tial' (és-sén'shál'), n. 1. Existence; being. *Obs.* 2. That which is essential; first or constituent principle; as, the *essentials* of religion.

Es-sen'tial-ist, n. *Ch. Hist.* A Nonjuror who considered as essential the usages omitted from the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI.

es-sen'ti-al'i-ty' (és-sén'shál-í-tí'), n. pl. -TIES (-tíz). State, quality, or character of being essential; also, an essential part or quality.

es-sen'ti-ate' (és-sén'shí-át'), v. t. & i. To form or constitute the essence or being of; to become essence. *Obs.*

Es'sex' (és'éks), n. [From *Essex* County, England.] One of an English breed of swine, of rather small size and coal-black color, having erect ears and rather short legs.

es'se-de', n. [L. *essedum*, *essedu*, a Celtic word.] *Arch.* ash wood. The Cape ash.

Es'se' (és'é), n. A two-wheeled cart in use among the ancient Gauls and Britons, and later at Rome. *See* *Esse*, n. [Gr. *ἔσση*, pl.]

Es'se', n. [Gr. *ἔσση*, pl.] *Essene*. *Obs.*

Es'se-ian' (és'é-í-an'), n. A tribe of Indians formerly dwelling on the coast of California near Monterey Bay. They formed a distinct linguistic stock. — Es'se-ni-an' (és'é-ní-án'), n. See ESSENIAN.

es'sen'tial' d'or'ient' (és'éns-é-dó-rí-án'), [F.] = PEARL ESSENCE.

es'sen-cy, n. *Essence*. *Obs.*

es'sen-hou' (és'éns-hó'), n. [Boer corrupt of D. *essenhout*, *essend*, a Celtic word.] *Arch.* ash wood. The Cape ash.

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es'sen-hou' (és'éns-hó'), n. [Boer corrupt of D. *essenhout*, *essend*, a Celtic word.] *Arch.* ash wood. The Cape ash.

es-pi-rance. + ESPERANCE. es-pi-rá-ta-el', n. [OF.] Spirit-ual. *Obs.* Es-plan'dí-an' (és-plán-dé-án'), n. In the chivalry romances, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis." es-plot, exploit. + EXPLOIT, n. es-pou' (és-pú), n. [F. *épouse*, p. p.] A spouse. *Obs.* Es-plan'dí-an' (és-plán-dé-án'), n. In the chivalry romances, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis." es-plot, exploit. + EXPLOIT, n. es-pou' (és-pú), n. [F. *épouse*, p. p.] A spouse. *Obs.* Es-plan'dí-an' (és-plán-dé-án'), n. In the chivalry romances, the son of Amadis and Oriana. Montalvo made him the subject of an original work, which is a continuation of his translation of the "Amadis." es-plot, exploit. + EXPLOIT, n. es-pou' (és-pú), n. [F. *épouse*, p. p.] A spouse. *Obs.* Es-plan'dí-an' (és-plán-dé-án'), n. 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es/sex-ite (Es'seks-it), n. [From Essex County, Massachusetts.] Petrog. A granular, intrusive, igneous rock composed chiefly of hornblende, augite, and labradorite, with variable amounts of accessory iron ore, biotite, orthoclase, nephelite, or sodalite.

Essex Junto. U. S. Hist. A in the colonial period, a body of men from Essex County, Mass., who opposed the measures of one of the royal governors. b The opponents of Governor Hancock, the popular candidate for reelection as governor, and supporters of James Bowdoin, who was thought to represent the more conservative element. — said to have been so called by Hancock in 1761.

es-soin' (Es-soin'), n. [OF. essoine, essoinne, F. exoine, LL. essonia, ezonia; from the v. See ESSOIN, v.] 1. Eng. Law. An excuse for not appearing in court at the appointed time, the allegation of an excuse to the court. The law formerly defined the causes that would be accepted as essoins, and assigned a definite period of delay for each. With the making of rules for actions in general, enlargements of time or extensions have become largely discretionary with the judge; and essoins have become obsolete.

2. Excuse; exemption; parleying; delay. Obs.

From every work he challenged essoin. Spenser. v. l. ES-SOINER' (-soind'); ES-SOIN'ING. [OF. essoinier, essoinier, LL. essoinare, ezoinare; ex- + sunnis, sunnia, sonia, hindrance, excuse, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. sunne, Goth. sunja truth, sunjō to excuse, Icel. sunrefusal, synja to deny, refuse.] Eng. Law. To excuse, or make excuse in behalf of, for nonappearance in court.

es-soin'er (-ēr), n. Eng. Law. One who essoins another.

es-so-nite (Es'sō-nit), n. Properly hessonite. [Named from Gr. ἥσσων inferior, because not so hard as some minerals it resembles, e. g., hyacinth.] Min. A variety of garnet; cinnamon stone. See GARNET.

est (-ĕst). [AS. -ost, -est; akin to G. -est, Icel. -astr, -str, Goth. -ast, -ast, Skr. -ishtha, formed orig. by adding a suffix beginning with t to the comparative suffix (see -er).] A suffix used to form the superlative of adjectives and adverbs; as, smoothest, sweetest, dearest. Final e of the adjective or adverb merges with e of the -est; final y becomes i; thus late, latest, earliest. Polysyllabic adjectives, and most adverbs, form superlatives periphrastically with most; as, most rapacious, most sweetly.

es-tab'lish (Es-tāb'lish), v. t.; ES-TABLISHED (-ish't), ES-TABLISH-ING. [ME. establissen, OF. establir, F. établir, fr. L. stabilis, fr. stabilis firm, steady, stable. See STABLE, a., 2d -ISH; cf. STABILISH, 1.] 1. To make stable or firm; to fix immovably or firmly; to set (a thing) in a place and make it stable there; to settle; to confirm.

So were the churches established in the faith. Acts xvi. 5. The best established tempers. Burke. Confidence which must precede union could be established only by consummate prudence and self-control. Bancroft. 2. To appoint or constitute for permanence, as officers, laws, regulations, etc.; to enact; to ordain.

By the consent of all, we were established The people's magistrates. Shak. Now, O king, establish the decree. Dan. vi. 8. 3. To originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found; to institute; to create and regulate; — said of a colony, a state, or other institutions.

He hath established it [the earth], he created it not in vain, he formed it to be inhabited. Is. xlv. 18. 4. To set or secure on a firm basis, as by recognition or favor; as, to establish a reputation for accuracy; esp., to prove and cause to be accepted as true; to put beyond doubt or dispute; as, to establish a fact, principle, etc.

At the mouth of two witnesses, or at the mouth of three witnesses, shall the matter be established. Deut. xix. 15. 5. To set up in business; to place advantageously in a fixed condition; — used reflexively; as, the enemy established themselves in the citadel.

6. To make a national or state institution of (a church). 7. Card Playing, esp. Whist. To gain complete control of (a plain suit). See ESTABLISHED SUIT.

SYN. — See SET. to establish a bracket or fork. Gunnery. See BRACKET, n., 6. es-tab'lished (Es-tāb'lish't), p. p. of ESTABLISH. Specif.; p. a. Biol. Naturalized; introduced from another region and persisting without aid or cultivation; — said of an animal, plant, or species. See ESCAPE, n., 4c. — established church, a church maintained by the civil authority; a state church. — e. suit, Whist, a plain suit in which a player (or side) could, except for trumping, take tricks with all his remaining cards.

es-tab'lish-ment (-ish-mēnt), n. [CF. OF. établissement, F. établissement.] 1. Act of establishing, or state or fact of being established; also, means of establishing. Esp.: a The establishing by law of a church or religion, etc. By the establishment of religion is meant the erection and recognition of a state church, or the concession of special favors, titles, and advantages to one church which are denied to others. It is not intended to prohibit the Federal government from recognizing religion or religious worship. Quick & Garrau. b State of being settled or determined; stability; certainty. c Permanent arrangement or constitution; organization. d Regular means of support or subsistence; stated allowance; income.

2. That which is established; as: a A settled arrangement or order, esp. a rule, decree, law, or code of laws; specif., pl., the English ordinances or statutes of the reign of Edward I.; also, the Establishments of St. Louis (see below).

Essex ling. A calf. Local, Eng. es-sion' (Es'siōng), n. A young salmon. Dial. Eng. es-soin' day. Eng. Law. The day for receiving essoins, the first general return day of the term. es-soin'er. Var. OF. Establisher. es-soin' day. Eng. Law. The day for receiving essoins, the first general return day of the term. es-soin'er. Var. OF. Establisher. es-soin' day. Eng. Law. The day for receiving essoins, the first general return day of the term. es-soin'er. Var. OF. Establisher.

b A form of government; esp., an established ecclesiastical system or church; — often used, specif. [usually cap.] with the, of the episcopal establishment of England (cf. ANGLICAN), or the Presbyterian one of Scotland. c A permanent civil, military, or commercial force or organization.

d The place where one is permanently fixed for residence or business; residence, including grounds, furniture, equipage, etc., with which one is fitted out; also, any office or place of business, with its fixtures; as, to keep up a large establishment; a manufacturing establishment.

3. That which aids in establishing. Obs. 4. A legal enactment. Obs. 5. Naut. The average interval between the moon's upper transit and high water following, taken at the time of full or change; — usually called vulgar, or common, establishment. The average lunilidal interval for a lunar month is called the corrected establishment.

Establishments of St. Louis, a code of laws compiled by a private person in the reign of Louis IX. (1215-70) of France, formerly applied to that king.

es-tab'lish-men-ta'ti-on (Es-tāb'lish-mēn-tā'ti-ōn), a. Pert. to, or favoring, religious establishment. — n. One who holds that the church should be an establishment formed by the state. — es-tab'lish-men-ta-ti-on-ism (-iz'm), n. es-ta-cade' (Es-tā-kād'; -kād'), n. [F.; cf. It. steccata, Sp. estacada.] Mil. A dike of piles, or any arrangement of stakes or similar objects in the sea, a river, etc., to check the approach of an enemy or to protect bridges against floating bodies sent down by an enemy.

es-ta-fette' (Es-tā-fēt'), n. Also es-ta-fet'. [F. estafette; fr. It. staffetta, fr. staffa stirrup, fr. OHG. stapho footstep, footprint, G. stapfe; akin to E. step.] A courier; esp., a mounted messenger. — es-ta-fet'ted (-ēd), a. Rare. es-tate' (Es-tāt'), n. [OF. estat, F. état, L. status, fr. stare to stand. See STAND; cf. STATE.] 1. State or condition; of things, form of existence or state of being; of persons, circumstances of life; mental, physical, or material condition; state of health; fortune; situation; habit. "When I came to man's estate." Shak. 2. Social standing or rank, esp. of a high order; grade. 3. A person of high rank. Obs. Mark vi. 21. 4. Pomp; display; state. Archaic. 5. A seat of dignity, or that which contains it, as a canopy, dais, etc. Obs. 6. A social or political class or rank; a group of people distinguished from others in the same community or nation by their duties or privileges; specif., one of the great classes or orders (called estates of the realm) of a state who are vested with distinct political powers and whose concurrence is necessary to legislation. Generally in feudal Europe there were three estates, the clergy, nobles, and commons (often called simply the three estates), the main exceptions being Sweden (where the four estates were the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants) and Aragon, where they were the nobility, the equestrian order, the representatives of the cities and towns, and the clergy. In England the three estates of the realm were originally the clergy, barons, and knights, later (from about the 14th century) the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons. In legal practice the lords spiritual and lords temporal are usually collectively designated under the one name lords; and from the fact that the lords spiritual have no separate assembly or negative in their political capacity, some authorities reduce the estates in Great Britain to two, the lords and commons. In France the third estate (tiers état) was the commons. 7. The state; the general body politic; the commonwealth; hence, the general interest; state affairs. Obs. 8. Law. The degree, quality, nature, and extent of one's interest in, or ownership of, land or other tenements; as, an estate for life, for years, at will. Originally estate was used only of freehold interests, but later became extended to include other interests, such as mortgage rights, leaseholds, and certain rights of creditors, now classed as personal property. The classification of estates is based upon quantity, or duration, and is as follows: estates of freehold, including the fee simple, fee tail, and life estates; and estates not of freehold, or tenancies (see TENANCY), including tenancies for years, and occasionally but not usually tenancies at will, from year to year, and at sufferance, these last not being ordinarily classed as estates.

9. The property or a piece or aggregation of property in lands or tenements or both that a person possesses, often including, inexactly, property in personality; fortune; possessions; also, the aggregate of property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death, often, Collog., considered as having a quasi personality (cf. UNIVERSITY); as, the estate of John Smith has bought this land. See what a vast estate he left his son. Dryden. estate at sufferance, e. at will. Law. See TENANCY AT SUFFERANCE, TENANCY AT WILL. — e. in expectancy. Law, an estate, either vested or contingent, in which one has a present right of interest, but of which the possession is postponed or withheld to take effect at some future time or upon the happening of some future event. — e. in tail = ESTATE TAIL.

es-tate' (-tāt'), v. t.; ES-TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); ES-TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). Archaic. 1. To establish in an estate; to endow with an estate. Tenneyson. 2. To settle as a fortune.

estate tail. Law. An estate of inheritance held in fee tail. See FEE TAIL.

es-teem' (Es-tēm'), v. t.; ES-TEEMED' (-tēm'd); ES-TEEM'ING (-tēm'ing). L. estimare, aestimare, to value, estimate. Cf. AIM, ESTIMATE. 1. To set a value on; to estimate the

worth of; to appraise; hence, to appreciate the worth of; to hold in regard. Then he forsook God, which made him, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii. 15. Famous men, — whose scientific attainments were esteemed hardly less than supernatural. Hawthorne.

2. To set a high value on; to prize; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship. You talk kindlier; we esteem you for it. Tenneyson. 3. To form a numerical or quantitative estimate of; to calculate. Obs. 4. To form or hold an opinion or judgment of; to deem; think; consider; view.

SYN. — Appreciate, value, prize, honor, revere, venerate, reverence. — ESTEEM, RESPECT, REGARD apply commonly to persons or personal qualities. TO ESTEEM is to value or prize, esp. for real or intrinsic worth; it commonly implies some warmth of feeling or attachment; as, "I am covetous, if ever man was, of living in the remembrance of absentees whom I highly value and esteem" (Cowper); cf. "Beauty is . . . the object of liking, great qualities of admiration, good ones of esteem" (Fielding). RESPECT implies honor and deference; it is a word of less warmth than esteem; as, "Who is to respect what is gross and sensual?" (Thackeray); "He stood in the old-fashioned observance of respect, to yield precedence" (Stevenson). REGARD (often somewhat formal or conventional) implies perception or recognition of what is estimable or admirable; as, I regard him highly; cf. "Give him my regards." See REVERENCE, DEFERENCE, ESTIMATE (v. & n.).

es-teem' (Es-tēm'), v. i. To form an estimate; to have regard to value; to consider; think; — usually with of. Obs. We ourselves esteem not that of obedience, or love, or gift, which is of force. Milton. es-teem' (-tēm'), n. [Cf. F. estime. See ESTEEM, v. t.] 1. An estimate; appraisal; valuation. Obs. 2. Opinion of merit or value; estimation. Most dear in the esteem. And poor in worth! Shak. 3. High estimation or value; great regard; favorable opinion, founded on supposed worth. Nor should thy prowess want praise and esteem. Shak. 4. Worth; value; standing; rank. Archaic. Five hundred prisoners of esteem. Shak.

es'ter (Es'tēr), n. [A word invented by L. Gmelin, a German chemist.] Chem. A compound which may be regarded as formed by the replacement of the acid hydrogen of an acid, organic or inorganic, by a hydrocarbon radical; — called also compound ether, ethereal salt. When the radical is not specified in the name, ethyl is often understood; as, acetic ester, or ethyl acetate. Many esters are colorless, others of agreeable odor. The natural fats are glyceryl esters of the fatty acids, oleic, stearic, etc. Esters are analogous in structure to salts, but, unlike salts, are only very slightly ionized in solution, and hence react much more slowly. When hydrolyzed they yield the corresponding acid and an alcohol.

es-ter'i-fy (Es-tēr'i-fī), v. t. & i.; -FIELD (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī'ing). [ester + -fy.] Chem. To convert, or to be converted, into an ester. — es-ter'i-fi-ca'tion (-fī-kā'shūn), n. Es'ther (Es'tēr), n. [ME. Ester, OF. or LL. Ester, Hester, L. Esther, Heb. Ester, perh. fr. O.Pers. and meaning star, or fr. Assy. Ishtar Ishtar; cf. Gr. Ἑσθέρη.] 1. Fem. prop. name. F. Esther (Es'tēr); It. Ester (Es'tēr), Esterre (Es'tēr'rā); Sp. Ester (Es'tār); G. Esther (Es'tēr). — Dim. Essie. 2. Bib. A Jewess, heroine of the Old Testament book of this name. On account of her beauty, King Ahasuerus selected her from among many to be queen in place of Vashti, whom he had set aside for her disobedience of his command. Later, when the lives of her people were in danger on account of the plotting of the wicked Haman, she bravely made suit to the king, and obtained their deliverance. b The Book of Esther. See OLD TESTAMENT.

es-ther'i-a (Es-tēr'i-ā), n. [NL., fr. the name Esther.] Zool. A genus of small phyllopod Crustacea in which the carapace is developed into a bivalve shell not unlike that of some mollusks, inclosing the whole body. It is sometimes made the type of a family, Es'ther'i-dæ (Es'tēr'i-dē). — es-ther'i-an (Es-tēr'i-ān), a. & n.

Es-tho'ni-an (Es-thō'nī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Esthonia, the Esthonian, or their language. Esthonia (E. californica). Enlarged.

Es-tho'ni-an, n. A member of a Caucasian people dwelling chiefly in the Russian province of Esthonia, although colonies are to be found in the Caucasus and elsewhere; also, their Finnic language. See FINNO-UGRIC.

es'ti-ma-ble (Es'tī-mā-b'l), a. [F. estimable, or L. aestimabilis. See ESTEEM, 1.] Capable of being estimated or valued; as, estimable damage. 2. Valuable; worth a great price. Rare. A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so estimable, profitable neither, As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats. Shak. 3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving good opinion. A lady said of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more estimable. Sir W. Temple.

es'ti-ma-ble-ness, n. — es'ti-ma-bly, adv. es'ti-mate (Es'tī-māt'), v. t.; ES'TI-MATED' (-māt'ēd); ES'TI-MAT'ING (-māt'ing). [L. aestimatus, p. p. of aestimare. See ESTEEM, v. t.] 1. To form an opinion of; to gauge; judge. It is always very difficult to estimate the age in which you are living. J. C. Shairp.

Astology. Obs. Es'te-mō (Es'tē-mō), n. D. Bib. es'ter'i-er-ous (Es'tēr'i-ēr-ōs), a. [ester + -erous.] Chem. Containing or yielding esters. es'ter-lin, es'ter-ling, n. [Cf. F. esterlin, ESTELLE; cf. ESTERLING.] See WEIGHT. Esterne, + EASTERN. Esterne, + EASTERN. es'te-ro (Es'tēr-ō), n.; pl. -ros (-rōs). [Sp.] A low swamp land; hence, specif., a tidal creek or channel used as a drainage canal in thickly populated districts, as in Manila. Esth (Esth), n. An Esthonian. Esth. Abbr. Esther. [Cf. ESTH.] es'tha-cyte. Var. of ESTHIA. Es'tha-mō (Es'thā-mō), D. Bib. Es'tha-ol (Es'thā-ōl), n. pl. D. Bib.

es'tha-ol-ites (-ites), n. pl. D. Bib. Es'tha-ol-ites (-ites), n. pl. D. Bib. Es'tha-ol-ites (-ites), n. pl. D. Bib.

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Ethi-ops' (*ē'thī-ōp's*), *n.* The language of the Semitic conquerors of Abyssinia. See **SMIRIT**; cf. **ABYSSINIAN**, *n.*, 3.
Ethi-ops (*ē'thī-ōp's*), *n.* [NL. See **ETHIOP.**] *Old Chem.* Any of various preparations of a black or very dark color.
Ethiops marial. *Old Chem.* Black oxide of iron.
Ethiops mineral. *Old Chem.* Black sulphide of mercury, HgS, obtained by triturating mercury with sulphur.
Ethmo- (*ē'thō-mō*). A combining form of *ethmoid*, used esp. in combination with the names of other bones, as in *ethmo-frontal*, *ethmo-lachry-mal*, *ethmo-maxil-lary*, *ethmo-nasal*, *ethmo-pala-tal*, *ethmo-pre-spheno-dal*, *ethmo-spheno-moid*, *ethmo-spheno-nal*, denoting connection with or situation between the ethmoid and the frontal, lachrymal, superior maxillary, etc.
Ethmoid (*ē'thō-mōid*), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθμοειδής* like a sieve; *ἠθμός* sieve + *εἶδος* form.] *Anat. & Zool.* Pertaining to or designating one or more bones forming a greater or less part of the walls and septum of the nasal cavity. The term is extended to the whole region of the nasal capsule. In man the ethmoid bone is a compound structure and consists of the *cribriform plate* (which see), with which are connected a median *perpendicular plate*, forming part of the nasal septum, and two *lateral masses*. In the teleost fishes there is a single median *ethmoid*, better termed the *supra-ethmoid*, above the mesethmoid region, and a pair of lateral *ethmoids* or *ectethmoids* (also called *prefrontals*). See also **MESETHMOID** and **SPHENOETHMOID**. — *n.* An ethmoid bone.
Ethmoidal (*ē'thō-mōid'al*), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the region of the ethmoid bone; ethmoid.
Ethmoid cells. *Anat.* Cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid (partly completed by adjoining bones) communicating with the nasal fossae. — *a.* notch. *Anat.* A broad cleft or space separating the orbital plates of the frontal bone, occupied by the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. — *e.* plane. *Anat.* The plane of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.
Ethmoiditis (*ē'thō-mōid-'it'is*), *n.* [NL.; *ethmoid* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the ethmoid or its sinuses.
Ethmo-tur-bin-al (*ē'thō-mō-tūr'bī-n'al*), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *turbinal*.] *Anat. & Zool.* Designating, or pertaining to, the lateral masses of the ethmoid of mammals considered as separate elements. They bear, or consist largely of, turbinal bones. See **ETHMOID**. — *n.* An ethmoturbinal bone.
Ethmo-vo-mer-ine (*-vō'mēr-'īn*; *-vōm'ēr-'īn*), *a.* [*ethmo-* + *vomerine*.] *Anat.* Pertaining to the vomer and the ethmoid; as, the *ethmomerine plate*, a cartilaginous plate in the embryo, from which the ethmoid develops.
Ethnarch (*ē'th-nārk*), *n.* [Gr. *ἠθναρχός*; *ἠθνος* nation + *ἀρχός*.] See **ARCH**. The governor of a province or people.
Ethnarch-y (*-nārk-'y*), *n.* *pl.* **NARCHIES** (-kīz). [Gr. *ἠθναρχία*.] The dominion of an ethnarch, or his office or rank.
Ethnic (*ē'th-nīk*) { *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, Gr. *ἠθνικός*, fr. *ἠθνος* nation, *ethno-* (-nō-kāl) } nation, *ra* *ἠθνα* the nations, heathens, gentiles. } 1. Pertaining to the Gentiles, or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; — opposed to *Jewish and Christian*.
2. Pertaining or peculiar to race; relating to community of physical and mental traits in races, or designating groups or races of mankind discriminated on the basis of common customs and characters.
In order to class peoples, nations, tribes, in a word, "ethnic groups," we ought to take into consideration linguistic differences, ethnic characters, and especially, in my opinion, geographical distribution. *J. Deniker.*
Ethnic, *n.* A heathen; a pagan. *Obs.*
Ethnic-ism (*-nīz-'m*), *n.* In an ethnical manner.
Ethno-clism (*-sīz-'m*), *n.* 1. Heathenism; paganism; idolatry. *Obs.* "Taint of ethnicism." *B. Jonson.*
2. The general character of the non-Hebraic and non-Christian civilizations of antiquity.
Ethno-co- (*ē'th-nō-kō*). Combining form for *ethnic*.
Ethno- (*ē'th-nō*). Combining form for *ethnic*.
Ethno-bot'a-ny (*-bō'tā-'nī*), *n.* [*ethno-* + *botany*.] Botany that treats of the names, lore, and uses of plants as illustrative or typical of the customs of a race. — **Ethno-bot'an-ic** (*-bō'tā-nīk*), **Ethno-bo-tan-i-cal** (*-ī-kāl*), *a.*
Ethno-gen-ic (*-jēn'īk*), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, the process of ethnogeny.
The social mind acting on spontaneous forms of alliance creates the family, the clan, and the tribe, and for the folk and the nation. This is the *ethnogenic* stage of social evolution, and to it corresponds *ethnogenic* sociology. *F. H. Giddings.*
Ethno-gog-ny (*ē'th-nō-gō-'nī*), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-gony*.] The genesis of races; also, the science which treats of this; ethnology. See **ETHNOLOGY**.
Ethno-gra-pher (*ē'th-nō-grā-'fēr*), *n.* A specialist in ethnography.
Ethno-graph-ic (*ē'th-nō-grāf'īk*) *a.* [Cf. *F. ethnographia*.] Pertaining to ethnography. — **Ethno-graph-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*
Ethno-graph-y (*ē'th-nō-grā-'fī*), *n.* [*ethno-* + *-graphy*; cf. *F. ethnographie*.] Descriptive anthropology; sometimes, loosely, ethnology. See **ANTHROPOLOGY**, 1 b; **ETHNOLOGY**.
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Ethyl green. Brilliant green. See **DYE**.
Ethylene lactic acid. See **LACTIC ACID**.
Ethyl tar-tar-ic acid. *Chem.* Designating an acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, which is an ethyl derivative of tartaric acid, and analogous to ethylsulphuric acid. (*GENUS* ONE.)
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With the achievement of confederation and the establishment of kingship, ethnogenic evolution is completed. A gentle folk or *ethnos* has been aptly defined as that branch of general anthropology which deals with the relations of the different varieties of mankind to each other. *A. H. Keane.*
Ethno-log-ic (*ē'th-nō-lō-jīk*; *ē'th-nō-*) *a.* [See **ETHNOLOGY**.]
Ethno-log-i-cal (*-lō-jī-kāl*) } 1. Treating of, or pertaining to, ethics or morality, or the science of character.

eu-gen'ics (ū-jen'iks), n. The science which deals with the influences that improve the inborn or native qualities of a race or breed, esp. of the human race.

eu-ge-nol (ū-jen'ol), n. [See EUGENIA.] Chem. A substance got from oil of cloves and isomeric with eugenol.
eu-ge-nol (-nol; -nōl), n. [Eugenia -ol.] Chem. A colorless aromatic liquid, C10H12O2, related to phenol, and called also eugenol acid. It is a chief constituent of oil of cloves, and occurs in the oils of pimento, star anise, etc.

eu-ge-nol-ate (-āt), n. Chem. A salt of eugenol, analogous to the phenolates.
Eu-gle'na (ū-jen'ā), n. [NL; eu + Gr. γλήνη pupil of the eye, socket of a joint.] Zool. A genus of simple fresh-water flagellate infusorians having an elongate body with a distinct gullet at the anterior end from which a long flagellum protrudes. E. viridis is the best-known species. It is of a bright green color, due to the presence of chlorophyll, with a spot of bright red pigment near the anterior end, and contains grains of a starchlike substance called paramylum. It reproduces by binary or multiple fission while encysted.



Euglena. Flagellum; Contractile vacuole; s Pigment spot. Much enlarged.

eu-gle'noid (-noid), a. [Euglena + -oid.] Zool. Like or pert. to Euglena or allied genera.
eu-gra-nit'ic (ū-grā-nit'ik), a. [eu + granitic.] Petrog. Pert. to, or resembling, normal granite.
eu-gra-nit'ic (ū-grā-nit'ik), a. [eu + granitic.] Petrog. Pert. to, or resembling, normal granite.
eu-gra-nit'ic (ū-grā-nit'ik), a. [eu + granitic.] Petrog. Pert. to, or resembling, normal granite.

eu-ha-ges (ū-hā-jēs), n. pl. [L. prob. fr. Gr. εὐάγης holy, righteous.] Prophets, or seers; — one of the three traditional orders of the Celtic priesthood.

eu-har-mon'ic (ū-hār-mōn'ik), a. [eu + harmonic.] Music. Producing mathematically perfect harmony or concord; sweetly or perfectly harmonious.

eu-hē-dral (ū-hē-drāl), a. [eu + Gr. ἔδρα seat or base.] Petrog. Well-faced; completely bounded by crystal planes.

eu-hē-mer'ism (ū-hē-mēr'iz-m), n. [L. Euhemerus, Gr. Εὐήμερος, a philosopher, about 300 B. C.] The theory, held by Euhemerus, that the gods of mythology were but deified mortals, and their deeds only the amplification in imagination of human acts; hence, interpretation of myths as traditional accounts of historical personages and events. — eu-hē-mer'ist, n. — eu-hē-mer'is'tic (-is'tik), a.

eu-hē-mer'ize (-iz), v. t.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To interpret (mythology) on the theory of euhemerism.

