

our forefathers came into Britain, they called the people whom they found on the land the *Welsh*. For the same reason, the Teutons on the Continent have always called the Latin-speaking nations with whom they have had to do—Italian, Provençal, and French—*Welsh*. People who know only the modern use of the words might be puzzled if they turned to some of the old Swiss chronicles, and found the war between the Swiss and Duke Charles of Burgundy always spoken of as a war between the *Dutch* and the *Welsh*. Any one who knows German will be at once ready with instances of this use of the word, sometimes meaning *strange*, or *foreign* in the general sense, sometimes meaning particularly French or Italian. The last case which I know of the word being used in England in the wide sense is in Sir Thomas Smith's book on the Government of England, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, where he speaks of 'such as be *walsh* and *foreign*,' not meaning Britons in particular, but any people whose tongue cannot be understood."—*E. A. Freeman*. [Ger. *deutsch*, German; O. Ger. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A.S. *theod*, Goth. *thiud*, people.]

**DUTEOUS**, dū'te-us, *adj.* devoted to duty: obedient.—*adv.* DUTEOUSLY.—*n.* DUTEOUSNESS.

**DUTIFUL**, dū'ti-fool, *adj.* attentive to duty: respectful: expressive of a sense of duty.—*adv.* DUTIFULLY.—*n.* DUTIFULNESS.

**DUTY**, dū'ti, *n.* that which is *due*: what one is bound by any obligation to do: obedience: military service: respect or regard: one's proper business: tax on goods: in the U. S. applied to tax on imports only. [Formed from O. Fr. *deu* or *due* (mod. Fr. *dû*), and suffix *-ty*. See **DUE**.]

**DUUMVIRATE**, dū-um'vi-rāt, *n.* the union of two men in the same office: a form of government in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]

**DWALE**, dwāl, *n.* (*bot.*) deadly nightshade, which poisons, dulls, or stupefies: (*her.*) a black color. [A.S. *dwala*, error, hence stupefaction, from *dwal* or *dol*. See **DULL** and **DWELL**.]

**DWARF**, dwarf, *n.* a general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. When used alone it usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf tree*; *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-palm*. Among gardeners, *dwarf* is a term employed to distinguish fruit-trees whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from riders, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height. [A.S. *dweg*, *dweorg*, Dut. *dweg*, Sw. *dweg*, *dwerf*, Low Ger. *dwarf*, a dwarf.]

**DWARFISH**, dwarf'ish, *adj.* like a dwarf: very small: despicable.—*adv.* DWARFISHLY.—*n.* DWARFISHNESS.

**DWELL**, dwel, *v.i.* to abide in a place: to inhabit: to rest the attention: to continue long:—*pr.p.* dwelling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dwelled or dwelt.—*n.* DWELLER. [A.S. *dwelan*, to cause to wander, to delay, from *dwal* or *dol*, the original form of **E. DULL**.]

**DWELLING**, dwel'ing, *n.* the place where one dwells: habitation: continuance.

**DWINDLE**, dwin'dl, *v.i.* to grow less: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to lessen. [Dim. of *dwine*, from A.S. *dwinnan*, to fade=Ice. *dwina*, Dan. *tvine*, to pine away; akin to A.S. *swindan*. Ger. *schwinden*. See **SWOON**.]

**DWINDLEMENT**, dwin'dl-ment, *n.* the act or state of dwindling, shrinking, or diminishing. *Mrs. Oliphant*.

**DYAS**, dī'as, *n.* in *geom.* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups. [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.]

**DY AUS**, dyows, *n.* in *Hind. myth.* one of the elemental divinities of the Vedas, the God of the bright sky, his name being connected with that of the Greek *Zeus* through the root *dyu*, to shine, and the Latin *Jupiter*, which is merely *Dy aus piter* or *Zeus pater*, father *Dy aus* or *Zeus*. He was especially the rain-god, or rather primarily the sky from which rain falls. He finally gave place to his son *Indra*.

**DYE**, dī, *v.t.* to stain: to give a new color to:—*pr.p.* dye'ing; *pa.p.* dyed.—*n.* color: tinge: stain: a coloring liquid. [A.S. *deagan*, to dye, from *deag* or *deah*, color.]

**DYEING**, dī'ing, *n.* the art or trade of coloring cloth, etc.

**DYER**, dī'er, *n.* one whose trade is to dye cloth, etc.

**DYESTUFFS**, dī'stufs, *n.pl.* material used in dyeing.

**DYING**, dī'ing, *pr.p.* of **DIE**.—*adj.* destined for death, mortal: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: supporting a dying person, as a dying bed: pertaining to death.—*n.* death. [See **DIE**, *v.*]

**DYINGNESS**, dī'ing-nes, *n.* a languishing look: a die-away appearance.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*.—*Congreve*.

**DYKE**. Same as **DIKE**.

**DYNAMIC**, di-nam'ik, **DYNAMICAL**, di-nam'ik-al, *adj.* relating to force: relating to the effects of forces in nature.—*adv.* DYNAMICALLY. [Gr. *dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]

**DYNAMICS**, di-nam'iks, *n.sing.* the science which investigates the action of force.

**DYNAMITE**, din'a-mīt, *n.* a powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitroglycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitroglycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Sometimes charcoal, sand and saw-dust have been employed as substitutes for the siliceous earth. [Gr. *dynamis*.]

**DYNAMO-ELECTRIC**, din-am'ō-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* producing force by means of electricity; as, a *dynamo-electric* machine: also produced by electric force.

**DYNAMOMETER**, din-am-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring effort exerted, esp. the work done by a machine. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

**DYNASTY**, din'as-ti or dī'nas-ti, *n.* a succession of kings of the same family.—*adj.* DYNASTIC, belonging to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynasteia*—*dynastēs*, a lord—*dynamai*, to be able.]