Eu-la-li'a (ū-lā-lī'ā), n. [NL; prob. fr. the personal name Eulalia (which see, below).] 1. [cap.] Bot. A Syn. of POLINIA. 2. Syn. of XIPIHAGROSTIS.

2. Hort. Any of several ornamental grasses belonging to the genus Xiphagrostis, esp. X. sinensis, often cultivated as a lawn plant for its graceful striped leaves.

Eu-lon-spi'e-gel, Tyll (tū-lōn-spī'gēl; -sp'gēl). [G., owlglass.] The hero of a German popular comic tale which relates the freaks, pranks, drolleries, fortunes, and misfortunes of a wandering Jack-of-all-trades.

Eu-le-ri'an (ū-lē-rī'ān; -ān), a. Or referring to Leonhard Euler (1707-83), the Swiss mathematician, or his investigations; — used in various phrases; as:

Eulerian constant, Math., the limit of the series 1 + 1/2 + 1/3 + 1/4 + ... + 1/n - log n as n infinite: approximately 0.5772. . . used in calculating log Γ(n). — E. equation. Math. A addition theorem of elliptic integrals. b Any one of the system of ordinary hydrodynamical equations in which the components of the velocity at a definite point (and not of a definite particle, as in the Lagrangian equations) are the variables. — E. integral. of the first kind, ∫_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} dx, denoted by B(a, b) or B(b, a); of the second kind, ∫_0^∞ e^{-x} x^{n-1} dx, the Gamma function of a, denoted by Γ(a), or by π(a-1) according to Gauss. This latter extremely important function is a kind of generalization of the factorial Γ^n = 1.2.3. . . a. — E. method (in hydrodynamics), Math., the ordinary method employing Eulerian equations. — E. motion, a movement of the geographical pole by which it tends to describe a circle of radius 0.15° in a period of about 13 days (called the E. period). The movement, as modified by meteorological and other causes, gives a practical identity with the Chandler period (of 428 days) as found by observation.

Eu-ler's for-mu-la (ū-lēr's fōrm'ulā), n. A general formula relating to the strength of a long strut, obtained by mathematical analysis assuming the strut to be initially very slightly bent and neglecting the (dy/dx) term in the curvature equation. It is P = c π^2 EI / l^2, where P = axial load; E = Young's modulus; I = moment of inertia of transverse

section of strut; l = length of strut; c = a constant depending upon the manner of fixing the ends.

Euler's formulæ. Math. Expressions for cosine and sine as half the sum and difference of two imaginary exponentials.

Euler's theorem. Math. The analytical theorem expressed by the equation 1/r = cos^2θ1 / R1 + cos^2θ2 / R2, where R1, R2, are the principal radii of curvature (at a point P of a surface) and R is the radius of curvature of any normal section inclined φ1 and φ2 to the principal normal sections.

eu-lo-g'ic (ū-lō-jik), n., pl. -gic (-jiks). [LL., fr. Gr. εὐλογία eulogy, blessing. See EULOGY.] Eccl. a Orig., the Eucharist. b In the early church, a portion of the consecrated bread carried to communicants unable to attend the Eucharist. c East. Church. Eucharistic bread blessed, but not consecrated, distributed after the Eucharist to those who have not communicated; — called also antidoron and sometimes blessed bread. Cf. PAIN BÉNIT, HOLY BREAD b.

eu-lo-g'ist (ū-lō-jist), n. One who eulogizes, or praises; a panegyrist; an encomiast.

eu-lo-g'ist'ic (-jistik), a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by eulogy; laudatory; as, eulogistic speech. — eu-lo-g'ist'ic-ly, adv.

eu-lo-g'ium (ū-lō-jī-um), n.; pl. E. -iums (-jī-mz), L. -gia (-ā). [LL. See EULOGY.] Eulogy.

eu-lo-g'ize (ū-lō-jī-z), v. t.; eu-lo-g'ized (-jīzd); eu-lo-g'izing (-jīz'ing). To speak or write in strong commendation; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

eu-lo-g'y (-jī), n.; pl. -gies (-jīs). [Gr. εὐλογία, from εὐλόγος well speaking; εὖ well + λόγος speak: cf. LL. eulogium. Cf. EULOGIUM; see LEGEND.] 1. A composition, esp. a set oration, in commendation of something, as of the character and services of a deceased person; also, expression characteristic of eulogies; praise; laudation. 2. Eccl. — EULOGIA. Obs. Syn. — See ENCOMIUM.

eu-ly-tite (ū-lī-tīt), n. Also eu-lyt'ine (-tīn; -tēn; 184). [eu + Gr. λυτός soluble, fr. λύω to dissolve.] Min. A silicate of bismuth, Bi2Si2O9, occurring usually in minute dark brown or grayish tetrahedral crystals. H., 4.5. Sp. gr., 6.11.

Eu-men't-dæ (ū-mēn't-dē), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. εὐμενής well-disposed.] Zool. A large family of true wasps of solitary habits. Their nests are variously constructed by the different species, and commonly provisioned with caterpillars, for the nourishment of their young. Eu'me-nēs (ū-mē-nēs), the typical genus, contains species that build cells of mud, which in some cases have the form of a small round vase with a short narrow neck. See POTTER WASP.

Eu-men't-dæ (-dēz), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. εὐμενίδες, lit., gracious goddesses.] The Erinyes. See ERINYS.

Eu-my-cet'es (ū-mī-sē'tēs), n. pl. [NL, eu + -mycetes.] Bot. A class of the Thallophyta comprising all the true fungi as distinguished from the various classes of algae or seaweeds. See FUNGI, THALLOPHYTES.

Eu-nō-mi-an (ū-nō-mī'ān), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Eunomius, bishop of Cyzicus (4th century A. D.); an Arian (which see). — eu-nō-mi'an, a.

eu-nuch (ū-nūch), n. [L. eunuchus, Gr. εὐνοῦχος, prop., keeping or guarding the couch; εὖνός couch, bed + χεῖν to have, hold, keep.] A castrated male person, orig. one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as a chamberlain; hence, formerly, any chamberlain. Cf. CASTRATO. Eunuchs in ancient times often gained high rank, sometimes becoming rulers. — eu-nuch'al (-āl), a.

Eu-om'pha-lus (ū-ōm'fā-lūs), n. [NL; eu + Gr. ὄμφαλος the navel.] Paleont. A large genus of extinct Paleozoic and Mesozoic gastropods with a depressed conical or discoidal widely umbilicate shell.

eu-on'y-min (ū-ōn'y-mīn), n. Pharm. A principle or mixture of principles derived from Evonymus (syn. Evonymus) atropurpureus, or spindle tree.

eu-ou'as (ū-ō-ō'wās; ā-ō-ō'wās), n. [A mnemonic from the vowels of "seculorum amen," ending the Gloria Patri.] Eccl. Music. The trope of the Gregorian Lesser Doxology, varying according to the mode used; also, any trope.

eu-pa-rin (ū-pā-rīn), n. [Eupatorium + -in.] Chem. A yellow neutral principle, C12H11O3, found in boneseed.

eu-pa-thy (ū-pā-thī), n., pl. -thies (-thīs). [Gr. εὐπάθεια comfort, happy condition of the soul. See EU; PATHEIC.] Right feeling; — referring to the Stoic doctrine that a just and temperate disposition is a proper ethical ideal.

Eu-pa-to-ri'um (ū-pā-tō-rī-ūm; 201), n. [NL, fr. Gr. εὐ-πιόλιον eu-pioleion, a medicinal plant.] Bot. A genus of small chryso-melid beetles. The species E. vittis is very injurious in Europe to grapevines.

eu-mor-phous (ū-mōr'fūs), a. [Gr. εὐμορφος, well formed.] Eu-na'ta. Bib. eu-na'trol (ū-nā'trōl; -trōl), n. [See EU-, SATORN, 31.] Pharm. Sodium oleate in the form of powder, used as a remedy for disorders of the liver.

eu-nice (ū-nī-sē), n. [NL, fr. Gr. εὐνίκη, a victory; eu, well, and νίκη victory.] Lit., happy victory; — fem. prop. name. Bib. Eu-nice (ū-nī-sē), n. [NL, fr. the Gr. name Εὐνίκη, Eunice.] Zool. A genus including the amphiox (which see).

eu-nice (ū-nī-sē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐνίκη; cf. eu, well, and νίκη victory.] Lit., happy victory; — fem. prop. name. Bib. Eu-nice (ū-nī-sē), n. [NL, fr. the Gr. name Εὐνίκη, Eunice.] Zool. A genus including the amphiox (which see).

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eu-pa-t'rid (ū-pā-trīd; ū-pā-trīd; 277), n. [Gr. εὐπατρίδης, fr. εὖ well + πατρί father.] One of the eupatridæ. — eu-pa-trīd, a.

eu-pa-trī-dæ (ū-pā-trī-dē), n. pl. [Gr. εὐπατρίδα, pl. of εὐπατρίδης.] The hereditary aristocrats of ancient Athens and other states of Greece, who in early times exclusively made and administered the law.

eu-pep'si-a (-pēp'sī-ā; -shā) } n. [NL. Eupesia, fr. Gr. εὐπέψις (ū-pēp'sī; ū-pēp-sī) εὐπέψια. See EU-; DYSPEPSIA.] Med. Good digestion; — opposed to dyspepsia.

eu-pep'tic (ū-pēp'tik), a. [Gr. εὐπεπτικός.] Of, pertaining to, or having, good digestion; easy of digestion.

eu-phe-mism (ū-fē-mīz'm), n. [Gr. εὐφημῖσμός, fr. εὐφραίνω to use words of a good nature; εὖ well + φάω to speak. See FAME.] Rhet. A figure in which an agreeable or nonoffensive word or expression is substituted for one that is harsh, indelicate, or otherwise unpleasant; a way of describing an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression; a mild name for something disagreeable, as, "passing away" for "dying." — eu-phe-mist (-mīst), n.

eu-phe-mis'tic (-mīst'ik), a. Pertaining to euphemism; containing a euphemism; softened in expression. — eu-phe-mis'tic-ly, adv.

eu-phe-mize (ū-fē-mī-z), v. t. & i.; eu-phe-mized (-mīzd); eu-phe-miz'ing (-mīz'ing). [Gr. εὐφημίζω.] To express by a euphemism; to make use of euphemistic expressions.

eu-pho'ne (ū-fō-nē), n. [Gr. εὐφώνη sweet-voiced. See EU-; PHON-.] Music. A sixteen-foot free-reed organ stop, giving a sweet, softened tone of clarinetlike quality.

eu-pho-nic (ū-fō-nik), a. [Cf. Fr. euphonique.] Of or pertaining to the laws of euphony; in accordance with the laws of euphony. — eu-pho-nic-ly, adv. — eu-pho-nic'ness, n.

eu-pho-ni'ous (ū-fō-nī'ūs), a. Pleasing or sweet in sound; smooth-sounding. — eu-pho-ni'ous-ly, adv.

eu-pho-ni'um (-ūm), n. [NL. See EUPHONY.] Music. a An instrument, invented by Chladni in 1790, consisting of glass tubes and graduated steel bars sounded by the moistened finger. b A small bass instrument of the saxhorn class, having a full, strong tone, and a compass of about three octaves up from C in the great octave (see PITCH).

eu-pho-ny (ū-fō-nī), n.; pl. -nies (-nīs). [L. euphonia, Gr. εὐφωνία, fr. εὐφώνος sweet-voiced; εὖ well + φωνή sound, voice; akin to φάω to speak: cf. Fr. euphonie.] 1. A pleasing or sweet sound; the acoustic effect produced by words so combined and uttered as to please the ear. 2. Phon. Tendency to greater ease of pronunciation, resulting in various combinatory changes, due to increased speed of utterance or economy of effort rather than to a striving after a pleasing effect, as formerly supposed.

Eu-phor'bi-a (ū-fōr'bī'ā), n. [NL, fr. L. euphorbia an African plant. See EUPHORBIA.] Bot. An immense genus of herbs or shrubs of varied habit and wide distribution, having small monöcious flowers borne in involucre, sometimes with petaloid appendages, the whole structure resembling a single flower. The species in the United States are mostly insignificant weeds, though E. margiñala and E. heterophylla are cultivated for ornament. The African species are usually succulent and often spiny shrubs resembling cacti, which they replace there. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.



Euphorbia. Cyathium and E. heterophylla are cultivated for ornament. The African species are usually succulent and often spiny shrubs resembling cacti, which they replace there. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

Eu-phor'bi-a-ce-æ (-ā-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See EUPHORBIA.] Bot. A large and important family of herbs, shrubs, or trees of uncertain systematic position, but usually referred to the order Geraniales. They have monöcious or dioecious flowers, 3-seeded capsules, and acid or poisonous, often milky, juice. There are about 210 genera and 4,000 species, of wide distribution. Euphorbia is the type, and Phyllanthus, Croton, Acalypha, Ricinus, Jatropha, Hevea, and Manihot are among the other important genera. They include several medicinal plants, as those furnishing castor oil and croton oil; several trees yielding caoutchouc; the manioc or cassava plant, and various genera ornamental in cultivation. — eu-phor'bi-a'ceous (-shūs), a.

eu-nuch (ū-nūch), n. [Cf. L. eunuchus.] Euphonic. Rare. — eu-nuch'ly, adv.

eu-nuch'ly (ū-nūch'lē), adv. [Cf. L. eunuchus.] Euphonic. Rare. — eu-nuch'ly, adv.

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eu-phor-bi-um (ē-fōr'bī-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. L. euphorbia an African plant, fr. Gr. εὐφώβιον; — so called after Euphorbus, a Greek physician.] Pharm. A yellow or brownish, very acrid, gum resin derived from Old World species of Euphorbia. It was formerly employed medicinally as an emetic and cathartic, but is now used chiefly in veterinary medicine.

eu-pho-ri-a (ē-fōr'i-ā), n. [NL. Euphorbia, fr. Gr. εὐφωρία, eu-pho-ri-a (ē-fōr'i-ā) } lit., a bearing well; εὖ well + φέρω to bear.] The condition of feeling well; a sense of good health. — eu-pho-ri'c (ē-fōr'ik), a.

eu-pho-rin (ē-fōr'in), n. Pharm. A white crystalline powder, with a faint aromatic odor, used as an antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. It is phenyl urethane, C₁₃H₁₁O₂N.

eu-pho-tide (ē-fō-tīd), n. [eu + Gr. φῶς, φῶτος, light; — from its pleasing combination of white and green.] Petrol. a = GABRO. b An alteration product of gabbro, consisting chiefly of saussurite and smaragdite. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone under the name of verde di Corsica.

eu-phra-si-a (ē-fōr'zī-ā; -zī-ā), n. [NL. See EUPHRASIA.] Bot. A large genus of hemiparasitic scrophulariaceous herbs found in most extratropical regions. They have flowers with the upper lip of the corolla 2-cleft, its margins recurved. See EUPHRASIA.

eu-phra-sy (ē-fōr'zī), n. [LL. eufrasia, fr. Gr. εὐφρασία delight, fr. εὐφραίνω to delight; εὖ well + φράω heart, mind.] The eyebright (Euphrasia officinalis).

eu-phro-tes (ē-fōr'tēs), n. Also eu-phro-tes. [D. juftrouw, prop., young lady; jong young + vrouw lady, woman. Cf. PHROTE.] A block or long flat of wood, perforated for the passage of the crowfoot, or cords of an awning.

Eu-phros-y-ne (ē-fōr'zī-nē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐφροσύνη.] Gr. Myth. One of the Three Graces; lit., mirth or joy.

Eu-phro-tes (ē-fōr'tēs), n. [Gr. εὐφροσύνη well-grown, graceful; εὖ well + φῶς growth, fr. φέρω to grow.] The principal character in John Lyly's famous works, "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," and "Euphues and his England," which are remarkable for their peculiar affected style.

eu-phu-ism (ē-z'm), n. A properly, the affected style of conversation and writing which became fashionable in the time of Elizabeth and was typified in Lyly's "Euphues" (which see). It was characterized by antithesis, alliteration, a profusion of similes often drawn from fabulous natural history, and a pervading effort after elegance. b Hence, any similar affectation of speech; artificial and excessive elegance of language; high-drawn diction.

eu-phu-ist, n. One who practices euphuism. — eu-phu-istic (ē-z'istik), eu-phu-ist'ic-al (-tī-kāl), a. — eu-phu-ist'ic-al-ly, adv.

eu-pli-one (ē-pī-ōn; ē-pī-ōn; 277), n. Also eu-pli-on. [Gr. εὐπιών very fat; εὖ well + πίων fat.] Chem. An oily liquid of indeterminate composition, obtained by the destructive distillation of various vegetable and animal substances; specif., an oil consisting largely of the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin or methane series.

eu-pli-tone (ē-pī-tōn), n. Chem. Euphitone acid.

eu-pli-ton'ic (ē-pī-tōn'ik), a. [eu + Gr. πῖττα pitch.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating an orange-colored crystalline acid, C₂₀H₂₀O₈, which is turned blue by alkalis. It occurs in beech-wood tar.

eu-plas'tic (ē-pī-ast'ik), a. [eu + -plastic.] Physiol. Having the capacity of becoming organized readily; adapted to the formation of tissue. — n. A plastic substance.

eu-plac-tel'ia (ē-pī-ast'el'ī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπλακτος well-plaited; εὖ well + πλακτος plaited.] Zool. A genus of elegant, glassy sponges, consisting of interwoven siliceous spicules, and growing in the form of a cornucopia. They are called Venus's-flower-basket.

eu-pli-ty-ne (ē-pī-tī-nē), n. pl. [NL.; eu + Gr. πλοῖον ship.] Zool. A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies. It contains a few well-known European and North American species, but most of its members inhabit tropical Asia. The monarch (Anoxia pleuripus) is an example.

Eu-po-li-de'an (ē-pō-lī-dē-ān), a. & n. Of or pertaining to Eupolis (about 446-411 B. C.), an Athenian poet of the Old Comedy; as, the Eupolidæan meter.

eu-prax'y (ē-prāks'is), n. [Gr. εὐπραξία; εὖ well + πράσσειν to do.] Right action. — eu-practic (ē-prāks'ik), a.

eu-quin'ine (ē-kwīn'īn; 'kwīn-nēn; 184), n. [eu + quinine.] Pharm. A white crystalline powder derived from quinine, and sometimes used as a substitute therefor.

Eu-r-a-fric (ē-rā-fr'ik) } a. [Europe + Afric, African.]

Eu-r-a-fric-an (-rī-kān) } 1. Geog. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the continents of Europe and Africa combined.

2. Zoölog. Pert. to or designating a region including most of Europe and northern Africa south to the Sahara.

3. Of European and African descent.

Eu-phor-bi-a'les (ē-fōr'bī-ā-lēs), n. pl. [NL.; eu-phor-bi-a, n. Lindley's classification, an alliance comprising the euphorbias, etc. — eu-phor-bi-al (-āl), a.]

eu-phor-bone (ē-fōr'bōn), n. Also eu-phor-bon (-bōn). Chem. A crystalline constituent of euphorbium.

Eu-phra'te-an (ē-fōr'tē-ān), a. Of or pert. to the Euphrates River.

eu-phthal'mine (ē-fthāl'mīn; -mēn), n. Also min. [eu + Gr. φθάλμιος eye.] Pharm. A white crystalline artificial alkaloid, C₁₇H₁₅O₃N, a derivative of eucaine, used as a mydriatic.

eu-phu-ic (ē-fōr'ik), v. t. To cause to resemble Euphues. Obs. or R. — n. To use euphuistic language. Obs. or R.

Eu-phyl-lor-o-de (ē-fīl-lōr'ō-dē), n. pl. [NL.; eu + Gr. φύλλον leaf.] = BRANCHIOPIEDA.

Eu-plex-ot'er-a (ē-pī-eks-ōt'er-ā), n. pl. [NL.; eu + Gr. πλέξις a plaiting (or L. plexus, p. p. weaving) + πτερόν a wing.] Zool. = DREMASTERA.

Eu-plo-ot'mi (ē-pī-ōt'mī), n. pl. [NL.; fr. Gr. εὐπλόκος with goodly locks.] See HAIR.

eu-pno-e'a (ē-pnō-ē-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. εὐπνοία easy breathing; εὖ well + πνέω to breathe.] Physiol. Normal respiration; — opposed to dyspnoea. [Hist.]

Eu-pol'e-mus (ē-pōl'e-mūs), n.

Eu-ra'sian (ē-rā-shān; -zhān), a. Of or pertaining to Eurasia (see GAZ.) or Eurasians.

Eu-ra'si-an, n. [Europe + Asia + -an.] A person of mixed European and Asiatic (especially Indian) descent.

Eu-ra'si-at'ic (ē-rā-shī-āt'ik; -ā-zhī-āt'ik), a. Of or pertaining to Eurasia.

Eurasianic realm, Zoölog. the Palearctic region.

eu-re-ka (ē-rē-kā), interj. [Gr. εὐρηκα I have found, perfect indicative of εὐρίσκω to find.] "I have found (it); — the exclamation attributed to Archimedes upon discovering a method of determining the purity of the gold in King Hiero's crown. Hence, an expression of triumph concerning a discovery. It is the motto of the State of California.

eu-ro-hi-dine (ē-rō-hī-dīn; -dēn; 184), n. Also di-n. [eu + Gr. ῥόδον rose.] Org. Chem. A yellow crystalline base, C₁₇H₁₅N₃, whose salts are bronze-colored when solid, but dye fibers bright scarlet; also, any member of the class of compounds of which the above is the type. All are amino derivatives of azines, and their salts are usually red or violet in solution.

Eu-ri-pi-de'an (ē-rī-pī-dē-ān), a. [L. Euripides, Gr. Εὐριπίδης, fr. Εὐριπίδης. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Greek tragic poet Euripides (480-406 B. C.) or his works, which, as compared with those of Æschylus and Sophocles, are characterized by romanticism of plot, psychological analysis of character, and an inquisitiveness rather than a reverent handling of myth. Cf. choros, I. Eighteen of his plays are extant.

eu-ri-pus (ē-rī-pūs), n.; pl. euripi (-pī). [L., fr. Gr. εὐριπος; εὖ well + πῶν a rushing motion.] A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide, or a current, flows and refluxes with violence, as the ancient frith of this name between Euboea and Boeotia; hence, a flux and reflux.

Eu-ro-cy-don (ē-rō-sī-dōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. εὐροκύων; εὖρος the southeast wind + κύων wave, billow; according to another reading, εὐροκύων, i. e., a northeast wind, as in the Latin Vulgate Euro-aquilo.] A tempestuous northeast wind of the Mediterranean. See LEVANTER.

Eu-ro-pa (ē-rō-pā), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρώπη. 1. Class. Myth. A daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor (or Phœnix in some versions), Zeus, in the form of a white bull, carried her off, and swam with her to Crete, where she became mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

2. Astron. A. Sometimes, Jupiter's satellite II. b The 52d asteroid. See ASTEROID.

Eu-ro-pe'an (ē-rō-pē-ān), a. [L. Europa, Gr. Εὐρωπαϊός, fr. Gr. Εὐρώπη (L. Europa); cf. F. Européen.] Of or pertaining to Europe or its inhabitants.

Many species of plants and animals commonly known in Europe under old and well-established names, are distinguished in the United States by the adjective European. These are generally treated under the nouns, as ASPEN, DOGWOOD, COAL, ELM, ROBIN, etc.

European concert. = CONCERT OF EUROPE. — E. lotus, a shrubby tree (Erythraea lotus) of southern Europe and Asia, or its rather large bluish black fruit, which is called also date plum. — E. plan, in hotel keeping, the plan of furnishing lodging and service, leaving to the guest the option of taking such meals as he chooses at the hotel restaurant; — contr. with American plan. U. S. — E. walnut. = ENGLISH WALNUT.

Eu-ro-pe'an, n. A native or an inhabitant of Europe.

Eu-ro-pe'an-ize (-iz), v. t.; Eu-ro-pe'an-ized (-izd); Eu-ro-pe'an-iz'ing (-iz'ing). To cause to become like Europeans in manners or character; to habituate to European usages. — Eu-ro-pe'an-i-za'tion (-iz-ā-shān; -iz-āz'), n. A state of society — changed and Europeanized. Lubbock.

Eu-ro-pe-o (-rō-pē-ō). Combining form for European.

eu-ro-phen (ē-rō-fēn), n. Pharm. A light yellow amorphous powder, a derivative of cresol, containing 28 per cent of iodine. It is used as a substitute for iodoform.

eu-ro-pi-um (ē-rō-pī-ŭm), n. [NL.; Europe + -ium.] Chem. A metallic element of the rare earth group, discovered spectroscopically by Demçrçray in 1846. At. wt., 152.0. Symbol, Eu (no period).

eu-ry (ē-rī), a. A combining form from Greek εὐρύς, broad; as, eurygnathous; eurytomatus; — opposed to sten-. — eu-ry-a-le (ē-rī-ā-lē), n. [NL., fr. Gr. Εὐρύαλη. 1. One of the Gorgons.

2. Bot. A genus of Asiatic myrsinaceæ plants. The only species (E. ferax) has rather small purple flowers with a prickly calyx and peduncle. Its rootstocks and seeds are used as food.

3. Zool. A genus of ophiurans of the group Euryalida with much-branched arms.

Eu-ry-al'i-da (ē-rī-āl'i-dā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. An order of ophiurans usually having the arms dichotomously branched and capable of being rolled inwards toward the mouth. Astrophylton (which see) is the best-known genus. — eu-ry-al'i-dan (-dān), a. & n.

eu-ry-te (ē-rī-tē), n. [Cf. F. eurite.] = QUARTZ PORPHYRY.

eu-ry-th'e (ē-rī-thē), a. [eu-ry + Gr. ῥήθη, a. [NL.; eu-ry + Gr. ῥήθη, earth.] Zoölog. The Palearctic region.

eu-ry-ga'e-an (-ān), a. eu-ry-ga'n-a-thous (ē-rī-gā-nā-thūs), a. [eu-ry + -gathous.] Having a broad upper jaw. — eu-ry-ga'n-a-thism (-thīz'm), n.

Eu-ry-lam'i-da (ē-rī-lām'i-dē), n. pl. [NL.; eu-ry + Gr. λαμῖος throat.] Zool. The family consisting of the broadbills (see BROADBILL C.). The typical genus is Eurylaimus (Linn.) of Java, Sumatra, etc. — eu-ry-lam'i-mold (-mōld), a. & n.

Eu-ry-n'ome (ē-rī-n'ō-mē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρύνομη.] Gr. Myth. A sea-goddess daughter of Oceanus. b An epithet of Artemis at Pigeleia in Arcadia, where she was represented as half fish.

eu-ry-yon (ē-rī-yōn), n. [Gr. εὐρύων.] Cuvulid. Either end of the maximum transverse diameter of the skull.

Eu-ry-yo'm'a (ē-rī-yō-m'ā), n. [NL.; eu-ry + Gr. πέλμα sole of the foot.] Zool. A genus of very large spiders of the family Therididae, in which several tarantulas of the western United States are commonly included.

Eu-ry-phar'nyx (ē-rī-phā-r'nīks), n. [NL.; eu-ry + Gr. φάρυγξ, the old nurse of Odysseus, who, on his return in disguise, recognizes him by a scar.] Gr. Myth. A sea-goddess daughter of Oceanus. b An epithet of Artemis at Pigeleia in Arcadia, where she was represented as half fish.

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Eu-ryd'ol-ce (ē-rī-d'ōl-sē), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρύδοκη.] A nymph beloved by Orpheus (which see).

Eu-ryp-ter'ia (ē-rī-p'tēr'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; eury + Gr. πτερον a wing.] Paleon. An order of remarkable aquatic, exclusively Paleozoic arthropods, related to the arachnids and especially to the king crabs, with which they are often associated in a class or subclass called Merostomata (which see). They had a cephalothorax bearing six pairs of limbs, of which the last pair were usually paddlelike, and a tapering abdomen of thirteen segments. The typical genus is Eurypterus, known from the Silurian to the Permian.

Stylonurus and Pterygotus of the Silurian and Devonian comprise very large species. Individuals of the last genus sometimes exceeded six feet in length, and are the largest known arthropods. — eu-ryp-ter'id (ē-rī-p'tēr'id), c. & n.

eu-ryp-ter'oid (ē-rī-p'tēr'oid), a. [Eurypterus + -oid.] Paleon. Like, or pertaining to, the Euryptera. — n. One of the Euryptera.

eu-ry-scope (ē-rī-skōp), n. [eury + -scope.] Photog. A kind of lens having a wide aperture.

Eu-ry-s'theus (ē-rī-s'thūs; -thē-ūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐρύσθευς.] Gr. Myth. A Mycenaean king to whose service Hercules was bound. Hera obtained an oath from Zeus on the day that he expected the birth of Hercules that the boy born that day should rule the race of Perseus. She then hastened the birth of Eurystheus and delayed that of Hercules, subordinating the hero to Eurystheus. See HERCULES.

Eu-ry-sto'ma-ta (ē-rī-stō-mā-tā; -stōmā-tā), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. a A division of Ophidia including those having a dilatatable mouth. b = BEROMA.

eu-ry-stom'a-tous (-stōmā-tūs; -stōmā-tūs), a. [Gr. εὐρύστομος wide-mouthed; εὐρύς wide + στόμα, -atos, mouth.] Zool. Broad-mouthed; having the mouth dilatatable; specif., of or pertaining to the Eurytomata.

eu-ryth'my, eu-ryth'my (ē-rī-th'mī; ē-rī-th'mī), n. [L. eurythmia, Gr. εὐρυθμία; εὖ well + ῥυθμός rhythm, measure, proportion, symmetry; cf. F. eurythmie.] 1. Fine Arts. Just or harmonious proportion or movement.

2. Med. Regularity of the pulse.

Eu-se-bi-an (ē-sē-bī-ān), a. Eccl. Hist. Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia (d. 342), who was a friend and protector of Arius. — n. A follower of Eusebius.

eu-spo-ran-gi-ate (ē-spō-rān'jī-āt), a. [eu + sporangium.] Bot. Having sporangia which arise from a group of epidermal cells; — said of ferns of the families Ophioglossaceæ and Marattiaceæ. Opposed to leptosporangiate.

Eu-sta-chi-an (ē-stā-kī-ān), a. [From Eustachius, a learned Italian physician who died in Rome, 1574.] Discovered by Eustachius; relating to the Eustachian tube.

Eustachian catheter, a tubular instrument to be introduced into the Eustachian tube so as to allow of inflation of the middle ear through the nose or mouth. — E. tube, Anat., a channel of communication between the tympanic cavity of the ear and the pharynx (see EAR). In man the Eustachian tubes are about one and one half inches long, with walls of bone, cartilage, and fibrous tissue. They open into the upper back part of the pharynx, each side of the median line, and serve to equalize the air pressure on both sides of the tympanic membrane. They are remnants of one of the branchial clefts of the embryo. — E. valve, Anat., a crescent-shaped fold of the lining membrane of the heart at the entrance of the venæ cavae inferior. It directs the blood through the foramen ovale to the left auricle in the fetus, but is rudimentary and functionless in the adult.

Eu-sta-thi-an (ē-stā-thī-ān), n. Eccl. Hist. a One of an orthodox party which protested against the deposition (A. D. 331) by an Arian synod of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch in Syria. A schism resulted which lasted till A. D. 413. b A follower of Eustathius (d. 380), bishop of Sebaste, capital of Asia Minor, who introduced cenobitic monasticism into Asia, and was held responsible for the asceticism of the monks. — Eu-sta-thi-an, a.

eu-stat'ic (ē-stāt'ik), a. [eu + static.] Geol. & Phys. Geog. Pertaining to or designating a land area which undergoes neither elevation nor depression.

Eu-su-chi-a (ē-sū-kī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; eu + Gr. σούχος crocodile.] Zool. A division of the Crocodylia including the typical members of that group, as the existing gavia, alligators, and crocodiles, and many fossil forms. — eu-su-chi-an (-ān), a.

eu-tax'ite (ē-tāk'sīt), n. [eu + Gr. τάξις arrangement.] Petrol. Any volcanic rock of banded structure. — eu-tax'it'ic (ē-tāk'sīt'ik), a.

eu-toc'tic (ē-tōk'tik), a. [Gr. εὐτηκτος easily melted; εὖ + pharynx.] Eu-ryph-a-ryp-gi-de (ē-rī-ph-ā-r'p'jī-dē), n. pl. Zool. See PELICAN FISH.

Eu-ryp-ter-us (ē-rī-p'tēr'ūs), n. [eu-ry + -pteros.] Having broad prognathous jaws.

Eu-ryp-ter'ol-de-a (ē-rī-p'tēr'ōl-dē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See EURYPTERID.] = EURYPTERID.

Eu-ry-p'y-ga (ē-rī-y-p'ī-gā), n. [NL.; eu-ry + Gr. πύγη the rump.] Zool. The genus consisting of the sun bitterns. It is the only genus of its family.

Eu-ry-pyg-lid (-pī-lī-dē). Eu-ry-th'my (ē-rī-th'mī), n. Of or pertaining to eurythmy. — E. Abbr. Eusebius. [IRAN.]

Eu-sa-cr'i-an. Var. of EUSKIA.

Eu-se-bi-us (ē-sē-bī-ŭs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Εὐσεβιος, fr. εὐσεβής pious, reverent; εὖ well, and σέβω fear of grain; or L. Eustathius, fr. Gr. Εὐστάθιος (cf. εὖ well, and στάσις to cause to stand).] Masc. prop. name. 1. Eustachius (ē-stāk'ūs), Eustathius (thī-ās); F. Eustache (ōstāsh'), Eustathe (ōstāt'); It. Eustazio (ē-ōstāzīo), Eustasio (ē-ōstāzīo); Sp. Eustaquio (ē-ōstāk'yo); Pg. Estacio (ē-stāk'sē-ō); D. Eustasius (ō-stāk'sē-ō); E. Eustasius (ē-tāk'sē-ō).

Eu-stom'a-tous (ē-stōmā-tūs; -stōmā-tūs), a. [eu + stomatous.] Zool. Having a distinct mouth; — of certain infusorians.

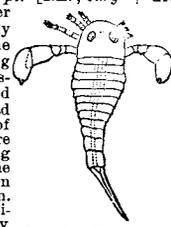
eu-style (ē-stīl'), n. [Gr. εὐστύλιον, neut. of εὐστύλιος with pillars at the best distances.] Arch. See INTERCOLUMNIATION.

eu-syn'chite (ē-sīn'kīt), n. [Cf. eu- and Gr. συνχῆτις to communicate, confuse.] Min. A massive red or greenish vanadate perhaps identical with desclorite.

Eu-ta-ni-a (ē-tā-nī-ā), n. [NL.; eu + Gr. τανία a band.] Zool. Syn. of TANNIPIPI.

Eu-taw (ē-tāw), n. [From Eutaw, Alabama.] Geol. A Cretaceous formation in Alabama and adjacent States.

eu-tax'y (ē-tāk'sī), n. [Gr.



One of the Eurypterida (Eurypterus remipes)

be a true evolution; esp., such a development viewed as leading up to a definite end or result; as, the evolution of the tragedy of a drama. Cf. def. 8.

2. A thing or series of things evolved; as, the flower is the evolution of the bud.

The sensible world is but the evolution of truth, love, and life, or their opposites, in nature. Coleridge. 3. Mil. & Nav. A prescribed movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet; any movement designed to effect a new arrangement by passing from one formation to another; a maneuver.

4. A movement forming one of a complicated series of motions; as, the evolutions of a machine; hence, an intricate form, as if produced by such a series; as, the evolutions of an arabesque pattern.

5. A Geom. (1) The formation of an involute, as by unwrapping a thread from a curve (the evolute). Hutton. (2) The gradual unbending into a straight line of a curve without stretching or breaking. Obs. b Arith. & Alg. The extraction of roots; — the inverse of involution.

6. A process of rolling out or disengaging, so as to expose or free; also, the product of such a process; as, the evolution of gas from limestone when treated with acid.

7. Biol. a Orig., the development of an organism; the gradual growth and unfolding of the parts and organs, as in the growth of a plant from a seed; and hence, that theory of generation which supposes the germ to preexist in the parent, and its parts to be developed, but not actually formed, by the procreative act; the theory of preformation; — opposed to epigenesis. Now Hist. b In modern usage, the development, not of an individual organism, but of a race, species, or other group; phylogeny; in general, the history of the steps by which any living organism or group of organisms has acquired the morphological and physiological characters which distinguish it; hence, the theory that the various types of animals and plants have developed by descent with modification from other preexisting types, as opposed to the old theory of the separate creation of each species. This theory, which involves also the descent of man from the lower animals, is based on facts abundantly disclosed by every branch of biological study, esp. by paleontology (which see), embryology (see ONTOGENY), comparative anatomy, experiments in hybridization, etc. In general, the progress of evolution has been from the simpler toward the more highly organized and specialized types, though many examples of retrograde evolution, degeneration, or reversion to a simpler type occur (see ASCIDIAN). The indications are that all animals and plants are the descendants of a very few simple organisms (or perhaps of but one) not very unlike some of the simplest existing protozoans. The various living and extinct types do not form a single series, but a genealogical tree whose branches exhibit very different degrees of divergence from the parent stock. Many branches have died out completely, and are known only by fossils. Close resemblance between two forms, as between man and the anthropoid apes, does not necessarily, therefore, indicate descent of one from the other, though it does furnish good evidence of origin from common ancestors at a comparatively recent date. The fundamental idea of the theory of evolution is an old one. Lamarck (see LAMARCKISM) was the first prominent modern zoologist to adopt and formulate it. Its general acceptance, however, was largely brought about by its clear exposition and demonstration by Darwin (see DARWINISM). Modern theories of evolution differ only in regard to the various factors influencing it, their relative importance, and the ways in which they act. See WEISMANNISM, HEREDITY, VARIATION, NATURAL SELECTION, MUTATION.

8. Metaph. A systematic development (the processes of which may be formulated as natural laws, whether physical or psychological) by which the known universe has come to be what it is; also, the theory of such development; often, specif., Spencer's evolutionary theory. Cf. SPENCERIANISM.

On the one side, then, the doctrine of evolution is to be sharply distinguished from the naturalism of the seventeenth century. Unlike that naturalism, our modern doctrine is primarily disposed, not merely to describe, but to explain the world as it is. He (Spencer) finds that throughout the universe there is an unceasing redistribution of matter and motion, and that this redistribution constitutes evolution when there is a predominant integration of matter and dissipation of motion, and constitutes dissolution when there is a predominant absorption of motion and disintegration of matter. Encyc. Brit.

Syn. — See DEVELOPMENT.

ev-o-lu'tion-al (év-ò-lú'shún-ál), a. Of, pertaining to, or developed by, evolution. — ev-o-lu'tion-al-ly, adv.

ev-o-lu'tion-a-ry (év-ò-lú'shún-á-ry), a. 1. Evolutional. 2. Pertaining to evolutions, or maneuvers.

ev-o-lu'tion-ism (-iz'm), n. The theory of, or belief in, evolution.

ev-o-lu'tion-ist, n. 1. One skilled in evolutions. 2. One who holds a doctrine of evolution.

ev-o-lu'tion-ist (-ist; -ist'ik), a. Of or pertaining to evolutions or evolutionists; productive of, or active in, evolution.

ev-o-lu'tive (év-ò-lú'tív), a. Of, pert. to, or tending to promote, evolution or development; as, evolutive conditions.

e-volve' (é-vòlv'), v. t.; e-VOLVE' (é-vòlv'd'); e-VOLVING. [L. evolvere, evolutum; e out + volvere to roll. See UNFOLD.] 1. To exhibit or produce by evolution; to unfold or unroll; to open and expand; to disentangle; to develop; to derive; to deduce; to deduce.

The animal soul sooner evolves itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. Sir M. Hale.

2. To throw out; to disengage; to emit; as, to evolve odors.

ev-o-lu'tion-ize, v. t. & i. To develop by evolution. [From Ev. D. e-volve.]

e-volve', Evolve. Ref. Sp. e-volve' (é-vòlv') (é-vòlv'd') (é-vòlv'ing). [From Ev. D. e-volve.]

e-volve', Evolved. Ref. Sp. e-volve' (é-vòlv'd') (é-vòlv'ing). [From Ev. D. e-volve.]

e-volve', Evolver. One that evolves. e-volve', e-volve' (é-vòlv'), v. t. [L. evolvere, p. p. evolutus.] To vomit. Obs. — e-volve'm' (év-òlv'm'ish'ón), n. Obs.

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e-volve' (é-vòlv'), v. i. To become open, disclosed, or developed; to pass through a process of evolution.

e-volve'ment (-m'ent), n. Act of evolving, or state of being evolved; evolution.

e-volve'nt (é-vòlv'v'ent), a. [L. evolvens, -entis, unrolling, p. pr. of evolvere.] Math. Designating a line, the tangent to the involute, each point of which traces an involute. — n. = INVOLUTE, n.

Ev-on'y-mus (év-òní-f-mús), n. [NL. (cf. L. euonymus), fr. Gr. εὐώνυμος, lit., of good name.] Bot. A genus of celastraceous shrubs having entire or serrate leaves and perfect cymose greenish flowers succeeded by a 3-5-lobed fruit with a red aril. They are natives of north temperate regions. E. americanus is the strawberry bush, an E. atropurpureus, the wahoo. E. europaeus, the spindle tree, and E. japonicus are cultivated. The bark is a chologogue and purgative. Also (L. c.), a plant of this genus.

e-vul'sion (é-vùl'shún), n. [L. evulsio, fr. evellere, evulsus, to pluck out; e out + vellere to pluck: cf. F. évulsion.] Act of plucking out; a rooting out.

ewe (ü), n. [AS. eowu, ewe; akin to D. ooi, OHG. oowi, Icel. evis, Goth. aweiþi a flock of sheep, aweiþa a sheepfold, Lith. avis a sheep, Russ. ovtsa, Oir. oi, L. ovis, Gr. óis, Skr. avi.] The female of the sheep, and of sheeplike animals.

E-we, E-wé (á-vá), n. A Negro tribe of the Slave Coast, West Africa; also, a linguistic stock of Slave Coast Negroes, including, besides the Ewe proper, the Dahomans, and most of the tribes of Togoland. They are typical Negroes, closely related to the neighboring Tshi and Yoruba, with whom they form a distinctive group noted for barbarity and bloodthirstiness (see DAHOMAN; cf. ASHANTI). Their speech approaches monosyllabism.

ewe neck (ü), In horses, a thin, insufficiently arched neck suggesting that of a sheep. — ewe-necked (-n'ek't), a.

ew'er (ü'er), n. [AF. ewer, for (assumed) OF. ewiere, ewiere, L. aquaria, f. of aquarius relating to water, carrying water, fr. aqua water; cf. F. évier a washing place, sink, aiguille ewer, OF. ewe, ewe, water, F. eau; akin to Goth. ahwa water, river, OHG. aha, G. au, eau, meadow. Cf. AQUARIUM, AQUATIC, ISLAND.] A kind of wide-mouthed pitcher or jug, esp. one to hold water for the toilet.

ew'er-y (-y) n.; pl. EWERIES (-iz), EW'ERY (ü'ri) RIES (-ri-z). [FROM EWER.] A room, apartment, or office, for ewers, table linen, and towels, formerly common in large households, as in the English royal household.

ex (éks), prep. [L.] Out; out of; from; without; — used in commercial phrases; as: a Finance. Without the right to have (any dividend, bonus, or other advantage that has been declared on, or annexed to, the stock); as, ex dividend, ex coupon, or, as excluding all benefits, ex all. b Com. Free out of, that is, free of charges until taken out of the vessel or other place referred to; as, ex ship, or free overside, ex store, etc.

ex drawing, lit., without the drawing; — used in England to denote that the terms under which a bond is sold are not to be varied by its being drawn for redemption. Eng. — ex elevator, out of the elevator; subject to no charge incurred before leaving the elevator; — said of grain. — ex interest, without due or according interest; — ex law, Finance, without the right to claim participation in an issue of new stock. Eng. — ex ship, = FREE OVERSIDE. — ex steamer, = FREE OVERSIDE. — ex store, Com., from store or stock, the buyer to pay shipping expenses. — ex warehouse, Com., from the warehouse, subject to charges for removal.

ex, prep. 1. (for pron. see 2d note below) [L. ex out of, from; akin to Gr. ék or ek.] A prefix denoting: a Out of, as in exhale, exclude. b Off, from, as in exscind. c Beyond, as in excess, exceed, excel. d Away from, out of, as in expatriate, exonerate. e Without, as in exsanguineous, exalbuminous. f Thoroughly, completely, as in exorcitate, exasperate, exacerbate. g As prefixed to names (to which it is joined by a hyphen) implying office or condition (following a Late Latin usage), that the person is now out of that office or condition; as, ex-president, ex-convict, ex-mayor.

ex-regularly appears as e- before b, d, g, h, l, m, n, r, and v; as e- before f in effuse. In words from the French it often appears as e-, sometimes as s- or é-; as escape, scape, élite; sometimes the Latin ex has been restored; as, ex change. In chad no trace of the original L. ex (-f. -es) is left.

Under accent (stress), either primary or secondary, ex- is pronounced éks-; also unaccented before a consonant other than silent h, as in exorbitant; when unaccented and preceding an accented (stressed) vowel, the usual pronunciation is éks-, as in ex-amine, ex-ude; but exceptions to this latter rule occur, mostly in rare words and those influenced by cognates with different accentuation.

2. (éks.) [Gr. ék, out of; see def. 1 above.] Prefix in words from Greek, meaning out of; as, exarch, erodus, exorcise. Before consonants Gr. ék appears as ek, represented in Eng. by e-; as, eccentric, eclipse, ecstasy.

ex-ac'er-bate (ég-zák'ér-bát; 277), v. t.; EX-AC'ER-BAT'ED (-bát'éd); EX-AC'ER-BAT'ING (-bát'ing). [L. exacerbatum, p. p. of exacerbare; ex out (intens.) + acerbare to irritate.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; exasperate.

ex-ac'er-ba'tion (-bát'shún), n. [L. exacerbatio.] Act of exacerbating, or state of being exacerbated; specif., Med. increase of violence in a disease, as in a continuous fever.

ew'er, n. [Through OF., fr. L. aquarius. See EWER a pitcher.] A water. Obs. ew'er, n. [Cf. Norw. dial. jur. ewer, Sw. jur. jurver.] Udder. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

ew'er-er, n. [See EWER.] A bearer of water for guests to wash their hands. Obs. ew'est (ü'est), a & adv. [Cf. Dial. anevst, fr. AS. on on + neahwist nearness.] Nearest; adjacent. ew'et, a female sheep up to the first shearing. British.

ew'it, f. EPT, n. ew'it, f. YEW. ew'low (ü'low), interj. An exclamation of sorrow, regret, or pity. Scot.

ew'in, f. EVEN. [Eng. Var. of YEW. Scot. & Dial. ew' + in.] ew-onné, Obs. p. p. of WIN. ewons, a. [See EWEST.] Near by; contiguous. Obs. Scot.

ew're, f. EURE, EWER, JUG. ew'rose, n. [OF. ewe, ewe, water, F. eau + rose rose.] Rose water. Obs. ew'rons, f. EROUS.

ew't, f. AUGHT, anything. EPT, n. ew'Oba or Scot. and dial. Eng. var. of AX.

Ex, or ex. Abbr. Examined; example; exception; exchanged; excursion; executed; executive; Exodius; export; extract. [ex abrup'to, [L.] Abruptly; suddenly. [ex abundantiā, [L.] Out of ex-acer-bes'cence (ég-zák'ér-bés'f'ens), n. [L. exacerbescens, -entis, p. pr. of exacerbescere, incho. fr. ex out + acerbus harsh, sour.] = EXACERBATION.

ex-ac'er-bes'cent (-ent), a. Exacerbating; embittering. Rare. ex-ac'er-ba'tion (éx-vá'shún), n. [L. exacerbatio.] A heaping up. Obs. ex-act'i-nate (ég-zák'ti-nát), v. t.

ex-act' (ég-zák't), a. [L. exactus precise, accurate, p. p. of exigere to drive out, to demand, enforce, finish, determine, measure; ex out + agere to drive: cf. F. exact. See AGENT, ACT.] 1. Suffering or exhibiting no departure from the letter or standard; undeviating; strict; rigorous; as, exact laws. "An exact command." Shak.

2. Marked by accuracy and thoroughness; precise and full; complete, not merely approximate; as, exact knowledge of the law; exact performance of a duty; an exact observer; exact computation of cost.

3. Marked by agreement with a standard or the truth; precise or correct; as, an exact copy; the exact time.

4. Capable of great nicety, esp. in measurements, adjustments, etc.; as, exact instruments; the exact sciences.

5. Finished; perfected; hence, refined. Obs. Syn. — Accurate, nice, methodical, careful. See CORRECT, exact logic. See LOGIC — a science, a mathematical science, or a science on a quantitative basis.

ex-act', v. t.; EX-AC'T'ED; EX-AC'T'ING. [From L. exactus, p. p. of exigere; or fr. LL. exactare. See EXACT, a.] 1. To demand or require authoritatively or peremptorily; to enforce the payment of, or a yielding of; to compel to yield or furnish; hence, to wrest, as a fee or reward when none is due; — usually with from or of. Exact no more than that which is appointed you. Luke iii. 13.

2. To call for; to require as becoming, fit, or desirable. My designs Exact me in another place. Massinger.

3. To subject to exaction or extortion. Obs.

4. To draw out; to extract. Archaic.

5. Law. To demand by proclamation of (one who has failed to appear) that he appear in court on pain of outlawry. Syn. — See ELICIT.

ex-act', v. i. To practice exaction. Obs. The enemy shall not exact upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

ex-act'ing, p. a. 1. Unreasonably severe in making demands or requiring the fulfillment of obligations.

2. Forestry. Unable to thrive except in special conditions of climate, soil, etc.; — said of a tree or species. — ex-act'ing-ly, adv. — ex-act'ing-ness, n.

ex-ac'tion (ég-zák'tshún), n. [L. exactio; cf. F. exactation.] 1. Act or process of exacting; compulsion to give or furnish; a levying by force; a driving to compliance; as, the exactation of tribute or of obedience; hence, extortion. Illegal exactations of sheriffs and officials. Bancroft.

2. That which is exacted; a fee, reward, or contribution, demanded or levied with severity or injustice.

ex-act'i-tude (ég-zák'ti-tüd), n. [Cf. F. exactitude.] The quality of being exact; exactness.

ex-act'ly, adv. In an exact manner; precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact; accurately; strictly; nicely.

ex-ac'tor (ég-zák'tér), n. [L. cf. F. exacteur.] One who exacts, esp. by authority.

ex-ag'ger-ate (ég-záj'ér-át), v. t.; EX-AG'GER-AT'ED (-át'éd); EX-AG'GER-AT'ING (-át'ing). [L. exaggeratus, p. p. of exaggerare to heap up; ex out + aggerare to heap up, fr. agger heap, aggerere to bring to; ad to + gerere to bear. See JEST.] 1. To heap up; to accumulate. Obs. 2. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; to delineate extravagantly; to overstate the truth concerning a friend exaggerates a man's virtues. Addison.

3. To enlarge or increase beyond the normal; as, an exaggerated development of an organ.

ex-ag'ger-a'tion (-á'shún), n. [L. exaggeratio; cf. F. exaggeration.] Act of exaggerating, or state of being exaggerated; a going beyond the bounds of truth, reason, or justice; a hyperbolic representation; overstatement. No need of an exaggeration of what they saw. J. Taylor.

ex-ag'ger-a'tive (ég-záj'ér-á-tív), a. Tending to exaggerate; given to exaggeration; involving exaggeration. — ex-ag'ger-a'tive-ly, adv. — ex-ag'ger-a'tive-ness, n.

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ex-ag'ger-a'tive (ég-záj'ér-á-tív), a. Tending to exaggerate; given to exaggeration; involving exaggeration. — ex-ag'ger-a'tive-ly, adv. — ex-ag'ger-a'tive-ness, n.

ex-ag'ger-a'te (ég-záj'ér-át), v. t.; -AT'ED (-át'éd); -AT'ING (-át'ing). [L. exaggeratus, p. p. of exaggerare. See EX-AGGERATE.] 1. To heap up; to accumulate. Obs. 2. To enlarge beyond bounds or the truth; to delineate extravagantly; to overstate the truth concerning a friend exaggerates a man's virtues. Addison.

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ly to surpass or go beyond; as, "The voice of woman, when attuned by gentleness and love, transcends all other sounds in harmony" (T. L. Peacock); a belief which transcends experience. To outdo is to surpass (esp. in performance); as, "He hath in this action outdone his former deeds doubly" (Shak.). See EXCESS, TRANSCENDENT.

ex-ceed' (ĕk-sĕd'), v. i. 1. To go too far; to pass the proper or usual bounds or measure.

In our reverence to whom, we cannot possibly exceed.

2. To be more or greater than others; to predominate.

ex-ceed'ing, p. a. More than usual; pre-eminently; more than sufficient; measureless. "The exceeding riches of his grace." Eph. ii. 7. — **ex-ceed'ing-ly, adv.**

ex-ceed'ing, adv. In a very great degree; extremely; exceedingly. Archaic.

ex-cel' (ĕk-sĕl'), v. t.; **EX-CELLED'** (-sĕld'); **EX-CEL'LING.** [L. excellere, excelsum; ex out + a root found in culmen height, top; cf. F. excellere. See CULMINATE, COLUMN.]

1. To go beyond or surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo or outgo, in a good sense.

I saw that wisdom excelleth folly, as far as light excelleth darkness.

2. To exceed or go beyond; to surpass. Obs. Milton.

Syn. — See EXCEED.

ex-cel', v. i. To surpass others in good qualities, laudable actions, or acquirements; to be distinguished by superiority; as, to excel in mathematics, or classics.

Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel. Gen. xlix. 4.

ex-cel-lence (ĕk-sĕl-ĕns), n. [F. excellence, L. excellentia.]

1. Quality of being excellent; state of possessing good qualities in an eminent degree; exalted merit.

Consider first that great

Or bright interst not excellence. Milton.

2. An excellent or valuable quality; that by which any one excels or is eminent; a virtue.

With every excellence refined. Beattie.

3. [usually cap.] A title of respect; — more commonly expressed, "I do greet your excellence." Shak.

Syn. — Superiority, pre-eminence, perfection, worth, value, goodness, purity, greatness.

ex-cel-len-cy (-lĕn-sĭ), n.; pl. -cies (-sĭz). 1. Excellence; virtue; dignity; worth; superiority.

Extinguish in men the sense of their own excellency. Hooker.

2. [usually cap.] A title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, esp. to viceroys, ministers, and ambassadors, to English colonial governors, etc. It was formerly sometimes given to kings and princes. In the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts the governor is constitutionally entitled *His Excellency*; the title is also, loosely, used for other State governors, the President of the United States, and other high officials.

ex-cel-lent (-lĕnt), a. [F. excellent, L. excellens, -entis, p. pr. of excellere. See EXCEL.] 1. Excelling or exceeding in kind or degree; surpassing others; superior. Archaic. "An excellent hypocrite."

Their sorrows are most excellent. Beau. & Ft.

2. [usually cap.] Of high station, rank, or office; — sometimes a title of address. Obs.

3. Meritoriously near the standard or model; very good of its kind; first-class; as, this vase is an excellent imitation of the antique; the picture shows excellent composition; hence, of great worth; eminently good; as, an excellent man, artist, book, building; excellent breeding, aims.

Syn. — Worthy, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite, transcendent, admirable, first-rate.

ex-cel-lent, adv. Excellently; eminently; exceedingly; Archais. "This comes off well and excellent." Shak.

ex-cel-lent-ly, adv. In an excellent manner or degree; either (Archaic), in an unusual degree; exceedingly; as, "excellently foolish" (Hobbes); or, in a meritorious degree; very well; as, excellently reasoned arguments.

ex-cel-sin (ĕk-sĕl-sĭn), n. Physiol. Chem. A crystalline globulin contained in the meat of the Brazil nut, the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.

ex-cel-si-or (-sĭ-ŏr), a. [L., compar. of excelsus elevated, lofty, p. p. of excellere. See EXCEL, v. t.] More lofty; still higher; ever upward. — Excelsior State, New York; — from the motto "Excelsior" upon its coat of arms.

ex-cel-si-or, n. 1. A material of curled shreds of wood used for stuffing upholstered furniture, mattresses, etc.

2. Print. A seldom used size of type, 3 points.

ex-cen-tric (ĕk-sĕn-trĭk) } a. 1. = ECCENTRIC, ECCENTRI-

ex-cen-tri-cal (-trĭ-kāl) } CAL.

2. Bot. One-sided; out of the center; abaxial, as the midvein of certain leaves.

ex-cept' (ĕk-sĕpt'), v. t.; **EX-CEPT'ED**; **EX-CEPT'ING.** [L. excipere, p. p. of excipere to take or draw out; to except; ex out + capere to take; cf. F. excepter. See CAPABLE.] 1. To take or leave out (anything) from a number or a whole as not belonging to it; to exclude; omit.

If we only except the unfitness of the judge. Bp. Stillingfleet.

2. To offer as objection; also, to object to; to protest against. Obs.

3. To accept. Obs.

ex-cept', v. i. To take exception; to object; — usually followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*; as, to except to a witness or his testimony.

Except thou wilt except against my love. Shak.

ex-cept', prep. [Originally past participle. See EXCEPT, v.] With exclusion of; leaving or left out; excepting.

God and his Son except,

Created thing naught valued he nor s. shunned. Milton.