**DYSENTERY**, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood.—*adj.* DYSENTERIC. [Gr. *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]

**DYSPEPSY**, dis-pep'si, **DISPEPSIA**, dis-pep'si-a, *n.*, difficult digestion: indigestion. [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, hard, difficult, and *pepsō*, *pepsō*, to digest.]

**DYSPEPTIC**, dis-pep'tik, *adj.* afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion.—*n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsy.

**DYSEPULOTIC**, dis-ep-ū-lot'ik, *adj.* in surg. not readily or easily healing or

cicatrizing, as a wound. [Gr. prefix *dys*, and **E. EPULOTIC**.]

**DYSLOGY**, dis'lo-jī, *n.* dispraise: opposite of *eulogy*. "In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this *Mirabeau*."—*Carlyle*.

**DYSMENORRHOEA**, dis-men-or-rē'a, *n.* in *med.* difficult or laborious menstruation: catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins.

**DZEREN**, dzē'ren, **DZERON**, dzē'ron, *n.* the Chinese antelope, a remarkably swift species of antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the dry arid deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet in length, and 2½ high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears 20 to 25 feet at one bound.

**DZIGGETAI**, dzig'ge-tā, *n.* the wild ass of Asia (*Equus hemionus*), whose habits are so graphically recorded in the book of Job, and believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, *half-ass*), the males especially being fine animals, standing as much as 14 hands high. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. Called also **KIANG**, **KOULAN**, and **KHUR** or **GOOR**.

## E

**EACH**, ēch, *adj.* every one in any number separately considered. [A.S. *ecce*—*ā-gelic*, from *ā* (=aye), prefix *ge*, and *lic*, like, i.e. *aye-like*.]

**EAGER**, ē'ger, *adj.* excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: earnest.—*adv.* EAGERLY.—*n.* EAGERNESS. [M.E. *egre*—Fr. *aigre*, from L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp. See **ACRID**.]

**EAGLE**, ē'gl, *n.* a large bird of prey: a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle: a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars. [Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*, from root *ac*, sharp, swift.]

**EAGLE-EYED**, ē'gl-īd, *adj.* having a piercing eye: discerning.

**EAGLET**, ē'glet, *n.* a young or small eagle.

**EAGRE**, ē'ger, *n.* rise of the tide in a river; same as **BORE**. [A.S. *egor*, water, sea.]

**EAR**, ēr, *n.* a spike, as of corn.—*v.i.* to put forth ears, as corn. [A.S. *ear*; Ger. *ähre*.]

**EAR**, ēr, *v.t. (obs.)* to plough or till. [A.S. *erian*: L. *aro*, Gr. *arō*—root *ar*, to plough.]

**EAR**, ēr, *n.* the organ of hearing or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear.—*ads.* EARED', having ears; EARLESS, wanting ears. [A.S. *eare*; L. *auris*, Ger. *ohr*.]

**EARACHE**, ēr'āk, *n.* an ache or pain in the ear.

**EARDROP**, ēr'drop, **EARRING**, ēr'ring, *n.* a ring or ornament drooping or hanging from the ear.

**EARDRUM**, ēr'drum, *n.* the drum or middle cavity of the ear. [See **TYMPANUM**.]

**EARING**, ēr'ing, *n. (obs.)* ploughing.

**EARL**, ērl, *n.* a British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman*. After the Conquest earls were

called *counts*, and from them shires have taken the name of *counties*. Earl is now a mere title, unconnected with territorial jurisdiction, so much so that several earls have taken as their titles their own names with the prefix *Earl*, as *Earl Grey*, *Earl Spencer*, *Earl Russel*. [A.S. *eorl*, O.N. *Dan.* and *Sw. jarl*, *earl*—regarded by Max Müller as a modified form of *ealdor*, a chief, from *eald*, old, but this seems doubtful.]

**EARLDOM**, erl'dum, *n.* the dominion or dignity of an *earl*. [EARL, and A.S. *dom*, power.]

**EARLY**, er'li, *adj.* in good season: at or near the beginning of the day.—*adv.* soon.—*n.* EAR'LINESS. [A.S. *ærlice*—*ær*, before.]

**EARMARK**, er'märk, *n.* a mark on a sheep's ear: in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made by any one on a coin: any distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of any thing is known. "What distinguishing marks can a man fix upon a set of intellectual ideas, so as to call himself proprietor of them? They have no *earmarks* upon them, no tokens of a particular proprietor."—*Burrows*.

**EARN**, ern, *v.t.* to gain by labor: to acquire: to deserve. [A.S. *earnian*, to earn; cog. with O. Ger. *arin*, to reap; Ger. *ernte*; Goth. *asans*, harvest.]

**EARNEST**, er'nest, *adj.* showing strong desire: determined: eager to obtain: intent: sincere.—*n.* seriousness: reality.—*adv.* EAR'NESTLY.—*n.* EAR'NESTNESS. [A.S. *eornest*, seriousness; Dut. *ernst*, Ger. *ernst*, ardor, zeal.]

**EARNEST**, er'nest, *n.* money given in token of a bargain made: a pledge: first-fruits: (*fig.*) anything which gives assurance, pledge, promise, or indication of what is to follow. [W. *ernes*, an earnest, pledge—money, akin to Gael. *earlas*, whence Scot. *arles*. Perh. like Gr. *arabōn* and L. *arrha*, from Heb. *'erabon*.]

**EARNINGS**, er'ningz, *n.pl.* what one has earned: money saved.

**EARSHOT**, er'shot, *n.* hearing-distance.

**EARTH**, erth, *n.* the matter on the surface of the globe: soil: dry land, as opposed to sea: the world: the people of this world.—**EARTH CURRENTS**, in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication. Apparently they depend upon alterations in the state of the earth's electrification, which produce currents in the wires by induction. They occur simultaneously with magnetic storms and auroræ. [A.S. *eorthe*; Ger. *erde*: allied to Gr. *erä*.]