Syn. — EXCEPT, EXCEPTED, BUT, SAVE, BESIDES. EXCEPT (LESS FREQUENTLY EXCEPTING) MARKS EXCLUSION MORE POINTEDLY THAN BUT (SEE BUT); SAVE IS CHIEFLY POETICAL; BESIDES, AS HERE COMPARED (SEE BESIDES), OCCURS CHIEFLY IN NEGATIVE PHRASES, AND IS EQUIVALENT TO "OTHER THAN"; AS, I HAVE FINISHED ALL THE LETTERS EXCEPT ONE (OR, MORE CASUALLY, BUT ONE); "ALL ARE FLED, SAVE ONLY THE GODS" (Shak.); THERE WILL BE NO ONE THERE BESIDES (IN ADDITION TO) OURSELVES.

ex-cept', conj. Unless; if it be not so that.

And he said, I will not let thee go, except thou bless me.

But yesterday you never opened lip, Gen. xxxii. 26.

Except, indeed, to drink. Tennyson.

ex-cept'er, n. One who exceeds.

ex-cept'ing-ness, n. See-NESS.

ex-cel-lent-ness, n. Excellence. Obs.

ex-cel-si-a, a. [L. excelsus, p. p. of excellere to elevate.] Eminent; lofty. Obs. [Inoffensive. Obs.]

ex-cel-si-tude, n. Eminence;

ex-cel-tral (ĕk-sĕn-trāl), a. Bot. = ECCENTRIC.

ex-cen-tri-cal, v. t. [eccentric, -ate + a.] To unobscure; dis-

close. Obs. [TRICITY, -tricity.]

ex-cen-tri-c'ly, n. = ECCEN-

ex-cept'ant, a. [L. exceptans, -antis, p. p. of exceptare to take out.] Making exception. — n. One who takes exception.

ex-cept'er, n. One that excepts.

ex-cept'i-o (ĕk-sĕp'ti-ŏ), n. [L.] = EXCEPTION, 3.

ex-cept'i-o-a-pl'o (dŏ'p'l'), [L.] = EXCEPTIO A PLURIMO.

ex-cept'ion, v. t. & i. To ex-

cept'ing (ĕk-sĕpt'ing), prep. & conj. With rejection or exception of; excluding; except.

No one was ever yet made utterly miserable excepting by himself. Lubbock.

Syn. — See EXCEPT.

ex-cept'ion (ĕk-sĕp'shŏn), n. [L. exceptio: cf. F. exception.] 1. Act of excepting, or excluding; exclusion; restriction by taking out something which would otherwise be included, as in a class, statement, or rule.

2. That which is excepted, or taken out, from others; a person, thing, or case specified as distinct, or not included; as, almost every general rule has its exceptions. Pope.

3. Pleading. A Rom. Law. A form of equitable plea in defense answering to the special plea in bar of English law, but so formed as to state that judgment should be rendered only upon the condition that the matters which are mentioned by way of avoidance are found not to exist or not to be true. Hence: **b Civil Law.** A special plea in bar. **c Scots Law.** = DEFENSE. **d Equity Pleading.** An objection alleging insufficiency of some pleading or proceeding.

4. Law. A An objection, oral or written, taken, in the course of an action or proceeding, as to bail, to the decision or a ruling of a judge, or to something in his charge to a jury. **b** In conveying a clause by which the grantor excepts something out of what he before granted.

5. Objection; something offered as objection or as a ground of objection, or taken as objection; hence, cavil; dissent; offense; complaint; as, to be beyond exception; to take exception to misconduct.

He . . . took exception to the place of their burial. Bacon.

She takes exception at your person. Shak.

ex-cept'ion-a-ble (-ă-bl'), a. Liable to exception. — **ex-cept'ion-a-ble-ness, n.** — **ex-cept'ion-a-bly, adv.**

Syn. — See EXCEPTIONAL.

ex-cept'ion-al (-ăl), a. [Cf. F. exceptionnel.] Forming an exception; not ordinary; uncommon; rare; hence, better than the average; superior.

This particular spot had exceptional advantages. Jewett (Th.).

Syn. — EXCEPTIONAL, EXCEPTIONABLE are frequently confused. THAT IS EXCEPTIONAL WHICH IS ITSELF AN EXCEPTION, AND SO IS OUT OF THE ORDINARY; THAT IS EXCEPTIONABLE (CF. THE COMMONER UNEXCEPTIONABLE) TO WHICH EXCEPTION MAY BE TAKEN, AND WHICH IS THEREFORE OBJECTIONABLE; AS, AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY, EXCEPTIONABLE CONDUCT.

— **ex-cept'ion-al-ty** (-ăl-tĭ), **ex-cept'ion-al-ness, n.** — **ex-cept'ion-al-ly, adv.**

ex-cept'ion-a-ry (ĕk-sĕp'shŏn-ărĭ), a. Pertaining to, indicating, or being, an exception. Rare.

ex-cept'ious (-shŏs), a. Disposed to take exceptions; captious. Obs. or R. — **ex-cept'ious-ness, n.** Obs. or R.

ex-cept'ive (-tĭv), a. 1. Pertaining to, containing, or constituting, exception; as, "None but the brave deserves the fair" is an *exceptive* proposition.

2. Prone to take exception; captious; as, an *exceptive* man.

ex-cer'e-brat'ion (ĕk-sĕr'ĕ-bră'shŏn), n. [L. excerebratus deprived of brains; ex out + cerebrum brain.] Act of removing the brain; esp., Obstetrics, removal of the brain of the fetus to facilitate delivery.

ex-cerpt' (ĕk-sĕrpt'), v. t.; **EX-CERPT'ED**; **EX-CERPT'ING.** [From L. excerpere, p. p. of excerpere; ex out + carpere to pick, gather. See HARVEST; cf. SCARCE, a.] 1. To select, as a literary passage; to extract; cite; quote.

Out of which we have excerpted the following particulars. Fuller.

2. To take out; to remove. Obs.

ex-cerpt (ĕk-sĕrpt; ĕk-sĕrpt'; 277), n. 1. An extract; a passage taken out or copied from a book or record.

2. A thing taken out; a choice. Rare.

Syn. — See EXTRACT.

ex-cerpt'a (ĕk-sĕrpt'ă), n. pl. [L., neut. pl. of excerpere selected, p. p.] Passages extracted; excerpts; clippings.

ex-cerpt'i-ble (ĕk-sĕrpt'ĭ-bl'), a. That may be excerpted, or from which excerpts may be taken.

ex-cerpt'ion (-shŏn), n. [L. exceptio.] Act of excerpting, or selecting; also, that which is selected; an extract.

ex-cerpt'ive (-tĭv), a. That excerpts, or selects.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), n. [F. excès, fr. L. excessus a going out, loss of self-possession, fr. excedere, excessum, to go out, go beyond. See EXCEED.] 1. Act of going out or beyond; specif., of Parliament, adjournment. Obs.

2. State of surpassing or going beyond limits; the fact of being in a measure beyond sufficiency, necessity, or duty; that which exceeds what is usual or proper; immoderate; superfluity; superabundance; extravagance; as, an excess of provisions or of light.

3. (Compare) To rid refined gold to paint the lily, Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. Shak.

That kills me with excess of grief, this with excess of joy. Walsh.

4. Undue or immoderate indulgence in anything, esp., undue gratification of carnal appetites; intemperance.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v. 18.

5. The amount or degree by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder; as, the difference between two numbers is the *excess* of one over the other.

Syn. — Extravagance, superabundance, exuberance, — EXCESS, SUPERFLUITY, REDUNDANCY. EXCESS IS THAT WHICH PASSES LIMITS; IT USUALLY (BUT NOT ALWAYS) CONVEYS A DEROGATORY IMPLICATION; AS, "IN MEASURE REIN THY JOY; SCANT THIS EXCESS" (Shak.); "THE PROPER POINT BETWEEN SUFFICIENCY AND EXCESS" (H. James); "I THINK POETRY SHOULD SURPRISE BY A FINE EXCESS" (Keats). SUPERFLUITY IS MORE THAN IS NEEDED OR DESIRED; REDUNDANCY, AS HERE COMPARED (SEE REDUNDANCY), IS SUPERABUNDANCE WITHOUT NECESSARY IMPLICATION (AS COMMONLY IN THE CASE OF SUPERFLUITY) OF WASTE OR USELESSNESS; AS, "HE SUPERFLUITY THE POOR SUPPLIES" (Compter); "THE INVENTORY OF THY SHIRTS, AS ONE FOR SUPERFLUITY, AND ANOTHER FOR USE" (Shak.); "THE ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE TROPICAL REDUNDANCY OF LIFE IN SUMMER AND THE DARK STERILITY OF THE GRAVE" (De Quincey). SEE PROFUSE, EXCESSIVE.

ex-cess', a. 1. More than what is right, proper, or necessary; excessive. Obs.

ex-cept'ion, a. [able. Ref. Sp.]

ex-cept'ion-a-ble Exception-

ex-cept'ion-er, n. One who

takes exception. Obs.

ex-cept'ion-less, a. See-LESS.

ex-cept'ion-er, n. One who

takes exception. Obs.

2. More than or above the usual or specified amount; that constitutes an excess; as, excess baggage on a railroad, i. e., baggage in excess of the amount carried free.

ex-cess' (ĕk-sĕs'), v. t. To pay excess charges on, as luggage. Eng.

excess function. Math. In the calculus of variations, a certain change in the value of an integral along a stationary curve AP due to passing over to an integration between corresponding points on a neighboring curve AP'. It may be always positive (or always negative) for every point P of the curve and every admissible direction PP', if the integral is to be a minimum (or maximum).

ex-cess'ive (ĕk-sĕs'ĭv), a. [F. excessif.] Characterized by, or exhibiting, excess; as: a. Exceeding what is usual or proper; overmuch. **b** Greater than the usual amount or degree; exceptional; very great.

Excessive grief (is) the enemy to the living. Shak.

Cold masses of protyle or primal matter were moving through space in all directions with excessive velocities. James Ward.

Syn. Extreme, intemperate, unreasonable. — EXCESSIVE, EXCORIANT, INORDINATE, EXTRAVAGANT, IMMODERATE. EXCESSIVE IS THE GENERAL TERM FOR WHAT GOES BEYOND JUST MEASURE OR AMOUNT; AS, "EXCESSIVE LENITY AND INDULGENCE ARE ULTIMATELY EXCESSIVE RIGOR" (Knox). EXCORIANT APPLIES TO THAT (ESP. PRICE, CHARGES, ETC.) WHICH IS GROSSLY EXCESSIVE; INORDINATE (SEE ETYM.) FREQUENTLY RETAINS THE IMPLICATION OF THAT WHICH EXCEEDS PRESCRIBED RULES OR LIMITS; AS, "THE LEGISLATURE . . . IMPOSED AN EXCORIANT SECURITY FOR THEIR APPEARANCE"; "A RESOLUTION TO CONTRACT NONE OF THE EXCORIANT DESIRES BY WHICH OTHERS ARE ENSLAVED" (Spectator); "INORDINATE AFFECTION, EVIL CONSCIENCE, AND COVETOUSNESS" (Col. iii. 5); "THE GREAT DIFFICULTY OF LIVING CONTENT IS THE CHERISHING OF INORDINATE AND UNREASONABLE EXPECTATIONS" (T. E. Brown). THAT IS EXTRAVAGANT (SEE ETYM.) WHICH PASSES THE BOUNDS OF USE OR PROPRIETY, OR WHICH IS PRIGAL IN EXPENDITURE; AS, EXTRAVAGANT PRaise; "SHE WAS RAPACIOUS OF MONEY, EXTRAVAGANT TO EXCESS" (Fielding). IMMODERATE FREQUENTLY IMPLIES LACK OF RESTRAINT, ESP. IN THE FEELINGS OR THEIR EXPRESSION; AS, IMMEDIATE ZEAL, IMMEDIATE LAUGHTER. SEE EXCESS, PROFUSE, REDUNDANCY, FLAGRANT.

— **ex-cess'ive-ly, adv.** — **ex-cess'ive-ness, n.**

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), n. [ME. eschange, eschange, OF. eschange, fr. echangier, F. échanger, to exchange; ES- (L. ex out) + F. changer. See CHANGE; cf. EXCHANGE.]

1. Act of giving or taking one thing in return for another regarded as an equivalent. Specif.: **a** Mutual giving and receiving of commodities without the intervention of money; barter. **b Econ.** Formerly, the process of interchange involved in the carrying on of commerce; the phenomena of commerce, collectively. Now, in a restricted sense, the phase representing the actual transfer of goods in the economic process of the joint production of goods and the distribution to the different factors concerned of their respective shares. See DISTRIBUTION, VALUE, PRICE, MONEY. **c Law.** A mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other. Estates exchanged must be equal in quantity, as fee simple for fee simple (Blackstone). To constitute an exchange the word *exchange* itself must be used; but this method of conveying is nearly obsolete. **d Chess.** A mutual capture of pawns or pieces. A player is said to *win* or *lose* the exchange when the difference is clear in the exchange of a bishop for a rook.

2. Com. The process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*; the payment of debts in different places by an exchange or transfer of credits. A simple form of the process is thus: A in London is owed a certain sum by B in New York, and C in London owes D in New York a like sum. A in London draws a bill of exchange, or draft, on B in New York; C in London purchases the bill from A, who thus receives payment of his debt due from B in New York. C transmits the bill to D in New York (usually in duplicate, sometimes in triplicate, copies, called *first of exchange*, *second of exchange*, *third of exchange*), and D receives the amount from B. See BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT. **b** A bill of exchange. **c** The amount paid for the collection of a draft, bill of exchange, check, etc., drawn in one place upon another. **d** (1) Interchange or conversion of the money of two countries, or of current and uncurrent money, with allowance for difference in value. (2) Short for *rate*, or *course*, of exchange, that is, the price or sum per unit at which the currency of one country is exchanged for currency of another country, or uncurrent money for current money. (3) The amount of the difference in value between two currencies, or between values at two places. Cf. ARBITRATION OF EXCHANGE. **e** pl. In a clearing house, the items (drafts, checks, etc.) which are presented for settlement by mutual interchange of credits and debits and payment of balances.

3. Act of substituting one thing in the place of another; as, an exchange of grief for joy, or of a scepter for a sword, and the like; also, act of giving and receiving or losing and taking reciprocally; as, an exchange of civilities or views; exchange of prisoners in war.

4. The thing given or received in return; esp., a publication exchanged for another.

5. A place where things or services are exchanged; specif.: **a** A money changer's place of business. Obs. **b** The place where merchants, brokers, bankers, or other business men meet to do business; — often, in England, shortened to *change*.

In commerce an exchange is defined to be a place where business interests of a special character are brought together, and where contracts concerning them are made, as the stock exchange, the cotton exchange, or the produce exchange.

U. S. Internal Rev. Decisions, 1899.

c A headquarters or central office or place of business (of a designated sort); as, a telephone exchange, where the wires converge and connections are made for customers.

d A barroom; a drinking saloon; — chiefly used in the proper names of such places of business. Cant, U. S.

Syn. — Barter, dealing, trade, traffic, interchange.

ex-change' (ĕks-chānj'), v. t.; **EX-CHANGED'** (-chānjd); **EX-**

cept'less, a. Not making

exceptions; inclusive. Obs.

ex-cept'or (ĕk-sĕp'tŏr; 48r), n. = EXCEPTER.

ex-cept'or-er, n. One who

takes exception. Obs.

ex-cept'or-er, n. One who

takes exception. Obs.

CHANGING (-chän'jng). [Cf. OF. eschangier, F. échanger. See EXCHANGE, n.] 1. To part with, give, or transfer to another in consideration of something received as an equivalent; — usually followed by for before the thing received.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble or a diamond. Locke. 2. To part with for a substitute; to lay aside, quit, or resign (something being received in place of the thing parted with); as, to exchange a palace for a cell.

And death for life exchanged foolishly. Spenser. 3. To give and receive or lose and take reciprocally, as things of the same kind; to barter; swap; as, to exchange horses; to exchange hats; to exchange prisoners.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. Shak. 4. To alternate. Rare.

West Indian cedar . . . exchanged with black oak. Scott. 5. To change; transmute. Obs. Syn. — EXCHANGE, INTERCHANGE. INTERCHANGE, as compared with EXCHANGE, emphasizes more strongly the mutual or reciprocal nature of the transaction, and accordingly applies more frequently to immaterial things; as, to exchange horses, to interchange courtesies; "latres [I]ll exchanged vows" (Shelley). Cf. CHANGE, v. t.

ex-change' (ëks-chänj'), v. i. To make an exchange, or to pass or be received in exchange.

ex-change-a-ble (ëks-chänj'ä-b'l'), a. 1. Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged. The officers captured with Burgoyne were exchangeable within the powers of General Howe. Marshall. 2. Available for making exchanges; ratable. "An exchangeable value." J. S. Mill.

ex-change-a-bil'i-ty (-bil'i-ti), n. — exchange-ably, adv.

exchange broker. One who buys and sells uncurrent money, and deals in exchanges relating to money.

exchange cap. Cap paper as used for bills of exchange.

exchange editor. An editor who inspects, and culls from, periodicals, or exchanges, for his own publication.

ex-change'er (ëks-chänj'ër), n. 1. One that exchanges. 2. A money changer; banker. Now Hist.

ex-chequer (ëks-chëk'ër), n. [ME. eschequer, prop., a chessboard, OF. eschequer, eschequer, cf. LL. scaccarium. See CHESSER.] 1. A chessboard; also, chess; as, to play at the exchequer. Obs. 2. [cap.] In England under the Norman and Plantagenet kings, a department or office of state charged with the collection and management of the royal revenue and the judicial determination of all revenue causes.

Under Henry I, something that is more like a permanent tribunal, a group of justices presided over by a chief justiciar, becomes apparent. Twice a year this group, taking the name of "the exchequer," sat around the checkered table, received the royal revenue, audited the sheriffs' accounts, and did incidental justice. Pollock & Mait.

3. [cap.] Eng. Hist. Short for Court of Exchequer or less commonly Exchequer of Pleas, a court arising from the Exchequer Office (see def. 2), recognized as a distinct court as early as the reign of Henry III. Its jurisdiction originally was theoretical (the King's Queen's Bench Division. The Court of Exchequer Chamber was a court of appeal, established in the reign of Edward III, composed of the judges of the three courts. It was abolished in 1875. 4. [often cap.] In modern times in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the department or office of state charged with the receipt and custody of the national revenue; hence, the national banking account or purse. Careful distinction must be drawn between the exchequer and the treasury. The exchequer is the national purse, the treasury is the finance department of the state, which controls the exchequer on behalf of the executive government, subject to the check and audit of the comptroller and auditor-general acting on behalf of Parliament. 5. By extension, a treasury, lit. or fig.; esp., a national or royal treasury. 6. Pecuniary possessions or resources; purse; finances. Exchequer of the Jews, Eng. Hist., in the 13th century, a department of the royal exchequer charged with the supervision of all business with the Jews. It was both a financial bureau and a judicial tribunal with jurisdiction in transactions of the crown with the Jews.

ex-chequer'er (ëks-chëk'ër), v. t. ; -ERED (-ërd); -ER-ING. 1. To keep in or as in an exchequer, or treasury. Obs. 2. To proceed against in the Court of Exchequer.

exchequer bill. In England, a short-time bill of credit, or promissory note, issued by governmental authority and bearing interest. They have been superseded by treasury bills, issued by the Bank of England under treasury warrant and sold at a discount and bearing no interest.

exchequer bond. An English government bond constituting part of the unfunded debt. The exchequer bonds are more permanent than the exchequer bills, or treasury bills, and bear interest.

ex-cide' (ëk-sid'), v. t. ; EX-CID'ED (-sid'ëd); EX-CID'ING (-sid'ing). [L. excidere, excisum; ex out + caedere to cut. Cf. CONCISE, EXCISE to cut off.] To cut out; to excise.

ex-cip'i-ent (ëk-sip'i-ënt), a. [L. excipientes, -entis, p. pr. of excipere. See EXCEPT, v. t.] Taking exception.

ex-cip'i-ent, n. 1. One that receives, as a ground for painting. 2. Pharm. An inert substance used in preparing remedies in order to give them a suitable form or consistency.

ex-ci-ple (ëk-si-p'l'), n. [NL. excipulum, fr. L. excipula, pl., receptacles. See EXCEPT.] Bot. In lichens, the outer covering of the apothecium. — ex-ci-ple-lar (ëk-si-p'l'ä-lär), a. Exscribed circle.

ex-cise' (ëk-siz'), n. [Prob. under the influence of L. excise, man (ëk-siz'män), n. MEN (-män). An officer who inspects and rates articles liable to excise duty. British. ex-cise-man-ship, n. See SHIP. ex-cise-or (ëk-siz'ör), n. An exciseman. Rare. ex-ci-ta-ble. Excitable. Ref. Sp. ex-ci-tan-cy (ëk-si-tän-si), n. [See EXCITANT.] Exciting action or character. Rare. ex-ci-ta-tion, n. [L. excitatus, p. p. of excitare. See EXCITE.] To excite. Obs.

ex-ci-ta'tion (ëk-si-tä'shün), n. [Cf. F. excitation, L. excitatio.] Act of exciting, or state of being excited, or aroused; excitement; specif.: a Physiol. Act of producing excitement (stimulation); also, the excitement produced. b Elec. Electric energizing; production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or the like. See EXCITE.

ex-ci-ta-tive (ëk-si-tä-tiv), a. [Cf. F. excitatif.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

ex-ci-ta-to-ry (-tör), a. Tending to excite; containing, or marked by, excitement; excitative.

ex-cite' (ëk-sit'), v. t. ; EX-CIT'ED (-sit'ëd); EX-CIT'ING (-sit'ing). [L. excitare; ex out + citare to move rapidly, to rouse; cf. OF. exciter, exciter, F. exciter. See CITE.] 1. To call to activity in any way; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to passionate emotion; to stir up to combined or general activity; as, to excite a person, the passions; to excite a mutiny; to excite heat by friction. 2. Physiol. To call forth or increase the vital activity of, as an organism or any of its parts; to stimulate. 3. Elec. To energize (an electromagnet); to produce a magnetic field in; as, to excite a dynamo. A dynamo may be excited by a separate machine (exciter), or by a portion of the electricity which it itself produces. To render a dynamo self-exciting, various methods of winding are employed (series winding, shunt winding, compound winding). Syn. — Awaken, arouse, stimulate, animate, kindle, inflame, provoke, impel, prompt, urge, spur, instigate. — EXCITE, INCITE, STIR, RISE. To EXCITE is to rouse to activity, esp. of feeling; to INCITE is to urge or spur on to a specific act or end; as, Demosthenes, by exciting the passions of the Athenians against Philip, incited the nation to war; to excite interest, to incite to renewed effort. To STIR (see STIR) is to quicken or arouse; as, "Inanimate things cannot stir our affections" (J. H. Newman); "Not . . . Nepenthes . . . is of such power to stir up joy" (Milton). To RISE (see RISE) is to excite by exhilarating or provoking, as "a secret to rouse curiosity" (G. Eliot); "Even the cabs are rimmed with a halo, and people across the way have all that possibility of suggestion which rouses the fancy so in the figures of fading frescoes" (Lowell). See MOVE, KINDLE, INVITE.

ex-cite-ment (-mënt), n. 1. Act of exciting, or state of being excited; agitation; as, an excitement of the people; specif., Physiol., aroused, augmented, or abnormal activity of an organism or functioning of an organ. 2. That which excites or arouses. Also, Obs. or R., that which induces action; a motive. The cares and excitements of a season of transition. Talfourd.

ex-ci-tor (ëk-sit'ör), n. One that excites; specif.: Elec. A small auxiliary dynamo or other source of electricity used to excite the field magnets of some dynamos. b A device for producing jump sparks to excite electric waves of definite and determinate wave length. ex-ci-t'ing (ëk-sit'ing), p. a. Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; as, exciting events; an exciting story. — ex-ci-t'ing-ly, adv. exciting causes, Med., causes immediately producing disease, or those arousing predispositions into activity. — e-

cidere, excisum, to cut out or off, fr. an OF. word; cf. OF. assis tax, assise imposition of a tax, tax (see ASSIZE); perh. through an OD. form; cf. D. accijns, OD. excijs.] 1. Any duty, toll, or tax. Obs., except specif.: 2. An inland duty or impost levied upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities within the country. Also, a tax upon the pursuit or following of certain sports, trades, or occupations, usually taking in this case the form of exactions for licenses. Originally the term excise was used only of the tax on commodities (which is generally an indirect tax, of which the burden falls on the consumer, but which later came to be applied to duties or fees levied upon makers of, or dealers in, excisable commodities, and finally to various taxes levied for permission to practice or conduct certain sports, trades, occupations, etc. In Great Britain the term in its latest extension includes a great variety of taxes imposed by the Board of Inland Revenue, including those formerly called assessed taxes (which see). In the United States the usual excise is a tax on the inland manufacture, sale, or consumption of commodities or for licenses to follow certain occupations, and these taxes are usually known as internal revenue taxes.

Excise or internal revenue charges, when fixed at small amounts, are often hardly distinguishable from fees. When they are large in amount, they constitute a tax on the consumers of the article, so obvious as to be quite unpopular. A. T. Hadley. 3. That department or bureau of the public service charged with the collection of the excise taxes, now merged in the Department of Inland Revenue. Eng.

ex-cise' (ëk-siz'), v. t. ; EX-CISE'ED (-siz'ëd); EX-CIS'ING (-siz'ing). 1. To lay or impose an excise upon. 2. To impose upon; to overcharge. Obs. or Dial. Eng. ex-cise', v. l. [See EXCISE.] 1. To circumcise. Obs. 2. To cut out or off; as, to excise a tumor. 3. To make an excision in; to hollow out.

ex-ci-sion (ëk-sizh'ün), n. [L. excisio; cf. F. excision. See EXCISE.] Act or operation of excising, or cutting out or off; hence, extirpation; destruction; erasure; specif., Eccl., expulsion from the church; excommunication. Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for excision. Atterbury.

ex-ci-ta-bil'i-ty (ëk-si-tä-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. -TIES (-ti-z). 1. Quality of being readily excitable. 2. Physiol. The property manifested by living organisms, or their organs or tissues, of responding to the action of stimulants; irritability; as, nervous excitability.

ex-ci-ta-ble (ëk-si-tä-b'l'), a. [Cf. F. excitable, L. excitabilis inciting.] Capable of being excited, or roused into action; susceptible of excitement or stimulation; easily stirred up or stimulated. — ex-ci-ta-ble-ness, n.

ex-ci-tant (ëk-sit'änt), a. [L. excitans, -antis, p. pr. of excitare; cf. F. excitant.] Tending to excite; exciting. ex-ci-tant, n. Something that excites; specif.: a Physiol. Any agent that arouses or augments organic activity; a stimulant. b Elec. The exciting liquid in a voltaic cell.

ex-ci-ta-tion (ëk-si-tä'shün), n. [Cf. F. excitation, L. excitatio.] Act of exciting, or state of being excited, or aroused; excitement; specif.: a Physiol. Act of producing excitement (stimulation); also, the excitement produced. b Elec. Electric energizing; production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or the like. See EXCITE.