**EARTH**, erth, *v.t.* to hide or cause to hide in the earth: to bury.—*v.i.* to burrow.

**EARTH BORN**, erth'bawrn, *adj.*, born from the earth.

**EARTHBOUND**, erth'bownd, *adj.*, bound or held by the earth, as a tree.

**EARTHEN**, erth'n, *adj.* made of earth or clay: earthly: frail.—*n.* EARTH'ENWARE, crockery.

**EARTHFLAX**, erth'flaks, *n.* asbestos.

**EARTHLING**, erth'ling, *n.* a dweller on the earth.

**EARTHLY**, erth'li, *adj.* belonging to the earth: vile: worldly.—*n.* EARTH'LINESS.

**EARTHLY-MINDED**, erth'li-mind'ed, *adj.* having the mind intent on earthly things.

**EARTH NUT**, erth'nut, *n.* the popular name of certain tuberous roots growing underground.

**EARTH-PLATE**, erth'plät, *n.* in *teleg.* a buried plate of metal connected with the

battery or line-wire by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit, thus rendering the employment of a second or return wire unnecessary.

**EARTHQUAKE**, erth'kwäk, *n.* a shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth: sometimes a slight tremor: at other times a violent shaking or convulsion: at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth. The earthquake shock generally comes on with a deep rumbling noise, or with a tremendous explosion resembling the discharge of artillery, or the bursting of a thunder-cloud; the ground is raised vertically at the centre of the disturbed tract, but the movement is more oblique the farther we proceed from that centre; and the rate of increase of obliquity furnishes material for calculating the depth of the shock below the surface.

**EARTH-SHINE**, erth'shīn, *n.* in *astron.* a name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her. It is most conspicuous when the illuminated part of the disc is at its smallest, as soon after new moon. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

**EARTHWARD**, erth'ward, *adv.*, toward the earth.

**EARTHWORK**, erth'wurk, *n.* the removing of earth in making railways, etc.: a fortification of earth.

**EARTHWORM**, erth'wurm, *n.* the common worm: a mean niggardly person.

**EARTHY**, erth'i, *adj.* consisting of, relating to, or resembling earth: inhabiting the earth: gross: unrefined.—*n.* EARTH'INESS.

**EAR-TRUMPET**, er'-trump'et, *n.* a tube to aid in hearing.

**EARWAX**, er'waks, *n.* a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

**EARWIG**, er'wig, *n.* a common insect with forceps at its tail, incorrectly supposed to creep into the brain through the ear: one who gains the ear of another by stealth for a bad end. [A.S. *eorwicga*; *eor* being E. *ear*, and *wicga*, from *wegan*, to carry, akin to L. *veho*.]

**EAR-WITNESS**, er'-wit'nes, *n.* a witness that can testify from his own hearing: one who hears a thing.

**EASE**, ez, *n.* freedom from pain or disturbance: rest from work: quiet: freedom from difficulty: naturalness. [Fr. *aise*; same as It. *agio*.]

**EASE**, ez, *v.t.* to free from pain, trouble, or anxiety: to relieve: to calm.

**EASEL**, ez'l, *n.* the frame on which painters support their pictures while painting. [Dut. *ezel*, or Ger. *esel*, an ass, dim. of stem *as*. See *ASS*.]

**EASEMENT**, ez'ment, *n.* relief: assistance: support.

**EAST**, est, *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun first shines or rises: one of the four cardinal points of the compass: the countries to the east of Europe.—**EMPIRE OF THE EAST**, the empire founded in 395 A. D., when the emperor, Theodosius the Great, divided the Roman Empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, giving the former the eastern division, the latter the western. The metropolis of this empire was Constantinople. The western division, whose capital was Rome, was called the **EMPIRE OF THE WEST**.—*adj.* toward the rising of the sun. [A.S. *east*; Ger. *ost*; akin to Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn; Sans. *ushas*, the dawn—*ush*, to burn.]

**EASTER**, est'er, *n.* a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good-Friday. Easter is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after; but properly speaking, for the "full moon" in the above the "fourteenth day of the moon" should be substituted. [A.S. *Easter*, from *Eastre*, a goddess whose festival was held in April.]

**EASTERLING**, est'er-ling, *n.* a native of a country lying in the far east, esp. a trader from the shores of the Baltic. [See *STERLING*.]

**EASTERLY**, est'er-li, *adj.* coming from the eastward: looking toward the east.—*adv.* on the east: toward the east.

**EASTERN**, est'ern, *adj.* toward the east: connected with the East: dwelling in the East.

**EASTWARD**, est'ward, *adv.* toward the east.

**EASY**, ez'i, *adj.* at ease: free from pain: tranquil: unconstrained: giving ease: not difficult: yielding: not straitened.—*adv.* EAS'ILY.—*n.* EAS'INESS.

**EAT**, et, *v.t.* to chew and swallow: to consume: to corrode.—*v.i.* to take food:—*pr.p.* eat'ing; *pa.t.* ate (ät or et); *pa.p.* eaten (et'n) or (obs.) eat (et).—*n.* EAT'ER. [A.S. *etan*; Ger. *essen*, L. *edo*, *esse*, Gr. *edō*, Sans. *ad*, to eat.]

**EATABLE**, et'a-bl, *adj.* fit to be eaten.—*n.* anything used as food.

**EAU**, ö, *n.* a word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes: as, *eau de Cologne*: *eau de Luce*: *eau de Portugal*, etc. [Fr., from L. *agua*, water.]

**EAU CRÉOLE**, ö krä-öl, *n.* a highly-esteemed liqueur made in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the mammee apple (*Mammea americana*) with spirit of wine. [Fr. *eau* and *Créole*.]

**EAU DE COLOGNE**, ö de kö-lön, *n.* a perfumed spirit, originally invented at Cologne by a person of the name of Farina, and still sold chiefly by members of his family or at least of his name. It consists of spirits of wine flavored by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Cologne*.]

**EAU DE LUCE**, ö de löös, *n.* a strong solution of ammonia, scented and rendered milky by mastic and oil of amber: used in India as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. [Fr. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Luce*, the name of its inventor.]

**EAVES**, evz, *n.pl.* the edge of the roof projecting over the wall. [A.S. *efese*, the cleft edge of thatch.]

**EAVESDROP**, evz'drop, *n.* the water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.—*v.i.* to stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen.—*n.* EAVES'DROPPER, one who thus listens: one who tries to overhear private conversation.

**EBB**, eb, *n.* the going back or retiring of the tide: a decline or decay.—*v.i.* to flow back: to sink: to decay. [A.S. *ebba*; Ger. *ebbe*, from the same root as *even*.]

**EBB-TIDE**, eb'tid, *n.* the ebbing or retiring tide.

**EBELIANS**, e-b'li-anz, *n.pl.* a German sect which had its origin at Königsberg in 1836, under the leadership of Archdeacon *Ebel* and Dr. Diestel, professing and putting in practice a doctrine called *spiritual marriage*. The leaders were in 1839 tried and condemned for unsound doctrine and

impure lives. The sect is in Germany popularly named *Mucker*, or hypocrites.

**EBIONITE**, e'bi-on-it, *n.* one of a sect of Jewish Christians, who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, observing both the Jewish and Christian Sabbaths. They denied the divinity of Christ and rejected many parts of the New Testament. They were opposed and pronounced heretics by Justin, Irenæus, and Origen. It is thought that St. John wrote his gospel, in the year 97, against them. [Heb. *ebjonim*, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians in general.]

**EBON**, eb'on, *adj.* made of *ebony*: black as ebony.

**EBONY**, eb'on-i, *n.* a kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. [Fr. *ebene*—L. *ebenus*—Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *hobnim*, pl. of *hobni*, *obni*—*eben*, a stone.]

**EBRIETY**, e-brī'e-ti, *n.*, *drunkenness*. [Fr. *ébriété*—L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk.]

**EBULLIENT**, e-bul'yent, *adj.*, *boiling up or over*. [L. *ebulliens*, -entis—*e*, out, and *bullio*, to boil.]

**EBULLIOSCOPE**, ē-bul'yo-skōp, *n.* an instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling point. [L. *ebullio*, to boil up, and Gr. *skopōs*, to see.]

**EBULLITION**, ē-bul-li'shun, *n.* the operation of boiling: the agitation of a liquor by heat, which throws it up in bubbles: or more properly, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it, converted into an aeriform state by heat. In different liquids ebullition takes place at different temperatures; also, the temperature at which liquids boil in the open air varies with the degree of atmospheric pressure, being higher as that is increased and lower as it is diminished.—Also the effervescence, which is occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the extrication of an aeriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. In this sense formerly written *BULLITION*. *Fig.* an outward display of feeling: a sudden burst: a pouring forth: an overflowing: as, an *ebullition* of passion. "The greatest *ebullitions* of the imagination."—*Johnson*. [L. *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*—*e*, ex, out, up, and *bullio*, to boil, from *bullā*, a bubble.]

**ECARTÉ**, ā-kār'tā, *n.* a game at cards played by two, in which the cards may be discarded or exchanged for others. [Fr.—*e*, out, *carte*, a card. See *CARD*.]

**ECCENTRIC**, ek-sen'trik, *ECCENTRIC*, ek-sen'trik-al, *adj.* departing from the centre: not having the same centre as another, said of circles: out of the usual course: not conforming to common rules: odd.—*adv.* *ECCENTRICALLY*. [Gr. *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, the centre. See *CENTRE*.]

**ECCENTRIC**, ek-sen'trik, *n.* a circle not having the same centre as another: (*mech.*) a wheel having its axis out of the centre.

**ECCENTRICITY**, ek-sen-tris'it-i, *n.* the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun: singularity of conduct: oddness.

**ECCLESIASTES**, ek-klē-zi-as'tēz, *n.* one of the books of the Old Testament. [Gr., *lit.* a preacher.]

**ECCLESIASTIC**, ek-klē-zi-as'tik, *ECCLESIASTICAL*, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-al, *adj.* belonging to the church.—*n.* *ECCLESIASTIC*, one consecrated to the church, a priest, a clergyman. [Low L.—Gr. *ekklesiastikos*, from *ekklesia*, an assembly called

out, the church—*ek*, out, and *kaleō*, to call.]

**ECCLESIASTICUS**, ek-klē-zi-as'tik-us, *n.* a book of the Apocrypha. [L.—Gr., *lit.* a preacher.]

**ECCLESIOLOGY**, ek-klē-zi-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of building and decorating churches. [Gr. *ekklesia*, a church, *logos*, a discourse.]

**ECCOPE**, ek'ko-pē, *n.* in *surg.* the act of cutting out: specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument. [Gr. *ek*, out, and *koptō*, to cut.]

**ECHELON**, e'she-lon, *n.* (*mil.*) the position of an army in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another. The word *echelon* is used also in reference to nautical manœuvres. When a fleet is in *echelon* it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually defend each other. [Fr., from *échelle*; Pr. *escala*; L. *scala*, a ladder.]

**ECHELON-LENS**, e'she-lon-lenz, *n.* a compound lens, used for lighthouses, having a series of concentric annular lenses arranged round a central lens so that all have a common focus. [Fr. *échelon*, the round of a ladder, and *E. LENS*.]

**ECHO**, ek'ō, *n.* (*pl.* *ECHOES*, ek'ōz), the repetition of a sound from some object.—*v.i.* to reflect sound: to be sounded back: to resound.—*v.t.* to send back the sound of: to repeat a thing said:—*pr.p.* *ech'ōing*; *pa.p.* *ech'ōed*. [L. *echo*—Gr. *ēchō*, a sound.]