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current, Elec., a current which excites, or energizes, an electrical apparatus, the field magnets of a dynamo; the current taken by the current of transformer on no load; — called also leakage current. See MAGNETIZING CURRENT. ex-ci-to' (ëk-sit'ö), [L. excitare to excite.] A combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, excitation or stimulation, or, to reflex action.

ex-ci-to'ry (ëk-sit'ör), a. An exciter; specif., Physiol., an afferent nerve arousing reflex action.

ex-claim' (ëks-kläm'), v. i. ; EX-CLAIM'ED (-kläm'ëd); EX-CLAIM'ING. [L. exclamare, exclamatum; ex + clamare to cry out; cf. OF. exclamer. See CLAIM.] 1. To cry out, or speak, in strong or sudden emotion; to give a cry or utter a word indicative of surprise, pain, anger, delight, or the like; as, to exclaim with wonder. 2. To speak loudly or vehemently in blame, mockery, protest, or the like, against, at, on, upon, or (formerly) of (a thing or person); as, to exclaim against oppression.

ex-claim', v. t. To utter sharply, passionately, or vehemently. To cry out. To FEAR, as exclaim'd the Devil was in arms. Shak. ex-claim'a-tion (ëks-klä-mä'shün), n. [L. exclamatio; cf. F. exclamatio.] 1. Act of exclaiming, or crying out; a sharp or sudden utterance expressive of strong feeling, or a series of such utterances; as, he uttered an exclamation of pain; his exclamation was unceasing; their conversation was broken by frequent exclamations of delight. 2. The action of exclaiming against, upon, etc.; vehement protest, reproach, complaint, or the like. Exclamations against abuses in the church. Hooker. 3. Gram. A word of outcry or interjection. 4. Punctuation. A mark or sign (!) by which outcry is marked; — called also exclamatory point.

ex-claim'a-to-ry (ëks-klä-mä-tör), a. Containing, expressing, using, or pert. to, exclamation; as, an exclamatory phrase or speaker. — ex-claim'a-to-ri-ly (-ri-li), adv. ex-clave (ëks-kläv'), n. [Formed fr. enclave by substitution of ex- for en-.] A portion of a country which is separated from the main part and surrounded by politically alien territory. The same territory is an enclave in respect to the surrounding country and an exclave with respect to the country to which it is politically attached.

ex-clude' (ëks-klood'), v. t. ; EX-CLUD'ED (-klood'ëd); EX-CLUD'ING (-klood'ing). [L. excludere, exclusum; ex out + claudere to shut. See CLOSE; cf. SLUCE.] 1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission; to refuse participation, enjoyment, consideration, or inclusion, to; as, to exclude the light; to exclude one nation from the ports of another; to exclude nonessentials from an argument. And none but such, from mercy I exclude. Milton. 2. To draw or thrust out; to eject; to expel. Syn. — Debar, shut out; expel, thrust out. — EXCLUDE, ELIMINATE. To EXCLUDE is to keep out what is already outside; to ELIMINATE is to get rid of or remove what is already in, esp. as a constituent element or part; as, to exclude the Chinese from California, the light from a room, a subject from consideration; to eliminate a quantity from an equation, a subject from a curriculum; "It is always wise to eliminate the personal equation from our judgments of literature" (Lowell). Eliminate is often incorrectly used in the sense of "elicit, disengage, educe," as, "Results in which . . . when once eliminated, no thinker can hesitate to acquiesce" (Quarterly Review). ex-cluded middle. See LAWS OF THOUGHT.

ex-clud'er (ëk-klood'ër), n. One that excludes; specif.: a One who tries to keep a person out of office, esp. a supporter of the English Exclusion Bill. b A division board or perforated zinc used in a beehive to shut out certain bees. ex-clu'sion (ëks-klood'zhün), n. [L. exclusio; cf. F. exclusion. See EXCLUDE.] 1. Act of excluding, or state of being excluded; debarring; rejection. His sad exclusion from the doors of bliss. Milton. 2. Physiol. Act of expelling or ejecting, as of a fetus. 3. That which is ejected. Obs.

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ex-clu'sion-a-ry (-ä-ri), a. Tending to exclude; exclusive. Exclusion Bill, Eng. Hist. A bill to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne. It passed the House of Commons in 1679, but King Charles II. first prorogued and then dissolved Parliament. In the Parliament of 1680 it again passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords.

ex-clu'sion-ist, n. One who would exclude another from some right or privilege; esp., a supporter of the Exclusion Bill. — ex-clu'sion-ism (-iz'm), n. ex-clu'sive (-siv), a. [LL. exclusivus; cf. F. exclusif. In some uses fr. LL. exclusive, the adv.] 1. Having the power of preventing entrance; debarring from participation or enjoyment; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; as, exclusive bars; exclusive privileges; exclusive circles of society. 2. Inclined to exclude outsiders from participation in some association or privilege; as, it is an exclusive clique and he is a most exclusive member; his temper was exclusive. 3. Not taking into the account; excluding from consideration what is named; — opposed to inclusive; as, five thousand troops, exclusive of artillery. Syn. — See SELECT.

exclusive proposition, Logic, a proposition whose predicate is asserted to apply to its subject and no other; as "Man-kind includes all rational animals." ex-clu'sive-ly, adv. One of a coterie who exclude others; one who, from real or affected fastidiousness, limits his acquaintance to a select few. ex-clu'so-ry (-sör), a. [L. excluditorius.] Able to exclude; excluding; serving to exclude. Ex-coe-ca'ri-a (ëk-së-kä-r'i-ä), n. [NL, fr. L. excaecare to make blind.] Bot. A genus of euphorbiaceous trees or shrubs of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They possess a milky juice which is acrid and poisonous. The bark of some species is used for dyeing.

ex-clu's-er, n. [L. exclusus, p. p. of excludere to exclude.] To exclude. Obs. [cludes.] ex-clu'sion-er, n. One who excludes. [ex-clu'sion-er ter-ti-ä prin-ci-pi-um.] [L.] Logic. The law of excluded middle. ex-clu'siv-ly, adv. Exclusive. Ref. Sp. ex-clu'siv-ly, adv. of EXCLUSIVELY. ex-clu'siv-ness, n. See NESS. ex-clu'siv-ism (-iz'm), n. Practice of excluding, or of being

exclusive. — ex-clu'siv-ly, adv. of EXCLUSIVELY. ex-coct', v. t. [L. excoctus, p. p. of excoquere to excoct. See COOK.] To obtain, refuse, or drive off, by heat. Obs. — ex-coct'ion, n. Obs. ex-coe'ci-tä-tion (ëks-kö'd'ä-tä'shün), n. [L. excoecare, excoecare, caecum, to root up, dig round.] Removal of soil about roots. Obs. ex-coe'ci-tä-ble (ëks-kö'd'ä-tä-b'l'), a. Susceptible of excoctation.

ex-clu'sion (ëks-klood'zhün), n. [L. exclusio; cf. F. exclusion. See EXCLUDE.] 1. Act of excluding, or state of being excluded; debarring; rejection. His sad exclusion from the doors of bliss. Milton. 2. Physiol. Act of expelling or ejecting, as of a fetus. 3. That which is ejected. Obs.

ex-cog'i-tate (eks-kōj'ī-tāt), *v. t.*; **EX-COG'I-TAT'ED** (-tāt'ēd); **EX-COG'I-TAT'ING** (-tāt'ēng). [*L. excoGITatus*, p. p. of *excoGITare*. See **EX**; **COGITATE**.] To think out; to find out or discover by thinking; to devise; contrive. "ExcoGITate strange arts." *Stirling*.

ex-cog'i-tate, *v. i.* To cogitate. *Rare*.

ex-cog'i-ta'tion (-tāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. excoGITatio*.] Act of excoGITating; a devising in the thoughts; invention; contrivance; also, a thing thought out; a contrivance.

ex-cog'i-ta-tive (eks-kōj'ī-tā-tīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to excoGITation.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (eks-kōm'ūn'ī-kā-b'l), *a.* [See **EX-COMMUNICATE**.] Liable to or deserving excoGITation; making excoGITation possible or proper; as, *excoGITable* offenses. "Persons *excoGITable*." *Bp. Hall*.

ex-com-mu-ni-cate (-kāt), *a.* [*L. excoGITatus*, p. p. of *excoGITare*.] To excoGITate. See **EX**; **COMMUNICATE**.] ExcoGITated; interdicted from the rites of the church.—*n.* One excoGITated.

ex-com-mu-ni-cate (-kāt), *v. t.*; **EX-COM-MU-NI-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **EX-COM-MU-NI-CAT'ING** (-kāt'ēng). 1. To put out of communion; esp., to cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence. 2. To lay under ban of the church; to interdict. *Obs.*

Martin the Fifth . . . was the first that *excoGITated* the reading of heretical books. *Milton*.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca'tion (-kāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. excoGITatio*: cf. *F. excoGITation*.] Act of excoGITating, or excoGITing; esp., an ecclesiastical censure whereby the person against whom it is pronounced is, for the time, cast out of the communion of the church; exclusion from fellowship in things spiritual. In the Roman Catholic Church excoGITation is of two kinds, the *minor* and the *major*. The *minor excoGITation* is a separation or suspension from the sacraments; the *major* is an absolute exclusion of the offender from the church and all its rights and advantages, in the case of great offenders even from social intercourse with the faithful.

excoGITation by *inch*, or, by *candle*, an old form of excoGITation in which the time allowed for repentance depended on the time a candle continued to burn.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tive (-kāt'īv), *a.* Tending toward, decreasing, or favoring, excoGITation.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca'tor (-kāt'ēr), *n.* [*Cf. LL. excoGITator*.] One who excoGITates.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-to-ry (-kāt'ēr'ī), *a.* Pertaining to, causing, or declaring, excoGITation.

ex-co-r'i-ate (eks-kōr'ī-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ēng). [*L. excoRIARE*; *ex* out + *corium* hide. Cf. *scourge*; see **CURASS**.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to flay; abrade; gall; to break and remove the cuticle of.

ex-co-r'i-a'tion (-āt'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. excoRIation*.] 1. Act of excoRIating, or state of being excoRIated. 2. Stripping of possessions; spoliation. *Obs.*

ex-co-r'i-ate (-kōr'ī-kāt), *v. t.*; **-CAT'ED** (-kāt'ēd); **-CAT'ING** (-kāt'ēng). [*L. ex* out + *corTEX*, cortices, bark.] To strip of bark, shell, or skin; to decorticate.—**EX-COR'I-TI-ATION** (-kāt'shūn), *n.*

ex-cres-cent (eks-kres'mēt), *n.* [*L. excrementum*, fr. *excreSCERE*, *excrementum*, to grow out. See **EXCRESCENT**.] *Obs.* 1. An excrement or appendage; an outgrowth. "Ornamental *excrements*." 2. Growth; increase.

ex-cres-cent, *n.* [*L. excrementum*, fr. *excreSCERE*, *excrementum*, to sift out, discharge; cf. *F. excrement*. See **EXCRETE**.] 1. Waste matter discharged from the body, esp. that which is discharged from the alimentary canal; fecal matter; dung; ordure. It consists mostly of material not absorbed and built up into the tissues, and differs from an *excretion*. 2. Dregs; lees; refuse. *Obs.*

ex-cres-mental (-mēt'ā), **ex-cres-men-ti'ous** (-mēt'ā'shūn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement; like, or of the nature of, excrement.—**EX-CRES-MEN-TI-OUS-LY**, *adv.*—**EX-CRES-MEN-TI-OUS-NESS**, *n.*

ex-cres-mentive (-mēt'īv), *a.* Serving to excrete; connected with excretion or excrement. *Rare*.

ex-cres-cence (eks-kres'ēns), *n.*; *pl.* -CEN-CES (-ēz; -īz); [*Cf. F. excreSCENCE*, *excreSCENCE*, *L. excreSCENTIA* excreSCences, neut. pl. of p. pr. of *excreSCERE*. See **EXCRESCENT**.] 1. A growing out, esp. to an abnormal extent; abnormal increase; hence, excess; superfluity; exuberance. "ExcreSCences of joy." *Jer. Taylor*. The expense of these actions fell upon the pursuer where there appeared to be any excreSCence of the price after payment of the creditors. *Erskine's Principles*. 2. An outgrowth; specif.: a *A* natural and normal appendage; as, hair is an excreSCence from the scalp. b *An* abnormal or unnatural outgrowth; a morbid development, as a wart or wen.

The marvelous portion of these old stories is no illegitimate excreSCence, but was rather the pith and center of the whole. *John Fiske*.

ex-cres-cen-cy (-sēn'sī), *n.*; *pl.* -CIES (-sīz). 1. State of being excreSCent; esp., abnormal protrusion or growth. 2. *Philol.* Development of excrement letters or sounds. 3. An excreSCence. *Obs.* or *R.*

ex-cres-cent (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. excreSCENS*, *-entis*, p. pr. of *excreSCERE*, *excrementum*, to grow out; *ex* out + *excreSCERE* to grow. See **EXCRESCENT**.] 1. Constituting an excess; supernumerary. 2. Growing out or forming an outgrowth; esp., forming an abnormal, excessive, or useless outgrowth; superfluous.

ex-cres-ment, *n.* *Obs.*

ex-cres-ment (eks-kres'mēt), *n.* [*Cf. F. excrementum*; *eks-kōm'ūn'ī-kā-tion*.] To exclude from participation in; to excoGITate. *Obs.*

ex-com-mu-ni-cant, *n.* [*R.* An excoGITated person.] 2. An excoGITated person.

ex-com-mu-ni-on (eks-kōm'ūn'ī-ōn), *n.* ExcoGITation. *Obs.*

ex-co-mu-ni-ca'tion (-kāt'shūn), *n.* [*L. excoGITatio*.] That has been excoGITated.

ex-cres-cen-tial (eks-kres'ēn'shūl), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or being, an excrement.

ex-cro'ta (eks-krō'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., fr. L. pl. of excrementum*, p. p. of *excrementare* to separate.] *a Physiol.* Waste matter eliminated from the body; excretions;—sometimes including also fecal matter. b *Plant Physiol.* Useless or deleterious substances formed within a plant body by constructive katabolic processes.—**EX-CRO'TAL** (-tāl), *a.*

ex-cro'te (eks-krō'tē), *v. t.*; **EX-CRO'T'ED** (-krō'tēd); **EX-CRO'T'ING** (-krō'tēng). [*L. excrementum*, p. p. of *excrementare* to sift out, discharge; *ex* out + *cernere* to sift, separate. See **CERTAIN**.] *a Physiol.* To separate and eliminate or discharge (waste, superfluous, or harmful material) from the blood or tissues of the body (see **EXCRETION**; cf. **SECRETION**). b *Plant Physiol.* To separate or withdraw (useless substances) from the active tissues; to eliminate by katabolism.

ex-cro'tion (-krō'tshūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. excretion*.] *Physiol.* 1. Act or process of excreting; elimination of waste products from the body of an organism. 2. That which is excreted; useless, superfluous, or harmful material (as the waste products of metabolism) eliminated from the body, generally by the activity of special cells or organs. The chief excretions of the human body are urine and sweat (and in a broad sense of the word also the carbon dioxide eliminated in respiration). Though some matter excreted from the walls of the alimentary canal and its glands is contained in the feces, or excrements, these are not classed as excretions, as they consist primarily of matter merely swallowed but never absorbed into the tissues. An excretion is a form of secretion, but differs from an ordinary secretion in not being produced to perform a useful function. In plants the excretions, except when gaseous, cannot be easily cast off as from the body of an animal, and they are therefore either stored in nonfunctional tissue, as bark, or deposited in leaves about to be shed. The nectar of flowers, incrustations of mineral salts, and the products of respiration (water and carbon dioxide) are examples of excretions. Cf. **SECRETION**.

ex-cro'tive (eks-krō'tīv; 277), *a.* Having the power of excreting, or promoting excretion.

ex-cro-to-ry (eks-krō'tō-rī; 277), *a.* [*Cf. F. excoRIARE*.] Pertaining to, or serving for, excretion.—*n.* An excretory organ.

ex-cru-ci-ate (eks-kroo'shī-āt), *a.* [*L. excoRIATUS*, p. p. of *excoRIARE* to excoRIate; *ex* out + *cruciare* to crucify. See **CRUCIATE**, **CROSS**.] ExcoRIated; excoRIating. *Obs.*

ex-cru-ci-ate (-āt), *v. t.*; **-AT'ED** (-āt'ēd); **-AT'ING** (-āt'ēng). To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture; to torment greatly; to rack; as, to excoRIate the heart or the body.

Removed from the torments and the hell
Wherewith he may excoRIate thy soul. *Marlowe*.

ex-cru-ci-ate, *p. a.* Torturing; racking. "ExcoRIating fears." *Bentley*.—**EX-CRU-CI-AT'ING-LY**, *adv.*

ex-cru-ci-a'tion (-shī-āt'shūn; -sī-āt'shūn; 277), *n.* [*L. excoRIatio*.] Act of inflicting agonizing pain, or state of being thus afflicted; that which excoRIates; torture.

ex-cru-ci-a'tor (eks-kroo'shī-āt'ēr), *n.* [*L.*] A tormentor.

ex-cul-pa-ble (eks-kūl'pā-b'l), *a.* Capable of being exculpated; deserving exculpation.

ex-cul-pate (eks-kūl'pāt; 277), *v. t.*; **EX-CUL-PAT'ED** (-pāt'ēd; -pāt'ēd); **EX-CUL-PAT'ING** (-pāt'ēng). [*L. ex* out + *culpatus*, p. p. of *culpāre* to find fault with, to blame, *culpa* fault. See **CULPABLE**.] 1. To clear from alleged fault or guilt; to prove to be guiltless; to relieve of blame; as, the grand jury exculpated him from the charge. 2. To justify, as conduct. *Obs.*

Syn.—Release, set free, discharge, remit, clear; excuse, pardon, forgive; vindicate, justify.—**EX-CULPATE**, **ABSOLVE**, **EXONERATE**, **ACQUIT** agree in the idea of freeing from a charge or burden. **EXCULPATE** denotes simply a clearing from blame; as, to exculpate one's self from a charge of inconsistency. **ABSOLVE** implies a setting free either from obligations or responsibilities that bind the conscience, or from the consequences or penalties of their violation; as, to *absolve* from allegiance, from an oath, to *absolve* from blame. **EXONERATE** denotes relief, in a moral sense, from what is regarded as a load or burden; as, to exonerate from suspicion, from a charge of falsehood. **ACQUIT** implies a decision in one's favor, either by a jury or by disinterested persons, with reference to a specific charge or accusation; as, to *acquit* of all participation in a crime. See **EXCUSE**, **VINDICATE**; cf. **FALLIATE**.

If I choose to make a defense of myself on the little principles of a culprit, pleading in his exculpation, I might . . . secure my acquittal. *Burke*.

From the toil of reading, or thinking, or writing, they had *absolved* their conscience. *Gibbon*.

The Critical Reviewers charged me with an attempt at humor. John [Gilpin] having been more celebrated upon the score of humor than most pieces that have appeared in modern days, may serve to *exculpate* me from the imputation. *Cooper*.

If I should attempt the stage, I think I may be fairly acquitted. *Mad. D'Arbly*.

ex-cul-pate (eks-kūl'pāt), *a.* [See **EXCULPATE**, *v.*] Found innocent; cleared from blame. *Rare*.

ex-cul-pa'tion (eks-kūl'pāt'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. LL. exculpation*.] Act of exculpating from alleged fault or crime; that which exculpates; excuse.

ex-cul-pa-to-ry (eks-kūl'pāt'ō-rī), *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from alleged fault or guilt; exculpating.

ex-current (eks-kūr'ēt), *a.* [*L. excurrere*, p. pr. of *excurrere*, *excurrere*, to run out; *ex* out + *currere* to run. See **CURRENT**.] Running or flowing out; specif.: a *Bot.* (1) Having the axis prolonged, forming an undivided main stem or trunk, as in the spruce and other conifers;—opposed to *deliquescent*. (2) Projecting beyond the apex, as the midrib of a macrocarpa leaf. b *Zool.* Characterized by a current which flows outward; as, an *excurrent* orifice.

ex-curse (eks-kūr's), *v. t. & i.*; **EX-CURSED** (-kūr'st); **EX-**

CURS'ING. [See **EXCURRENT**.] To journey or pass through; to make an excursion, or digression.

ex-cur'sion (eks-kūr'shūn; -zhūn), *n.* [*L. excursio*: cf. *F. excursion*. See **EXCURRENT**.] 1. A running or going out or forth; an expedition; a rally. They would make *excursions* and waste the country. *Holland*. 2. A projection or extension. *Obs.* 3. A transgression; an escapade. *Obs.* 4. A journey chiefly for recreation; a pleasure trip; a brief tour; as, an *excursion* into the country. 5. Departure from a direct or proper course; deviation from a definite path; as, the *excursion* of the sun from the ecliptic; hence, a wandering from a subject; digression. 6. *Mech.* A movement outward, or from a mean position or axis; a single vibratory motion; also, the distance traversed in such a movement; amplitude; as, the *excursion* of a particle or of a piston rod. **Syn.**—Tour, ramble, jaunt, trip. See **JOURNEY**.

ex-cur'sion, *v. i.* To go on an excursion.

ex-cur'sion-al (-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an excursion.

ex-cur'sion-ist, *n.* One who goes on an excursion, or pleasure trip, esp. one of a party.

ex-cur'sion-ize (-īz), *v. t. & i.*; **-IZED** (-īz'd); **-IZ'ING** (-īz'ēng). To make an excursion; to go on an excursion.

ex-cur'sive (eks-kūr'sīv), *a.* Of the nature of an excursion, or digression; also, prone to make excursions; digressive; wandering; roving; exploring; as, an *excursive* fancy.—**EX-CUR'SIVE-LY**, *adv.*—**EX-CUR'SIVE-NESS**, *n.*

ex-cur'sus (-sūs), *n.*; *pl.* *E. EXCURSUS* (-ēz; -īz); *L.* (now less usual) *EXCURSUS*. [*L., fr. excurrere*, *excursus*. See **EXCURRENT**.] 1. A dissertation appended to a work, containing a more extended exposition of some point or topic. 2. A digression; an incidental discussion.

ex-cus-a-ble (eks-kūz'ā-b'l), *a.* [*F., fr. L. excusabilis*. See **EXCUSE**.] That may be excused, forgiven, justified, or acquitted of blame; pardonable; as, the man is *excusable*; an *excusable* action.—**EX-CUS-A-BIL-I-TY** (-bīl'ī-tī), **EX-CUS-A-BLE-NESS**, *n.*—**EX-CUS-A-BLY**, *adv.*

ex-cus'al (-āl), *n.* Act or fact of excusing; an excuse.

ex-cus-a-to-ry (-āt'ō-rī), *a.* Making or containing excuse or apology; apologetical.

ex-cuse (eks-kūz'), *v. t.*; **EX-CUSED** (-kūz'd); **EX-CUS'ING** (-kūz'ēng). [*ME. excusen, excusen, OF. excuser, excuser, F. excuser, fr. L. excusare*; *ex* out + *causa* cause; cf. *causari* to plead. See **CAUSE**.] 1. To offer excuse for; to make apology for; to endeavor to remove blame from (a person) or the blame of (a fault); to seek indulgence for; as, to *excuse* one's self for delay; to seek to extenuate, as, to *excuse* one's delay as due to unforeseen detention. Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves to you? 2 *Cor.* xii. 19. 2. To serve as excuse for; to free from imputation of fault; to clear from guilt; to exculpate; justify; also, *Obs.*, to release from a charge. A man's persuasion that a thing is duty, will not *excuse* him from guilt in practicing it, if it be against God's law. *Abp. Sharp*. 3. To accept an excuse for or regard as excusable; to pardon; to forgive entirely, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; as, we *excuse* irregular conduct, when circumstances justify it. I must *excuse* what cannot be amended. *Shak.* 4. Hence, to regard with indulgence; to overlook. And in our own (excuse some courtesy stains) *Pope*. 5. To seek or obtain exemption or release for or from; as, to *excuse* one's self from attendance; also, *Obs.*, to serve as a means of exemption; to serve as a substitute for. Be in readiness to go: *Shak.* 6. To grant exemption or release to or from; to free from an obligation or duty; to remit by favor; not to exact; as, to *excuse* a fine; to *excuse* a juror from attendance. I pray thee have me *excused*. *Luke* xiv. 19. **Syn.**—Exculpate, exonerate, absolve, acquit.—**EXCUSE**, **PARDON**, **FORGIVE**, **CONDONE**. One *excuses* (either as a superior or as an equal) small faults, minor omissions, or neglects, esp. in social or conventional obligations; one *pardons* (as a superior, or by an act of mercy or generosity) serious faults, crimes, or grave offenses, esp. against law or morals; as, to *excuse* an unintentional oversight, an absence from a required exercise; "Excuse my glove" (*Sheridan*); to *pardon* a thief, to *pardon* a theft; "Apollo, pardon my great profaneness 'gainst thine oracle" (*Shak.*); cf. *inevitable* carelessness, an *unpardonable* insult. *Pardon* is often used as a conventional term of courtesy for *excuse*; as, *Pardon* my interruption. *FORGIVE* applies to offenses against one's self, and emphasizes more strongly than *pardon* (the legal term) the element of personal feeling, frequently with the implication that resentment is extinguished or alienated affection restored; as, "If thy brother trespass against thee . . . and if he repent, *Forgive* him" (*Luke* xvii. 3); "The wrath . . . is past . . . and I, Lord, I *forgive* thee, as thine Eternal God *forgives* thy *Tennyson*). TO *CONDONE* is to forgive tacitly or by implication or to overlook; as, "We *condone* everything in this country—private treason, falsehood, flattery, cruelty at home, roguery, and double-dealing" (*Thackeray*); "Punishment coming . . . years after memory has forgotten and self-love *condoned* the fault" (*Stevenson*); to *condone* a falsehood. See **EXCULPATE**, **APOLOGY**, **VENIAL**.

ex-cuse (eks-kūz'), *v. i.* To ask or grant excuse.

ex-cuse (eks-kūz'), *n.* [*Cf. F. excuse*. See **EXCUSE**, *v. t.*] 1. Act of excusing, apologizing, exculpating, pardoning, releasing, and the like; acquittal; release; absolution; justification; extenuation. Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it. *Shak.* 2. That which is offered as a reason for being excused; a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; as, an *excuse* for neglect of duty. Hence with denial vain and coy *excuse*. *Milton*.

keeping watch. *Obs.* or *R.*—**EX-CU-BANT**, *a. Obs.* or *R.*—**EX-CU-BI-TI-UM** (-kūb'ī-tī-ūm), *n.* [*Arch. & Architect.* An apartment for persons on watch at night. *Excused*, *v. l.* [*L. excusare* to beat out; to work out as if on an anvil. *Obs.* or *R.*—**EX-CU-DIT** (-kū-kū-dīt); *pl.* **EX-CU-DE-RUNT** (-kū-kū-dē-rūnt), *v. l.* [*L. He (pl. they) beat, struck, or hammered (it) out; he (they) fashioned it.* (*Rare*.)] **EX-CU-PA-TIVE**, *a.* Exculpating. **EX-CUR**, *v. i.* [*L. excurrere*.] To run out or forth; to digress. **EX-CUR-RI-A** (*LL.*) Out of **EX-CURSION**-*n.* An *excursion*.

3. That which excuses; that which extenuates or justifies a fault. "It hath the excuse of youth." *Shak.*
excuse for being, existing, etc., purpose or use subserved by existence; raison d'être.
 Then eyes were made for seeing,
 If eyes were its own excuse for being. *Emerson.*
Syn. — See APOLOGY.
ex-cus'er (ék-sú-z'ér), *n.* One who excuses.
ex-cus'sus (ék-sú-s'ús), *v. t.*; **EX-CUSS'US** (-kú'st'ús); **EX-CUSS'ING**. [*L. excussum*, p. p. of *excutare* to shake off; *ex* out, from *quater* to shake.] 1. To shake off; to discard. *Obs.* To excuss the notions of a Deity. *Sp. Stillington.*
 2. To investigate, as if by shaking out; to discuss. To take some pains in excussing some old monuments. *F. Junius (1654).*
 3. *Civil Law.* To seize and detain by law, as goods; also, to seize and detain the goods of (a debtor).
ex-cus'sion (-kú'sh'ún), *n.* [*L. excussio* a shaking down; *LL.*, threshing of corn: cf. *F. excussio*.] Act of excussing.
ex'e-at (ék's'é-át), *n.* [*L.*, let him go forth.] A license for absence from a college or a religious house or jurisdiction. *Eng.*
ex'e-cra-ble (ék's'é-krá-b'l), *a.* [*L. execrabilis, execrabilis*: cf. *F. execrable*. See EXECRATÉ.] 1. Expressing a curse. *Obs.* 2. Deserving to be execrated; accursed; damnable; detestable; abominable; horrifying; as, an *execrable* wretch. 3. Very bad; wretched; as, an *execrable* verse.
—ex'e-cra-ble-ness, n. — **ex'e-cra-bly, adv.**
ex'e-crate (-krát), *v. t.*; **EX'E-CRAT'ED** (-krát'éd); **EX'E-CRAT'ING** (-krát'ing). [*L. execratus, execratus*, p. p. of *execrare, execrare*, to execrate; *ex* out + *sacrare* to consecrate, devote to a divinity, to declare accused, fr. *sacer* devoted to a divinity, sacred. See SACRED.] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil upon; to curse; to protest against as detestable; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate. "They . . . execrate their lot." *Cowper.*
ex'e-crate, v. i. To curse; swear.
ex'e-cra-tion (-krá'sh'ún), *n.* [*L. execratio, execratio*: cf. *F. execration*.] 1. Act of execrating, or cursing; imprecation; utter detestation expressed; also, a curse uttered; an imprecative expression of horror or detestation. *Case, good queen, these execrations.* *Shak.*
 2. That which is execrated; a detested thing. *Ye shall be an execration and . . . a curse.* *Jer. xlii. 18.*
Syn. — See CURSE.
ex'e-cra-tive (ék's'é-krá-tív), *a.* Cursing; imprecatory. — *n.* An execrative expression. — **ex'e-cra-tive-ly, adv.**
ex'e-cra-to-ry (ék's'é-krá-tó-rí), *a.* Of the nature of execration; imprecatory. — *n.* A formula of execrations.
ex'e-cu-tant (ég-zék'ú-tánt; ék-sék't'), *n.* [*Cf. F. exécuteur*.] One who executes, or performs; esp., one skilled in technique, as of an art.
Great executants on the organ. *De Quincey.*
—ex'ec-u-tan-cy (-tán-sí), *n.* — **ex'ec-u-tant, a.**
ex'e-cute (ék's'é-kú), *v. t.*; **EX'E-CUT'ED** (-kú't'éd); **EX'E-CUT'ING** (-kú't'ing). [*F. exécuter, L. executus, executus*, p. p. of *exsequi* to follow, to end, pursue; *ex* out + *sequi* to follow. See SECONDO, *SUZ* to follow up; cf. *EXSECURY*.] 1. To follow out or through to the end; to carry out or into complete effect; to complete; finish; effect; perform; as, to *execute* a purpose, a plan, a design, or a scheme. 2. In obsolete or archaic uses: To give effect to (as a passion); to perform or celebrate (as a ceremony); to bring into effect or operation (as a weapon). 3. To give effect to; to do what is provided or required by; to perform the requirements or stipulations of; to perform the acts necessary to the legal effectiveness of; as, to *execute* a decree, judgment, writ, or process. 4. To complete, as a legal instrument; to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and perhaps sealing and delivering; as, to *execute* a deed, will, etc. 5. To make or produce by carrying out (a design, plan, or the like); to work; as, the Apollo of the Belvedere was *executed* by an unknown artist. 6. *Music.* To perform, as a piece of music, either on an instrument or with the voice; as, to *execute* a part finely. 7. *Law.* To cause (an estate) to vest or pass by way of transfer. *Rare or Local.* 8. To inflict capital punishment on; to put to death in conformity to a legal sentence; as, to *execute* a traitor. 9. To put to death illegally; to kill. *Obs.*
Syn. — Carry out, accomplish, effect, manage, conduct, direct. — EXECUTE, ADMINISTER, ENFORCE. To EXECUTE, as here compared, is to carry out or into effect; to ADMINISTER, to manage or direct the process of execution; to ENFORCE, as here compared, is to bring about or compel the execution of something by force or penalty; as, to *execute* a command, a commission, a sentence, a purpose; to *administer* the affairs of a state, to *administer* a charity, an estate; to *enforce* a demand, to *enforce* the laws, a rule. See CONDUCT, EFFECT.
ex'e-out, v. i. 1. *a.* To conduct a ceremony or religious service. *Obs.* *b.* To do one's or its work; to work. *Obs.* 2. To perform the work on a product of art or skill; to perform, as musically.
ex'e-cut'ed (ék's'é-kú't'éd), *p. a.* Carried out; given effect to; specif., performed; carried out legally according to its terms; as, an *executed* contract. See EXECUTORY.
ex'e-cu'tion (-kú'sh'ún), *n.* [*F. exécution, L. executio, executio*.] 1. Act or process of executing; a carrying into effect or to completion; performance; achievement; consummation; as, the *execution* of a plan, a work, etc. 2. Act or mode of performing a work of art, of performing in an instrument, of engraving, etc.; as, the *execution* of a statue, painting, or piece of music; often, specif., excellence of execution; skillful or effective performance. The first quality of execution is truth. *Ruskin.*

3. Effective action or operation; esp., destructive action; injury; slaughter; as, their rifles did great *execution*.
 4. Executive power or ability. *Obs.*
 5. *Law.* *a.* The process for carrying into effect the judgment or decree of a court. *b.* A judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect; final process. *c.* Act of signing, sealing, and delivering a legal instrument, or giving it the forms required to render it valid; as, the *execution* of a deed, or a will. 6. Formerly, any punishment ordered legally; now, specif., capital punishment; a putting to death as a legal penalty. 7. Military act of pillaging or sacking. *Obs.*
Execution Dock. A dock of the parish of Wapping, London, at which, formerly, criminal sailors were hanged.
ex'e-cu'tion'er (ék's'é-kú'sh'ún-ér), *n.* 1. One that executes, or performs; an executor. *Now Rare.* *Bacon.* 2. One who executes a judgment, esp. one who inflicts an authorized punishment. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. One who puts to death, esp. in conformity to legal warrant, as a hangman.
ex'ec-u-tive (ég-zék'ú-tív; ék-sék't'), *a.* [*Cf. F. exécutif*.] 1. Effectual, active, or skillful in execution; as, an admirably *executive* leader. *Chiefly U. S.* 2. Designed or fitted for, or pertaining to, execution, or carrying into effect; as, *executive* talent; specif., qualified for, concerned with, or pertaining to, the execution of the laws or the conduct of affairs; belonging to that branch of the government charged with such execution; as, *executive* power or authority; *executive* duties, officer, department, etc. Most political organizations are now based upon a division of the governmental powers into *executive*, *legislative*, and *judicial* branches, each largely independent of the other, — *legislatif* being applied to the organ or organs of government which make the laws; *judicial*, to that which interprets and applies the laws; *executive*, to that which carries them into effect or secures their due performance. The chief executive powers are diplomatic representation, commandship in chief of the armed forces, superintendence of the execution of the laws, and appointment of officials, with more or less power over legislation, as in the veto; the initiation of legislation and dissolution of the legislature, or the like. In the United States (by Art. II, sec. 1 of the Constitution) and in France the executive powers are vested in the President, and in the British and German empires in the king (see CABINET, 7) or emperor. See LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY.
 Just as the legislature cannot be shut out of all participation in the work of administration, so the executive authority cannot be deprived of all participation in legislation. *F. J. Goodnow.*
 3. Of or pertaining to construction or technique.
 He produced . . . very much for the organ alone that has never been equaled . . . as a vehicle for executive display. *Encyc. Brit.*
executive council, Polit. Science. A body of men constituted to give advice to, or to exercise some control over, the executive. Such a body existed in most of the British colonies of America, and survives as such in some of the States of the United States. In other States, as in the Federal government the Senate or upper house of the Legislature, exercises the function to a greater or less degree. The powers of the Senate of the United States as such a council are restricted to confirmation of, or the refusal to confirm, appointments of the most important officers and to ratify treaties. In Great Britain the body having this function is styled the *King's Privy Council*, or more truly the *Cabinet*; in Canada, the *King's Privy Council for Canada*; in Austria, the *Federal Executive Council*; the council in all three cases nominally holding office at the pleasure of the executive. The executive council of France has administrative and legislative functions; the German executive council (Federal Council, or Bundesrat) has also judicial functions. — *e. session*, a session of an executive council, as of the United States Senate when acting in that capacity. A session of the United States Senate acting in the capacity of an executive council may be either secret or open.
ex'ec-u-tive, n. 1. The executive branch of a government; the person or persons who constitute the executive magistracy of a state. In the United States applied specif. to the President and to the governors of States. 2. Hence, any person or body charged with administrative or executive work.
ex'ec-u-tor (ég-zék'ú-tór; ék-sék't'; 277; *in sense 1, ék'sé-kú't'ér*), *n.* [*L. executor, executor*: cf. *F. exécuteur*. Cf. EXECUTOR.] 1. One who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc.; variously, a doer, performer, agent, enforcer, an executioner (*Obs.*), etc. 2. *Law.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect, after his decease. The executor is the personal representative of the testator at transactions that practically fall the same as those of an administrator of a will. In early English law, however, the executor corresponded somewhat to the Roman *heres*, in having the right to retain the residue of the (personal) estate after meeting the charges imposed upon the estate. The title of the executor vests at once upon the testator's death. By statute in some States of the United States, and by Act of 1897 in Great Britain, the executor has been given jurisdiction over real estate similar to that had over personalty.
ex'ecutor de son tort (éks'ón tórt). [*OF.* executor of his own wrong.] *Law.* A person who without legal authority assumes the control or disposition of a decedent's goods or property as if he were executor. He is responsible for what comes into his possession, and has many of the liabilities, without the rights, of an executor.
ex'ec-u-to-ri-al (ég-zék'ú-tó-rí-ál; ék-sék't'), *a.* [*LL. executorialis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an executor; executive. 2. Of or pertaining to the execution of a mandate or of legal process. *Chiefly Scots Law.*
ex'ec-u-to-ry (ég-zék'ú-tó-rí; ék-sék't'), *a.* [*L. executorius, executorius*: cf. *F. exécutoire*.] 1. Pertaining to administration, or to putting the laws in force; executive. The official and *executory* duties of government. *Burke.*

2. *Law.* Designed, or of such a nature as, to be executed, or carried into effect, in time to come, or to take effect on a future contingency; as, an *executory* devise, remainder or estate. *Executed* implies completion; *executory*, something to be done; and an agreement is *executory* as long as anything remains to be done by either party. Thus, an agreement to sell is an *executory* contract. Contracts may be *executed* on one side and *executory* on the other, as where a conveyance is made which passes title, but the grantee has not executed his part by payment of the purchase money. An *executory* contract creates a chose in action; an *executed* contract conveys a chose in possession.
ex'ec-u-tress (ég-zék'ú-trés; ék-sék't'), *n.* [*Cf. OF. exécutresse*.] An executrix. *Rare.*
ex'ec-u-trix (-trík), *n.*; *pl. L. -TRICES* (-trí'séz), *E. -TRICES* (-trík'séz; -síz; 151). [*LL.*] *Law.* A woman exercising the functions of an executor.
ex'ec-u-try (ég-zék'ú-trí; ék-sék't'), *n.* *Scots Law.* Executorship; also, the estate passing to the executor as such.
ex'e-dra (ék's'é-drá; ék-s'é-drá; 277; cf. CATHEBRA), *n.*; *pl. -DRÆ* (-dræ). [*L.*, fr. Gr. ἐξέδρα; *ex* out + *édra*, a seat.] 1. *Class. Antiq.* A room for conversation, more or less open, like a portico, and furnished with seats. 2. Commonly, and in writing on art, an out-of-door seat or bench, planned to bring many persons together, therefore nearly semicircular and usually having a high, solid back.
ex'e-g'e-sis (ék's'é-g'é-sis), *n.*; *pl. -GESSES* (-séz). [*NL.*, fr. Gr. ἐξήγησις, fr. ἐξηγήσθαι to explain, interpret; *éxi* out + *gégēsthai* to guide, lead. Cf. SEEX.] 1. Exposition; explanation; esp., a critical explanation of a text or portion of Scripture. 2. *Math.* The finding of the roots of an equation. *Obs.*
ex'e-gote (ék's'é-jét), *n.* [*Gr. ἐξηγητής*; cf. *F. exégète*. See EXEGESIS.] One who expounds or interprets; esp., one skilled in Scriptural exegesis.
ex'e-got'ic (-jé'tík), *a.* [*Gr. ἐξηγητικός*; cf. *F. exégétique*.] Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository. — **ex'e-got'ic-al-ly, adv.**
ex'e-got'ics (-jé'tiks), *n.* The science of interpretation, or exegesis, esp. of the Scriptures.
ex'em-plar (ég-zém'plár), *n.* [*L. exemplar, fr. exemplum*: cf. *F. exemplaire, OF. also exemplaire, L. exemplarium*. See EXAMPLE; cf. SAMPLER.] 1. That which serves as a model or pattern; example; esp., an ideal model; archetype. *Albert teaches that God created the world ex nihilo, according to exemplars (species of rationes omnium creaturarum) existing eternally in the Divine Mind.* 2. An instance or example; either a parallel or a typical instance; a case, type, or specimen. 3. A copy of a book or writing. *Scott.*
Syn. — See PATTERN.
ex'em-plar, a. [*L. exemplaris*: cf. *F. exemplaire*.] Exemplary. *Obs.* or *R.* "Exemplary piety." *Jer. Taylor.*
ex'em-plar-ism (ég-zém'plár-íz'm), *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the divine ideas are the ontological basis of finite realities and of their knowability.
ex'em-plar-y (ég-zém'plár-í; 277; *a.* [*L. exemplaris, fr. exemplum*: cf. *F. exemplaire*. See EXAMPLE; cf. EXEMPLAR.] 1. Serving as a pattern; deserving to be proposed for imitation; commendable. [*Bishops*] lives and doctrines ought to be *exemplary*. *Bacon.* 2. Serving as a warning; monitory; as, *exemplary* justice. 3. Serving as a type, instance, or illustration; exemplifying; as, an *exemplary* passage. 4. Of, pertaining to, or containing, an example or examples. *Rare.*
exemplary damages, es, Law. Damages given, in addition to damages covering the actual loss, in order to punish, and make an example of, the offender in torts committed with fraud, actual malice, or deliberate oppression or violence; — called also *smart money* and *vindictive, punitive, or retributive damages*. — *e. substitution*. See SUBSTITUTION.
ex'em-pli-fi-ca-tion (ég-zém'plí-fí-ká'sh'ún), *n.* 1. Act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example. 2. That which exemplifies; a case in point; example. 3. *Law.* An exemplified copy. 4. *Freemasonry.* A setting forth or exhibition of Masonic work by a lodge or lodges, for purposes of instruction, under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer, an officer appointed by the Grand Lodge to criticize and correct the work.
ex'em-pli-fi-ca-tion-al, a. Relating to exemplification.
ex'em-pli-fi-ca-tive (-zém'plí-fí-ká-tív), *a.* Exemplifying.
ex'em-pli-fi- (-fí), *v. t.*; **EX-EM'PLÍ-FIED** (-fí-d); **EX-EM'PLÍ-FYING** (-fí-ying). [*L. exemplum* example + *-fy*: cf. *OF. exemplifier, LL. exemplificare* to copy, serve as an example.] 1. To set an example to; to use as an example. *Obs.* 2. To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example of; to illustrate or instance. *He did but . . . exemplify the principles in which he had been brought up.* *Cowper.* 3. To copy; to transcribe; to make an attested copy or transcript of, under seal, as of a record. 4. To prove or show by an attested copy.
Syn. — See ILLUSTRATE.
ex'em-pt (ég-zém'pt), *a.* [*L. exemptus, p. p. of eximere* to take out, remove, free; *ex* out + *imere* to buy, take; cf. *F. exempt*. Cf. EXON, REDEM.] 1. Cut off; set apart; exempted; excluded. *Obs.* or *R.* Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry. *Shak.* 2. Exceptional; select. *Obs.* 3. Free, or released, from some liability to which others are subject; excepted from the operation or burden of some law; released; free; clear; privileged; — with *from*: not subject to; not liable to; as, goods *exempt* from execution; a person *exempt* from jury service. *Shak.* True liability is exempt from fear. *Shak.*

Excuseless, excusable, account, arm, ask, sofa; éve, évent, énd, récent, mákér; íce, íll; áid, ábey, árb, ádd, áóft, ácónnet; úse, únite, úrn, úp, círcúús, menú; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

spore.] Biol. A spore stage in the life history of certain protozoans in which the organism consists of a minute elongated cell capable of asexual reproduction; a spore-zoite. The malaria parasite is injected into the human body in this stage by the mosquito. See ANOPHELES.

ex-of-to-pism (ék-sót-ró-piz'm), n. [exo- + -tropism.] Plant Physiol. The curvature of a lateral geotropic organ away from the main axis.

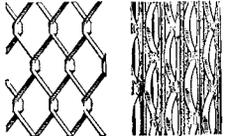
ex-pand' (ék-spánd'), v. t.; EX-PAND'ED; EX-PAND'ING. [L. expandere, expansion; ex out + pandere to spread out, to throw open; perh. akin to E. patent. Cf. SPAWN.] 1. To lay open by extending; to open wide; to spread out; to diffuse; as, a flower expands its leaves.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight. Milton. 2. To cause the particles or parts of to spread themselves or stand apart, thus increasing bulk without addition of substance; to make to occupy more space; to cause expansion; (see EXPANSION, 1); to dilate; to distend; to extend every way; to enlarge; — opposed to contract; as, to expand the chest; heat expands all bodies; to expand the sphere of benevolence.

3. To work out or express in full or in greater detail; to develop; as, to expand an argument or a paragraph; specif., Math., to state in enlarged form; to develop in a series; as, to expand an equation. See EXPANSION, 5. Syn. — See DILATE.

ex-pand', v. i. To become widely opened; to spread apart; to dilate; distend; enlarge; swell; as, flowers expand in the spring; metals expand by heat; the heart expands with joy; an expanding traffic.

ex-pand'ed (ék-spánd'éd), p. p. of EXPAND. Specif.: p. o. Her. Open; displayed. expanded metal, sheet metal cut and stretched into a lattice, used in construction as a lathing, etc. — e. type, Print., type somewhat wider than the standard for the same height.



Two forms of Expanded Metal for plaster work.

ex-pand'er (ék-spánd'ér), n. One that expands; specif., Mach., a device for expanding the end of a tube in a tube plate for a boiler or condenser so as to make a steam-tight or water-tight joint.

ex-pand'ing, p. a. That expands, or may be expanded; extending; spreading; enlarging. Specif., Mach., in the name of various tools and devices, as: (1) expanding arbor or mandrel, one whose diameter can be varied by means of coned pieces and screws to fit any size of hole between certain limits. (2) expanding auger, bit, drill, reamer, etc., one whose cutter or cutters may be adjusted for holes of various sizes. See BIT, Illust. (3) expanding pulley, one whose diameter can be varied at will within a certain range. (4) expanding pliers, a pair the jaws of which diverge when the handles are squeezed together. See PLIERS, Illust.



1 Expanding Mandrel; 2 Tool; 3 Piece of Work.

expanding brake, or hand brake, Mach., a brake for a vehicle, in which a flexible band can be sprung outward against the inside rim of a hub or annular gear wheel.

ex-pans'ed (ék-spáns'éd), n. [From L. expansus, p. p. of expandere. See EXPAND.] 1. That which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent of space or body; esp., with the, the arch of the sky.

2. An expanding; state of being expanded; expansion. R. 3. Extent to which a thing expands; spread; stretch; as, the alar expanse of a bird.

ex-pans'ible (ék-spáns'ib'l), a. Capable of being expanded; esp., Phon., capable of being pronounced, without loss of identity, with an opening of the jaws considerably wider than usual, as the open vowels, á, ä, etc. — ex-pans'ible-ly (é-bil'f-t), adv. ex-pans'ible-ness, n. — ex-pans'ible-ty, adv.

ex-pans'ile (ék-spáns'íl), a. 1. Expansible. Ether and alcohol are more expansible than water. Brande & C. 2. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, expansion; as, expansive movements.

ex-pans'ion (shán'), n. [L. expansio.] 1. Act or process of expanding, or state of being expanded; dilatation; distention; extension; enlargement; as, expansion of business or of currency; territorial expansion. The application of heat to substances generally causes expansion. For gases the rate of expansion is nearly uniform (see CHARLES'S LAW). Liquids and solids expand at various rates, expressed by coefficients (see under COEFFICIENT). 3. Gases, moreover, expand merely by release from pressure, and in so doing absorb heat.

2. That which is expanded; expanse; extended surface. The starred expansion of the skies. Beattie.

3. Extent of expansion; also, pure space. Lost in expansion, void and infinite. Blackmore. 4. An expanded or expanding part, appendage, or termination; as, the Lake of Geneva is an expansion of the river Rhone; an expansion for a bolt.

5. Math. The developed result of an indicated operation; the expression of a function in the form of a convergent series; as, the expansion of (a + b)^2 is a^2 + 2ab + b^2. 6. Nav. Arch. The enlargement of the ship mathematically from a model or drawing to the full or building size, in the process of construction.

7. Engin. The spreading out (increasing in volume) of the working fluid, as steam, in an engine cylinder after cut-off, or, in an internal-combustion engine, after explosion, by which it continues to propel the piston, expanding part of its internal energy and losing in pressure and temperature; also, the period (from cut-off to release) over which this occurs. The number of expansions is the ratio between the volumes of the working fluid after and before expansion.

8. Symbolic Logic. = DEVELOPMENT.

Surg. The exposing of the enlarged thyroid gland in exophthalmic goiter by an incision to cause it to shrink. ex-o-trop'ic (ék-sót-róp'ík), n. [NL.; exo- + Gr. tropéiv to turn.] Med. Heterotropia in which the eye turns outward; divergent strabismus. ex-on-con'ti-an (ék-són-kón'ti-an), n. [Gr. ἐξουκόντιον, pl. τῆ οὐκόντων (made) from things not being.] Ch. Hist. An Arian. exp. Abbr. Exp. parte (Law); exponential; export; exportation; exported; express. ex-pal'pate, a. [ex + palpus.] Zool. Epalpatate. ex-pand'ed-ness, n. See NESS. ex-pans'er, n. To expand. Obs. ex-pans'or, n. [See EXPANSE, n.] Separate. Obs. ex-pans'ory, n. The separate years in a table of planetary

expansion bend. A bend, as in a steam pipe, to admit of expansion or contraction due to variation of temperature.

expansion bolt. A bolt or fastening operating in or by an expanding attachment. A common form (see illustration) is used for attaching another part by means of a blind hole drilled in wood, iron, or masonry already in position.



Expansion Bolt.

expansion curve. Physics. A curve indicating change of volume, or of any linear dimension, of a body when subjected to variation of temperature; specif., Engin., that line in an indicator diagram which shows the variations of pressure of the working fluid as it expands in an engine cylinder, or the corresponding line in the entropy-temperature diagram for the same cycle of operations.

expansion engine. Mach. An engine using its working fluid expansively. See COMPOUND ENGINE.

expansion fit. Mech. A fit obtained by expanding one part into another, as a tube in a tube plate.

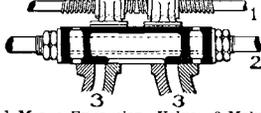
expansion gear. Mach. A gear operating a valve in an engine for regulating the cut-off, esp. to correspond with the variations of load and speed of the engine.

ex-pans'ion-ism (é-z'm), n. Advocacy of expansion, as of a nation's territory or currency. — ex-pans'ion-ist, n.

expansion joint or coupling. Engin. A joint or coupling designed so as to permit an endwise movement of its parts to compensate for expansion or contraction due to variations of temperature, as a telescopic steam-pipe joint or a clamp for holding a locomotive boiler to its frame.

expansion plate. 1. Mach. See EXPANSION VALVE. 2. A plate or bracket permitting endwise movement (due to expansion or contraction) of the steam or hot-water pipes, etc. it is designed to support.

expansion valve. Mach. An auxiliary valve used in conjunction with an ordinary usually modified valve to give a sharper cut-off in an engine and thus permit of a greater ratio of expansion. A double-beat or disk valve may be used for this purpose, but the usual Meyer Expansion Valve; 2 Main Valve; 3, 3 Ports leading to Cylinder.



1 Meyer Expansion Valve; 2 Main Valve; 3, 3 Ports leading to Cylinder.

ex-pans'ive (ék-spáns'ív), a. 1. Having a capacity or tendency to expand or dilate; diffusive; also, of much expanse; wide-extending; as, the expansive force of heat; hence, of persons, feelings, etc., free; unrestrained; liberal in manifestation or application; comprehensive, esp. in sympathies; as, an expansive mood.

His forehead was broad and expansive. Prescott. 2. Applying, working by, or capable of, expansion; as, an expansive engine; expansive working (of an expansion engine); expansive gear; an expansive bit.

— ex-pans'ive-ly, adv. — ex-pans'ive-ness, n.

ex-parte (ék-spár'te), n. [L. See EX-; PART.] 1. Upon or from one side only; — said of various legal matters or proceedings, as applications, commissions, hearings, testimony, etc. In legal proceedings ex parte ordinarily implies a hearing or examination in the presence of, or on behalf of, one party and in the absence of, and often without notice to, the other, as in proceedings before a grand jury, where the testimony and affidavits are submitted in the absence of the accused, in various motions, or petitions, etc., in court, as for an order to show cause, a temporary injunction, etc.

2. Made or done in the interest of, or with respect to, one side only; as, ex-parte statements are usually partial.

ex-pa'ti-ate (ék-spá'ti-át), v. t.; EX-PAT'RI-ATED (-át'éd); EX-PAT'RI-ATING (-át'ing) [L. expatriatus, expatriatus, p. p. of expatriari, expatriari, to expatriate; ex out + patriari to walk about, spread out, fr. spatium space. See SPACE.] 1. To range at large, or without restraint. Bids his free soul expatriate in the skies. Pope. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion; to descant.

He expatriated on the inconveniences of trade. Addison. Syn. — EXFATRIATE, DILATE, DESCANT. TO EXFATRIATE is to wander at will over a subject, or to discourse copiously upon it; TO DILATE is to enlarge, TO DESCANT, to comment freely upon it; as, "We will expatriate freely over the wide and varied field before us" (Lardner); "He expatriated in reply on my lord's honor and greatness" (Stevenson); "She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby" (Dickens); "To praise his stable, and descant upon his claret and cookery" (Goldsmith). See TALK, DILATE.

ex-pa'ti-ate, v. t. To expand; spread; broaden. Aford art an ample field in which to expatriate itself. Dryden.

ex-pa'ti-ation (-á'shún), n. 1. Act of expatriating. 2. A projecting part; an extension. Obs.

ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry (ék-spá'ti-át-ó-tó-rí), a. Marked by expatriation; expansive; diffusive.

ex-pa'tri-ate (-trí-át), a. Exiled; expatriated. — n. An exile. ex-pa'tri-ate (ék-spá'tri-át), v. t.; EX-PAT'RI-ATED (-át'éd); EX-PAT'RI-ATING (-át'ing) [LL. expatriatus, p. p. of expatriare; L. ex out + patria fatherland, native land, fr. pater father. See PATRIOT.] 1. To banish; to drive or force (a person) from his own country; to make an exile of. The expatriated landed interest of France. Burke.

2. Reflexively, as to expatriate one's self: To withdraw from one's native country; specif., to renounce the rights and liabilities of citizenship where one is born, and become a citizen of another country. Cf. ALIENAGE.

ex-pa'tri-a'tion (-á'shún), n. [Cf. F. expatriation.] Act of expatriating, or state of being expatriated.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls. Puffey.

ex-pect' (ék-sékt'), v. t.; EX-PECT'ED; EX-PECT'ING. [L. expectare, expectare, expectation, to look out for, await, expect; ex out + spectare to look at. See SPECTACLE.] 1. To wait for; to await. Obs.

Let's in, and there expect their coming. Shak. 2. To look for (mentally); to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to

have a previous apprehension of, whether of good or evil; to look for with some confidence; — often followed by an infinitive, sometimes by a clause (with or without that); as, I expect to receive wages; I expect that the troops will be defeated. "Good: I will expect you." Shak.

The Somersetshire or yellow regiment . . . was expected to arrive on the following day. Macaulay. 3. To demand; require. Obs. 4. To suppose; — a misuse, chiefly Colloq.

Syn. — EXPECT, ANTICIPATE, HOPE agree in regarding some future event as about to take place. EXPECT is the strongest, and implies some ground or reason in the mind for considering the event as likely to happen; as, "And Peter said . . . Look on us. And he gave seed unto them, expecting to receive something of them" (Acts iii. 4, 5); "Our eyes beheld Messial certainly now come, so long expected of our fathers" (Milton). TO ANTICIPATE is to look forward to, esp. in such fashion as to realize to one's self what is to come; as, "I anticipate the pleasure of those days not very far distant, and feel a part of it at this moment" (Cowper); "We regret the pleasures we have lost, and eagerly anticipate those which are to come" (Hazlitt). In a weaker sense, TO ANTICIPATE is merely to look for something, and implies less definite grounds than expect; as, I anticipate a pleasant time; but this use is less approved. HOPE adds to expectation the implication of desire; as, "When Herod saw Jesus, he was exceeding glad: for he was desirous to see him of a long season . . . and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him" (Luke xxiii. 8); "Upon my reputation and credit and as I hope to live" (Shak.). See HOPEFUL, APPREHENSION, CONFIDENCE.

ex-pect' (ék-sékt'), v. i. 1. To wait; stay. Obs. or Archaic. 2. To look forward; to look with expectation.

ex-pect'ance (ék-sékt'áns), n. [Cf. LL. expectantia.] ex-pect'an-ty (-tán-tí) 1. Act or state of expecting; expectation. 2. That which is expected, or looked or waited for with interest; the object of expectation or hope; also, that from which, or by reason of which, something is expected. The expectancy and rose of the fair state. Shak.

3. State of being expected or a subject of expectation; as, a fortune in expectancy. 4. Eccl. An expectative grace.

ex-pect'ant (-tánt), a. [L. expectans, expectans, p. pr. of expectare, expectare; cf. F. expectant.] Expecting; waiting; as, an expectant attitude; having expectations; prospective; as, an expectant heir; existing in expectation; to be expected; in prospect; as, expectant fees; marked by expectation or waiting; as, an expectant policy. — n. One who expects, as formerly, in Scotland, a candidate for the ministry. — ex-pect'an-ty, adv.

expectant state. Law. = ESTATE IN EXPECTANCY. — s. treatment, Med., a treatment of disease in which the cure is left to nature and little active treatment attempted.

ex-pec-ta'tion (ék-sékt'á'shún), n. [L. expectatio, expectatio; cf. F. expectation.] 1. Act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen. "In expectation of a guest." Tennyson. 2. That which is expected or looked for. 3. The prospect of the future; grounds upon which something excellent is expected to happen; prospect of anything good to come, esp. of property or rank. His magnificent expectations made him, in the opinion of the world, the best mate in Europe. Prescott.

By all men's eyes a youth of expectation. Otway. 4. State of being expected; as, benefits in expectation. 5. The value of a chance (as the prospect of a prize) which depends upon some contingent event. Expectations are computed for or against the occurrence of the event. 6. Med. = EXPECTANT TREATMENT.