**ECLAIRCISSEMENT**, ek-lār'sis-mong, *n.* the act of clearing up anything: explanation. [Fr.—*éclaircir*, *pr.p.* *éclaircis-sant*, from *é*—L. *ex*, out, and *clair*—L. *clarus*, clear.]

**ECLAMPSY**, ek-lamp'si, *n.* a flashing of light before the eyes: rapid convulsive motions, esp. of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers—symptomatic of epilepsy: hence, epilepsy itself. [Gr. *eklampsis*, a shining, from *eklampō*, to shine—*ek*, out, and *lampō*, to shine.]

**ECLAT**, e-klā', *n.* a striking effect: applause: splendor. [Fr. *éclat*, from O. Fr. *esclater*, to break, to shine; from the Teut. root of Ger. *schleissen*, to break; *cog.* with *E. slit*.]

**ECLECTIC**, ek-lek'tik, *adj.*, *electing or choosing out*: picking out.—*n.* one who selects opinions from different systems.—*adv.* *ECLECTICALLY*. [Gr. *eklektikos*—*ek*, out, *legō*, to choose.]

**ECLECTICISM**, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* the practice of an eclectic: the doctrine of the Eclectics, certain philosophers who profess to choose from all systems the parts they think true.

**ECLIPSE**, ē-klips', *n.* in *astron.* an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; thus, an eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disc; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year. The most usual number is four, and it is rare to have more than six. [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *ekleipsis*, defect, from *ekleipō*, to fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave.]

**ECLIPSE**, ē-klips', *v.t.* to cause the obscuration of: to darken or hide, as a heavenly body; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun:

to cloud: to darken: to obscure: to throw into the shade: to degrade: to disgrace. "I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclipse* Christ."—*Ruskin*.

Another now hath to himself engross'd  
All pow'r, and us eclipsed.—*Milton*.

**ECLIPTIC**, e-klip'tik, *n.* the line in which eclipses take place, the apparent path of the sun round the earth: a great circle on the globe corresponding to the celestial ecliptic.—*adj.* pertaining to the ecliptic. [Gr. *ekleiptikos*.]

**ECLOGUE**, ek'log, *n.* a pastoral poem. [L. *ecloga*—Gr. *eklogē*, a selection, esp. of poems—*ek*, and *legō*, to choose. See *ELECTIC*.]

**ECONOMIC**, ek-o-nom'ik, *ECONOMICAL*, ek-o-nom'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to economy: frugal: careful.—*adv.* *ECONOMICALLY*.

**ECONOMICS**, ek-o-nom'iks, *n. sing.* the science of household management: political economy.

**ECONOMIST**, ek-on'ō-mist, *n.* one who is economical: one who studies political economy.

**ECONOMIZE**, ek-on'ō-mīz, *v.i.* to manage with economy: to spend money carefully: to save.—*v.t.* to use prudently: to spend with frugality.

**ECONOMY**, ek-on'ō-mi, *n.* the management, regulation, and government of a household: especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money: that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste: frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated, a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor. "I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease," says Swift. Also the disposition or arrangement of any work: the system of rules and regulations which control any work, whether divine or human; as, "This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem."—*Dryden*. Specifically, (a) the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; as, the animal *economy*, the vegetable *economy*. (b) The regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government. "The Jews already had a Sabbath, which as citizens and subjects of that *economy* they were obliged to keep, and did keep."—*Paley*. [L. *oconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.]

**ECSTASY**, e-ksta-si, *n.* an extraordinary state of feeling, in which the mind stands out of or is detached from sensible things: excessive joy: enthusiasm. [Gr. *ekstasis*—*ek*, aside, *histēmi*, to make to stand.]

**ECSTATIC**, ek-stat'ik, *ECSTATIC*, ek-stat'ik-al, *adj.* causing *ecstasy*: amounting to *ecstasy*: rapturous.—*adv.* *ECSTATICALLY*.

**ECTASIS**, ek'ta-sis, *n.* in *rhet.* the lengthening of a syllable from short to long: extension or expansion: specifically, in *med.* a dilated condition of a blood-vessel. [Gr. *ektasis*, extension, from *ek-*

*teinō*, to stretch out—*ek*, out, and *teinō*, to stretch.]

**ECTROPICAL**, ek-trop'i-kal, *adj.* belonging to parts outside the tropics: being outside the tropics.

**ECU**, ekū, *n.* a name given to various French coins having different values at different times, but notably to an old piece of money worth three francs, or about 60 cts. [Fr., a coin, a crown piece, a shield; O. Fr., *escu*, *escut*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.]

**ECUMENIC**, ek-ū-men'ik, **ECUMENICAL**, ek-ū-men'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the whole *inhabited world*: general. [L. *œcumenicus*, from Gr. *oikoumenē* (*gē*), the inhabited (world)—*oikeō*, to inhabit.]

**ECZEMA**, ek'zē-ma, *n.* an eruptive disease of the skin. [Gr. from *ekzeō*, I boil out, *-ek*, out, *zēō*, I boil.]

**EDACIOUS**, e-dā'shus, *adj.* given to eating: gluttonous.—*adv.* EDACIOUSLY.—*n.* EDACITY, e-das'it-i. [L. *edax*, *edacis*—*edo*, to eat.]