Syn. — Anticipation, confidence, trust. expectation of life, the average duration of the life of individuals after any specified age as shown by mortality tables. Expectation Sunday. The Sunday before Whitsunday. Expectation Week. Eccl. The ten days between Ascension Day and Whitsunday; — so called because this period commemorates the apostles' expectation of and prayer for the promised coming of the Holy Spirit.

ex-pect'a-tive (ék-sékt'á-tív), a. [Cf. F. expectatif.] Pertaining to, or constituting, an object of expectation; contingent. — n. [F.] Something in expectation; esp., Eccl., an expectative grace. — expectative grace, Eccl., a mandate given by the Pope or a prince appointing a successor to any benefice before it becomes vacant.

ex-pec-to-rant (ék-sékt'ó-ránt), a. [L. expectorans, p. pr. of expectorare to drive from the breast; cf. F. expectorant.] Med. Tending to facilitate expectoration or to promote discharges of mucus, etc., from the lungs or throat. — n. An expectorant medicine.

ex-pec-to-rate (-rát), v. t.; EX-PEC'TO-RAT'ED (-rát'éd); EX-PEC'TO-RATING (-rát'ing) [L. expectorare to drive from the breast; ex out + pectus, pectoris, breast. See PECTORAL.] 1. To cause ejection of (phlegm). Obs. 2. To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit forth. 3. To cast out from consideration; to reject as worthless; also, to relieve the mind of. Obs. or Archaic.

ex-pec-to-rate, v. i. 1. To discharge matter from the lungs or throat by hawking and spitting; to spit. 2. To relieve one's mind. Obs.

Syn. — EXPECTORATE, SPIT. TO EXPECTORATE (properly a medical term) is to eject from the lungs or windpipe, esp. by coughing; TO SPIT is to eject from the mouth; as, to expectorate blood; "When he had thus spoken, he spat on the ground, and made clay with the spit" (John ix. 6). The employment of expectorate for spit is common among those who regard the latter word as indelicate, but is contrary to good usage.

ex-pec-to-ra'tion (-rá'shún), n. Act of expectorating, or that which is expectorated.

ex-pede' (ék-sép'éd), v. t.; EX-PED'ED (-péd'éd); EX-PED'ING (-péd'ing) 1. To expedite; to hasten. Obs. 2. Scots Law. To obtain, issue, or take out, officially, as a writ, summons, or service; as, to expedite a letter (writ).

patiating, p. pr. See -LY. ex-pa'ti-a-tive (-át-tív), a. 5 n. = EXPECTANT. ex-pec-to-ra'tor (-rát'tór), n. One who expectorates; also, formerly, an expectorant. ex-pect' (ék-sékt'), n. [See -LY.] That is to be expected. [p. p. See -LY.] ex-pect'ed-ly, adv. of expected. ex-pect'er, n. One who expects. ex-pect'ing-ly, adv. of expect- ing. p. pr. See -LY. [Obs.] ex-pec-tion, n. Expectation. ex-pec-tive, a. Expectative.

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ex-pe-di-ence (eks-pē'dī-ēns) n. 1. Quality or condition of being expedient; fitness; practical efficiency.

2. Cultivation of, or adherence to, expedient means and methods; esp., subordination of moral principle in the means for the sake of facilitating an end or purpose.

3. Expedition; haste; dispatch. Obs. Shak.

4. An expedition; enterprise; adventure. Obs. Forwarding this dear expedience. Shak.

ex-pe-di-ent (-ēnt), a. [L. expeditus, -entis, p. pr. of expedire to be expedient, release, extricate: cf. F. expédient. See EXPEDITE.] 1. Apt and suitable to the end in view; furthering, or adapted to further, what is purposed; practical and efficient; as, an expedient change of policy; an expedient solution of a difficulty; hence, advantageous.

2. Characterized by mere utility rather than principle; conducive to special advantage rather than to what is universally right; also, of persons, guided by expediency rather than principle.

3. Expeditious. Obs. "His marches are expedient." Shak. Syn. — See WISE.

ex-pe-di-ent, n. 1. That which is expedient; that which facilitates; suitable means to accomplish an end.

2. Means devised in an exigency; shift.

Syn. — EXPEDIENT, SHIFT, RESOURCE. AN EXPEDIENT is a device or contrivance which serves frequently in lieu of something better to accomplish a given end; as, "his facility in devising expedients to overcome domestic dilemmas" (Mrs. Gaskell); "Everything is brought about by dialogue — or worse; through the medium of the author's reflections, which is the element of all expedients" (Scott). A SHIFT is commonly more tentative or temporary than an expedient, and frequently implies evasiveness or trickery; as, "The dear delicious shifts I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation with this fellow!" (Sheridan); "Little souls on little shifts rely and coward arts of mean expedients try" (Dryden). A RESOURCE is that upon which one falls back or depends for occupation, support, or assistance; it commonly suggests less artifice, frequently more permanence, than expedient or shift; as, "I must 'e'n hasten to matters of fact, which is the comfortable resource of dull people" (Shenstone); "It [misfortune] cannot be helped: he will have the pleasure of trying the resources of his spirit" (Keats); "She had found sympathy her best resource. It gave her plenty to do" (H. James). See DEVICE, PLAN.

ex-pe-di-ent'ial (-ēn'shāl), a. Characterized or governed by expediency; seeking advantage; as, an expediential policy. "Calculating, expediential understanding." Harle. — ex-pe-di-ent'ial-ly, adv.

ex-pe-di-tate (eks-pē'dī-tāt), v. t. —TAT'ED (-tāt'ēd); -TAT'ING (-tāt'ing). [L. expeditus, p. p. of expedire to expedite; ex out + pes, pedis, foot.] Eng. Forest Laws. To deprive of three of the claws or of the ball of each of the fore feet; to law; as, to expeditate a dog that he might not chase deer. Hist.

ex-pe-di-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [L. expeditio.] Eng. Forest Laws. Act of expeditating a dog; lawing. Hist.

ex-pe-dite (eks-pē'dīt), v. t.; -PED-IT'ED (-dīt'ēd); -PED-IT'ING (-dīt'ing). [L. expeditus, p. p. of expedire to free one caught by the foot, to extricate, bring forward, make ready; ex out + pes, pedis, foot. See FOOT.] 1. To relieve of impediments; to set free; to disentangle. Obs. 2. To accelerate the process or progress of; to facilitate; hasten; quicken; as, to expeditate the growth of plants.

3. To execute or carry through with dispatch.

4. To dispatch; to send forth; to issue officially. Such charters were expeditated of course. Bacon.

ex-pe-dite, v. i. To make haste; to speed. Obs.

ex-pe-dite, a. [L. expeditus, p. p.] Free of impediment or obstacles; unimpeded; unhampered; hence: a Free; light; easy. b Quick; speedy; prompt. c Handy; convenient. — ex-pe-dite-ly, adv. — ex-pe-dite-ness, n. All Obs.

ex-pe-dit'ion (eks-pē'dīsh'ūn), n. [L. expeditio: cf. F. expédition.] 1. Act of expediting, state of being expedited, or quality of being "expedite"; "efficient promptness; haste; dispatch; speed; as, to carry mail with expedition.

2. A sending forth or setting forth for the execution of some object of consequence; progress.

3. An important journey or excursion for a specific purpose; as, a military or exploring expedition; also, the body of persons making such an excursion.

Syn. — See HASTE.

ex-pe-dit'ion-a-ry (-ā-rī), a. Of, pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition; as, an expeditionary force.

ex-pe-dit'ious (-dīsh'ūus), a. Possessed of, or characterized by, expedition, or efficiency and rapidity in action; performed with, or acting with, expedition; quick; speedy; as, an expeditionary march or messenger. — ex-pe-dit'ious-ly, adv. — ex-pe-dit'ious-ness, n.

Syn. — Ready, speedy, quick.

ex-pel (eks-pēl'), v. t.; -PELLED' (-pēld'); -PEL-LING' (-pēl'ing). [L. expellere, expulsum; ex out + pellere to drive: cf. F. expeller. See PULSE a beat.] 1. To drive or force out; to cast out; to eject; to dislodge; as, to expel air from a bellows; to expel a foe from a stronghold.

2. To drive away from one's country or abode; to banish. Forewasted all their land, and then expelled. Spenser.

3. To cut off from membership in or the privileges of an institution or society; as, to expel a student from college.

4. To keep out, off, or away; to exclude. Obs. Shak.

5. To discharge; to shoot. Obs.

Syn. — Exile, eject, drive out. See BANISH.

ex-pe-di-tive, a. [Cf. F. expeditif.] Expeditious. Obs. ex-pel'd. Expelled. Ref. Sp. ex-pel'la-ble (eks-pēl'ā-b'l), n. See -ABLE. ex-pel'ler (eks-pēl'ēr), n. One that expels. ex-pel'le-able (eks-pēl'ē-ā-b'l), a. See -ABLE. ex-pel'la-ni'ba-lum (hā-ni'bā-lŭm), [L.] Weigh Hannibal, i. e., now that he is ashes; — expressing the shrinkage of

ex-pel'lant (eks-pēl'ānt) a. Tending or serving to expel. ex-pel'lant (eks-pēl'ānt) n. An expellant medicine.

ex-pend (eks-pēnd'), v. t.; -PEND'ED; -PEND'ING. [L. expendere, expensum, to weigh out, pay out, lay out; ex out + pendere to weigh. See POISE; cf. SPEND.] 1. To consume by use in any way; to use up or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to spend; as, they expend money for food or in charity; to expend time, labor, and thought; to expend lay in feeding cattle.

2. To consider; ponder. Obs. I would expend it with all willingness. Shak.

3. To pay out or disburse money. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. Macaulay.

4. To pay out or disburse money. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. Macaulay.

5. To pay out or disburse money. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. Macaulay.

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38. To pay out or disburse money. They go elsewhere to enjoy and to expend. Macaulay.

made skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation; as, an experienced physician, soldier; an experienced eye.

2. Approved by test, as medicine. Obs.

3. Encountered or undergone by way of experience; as, experienced pleasures.

4. One who experiences. Obs.

5. An experimenter. Obs.

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its older sense of one who has penetrated the secrets of his art; as, an adept in philosophy. See SKILLFUL, DEXTEROUS. The fact that Iago himself was ignorant of military science, while Cassio was an expert. A. C. Bradley. All that excellence... is lost upon the common observer. But it is from this point that the delight, the glowing rapture of the true adept commence. Hazlitt.

ex-pert'ness (eks-purt'nes), n. Quality of being expert or an expert. Syn. — Facility, readiness, dexterity, adroitness, skill.

ex-pli-a-ble (eks-pli-a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. expiable.] Capable of being expiated; atonable. ex-pli-a-ble (-at), v. t.; -ATED (-at'ed); -ATING (-at'ing). [L. expiatus, p. p. of expiare to expiate; ex out + piare to seek to appease, to purify with sacred rites, fr. pius pious. See PIUS.] 1. To ward off (evil); to avert. Obs. 2. To purify with sacred rites. Obs. 3. To extinguish the guilt of by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent; to make complete satisfaction for; to atone for; to make amends for; to make expiation for; as, to expiate a crime, guilt, or sin.

To expiate his treason, hath naught left. Milton. ex-pli-a-tion (-ashun), n. [L. expiatio: cf. F. expiation.] 1. Act of making satisfaction or atonement for a crime or fault; the extinguishing of guilt by suffering or penalty. His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and expiation. Irving. 2. The means by which reparation or atonement is made; an expiatory sacrifice or offering; an atonement. Those shadowy expiations weak, The blood of bulls and goats. Milton. 3. A religious rite of aversion; an apotropaic rite. Obs. Syn. — See FROTTIGATION.

ex-pli-a-tion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to, characterized by, or done for, expiation. ex-pli-a-to-ry (eks-pli-a-to-ri), a. [L. expiatus, p. p. of expiare to expiate; atoning; as, an expiatory sacrifice. — ex-pli-a-to-ri-ness (-ri-nes), n. ex-pli-a-tion (eks-pli-a-shun), n. [L. expiatio.] A pillaging; spoliation; also, that which is got by pillage. Rare. ex-pli-a-tion (eks-pli-a-shun), n. [L. expiatio, expiatio: cf. F. expiation. See EXPIRE.] 1. Act of expiring; as, a Physiol. act or process of emitting air from the lungs through the nose or mouth; as, respiration consists of inspiration and expiration. b Emission of volatile matter; exhalation. Obs. c The last emission of breath; death. "The groan of expiration." Rambler. 2. A coming to a close; cessation; extinction; termination; end. "Before the expiration of thy time." Shak. 3. That which is expired; matter breathed forth; that which is produced by breathing out, as a sound. The aspirate "h," which is... a gentle expiration. G. Sharp. ex-pli-a-tor (eks-pli-a-tor), n. [L. expiatio: to breathe out.] One that expires, or breathes out (something); specif., an instrument for sending out a stream of air, gas, or vapor. ex-pli-a-to-ry (eks-pli-a-to-ri), a. Physiol. Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration or emission of air from the lungs; as, the expiatory muscles. See ACQUIT, I. expiatory accent, Phon. stress accent. ex-pire (eks-pir), v. t.; -PIRING (-pir'ing); -PIRING (-pir'ing). [L. expirare, expirare, expiratum, expiratium; ex out + spirare to breathe: cf. F. expirer. See SPIRIT.] 1. To breathe out; to emit from the lungs; to throw out from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; — opposed to inspire. Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and expiring air. Harvey. 2. Hence, to give forth insensibly or gently, as a fluid or vapor; to emit or exhale, as an odor; also, to expel. Obs. The expiring of cold out of the inward parts of the earth in winter. Bacon. 3. a To breathe (one's last); to breathe out (one's life or soul). Obs. b To bring to a close; to terminate. Obs. ex-pire', v. i. 1. To emit the breath. 2. To emit the last breath; to breathe out the life; to die; as, to expire calmly; to expire in agony. 3. To come to an end; to cease; to terminate; to perish; to become extinct; as, the flame expired; his lease expires to-day; the month expired on Saturday. 4. To burst forth; to fly out with a blast. Obs. ex-pi-ry (eks-pi-ri); (eks-pli-ri), n. 1. Act of breathing one's last; death; expiration; hence, extinction. Archaic. 2. A coming to an end; termination; — used esp. with reference to a thing, as an insurance policy or other contract the duration of which is limited to a given time by contract, law, etc. He had to leave at the expiry of the term. Lamb. The Parliament... now approaching the expiry of its legal term. J. Morley. The policy may be... written for a stated time, at the end of which it expires by its own terms. This is a termination by expiry, not by lapse. J. A. Jackson. ex-pli-a-cate (eks-pli-a-keit), v. t.; -ATED (-kat-ed); -ATING (-kat-ing). [L. explicare, p. p. of explicari to fish out; ex out + piscari to fish, piscis fish.] To fish out; to find out by skill or laborious investigation; to search out. Scot. or Humorous. "To explicate principles." Nichol. ex-pli-a-cation (eks-pli-a-kei-shun), n. Act of expiscating; a searching out. Scot. or Humorous. ex-pli-a-to-ry (eks-pli-a-to-ri), a. Tending to fish out; searching out. Scot. or Humorous. ex-plain (eks-plan), v. t.; -PLAINING (-pland'ing); -PLAINING (-pland'ing). [L. explanare to flatten, spread out, explain; ex out + planare to make level or plain, planus plain: cf. OF. explaner, explaner. See PLAIN, a.; cf. ESLANADE.] 1. To flatten; to spread out; to unfold; expand. Obs. 2. The horse-chestnut is... ready to explain its leaf. Evelyn. 3. To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to expound; to unfold and illustrate the meaning of; as, to explain a chapter of the Bible. Commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. Gay. A thing is said to be explained when it is classified with other

things with which we are already acquainted. That is the only kind of explanation of which the highest science is capable. We explain the origin, progress, and ending of a thunderstorm, when we classify the phenomena presented by it along with other more familiar phenomena of vaporization and condensation. J. Fiske. Syn. — Unfold, develop, clear up. — EXPLAIN, EXPOUND, INTERPRET, ELUCIDATE. TO EXPLAIN, the most general term, is to make plain or intelligible; to EXPOUND is to set forth, esp. learnedly, elaborately, or dogmatically; to INTERPRET, as here compared, is to bring out the meaning of something, esp. by sympathetically entering into it; to ELUCIDATE is to throw light upon, esp. by clear or luminous exposition or illustration; as, to explain the mechanism of an engine, to expound an abstract theory, to interpret the character of Hamlet, to elucidate an obscure passage by annotation or by comparison of parallel passages. TO EXPLAIN AWAY, to get rid of by explanation. "Those explain the meaning quite away." Pope. — TO E. ONE'S SELF, to make clear the meaning of one's statements or the reasons for one's conduct. ex-plain' (eks-plan'), v. i. To give an explanation. ex-plain'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. [L. explanabilis.] Capable of being explained; interpretable; accountable. ex-pla-nate (eks-pla-nat), a. [L. explanatus, p. p.] Bot. & Zool. Spreading or extending outwardly in a flat form. ex-pla-na-tion (-nashun), n. [L. explanatio.] 1. Act or process of explaining, expounding, or interpreting; a clearing from obscurity and making intelligible; as, the explanation of a passage in Scripture, or of a contract or treaty. Scientific explanation and inductive generalization being the same thing, the limits of explanation are the limits of induction. Explanation is merely resolving the complex into the simple, and assimilating the less... to the better known. James Ward. 2. That which explains; as, a satisfactory explanation. 3. The meaning attributed to anything by one who explains it; definition; interpretation; sense. Different explanations (of the Trinity). Bp. Burnet. 4. A mutual exposition of terms, meaning, or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding or reconcile differences; reconciliation; as, to come to an explanation. Syn. — Definition, description, explication, exposition. ex-plan-a-tive (eks-plan-a-tiv), a. Explanatory. ex-plan-a-to-ry (eks-pla-to-ri), a. [L. explanatorius.] Serving to explain; offering explanation; as, explanatory notes. — ex-plan-a-to-ri-ly (-ri-li), a. — ex-plan-a-to-ri-ness, n. ex-ple-ment (eks-ple-mnt), n. [L. explementum that which fills up, fr. exple to fill up.] Math. The angle that must be added to a given angle to produce a round angle. ex-ple-tive (eks-ple-tiv); (277), a. [L. expletivus, fr. expletus, p. p. of expleve to fill up; ex out + plere to fill, akin to plenus full: cf. F. expletif. See FULL.] Filling up; hence, added merely for the purpose of filling up; superfluous. Expletive phrases to plump his speech. Barrow. — ex-ple-tive-ly, adv. — ex-ple-tive-ness, n. ex-ple-tive, n. Something added merely as a filling; esp., a word, letter, or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy; also, an oath or exclamation. While expletives their feeble aid do join, And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. Pope. ex-ple-to-ry (eks-ple-to-ri), a. Expletive. ex-pli-ca-ble (eks-pli-ka-b'l), a. [L. explicabilis. cf. a. explicabile.] Capable of being explicated; admitting explanation. — ex-pli-ca-ble-ness, n. ex-pli-ca-tion (-kei-shun), n. [L. explicatio.] 1. To unfold; to unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to clear of difficulties or obscurity; to interpret. The last verse... is not yet sufficiently explicated. Dryden. 2. To develop what is involved or implied in (a statement, notion, etc.). See EXPLICATION, 2. ex-pli-ca-tion (-kei-shun), n. [L. explicatio: cf. F. explication.] 1. Act of opening, unfolding, or explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation. The explication of our Savior's parables. Atterbury. 2. A detailed description; full account; esp., an analytical account of all that is involved in a conception. The discussion of definitions, in so far as it does not turn on the use of words, but on the properties of things, Dr. Whewell calls the explication of conceptions. J. S. Mill. 3. Specif., an unfolding of causes; causal explanation. 4. The process of unfolding; natural evolution. The flowers of yamora... before explication. Sir T. Browne. 5. An explanation for the adjustment of difficulties. Obs. ex-pli-ca-tive (eks-pli-ka-tiv), a. [Cf. F. explicatif.] Serving to explicate; tending to lay open to the understanding; analytical; as, an explicative judgment. — n. An explicative term or judgment. — ex-pli-ca-tive-ly, adv. — explicative proposition, Logic, an analytic or essential proposition. ex-pli-ca-tor (eks-pli-ka-tor), n. [L.] One who unfolds or explains; an expounder; an explainer. ex-pli-ca-to-ry (eks-pli-ka-to-ri), a. Explicative. Barrow. ex-pli-cit (eks-pli-sit), n. [L. an abbreviation of explicatus (est liber) the book (which anciently was a roll of parchment) is unfolded (and, of course, "finished").] See EXPLICIT, a. A word formerly used (as finis is now) at the conclusion of a book to indicate the end. ex-pli-cit (eks-pli-sit), a. [L. explicatus, p. p. of explicare to unfold: cf. F. explicite. See EXPLICIT; cf. EXPLICATE.] 1. Having no folds; plain; smooth. Obs. 2. Not implied merely, or conveyed by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; unequivocal; as, an explicit declaration. The language of the charter was too explicit to admit of a doubt. Bancroft. 3. Having no disguised meaning or reservation; unreversed; outspoken; — applied to persons; as, he was earnest and explicit in his statement. 4. Clearly developed; with all its elements shown or apparent. The transition from consciousness to self-consciousness, the

conversion of implicit into explicit experience, always requires the crossing lines of action and reaction between the inner and the outer world. J. Martineau. Syn. — Clear, plain, open, unambiguous, unequivocal, precise, exact, discriminating; fixed, absolute, unconditional, positive. — EXPLICIT, EXPRESS, SPECIFIC, DEFINITE, CATEGORICAL are here compared with reference to statements or utterances. That is EXPLICIT (cf. implicit, under CONSTRUCTIVE) which is stated plainly and distinctly, rather than by implication, and which leaves nothing equivocal or ambiguous; as, explicit directions, an explicit promise; "It will be proper... at the outset to give an explicit and determinate account of what is meant by [the principle of utility]" (Bentham). EXPRESS adds to explicit the implication of directness, pointedness, or force; as, an express prohibition, an express understanding, express testimony; "an express command, under penalty, to deliver his head" (Shak.). That is SPECIFIC which refers explicitly to a given thing, or which specifies in detail; that is DEFINITE (see DEFINITE) which is precise and determinate in its limitations; as, a specific offer (of a particular thing), a definite offer (one which may be clearly or exactly defined); "The intended punishment is explained specifically, that is, with its circumstances" (Warburton); "That [middle age]... cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained" (Blair). CATEGORICAL adds to the preceding words the implication of absolute and unconditioned reference; as, to demand a categorical answer; "She called upon him categorically to state whether he did not think that traveling on the Sabbath was an abomination and a desecration" (Tyloppe). See SPECIAL. explicit function, Math., a quantity directly expressed in terms of another quantity or quantities; thus, in y = 6x², y = 10 - x³, y is an explicit function of x; in z = sqrt(x² - y²), z is an explicit function of x and y. ex-plode' (eks-plod'), v. t.; -EXPLOD'ED (-plod'ed); -EXPLOD'ING (-plod'ing). [L. explodere, explosum, to drive out, as a player by clapping; ex out + plaudere, plodere to clap, strike, applaud; cf. OF. exploder. Cf. FLAUNT, I.] 1. To drive from the stage by noisy disapprobation; to hoot off; to drive away or reject noisily; as, to explode a play. Obs. 2. To bring into disrepute and reject; to drive from notice and acceptance; as, to explode a fashion. Old exploded contrivances of mercantile fraud. Burke. 3. To cause to explode, or burst noisily; to detonate; as, to explode powder; to explode a shell. 4. Phon. To utter (a sound) with a slight puff of breath (either voiceless or voiced); — as in pronouncing the stopped, or mute, consonants p, b, t, etc. 5. To expel by explosion. Obs. ex-plode', v. i. 1. To burst or expand violently and noisily as an effect of a sudden production or release of pressure; as, gunpowder explodes; the boiler exploded. 2. To burst forth with sudden violence and noise; as, at this, his wrath exploded. ex-plo-dent (eks-plod'ent), n. [L. explodens, p. pr.] Phon. An explosive consonant. ex-plod'er (-er), n. One that explodes; specif., a device for firing or detonating an explosive charge, as in blasting. ex-plot' (eks-ploit'), n. [ME. exploit success, OF. exploit, esplet, revenue, product, vigor, force, exploit, F. exploit exploit, fr. exploitier to accomplish (see EXPLOIT, v.), or fr. L. explicatum, prop. p. neut. of explicare to unfold, display, exhibit; ex + plicare to fold. See PLY, cf. EXPLICIT, a.] 1. Achievement; advantage; success; also, effort to gain advantage; esp., combat. Obs. 2. A deed or act; esp., a heroic act; a deed of renown; an adventurous or noble achievement; as, the exploits of Alexander the Great. Ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises. Shak. Syn. — See FEAT. ex-plot', v. t.; -EXPLOIT'ED; -EXPLOIT'ING. [F. exploitier, OF. exploitier, espletier, LL. (assumed) explicare, L. explicatus, p. p. See EXPLOIT, n.] 1. To achieve; perform. Obs. He made haste to exploit some warlike service. Holland. 2. To utilize; to make available; to get the value or usefulness out of; as, to exploit a mine or agricultural lands; to exploit public opinion. 3. Hence: To draw an illegitimate profit from; to speculate on; to put upon. In no sense whatever does a man who accumulates a fortune by legitimate industry exploit his employees or make his capital "out of" anybody else. W. G. Sumner. ex-plot', v. i. 1. To get on; to act effectively. Obs. 2. Mining. To extract ore, as distinguished from the preliminary operations of exploring and opening the mine by means of shafts, levels, etc. ex-plot'age (-aj), n. Exploitation. ex-plot'a-tion (eks-ploi-ta-shun), n. [F.] 1. Act of exploiting; utilization. 2. Selfish or unfair utilization. 3. Advance examination; reconnoitering. ex-plot'a-tive (eks-ploi-ta-tiv), a. Pertaining to exploitation; exploiting. ex-plot'ter (eks-ploit'ter), v. t.; -PLOIT'TERED (-tèrd); -PLOIT'TERING. To exploit, esp. so as to profit illegitimately. ex-plo-ra-tion (eks-plo-ra-shun), n. [L. exploratio: cf. F. exploration.] 1. Act of exploring, as for purposes of geographical discovery; examination; as, explorations in unknown countries. "An exploration of doctrine." Bp. Hall. 2. Med. Physical examination, as by means of a probe. ex-plor'a-tive (eks-plo-ra-tiv); (201), a. Exploratory. — ex-plor'a-tive-ly, adv. — ex-plor'a-tive-ness, n. ex-plor'a-to-ry (eks-plo-ra-to-ri); (277), a. [L. exploratorius.] Of, pert. to, or connected with, exploration; serving in, or intended for, exploration; searching. ex-plor'e (eks-plor'), (201), v. t.; -EXPLORED (-plord'); -EXPLORING (-ploring'). [L. explorare to explore; ex out + plorare to cry out, to cry aloud, prob. orig., to cause to flow; prob. akin to E. flow: cf. F. explorer.] 1. To seek for or after; to strive to attain by search. Obs. Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs. Pope. ex-ple'te', v. t. [L. expletus, p. p. of expleve to fill full.] To satisfy; complete; accomplish. Obs. ex-ple-tion (eks-ple-shun), n. [L. expletio a satisfying.] Accomplishment; fulfillment. Obs. ex-ple-tive, n. One who exploits. ex-ple-tive (eks-ple-tiv), n. Act of exploiting. ex-plor'a-ble (eks-plo-ra-b'l); (201), a. See ABLE. ex-plor'a-ble (-ploit'a-b'l), a. See ABLE. ex-plot'ter, n. One who exploits. ex-plot'ter, n. One who exploits. ex-plor'a-ble (eks-plo-ra-b'l); (201), a. See ABLE. ex-plor'ate, v. t. [L. explorare, exploratum.] To explore. Obs. ex-plor'a-tor (eks-plo-ra-tor), n. [L.] 1. A scout; a spy. Obs. 2. An explorer.

Table with 4 columns: ex-per't-ize, ex-pert'ise, ex-pert'ise, ex-pert'ise. Each cell contains a definition and etymology for the respective word.

ception; existing independently of processes of experience; belonging to the external world.

4. Not intrinsic or essential; accidental; superficial. The external circumstances are greatly different. *Trench.*

5. Foreign; relating to, or connected with, foreign nations; situated or effected abroad; as, an external loan; external trade; the external relations of a state.

6. Anat. a Near the outside of the body; as, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. b Away from the mesial plane; as, the external condyle of the humerus.

Syn. — See OUTER.

external affairs, Australian Const. Law, affairs outside of the Commonwealth placed under the control of the Parliament by sec. 51, subsec. xxix. of the Constitution.