**EDDA**, ed'da, *n.* a book containing a system of old Scandinavian mythology, with narratives of exploits of the gods and heroes and some account of the religious doctrines of the ancient Scandinavians. "Saemund, one of the early Christian priests there (in Iceland), who perhaps had a lingering fondness for Paganism, collected certain of their old pagan songs, just about becoming obsolete there—poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; this is what Norse critics call the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*. *Edda*, a word of uncertain etymology, is thought to signify *Ancestress*. Snorro Sturleson, an Iceland gentleman, an extremely notable personage, educated by this Saemund's grandson, took in hand next, near a century afterwards, to put together, among several other books he wrote, a kind of prose synopsis of the whole mythology; elucidated by new fragments of traditionary verse. . . . This is the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*."—*Carlyle*. Saemund was born in Iceland about the middle of the eleventh century, and died in 1133. Sturleson was born in Iceland in 1178, and was assassinated there in 1241, on his return from Norway, where he had been Scald or court poet.—*adj.* EDDA'IC, ED'DIC, of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas: having the character or style of the Eddas: as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the *Völva*. "The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the *Ynglingasaga*."—*E. W. Gosse*. [Ice. great-grandmother. A name given to the book by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinson, to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.]

**EDDY**, ed'i, *n.* a current of water or air running back, contrary to the main stream, thus causing a circular motion: a whirlpool: a whirlwind.—*v. i.* to move round and round:—*pr. p.* edd'ying; *pa. p.* edd'ied. [Either from *æd*, back, present as *t* in *twit*, or from Ice. *ida*, a whirlpool—*id*, back; but the two roots are identical.]

**EDEMATOSE**, ē-dem'a-tōs, **EDEMATOUS**, ē-dem'a-tus, *adj.* swelling with watery humor: dropsical. [Gr. *oidēma*, a swelling—*oideō*, to swell.]

**EDEN**, ē'den, *n.* the garden where Adam and Eve lived: a paradise. [Heb. *eden*, delight, pleasure.]

**EDENTATE**, e-den'tāt, **EDENTATED**, e-den'tāt-ed, *adj.* without teeth: wanting front teeth. [L. *edentatus*—*e*, neg., and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.]

**EDGE**, ej, *n.* the border of anything: the brink: the cutting side of an instrument:

something that wounds or cuts: sharpness of mind or appetite: keenness.—*v. t.* to put an edge on: to place a border on: to exasperate: to urge on: to move by little and little.—*v. i.* to move sideways. [M. E. *egge*—A. S. *ecg*; Ger. *ecke*, L. *acies*—root *ak*, sharp.]

**EDGETOOL**, ej'tōol, *n.* a tool with a sharp edge: (*fig.*) a matter dangerous to deal or sport with. "You jest: ill-jesting with *edge-tools*."—*Tennyson*.

**EDGEWISE**, ej'wiz, *adv.* in the direction of the edge: sideways. [EDGE, and WISE—A. S. *wisa*, manner.]

**EDGING**, ej'ing, *n.* that which forms the edge: a border: fringe.

**EDIBILATORY**, ed-i-bil'a-tor-i, *adj.*, of or pertaining to edibles or eating. "Edibulatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality."—*Lord Lytton*.

**EDICT**, ē'dikt, *n.* that which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action: an order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience: a proclamation of command or prohibition; as, the *edicts* of the Roman emperors, the *edicts* of the French monarchs. "Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Great Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign," says *Ogilvie*. There is no such thing as an edict in U. S. This is also a Scotch ecclesiastical term for various proclamations or notices made of certain things which a church court has resolved upon doing. [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico*, to speak.]

**EDIFICATION**, ed-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* instruction: progress in knowledge or in goodness.

**EDIFICE**, ed'i-fis, *n.* a large building or house.

**EDIFY**, ed'i-fi, *v. t.* to build up in knowledge and goodness: to improve the mind:—*pr. p.* ed'ifying; *pa. p.* ed'ified.—*n.* EDIFYER. [Fr. *édifier*—L. *œdifico*—*œdes*, a house, and *facio*, to make.]

**EDIFYING**, ed'i-fi-ing, *adj.* instructive: improving.—*adv.* EDIFYINGLY.

**EDILE**, ē'dil, *n.* a Roman magistrate who had the charge of public buildings and works.—*n.* EDILESHIP. [L. *œdilis*—*œdes*, a building.]

**EDIT**, ed'it, *v. t.* to give out, as a book: to superintend the publication of: to prepare for publication. [L. *edo*, *editum*—*e*, out, and *do*, to give.]

**EDITION**, e-dish'un, *n.* the publication of a book: the number of copies of a book printed at a time.

**EDITOR**, ed'i-tur, *n.* one who edits a book or journal.—*fem.* EDITRESS.—*adj.* EDITORIAL, ed-i-tō'ri-al.—*adv.* EDITOR'RIALLY.—*n.* EDITORSHIP.

**EDITORIAL**, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *n.* an article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or by one of his staff of assistants: a leading article: as, an *editorial* on the war.

**EDUCATE**, ed'ū-kāt, *v. t.* to educate or draw out the mental powers of, as a child: to train: to teach: to cultivate any power.—*n.* EDUCATOR. [L. *educo*, *educatus*.]

**EDUCATION**, ed-ū-kā'shun, *n.* the bringing up, as of a child: instruction: formation of manners. Education comprehends all that course of instruction and discipline which is intended to enlighten the understanding, correct the temper, cultivate the taste, and form the manners and habits of youth, and fit them for usefulness in their future stations. In its most extended signification it may be defined, in reference to man, to be the art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; and may thence be divided into

four branches—physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral education. This definition is by no means complete; but it is used merely as indicative of the manner in which this subject has generally been discussed. Under physical education is included all that relates to the organs of sensation and the muscular and nervous system. Intellectual education comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are to be developed and improved, and a view of the various branches of knowledge which form the objects of instruction of the four departments above stated. "Education is not that which smothers a woman with accomplishments, but that which tends to consolidate a firm and regular character—to form a friend, a companion, and a wife."—*Hannah More*. "Though her (Lady Elizabeth Hastings') mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behavior; to love her was a liberal education."—*Steele*.

**EDUCATIONIST**, ed-ū-kā'shun-ist, *n.* one skilled in methods of educating or teaching: one who promotes education.

**EDUCE**, e-dūs', *v. t.* to lead or draw out: to extract: to cause to appear. [L. *educo*, *eductum*—*e*, and *duco*, to lead.]

**EDUCIBLE**, e-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be educated or brought out and shown.

**EDUCTION**, e-duk'shun, *n.* the act of educating.

**EDUCTOR**, e-duk'tor, *n.* he or that which educates.

**EEL**, ēl, *n.* a well-known fish, with a slimy body, living chiefly in mud. [A. S. *æl*; Ger. *aal*; akin to L. *anguilla*, dim. of *anguis*, a snake.]

**E'EN**, ēn, a contraction of **EVEN**.

**E'ER**, ār, a contraction of **EVER**.

**EERILY**, ēr'i-li, *adv.* in an every, strange, or unearthly manner. "It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, eerily, urgently."—*Charlotte Brontë*.

**EFFACE**, ef-fās', *v. t.* to destroy the face or surface of a thing: to blot or rub out: to wear away.—*n.* EFFACEMENT. [Fr. *effacer*—L. *ef*=*ex*, from, and *facies*, the face.]

**EFFACEABLE**, ef-fās'a-bl, *adj.* that can be rubbed out.

**EFFECT**, ef-fekt', *n.* that which is produced by an operating agent or cause: the result or consequence of the application of a cause or of the action of an agent on some subject: consequence: result: as, the effect of luxury, of intemperance, of cold, etc.: he spoke with great effect: the effect of this war was the breaking up of the kingdom. "Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject by the exerting of power."—*Locke*. Power to produce consequences or results: force: validity: importance: account: as, the obligation is void and of no effect. "Christ is become of no effect to you."—Gal. v. 4. Purport: tenor: import or general intent: as, he made the purchase for his friend, and immediately wrote him to that effect: his speech was to the effect that, etc.: completion: perfection. "Not so worthily to be brought to heretical effect by fortune or necessity."—*Sir P. Sidney*. Reality: not mere appearance: fact: substance. "No other in effect than what it seems."—*Denham*. "To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say the author is a man."—*Addison*. The impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are

examined: the ensemble or general result of all the qualities of a work of art. "The effect was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place."—*W. Irving*. (*pl.*) Goods: movables: personal estate: as, the people escaped from the town with their effects.—USEFUL EFFECT, in *mech.* the measure of the real power of any machine, after deducting that portion which is lost or expended in overcoming the inertia and friction of the moving parts and every other source of loss, and in giving the parts the required velocity.—FOR EFFECT, with the design of creating an impression: ostentatiously.—TO GIVE EFFECT TO, to make valid: to carry out in practice: to push to its legitimate or natural result.—*v.t.* to produce: to accomplish. [L. *efficio, effectum*, to accomplish—*ef*, out, and *facio*, to do or make.]

**EFFECTIBLE**, ef-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* that may be effected.

**EFFECTION**, ef-fek'shun, *n.* a doing: creation: (*geom.*) the construction of a proposition.

**EFFECTIVE**, ef-fek'tiv, *adj.* having power to effect: causing something: powerful: serviceable.—*adv.* EFFECTIVELY.—*n.* EFFECTIVENESS.

**EFFECTUAL**, ef-fek'tū-al, *adj.* producing an effect: successful in producing the desired result.—*adv.* EFFECTUALLY.

**EFFECTUATE**, ef-fek'tū-āt, *v.t.* to accomplish.

**EFFEMINACY**, ef-fem'in-a-si, *n.* the possession of a womanish softness or weakness: indulgence in unmanly pleasures.

**EFFEMINATE**, ef-fem'in-āt, *adj.*, womanish: unmanly: weak: cowardly: voluptuous.—*v.t.* to make womanish: to unman: to weaken.—*v.i.* to become effeminate.—*adv.* EFFEMINATELY.—*n.* EFFEMINATENESS. [L. *effeminatus*, *pa.p.* of *effemino*, to make womanish—*e*, sig. change, and *femina*, a woman.]

**EFFENDI**, ef-fen'di, *n.* a title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially to those of learned men and ecclesiastics; thus, the Sultan's first physician is Hakim *effendi*, the priest in the seraglio Imam *effendi*, the chancellor of the empire Reis *effendi*. The term is also often used in the same way as *master* or *sir*: thus, Greek children are in the habit of calling their fathers *effendi*. [Turk., a corruption of Gr. *authentēs*, a doer with his own hand, perpetrator, lord or master; in Mod. Gr. pron. *apthendis* or *apthendis*.]

**EFFERENT**, effer-ent, *n.* in *physiol.* a vessel or nerve which discharges or conveys outward: also, a river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

**EFFERENT**, effer-ent, *adj.* in *physiol.* conveying outwards or discharging; as, the efferent lymphatics, which convey lymph from the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct. [L. *ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fero*, to carry.]

**EFFEROUS**, effer-us, *adj.* fierce: wild: savage. "From the teeth of that *effero*us beast, from the tusk of the wild boar."—*Bp. King*. [L. *efferus*, excessively wild—*ef* for *ex*, intens., and *ferus*, wild.]

**EFFERVESCE**, ef-fer-ves', *v.i.* to boil up: to bubble and hiss: to froth up.—*adj.* EFFERVESCENT. [L. *effervesco*—*ef*, intens., and *ferveo*, to boil. See FERVENT.]

**EFFERVESCENT**, ef-fer-ves'ent, *adj.*, boiling or bubbling from the disengagement of gas.—*n.* EFFERVESCENCE.

**EFFETE**, ef-fēt', *adj.* exhausted: worn out with age. [L. *effetus*, weakened by having brought forth young—*ef*, out, *fetus*, a bringing forth young.]

**EFFICACIOUS**, ef-fi-kā'shus, *adj.* able to produce the result intended.—*adv.* EFFICACIOUSLY.—*n.* EFFICACIOUSNESS. [L. *effica*—*efficio*.]