The expression "external affairs" is apparently a very comprehensive one, but has obvious limitations. As already pointed out, it can hardly be intended to confer extraterritorial jurisdiction; where that is meant, as in other subsections, it is distinctly expressed. . . . This power may therefore be fairly interpreted as applicable to (1) the external representation of the Commonwealth by accredited agents where required; (2) the conduct of the business and the promotion of the interests of the Commonwealth in outside countries; and (3) the extradition of fugitive offenders from outside countries. *Quick & Garran.*

e. angle. — EXTERIOR ANGLE. — **e. combustion engine, Mach.,** a heat engine which derives its heat from fuel consumed outside the engine cylinder. The steam engine is the principal type. Cf. INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE. *J. A. Ewing.* — **e. conductivity, Physics.** See EMISSIVITY. — **e. friction.** See FRICTION, n. 2. — **e. hiatus.** See HIATUS, — **e. necessity.** See NECESSITY. — **e. rectus muscle.** See EYE, — **e. respiration, Physiol.,** the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs or gills. *Gamgee.* — **e. work, Physics,** work done against external forces, as by a body in expanding, as contrasted with internal work. See INTERNAL WORK. — **e. world, Melaph.,** the world judged to exist independent of, while more or less corresponding with, our ideas and perceptions.

ex-ter-nal (ĕks-tĕr-nĕl), n. Something external, or without; outward part; that which makes a show, rather than that which is intrinsic; visible form — usually in pl. Adam was not less glorious in his externals. *South.*

ex-ter-nal-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. Quality or state of being manifest to the senses; external acts or appearances; regard for externals. This externalism gave Catholicism a great advantage on all sides. *E. Eggleston.* 2. That doctrine which reckons only with externals, or objects of sense perception; phenomenalism. — **ex-ter-nal-ist, n.** — **ex-ter-nal-ist-ic (-is'tik), a.** — **ex-ter-nal-ity (ĕks-tĕr-nĕl-i-ti), n.** 1. Quality or state of being external; exteriority. Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes exteriority in the thing which presses or resists. *A. Smith.* 2. Externalism. 3. An external object or observance.

ex-ter-nal-iza-tion (ĕks-tĕr-nĕl-i-zĕ-shĕn; -i-zĕ-shĕn; -zĕn), n. Act or process of externalizing, or quality or state of being externalized; also, the thing externalized. The Graal was for these ages the typical externalization of God's will. *Ferris Greenleaf.*

ex-ter-nal-ize (ĕks-tĕr-nĕl-iz), v. t.; -ized (-izd); -iz'ing (-iz'ing). To make external or externally manifest; to exteriorize. "Thought externalizes itself in language." *Saunders.*

ex-ter-ne (ĕks-tĕrn'), n. [F. Cf. EXTERN.] An extern; esp., a doctor or medical student who is in attendance upon, or is assisting at, a hospital, but who does not reside in it.

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al (ĕks-tĕr-i-tōr-i-ĕl), a. [See EX-] Beyond the territorial limits; foreign to, or exempt from, the territorial jurisdiction. — **ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly, adv.**

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-ty (-ĕl'i-ti), n. Quality or state of being extraterritorial. See EXTRATERRITORIALITY; also *Cit.*, below.

Exteriority is a term of international law, used to designate certain immunities from the application of the rule that every person is subject for all acts done within the boundaries of a state to its laws, *extraterritorial*. To describe the quasi-extraterritorial position, to borrow the phrase of Grotius, of the dwelling place of an accredited diplomatic agent, and of the public ships of one state while in the waters of another. Later its sense has been extended to all cases in which states refrain from enforcing their laws within their territorial jurisdiction. *Encyc. Brit.*

ex-tinct (ĕk-tĭkt'), a. [L. *extinctus, extinctus*, p. p. of *extinguere, extinguere*. See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; put out; quenched; as, the fire is extinct; an extinct volcano; life is extinct; also, Obs., dead, as a person. Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct. *Milton.* 2. No longer living or active; without force; obsolete or superseded; as, an extinct law; passed away; as, an extinct nation; that has died out; without a survivor; as, an extinct family or species; an extinct animal or plant; with out a qualified heir; lapsed; as, an extinct title.

ex-tinc-tion (ĕk-tĭk-shĕn), n. [L. *extinctio, extinctio*; cf. F. *extinction*.] 1. Act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; act of putting out or destroying; quenching, as of light, fire, etc. 2. Act of making, or state of being, extinct; destruction; suppression; as, the extinction of life, a family, a claim. 3. *Old Chem.* A method of treating a substance with some reagent so as to extract its virtues or alter its properties, as the slaking of lime, the quenching of hot minerals in a liquid, or the trituration of mercury with lard; also, a preparation so obtained.

extinction of light, Astron., a theoretical absorption of stellar light by the luminiferous ether.

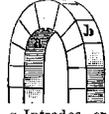
ex-ter-nal-ly, adv. Cf. EXTERNAL. [F. *à l'extérieur*.] 1. [L. *exterior*.] Outside; as, external affairs. 2. To externalize. *Rare.* — **ex-ter-nal-ness (-nĕs), n.** *Rare.* — **ex-ter-nal-ty (-nĕl-ti), n.** — **EX-TER-NAL-IZE (-nĕl-iz), v. t.** To externalize. — **ex-ter-nal-ize-tion (-nĕl-i-zĕ-shĕn; -i-zĕ-shĕn; -zĕn), n.** — **EX-TER-NAL-IZING (-nĕl-iz'ing), v. t.** To externalize. — **ex-ter-nal-ly, adv.** Externally. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ness (-nĕs), n.** [L. *exterioritas*.] Quality or state of being external; exteriority. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ty (-nĕl-ti), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize (-nĕl-iz), v. t.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize-tion (-nĕl-i-zĕ-shĕn; -i-zĕ-shĕn; -zĕn), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ly, adv.** Externally. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ness (-nĕs), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ty (-nĕl-ti), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize (-nĕl-iz), v. t.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize-tion (-nĕl-i-zĕ-shĕn; -i-zĕ-shĕn; -zĕn), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ly, adv.** Externally. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ness (-nĕs), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ty (-nĕl-ti), n.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize (-nĕl-iz), v. t.** To externalize. **Obs.** — **ex-ter-nal-ize-tion (-nĕl-i-zĕ-shĕn; 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gal drying machine. d Mech. A device to pull ferrules from tube plates. e Agriculture. A machine for clearing combs of honey; also, a device for rendering wax. f Scot. An officer of the Court of Session who prepares extracts.

extract wool. Wool extracted from a mixture of cotton and wool by carbonization of the cotton.

ex-trac-tor-ship (eks-trak-tor-ship), n. a. Subject, or liable, to extradition; also, making liable to extradition. b. Extradition. c. Extradition. d. Extradition. e. Extradition. f. Extradition. g. Extradition. h. Extradition. i. Extradition. j. Extradition. k. Extradition. l. Extradition. m. Extradition. n. Extradition. o. Extradition. p. Extradition. q. Extradition. r. Extradition. s. Extradition. t. Extradition. u. Extradition. v. Extradition. w. Extradition. x. Extradition. y. Extradition. z. Extradition.

ex-trac-tor-ship (eks-trak-tor-ship), n. [L. ex out + traditio a delivering up: cf. F. extradition. See EXTRADITION.] 1. The surrender or delivery of an alleged criminal by one sovereignty or state to another having jurisdiction to try the charge; hence, in general, the surrender of a prisoner by one authority to another. Between sovereign states extradition of criminals usually takes place under the provisions of a treaty; between the States of the United States it is required by Art. IV, sec. 2, cl. 2 of the Constitution. Extradition treaties do not generally include in their provisions political offenders. 2. Externalization of sensation. Rare.



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or method; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary; as, extraordinary evils; extraordinary remedies.

2. Specif. : Law. a. Designating the degree of care, caution, diligence, or the like, which is exercised by very or extremely prudent and thoughtful persons, exceeding the care exercised by persons of ordinary prudence, and, it may be, falling short of that care which would make use of every precaution that could possibly have been devised. b. Designating a proceeding or action not normally required by law, or not prescribed for the regular administration of the law; as, an extraordinary session of a legislature, or one specially called by the governor; an extraordinary session of court, or one held in addition to the sittings regularly held under the rules. c. Designating an accident, casualty, occurrence, or risk of a class or kind other than those which ordinary experience or prudence would foresee, anticipate, or provide for.

3. Exceeding the common degree, measure, or condition; hence, uncommon; rare; remarkable; as, extraordinary talents or grandeur.

4. Employed or sent upon an unusual or special service; as, an ambassador extraordinary.

5. Extra; additional. Obs.

extraordinary ambassador. See AMBASSADOR, 1. — e. crime, Rom. Law, an offense not defined and given a fixed punishment by law, but punishable as demanded by public policy. — e. lords, Scots Law, certain lords, properly four, appointed by the king from his great council to sit with the ordinary Court of Session. Other appointments were prohibited by Act 10 Geo. I, c. 19. — e. ray, Optics, that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which does not follow the ordinary law of refraction.

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ex-trav'a-gan-cy (eks-trav'a-gan-si), n.; pl. -cies (-sē-). Extravagance.

ex-trav'a-gant (-gānt), a. [F. extravagant, fr. L. extra on the outside + vagans, antis, p. pr. of vagari to wander, from vagus wandering, vague: cf. LL. extravagans. See VAGUE.] 1. Wandering beyond one's bounds; roving; hence, foreign. Obs.

2. [cap.] Canon Law. Designating, or pertaining to, the Extravagantes, or Extravagants. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

3. Exceeding due bounds; wild; excessive; unrestrained; as, extravagant acts, wishes, praise, abuse.

There appears something nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses. Addison.

4. Profuse in expenditure; prodigal; wasteful; as, an extravagant man. "Extravagant expense." Bancroft.

5. Excessively high; exorbitant; as, an extravagant price.

6. Differing greatly; hence, digressive; discrepant; foreign; strange; unsuitable. Obs.

Syn. — See EXCESSIVE.

ex-trav'a-gant, n. 1. A wanderer; a vagrant. Obs.

2. pl. [cap.] Canon Law. See CORPUS JURIS CANONICI.

3. An extravagant or eccentric person or thing. Obs.

ex-trav'a-gan-za (-gānzā), n. [extravagance with an Italian ending: cf. It. stravaganza.] 1. A composition, as in music, or in the drama, designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity; esp., a musical caricature.

2. An extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

ex-trav'a-gate (eks-trav'a-gāt), v. t.; -GATED (-gāt'ed); -GATING (-gāt'ing). [extra- + L. vagatus, p. p. of vagari to rove. See EXTRAVAGANT.] To rove; to be extravagant.

ex-trav'a-gin-al (eks-trav'a-gīn-āl), a. [extra- + vaginā]. Bot. Bursting through the inclosing sheath, as the shoots of many grasses.

ex-trav'a-sate (eks-trav'a-sāt), v. t.; -SAT'ED (-sāt'ed); -SAT'ING (-sāt'ing). [extra- + L. vas vessel: cf. F. extravaser. See VASB.] To force or let out of the proper vessels or arteries, as blood.

ex-trav'a-sate, v. i. Physiol. To pass by infiltration or effusion from a normal channel, as a blood vessel or lymphatic, into surrounding tissue; — said of blood, lymph, etc.

ex-trav'a-sa-tion (-sā'shūn), n. [cf. F. extravasation.] 1. Act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels or ducts, as a fluid; effusion; as, an extravasation of blood into surrounding tissues after a rupture of the vessels; also, the matter so discharged.

2. Geol. The issue of lava and other volcanic products from the earth.

ex-trav'a-su-lar (eks-trav'a-sū-lār), a. Anat. A Not contained in vessels. b. Destitute of vessels; nonvascular.

ex-trav'a-su-lar, a. Anat. Situated outside the zodiac.

ex-trem'al (eks-trem'āl), n. Math. In the calculus of variations, any solution $y = f(x; \alpha, \beta)$, of Euler's (less properly Lagrange's) principal equation $\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$; a stationary curve.

ex-treme' (eks-trem'), a.; -TREM'ER (-ēr); -TREM'EST (-ēst). [L. extremus, superl. of exter, exterius, on the outside, outward: cf. F. extrême. See EXTERIOR.] 1. At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; utmost; farthest; most remote.

2. Last; final; conclusive; as, the extreme hour of life.

3. Very far out; far toward the extreme; — in this sense compared. "The extreme verge." Shak.

4. Existing in, or going to, the greatest degree; greatest, highest, strongest, or the like; as, the extreme penalty.

5. Existing in, or going to, a great degree; very great; hence, exceeding reasonable or just limits; immoderate; violent; stringent; — in this sense compared. "The extreme remedy." Dryden. "Extreme rapidity." Scott.

6. Radical; ultra; as, extreme opinions.

The Puritans or extreme Protestants. Gladstone.

7. Music. a. Of intervals: Augmented. b. Of a part in part writing or part music: Highest or lowest.

Syn. — See LAST.

extreme and mean ratio. Geom., the relation of a line and its segments when the line is so divided that the less segment is to the greater as the greater is to the whole line. — e. distance. Painting. See DISTANCE, n., 5. — e. union, R. C. Ch., the sacrament of anointing in the last hours; the application of consecrated oil by a priest to all the senses, that is, to eyes, ears, nostrils, etc., of a person when in danger of death from illness or injury, — done for remission of sins. James v, 14, 15.

ex-treme', adv. Extremely. Obs. Swift.

ex-treme', n. 1. The utmost point or verge; that part which terminates a body; an extremity.

2. Utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; furthest degree; undue departure from the mean; hence, an extreme or limiting case; esp., pl., things at an extreme distance from each other, the most widely different states, etc.; as, extremes of heat and cold, of virtue and vice.

His parsimony went to the extreme of meanness. Bancroft.

3. An extreme state or condition; hence, calamity, danger, distress, etc. "Resolute in most extremes." Shak.

ex-tras'o-lar, a. Beyond the solar system, visible spectrum.

ex-tras'o-lar, a.

3. Hence, with reference to the "mind's eye:" The faculty or action of intellectual discrimination or inner perception; attention or notice; consideration or contemplation; mental regard; as, to have an eye on rascality; the advantage did not escape his eye; discernment; rational power; as, he needs all his eyes to work through the difficulty; point of view; as, a crime in the eye of the law; to see with another's eyes; judgment; opinion; estimation; as, to note logical distinctions with a keen eye.

In my eye, she is the sweetest lady that ever I looked on. *Shak.*
Booksellers... have an eye to their own advantage. *Addison.*

4. Fig., specif., a seat of intellectual light. "Athens, the eye of Greece, mother of arts." *Milton.*

5. Something that resembles or is analogous to the organ of sight, as in form, position, or appearance; as: a circular spot having a center of a different color, as on a peacock's tail. b The scar to which the adductor muscle is attached in oysters and other bivalve shells; also, the adductor muscle itself, esp. when used as food, as in the scallop. c *Hort.* (1) The bud of a shoot or of any subterranean stem; as, the eye of a cutting; the eye of a potato. (2) In orchard fruits, the point of union with the calyx. d The center of a target; the bull's-eye. e A small loop to receive a hook; as, hooks and eyes on a dress. f The hole through the head of a needle. g A loop forming part of anything, or a hole through anything, to receive a rope, hook, pin, shaft, etc.; as, an eye at the end of a tie bar in a bridge truss; an eye through a crank; an eye at the end of a rope. h The hole through the upper millstone. i *Metal.* A peephole in the walls of a furnace through which the interior may be viewed, as at the elbow of a tuyère in a blast furnace. j *Arch.* The horizontal circular opening at the top of a cupola, whether opening to the outer air, as in the Pantheon, or showing an outer cupola above, as in St. Paul's Cathedral of London. See OCELLUS. k See CRAB'S-EYE.

6. A spring or well or its outlet. *Rare.*

7. That which resembles the eye in relative importance or beauty. "The very eye of that proverb." *Shak.*

8. Tinge; shade of color. *Obs.*

9. Meteor. A patch of blue sky often visible at the calm center of a hurricane; a bull's-eye.

by the eye, prob., without measure; unlimited. *Obs.*

Assure thyself thou shalt have broth by the eye. *Marlowe.*

—e. of a volute, *Arch.*, the circle in the center of the volute.

—e. of day, e. of the morning, e. of heaven, the sun. "The gently shuts the eye of day." *Mrs. Barbauld.* —e. of the storm.

—e. of a ship, n. 3. —eyes of a ship, the foremost part in the bows of a ship, formerly often and still in some countries painted with eyes; also, the hawseholes, —eyes of the rigging, *Naut.*, the parts of the shrouds, stays, etc., that pass over a mast-head. —in the e. of the wind, *Naut.*, in a direction almost directly opposed to the wind; very close to the wind; as, the yacht sailed in the eye of the wind.

eye (i), v. t.; EYED (id); EY'ING (ing) or EYE'ING. 1. To fix the eye on; to look on; to view; to observe; particularly, to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention. 2. To make an eye in or on; as, to eye a needle.

eye, v. i. To appear; to look. *Obs.*

My becoming kill me, when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shak.*

eye-a-ble (i'ä-b'l), a. Open to sight or observation; also, pleasant to the eye; sightly.

eye-ball (i'bôl), n. The more or less globular capsule of the eye of vertebrates (formed by the sclerotic and cornea) together with its contained structures; the eye proper as distinguished from the accessory parts.

eye-bar (i'bâr), n. *Engin.* A bar with an eye at one or both ends.

eye-beam (i'bim), n. A glance of the eye. *Shak.*

eye-bolt (i'bôlt), n. *Mach.* A bolt with a looped head, or an opening in the head.

eye bone. *Zool.* One of the ossified plates (well developed in birds and many reptiles) in the sclerotic of the eye.

eye-bright (i'brî't), n. a. A small scrophulariaceous plant of Europe (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye. b Scarlet pimpernel. c Indian tobacco. d Indian pipe. e Germanier speedwell.

eye-brow (i'brou), n. 1. The arch or ridge over the eye

forming the upper edge of the orbit; also, the covering of soft hair growing on this ridge.

2. *Arch.* A molding over a window. *Oxf. E. D.* b A fillet. *Rare.* c A low dormer in a roof, over which the roofing is carried in wave line.

3. *Naut.* A projection above a sidelight to divert water trickling down the side of a vessel; — called also *wriggle*.

eye-cup (i'küp), n. 1. A small oval porcelain or glass cup having a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye, and used in applying liquid remedies to the eyes. Called also *eyeglass*.

2. *Firearms.* A round hollowed piece with a peephole, on the rear sight.

eyed (id), a. Having eyes or eyelike spots.

eye dotter. A graining brush used in imitating bird's-eye maple.

eye-flap (i'flâp), n. A bladder on a horse's bridle.

eye-ful (i'fûl), n. As much as may be seen at once; of sleep, a "wink."

eye-ful, a. Eyeable; also, observant; careful. *Obs.* or *R.*

eye-glass (i'glâs), n. A glance of the eye.

eye-glass (i'glâs), n. 1. A lens of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision; — when used singly commonly called a *monocle*; when used in pairs, *eyeglasses* or *pince-nez*. Cf. SPECTACLES.

2. Eyepiece of a telescope, microscope, etc.

3. The lens of the eye. *Obs.*

4. A glass eyecup. See EYECUP.

eye-hole (i'hôl), n. 1. The orbit of the eye.

2. A hole through which one looks or peeps; a peephole.

3. A circular opening to receive something, as a hook, cord, or rope; an eyelet; an eye.

4. An eyespot in a coconut.

eye-lash (i'lâsh), n. The fringe of hair that edges the eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye-lens (i'lênz), n. *Optics.* The lens nearest the eye in an eyepiece.

eye-less (i'lës), a. Without eyes; blind; done, or acting, without using the eyes. "Eyeless rage." *Shak.*

eye-let (i'lët), n. [*ME. oiled, OF. oiled, F. oiled, dim. of oil eye, fr. L. oculus.* See EYE; cf. OILLET.] 1. A small hole or perforation, usually to receive a cord or fastener and strengthened on the edge, as when worked round with stitches, as in embroidery, garments, sails, etc.

2. A metal ring or grommet, or short metallic tube, the ends of which can be bent outward and over to fasten it in place; — used to line an eyelet hole.

3. A small eye; an ocellus.

4. A peephole or loophole.

eye-let, v. t.; -LET-ED; -LET-ING. To make or place eyelets in.

eye-let-ter (i'lët-ët), n. A small, sharp-pointed instrument used in piercing eyelet holes; a stiletto; bodkin.

eyelet punch. A machine for punching eyelet holes and fastening eyelets, as in paper or cloth.

eye-lid (i'lîd), n. The cover of the eye; that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball at pleasure. Most vertebrates above fishes have two lids, an upper and a lower, supplemented in many cases by a third, the *nictitating membrane* (which see), beneath the others. Cf. CHAMELEON, SNAKE.

eye-mark (i'mârk), n. An object to look at; a spectacle.

eye-mind'ed, a. Having one's mental imagery prevailing of the visual type; having one's thoughts and memories mainly in the form of visual images. See VISUALIZER.

—eye-mind'ed-ness, n.

eye opener. That which makes the eyes open, as startling news or occurrence, or, *U. S. Slang*, a drink of liquor, esp. the first one in the morning.

eye-piece (i'pës), n. 1. *Optics.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye end of a telescope or other optical instrument, through which the image is viewed. See NEGATIVE EYEPiece, POSITIVE EYEPiece.

2. *Metal.* A device consisting of a disk of mica suitably mounted and fitted to an aperture in the side of a furnace so as to permit a view of the interior.

eye-piece micrometer. *Astron.* See MICROMETER.

eye-pit (i'pît), n. The socket of the eye; eye-hole.

eye-reach (i'rêch), n. The range or reach of the eye; eye-shot. "A seat in eyereach of him." *B. Jonson.*

F

F (f). 1. The sixth letter of the English, as also of the Roman, early Greek, and Semitic alphabets. (See ALPHABET, *Illustr.*) Its present form and sound are from the Latin. The Latin borrowed the form from the early Greek digamma, *f*, which represented a sound approximately the same as Eng. *v*, that being also the value of its prototype, the Semitic letter called *vav* or *vav*. The sound *v* was lost in the chief classical Greek dialects, and its symbol, the digamma, *f*, disappeared from the later Greek alphabet. Etymologically *f* is most closely related to *p*, *k*, *v*, and *b*; as in E. five, Gr. πέντε; E. wolf, L. lupus, Gr. λύκος; E. fox, vixen; fragile, break; fruit, brook, v. t.; E. bear, L. ferre. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 167.

eye being for a npe. See NYE.] A brood; as, an eye of pheasants.
eye-balm (i'bâlm), n. The plant goldenseal.
eye-bite, v. t. To bewitch or fascinate by the eye. *Obs.* — eye-bit'er (i'bî't'er), n. *Obs.* — eye-bree' (i'bri'ë), n. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial.* a = EYELID. b = EYELASH. c = EYEBROW. eye-brid'led (-brî'd'ld), a. *Bertholion System.* Having an upper eyelid overhanging at the inner angle, as in the Mongolian eye. See EYECANTHUS, *Illustr.* eye doctor. An oculist. eye draft or draught. A drawing from sight. eye-drop, n. A tear. *Poetic* eye-last', n. [The last part is

2. As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: a The sixth in a series; sixth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral 6; as, Company F. b [cap.] *Astron.* A Fraunhofer line caused by hydrogen. c [cap.] *Chem.* Fluorine [no period, F]. d *Math.* Function. e [cap.] A size of shot. See SHOT. f *Music.* (1) The fourth tone of the model major scale (that of C), or the sixth tone of its relative minor scale (that of A minor). (2) In notation, any symbol for this tone, as a note on a certain line or space. See CLEF, *Illustr.* (3) On a keyboard, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD. 3. As a medieval Roman numeral, F = 40, and F̄ = 40,000. 4. As an abbreviation: a In the form F.: Various proper

an islet. Var. of AIT. — ey'ot-y (-t), a. Eyehole; window. *Obs.* [Rare.] eye-wat'er, n. Eyeservant. eye-wash (i'wôsh), n. Eye-water. eye-wattle. A fleshy pinkish formation round the eye of certain birds, as carrier pigeons. eye-wink, n. A wink. eye-wink'er, n. An eyelash. eye-wort (i'wôrt), n. = EYEBRIGHT. [as cheese.] eye-y (i'y), a. Having holes, eyes. AIL, ABL, ELL. ey'it-ad, n. An oillade. *Obs.* eyism. † HALSKODE. eyne. † AIM, EME. [pl. of EYE.] eyne. Archaic or dial. Eng. ey'ot (i'ôit), n. A small island;

eye-serv'ant (i'sûr'vânt), n. A servant who attends faithfully to his duty only when watched.

eye-serv'ice (-vîs), n. 1. Service performed only under inspection, or the eye of an employer. Not with *eyeservice*, as men-pleasers. *Col.* iii. 22.

2. Admiring looks or regard.

eye-shot (i'shôt), n. Range, reach, or glance of the eye; view; sight; as, to be out of eyeshot. *Dryden.*

eye-sight (i'sî't), n. Sight; view; observation. Josephus sets this down from his own eyesight. *Ep. Wilkins.*

eye-sore (i'sôv), n. Something offensive to the eye or sight; a blemish.

Mordecai was an eyesore to Haman. *L'Estrange.*

eye speculum. *Med.* An appliance to prevent the spasmodic closure of the lids during examination of or operation upon the eye.

eye-splice, n. *Naut.* A splice formed by bending a rope's end back, and splicing it into the rope, forming a loop or eye. See SPICE, *Illustr.*

eye-spot, n. 1. *Zool.* A simple eye or visual organ in many invertebrates, consisting of pigment cells covering a sensory nerve termination. b An eyelike spot of color.

2. An eyelike spot, as in a potato or coconut; specif., a small pigment body in certain unicellular algæ, supposed to be sensitive to light.

eye-spotted, a. Marked with spots like eyes. Junco's bird (the peacock), in her eye-spotted train. *Spenser.*

eye-stone (i'stôn), n. A small lenticular calcareous body, esp. an operculum of a small marine shell of the family Turbinidae, used to remove a foreign substance from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye under the lid, and working its way to, and out at, the outer corner, often brings with it the substance.

eye-strain' (i'strân'), n. Weariness or strained condition of the eye from overuse, uncorrected defects of vision, etc.

eye-string' (i'strîng'), n. A muscle or tendon by which the eye is moved. It was formerly supposed to break at death or loss of vision.

eye-tooth (i'tôôth), n.; pl. -TEETH (i'têth'). *Anat.* A canine tooth of the upper jaw. See ROOTH.

eye tube. *Optics.* The eyepiece of a telescope.

eye-wat'er (i'wô't'er), n. A wash or lotion for the eyes.

eye-wit'ness (i'wî't'nës; i'wî't'nës), n. One who sees an object or act; esp., one who testifies what he has seen. We... were eyewitnesses of his majesty. *2 Pet.* i. 18.

ey'ra (ä'ra; i'ra), n. [Native South American name.] *Zool.* A wild cat (*Felis eyra*) ranging from southern Brazil to northern Mexico. It is reddish yellow and about the size of the domestic cat, but with a longer and more slender body and shorter legs.

eyre (är), n. [*OF. eivre, eire, journey, march, way, fr. L. iter, itineris, a going, way, fr. the root of ire to go; or fr. OF. erer to journey, fr. LL. iterare, fr. L. iter.* Cf. ERRANT, ITINERANT, ISSUE.] 1. Itineration; a journey. In circuit; — used in the phrase justices in eyre (or in itinere), *L. justitie itinerantes, AF. justis eiranziz, itinerant judges who under temporary royal commissions rode circuit to hold courts in the different counties of England. The practice of commissioning such justices began apparently in the reign of Henry II.; and it continued with increasing irregularity until the appointment of judges of assize and nisi prius in 1285.*

2. The circuit or sessions held by the justices in eyre.

Eye of the Forest, a circuit court held by the Justices of the Forest, hence called Justices in Eyre. *Oxf. E. D.*

E-ze'ki-el (ë-zë'kî-ël; zë'kî-yël), n. [*L. Ezechiel, fr. Heb. Yehhezqel, perh. through Gr. 'Iesekyrl.*] 1. Lit., strength of God; — masc. prop. name. *F. Ezechiel (ä-zä'kyël)'; It. Ezechiele (ä-dzä-kyël'ä), Ezechiello (-kyël'lo); Sp. Ezequiel (ä-thä-kyël'); 2683; G. Ezechiel (ä-tsä'kê-ël); D. Ezechiel (ä-zä'kî-ël).* — *Dim. Zeke.*

2. a One of the greater Hebrew prophets of the 6th century B. C., whose ministry was spent among exiled Jews in Babylonia. b The Book of Ezekiel. See OLD TESTAMENT.

Ez'ra (ëz'ra), n. [*Heb. 'Ezrâ.*] 1. Lit., help; — masc. prop. name. *L. Ezra, Edras (ëz'dräs); F. Esdras (ëz'dräs); G. Esra (ësrä).*

2. a A famous Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B. C. b The Book of Ezra, following 2d Chronicles in the Bible canon. See OLD TESTAMENT.