**EFFICACY**, ef-fi-ka-si, *n.* virtue: energy.

**EFFICIENCE**, ef-fish'ens, EFFICIENCY, ef-fish'n-si, *n.* power to produce the result intended.

**EFFICIENT**, ef-fish'ent, *adj.* capable of producing the desired result: effective.—*n.* the person or thing that effects.—*adv.* EFFICIENTLY. [L. *efficiens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *efficio*.]

**EFFIGY**, ef-fi-ji, *n.* a likeness or figure of a person: the head or impression on a coin: resemblance. [L. *effigies*—*effingo*—*ef*, inten., *fungo*, to form.]

**EFFLORESCE**, ef-flo-res', *v.i.* to burst into bloom, as a flower: to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation; as, "The Italian (Gothic architecture) *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como."—*Ruskin*. In *chem.* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air: to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source; as, "Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble, and crystallizes by cooling."—*Fourcroy*. "The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."—*Dana*. [L. *effloresco*, from *floresco*, *floreo*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower. See FLOWER.]

**EFFLORESCENCE**, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.* production of flowers: the time of flowering: a redness of the skin: the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies, or of minute crystals.

**EFFLORESCENT**, ef-flo-res'ent, *adj.* forming a white dust on the surface: shooting into white threads. [L. *efflorescens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *effloresco*.]

**EFFLOWER**, ef-flower, *v.t.* in *leather manufacture*, see the following extract. "The skins (chamois leather) are first washed, limed, fleeced, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*, that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part, upon the convex horse beam."—*Ure*. [Fr. *effleur*, to graze, to rub lightly.]

**EFFLUENCE**, effloo-ens, *n.* a flowing out: that which flows from any body: issue.

**EFFLUENT**, effloo-ent, *adj.*, flowing out.—*n.* a stream that flows out of another stream or lake. [L. *effluens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *effluo*—*ef* (= *ex*), out, *fluo*, to flow.]

**EFFLUVIUM**, ef-flō'vi-um, *n.* minute particles that flow out from bodies: disagreeable vapors rising from decaying matter:—*pl.* EFFLUVIA, ef-flō'vi-a.—*adj.* EFFLUVIAL. [L.—*effluo*.]

**EFFLUX**, effluks, *n.* act of flowing out: that which flows out. [L. *effluo*, *effluxum*.]

**EFFORT**, effort, *n.* a putting forth of strength: attempt: struggle. [L. *ef* (= *ex*), out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]

**EFFRONTERY**, ef-frunt'er-i, *n.* shamelessness: impudence. [O. Fr.—L. *effrons*, *effrontis*—*ef* (= *ex*), forth, and *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead. See FRONT.]

**EFFULGENCE**, ef-ful'jens, *n.* great lustre or brightness: a flood of light.

**EFFULGENT**, ef-ful'jent, *adj.*, shining forth: extremely bright: splendid.—*adv.* EFFULGENTLY. [L. *effulgens*, -*entis*—*ef* (= *ex*), out, and *fulgeo*, to shine.]

**EFFUSE**, ef-fūz', *v.t.* to pour out: to pour forth, as words: to shed. [L. *effundo*, *effusus*—*ef* (= *ex*), out, and *fundo*, to pour.]

**EFFUSION**, ef-fū'zhun, *n.* act of pouring out: that which is poured out or forth.

**EFFUSIVE**, ef-fū'ziv, *adj.*, pouring forth abundantly: gushing.—*adv.* EFFUSIVELY.—*n.* EFFUSIVENESS.

**EFT**, eft, *n.* a kind of lizard: a newt. [A. S. *efete*, perh. akin to Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, Sans. *apada*, a reptile—a, neg., and *pad*, a foot. See NEWT.]

**EFT**, eft, *adj.* convenient: handy: com-modious.  
Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.—*Shak*.

**EGENCE**, ē'jens, *n.* the state or condition of suffering from the need of something: a desire for something wanted. *Grote*. [L. *egens*, *pr.p.* of *egeo*, to suffer want.]

**EGG**, eg, *n.* the body formed in the females of all animals (with the exception of a few of the lowest type, which are reproduced by gemmation or division), in which, by impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place. Regarded physiologically there are three essential parts in an egg, viz. the germinal spot, or Wagnerian vesicle; the germinal, or Purkinjean vesicle; and the vitellus or yolk—the first being contained in the germinal vesicle, which again is contained within the body of the yolk. The eggs of most animals lower than the bird have no more than these three parts. The eggs of birds, however, have, besides these, the white, or albumen, and the shell, which consists of a membrane coated with carbonate of lime. The yolk consists of a strong solution of albumen, in which multitudes of minute globules of oil are suspended. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1000 grains, of which the white constitutes 600, the yolk 300, and the shell 100. Eggs of domestic fowls, and of certain wild fowls, as the plover, gulls, etc., are an important article of commerce, and furnish a wholesome, nutritious, and very pleasant article of diet. The eggs of turtles are also held in high esteem. Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous*; those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous*. [A. S. *æg*; like Ice. *egg*, Dan. *æg*. The sound of *g* was sometimes softened, giving O. E. *eye* or *ey*, as "gos *eye*," goose egg, in Piers the Plowman's Crede; "an *ey* or *tweye*," *Chaucer*; cf. Ger. and Dut. *ei*. Probably allied in origin to L. *ovum*, Gr. *ōon*, Ir. *ugh*, Gael. *ubh*, an egg.]

**EGG**, eg, *v.t.* to instigate. [Ice. *egga*—egg, an edge; cog. with A. S. *egg*. See EDGE.]

**EGILOPS**, ē'ji-lops, *n.* a genus of grasses allied to Triticum, or wheat-grass. It occurs wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. It is believed by many botanists to be in reality the plant from which has originated our cultivated wheats: goat's eye, an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye. [Gr. *agilōps*—*ai*, *agos*, a goat, and *ops*, the eye.]

**EGINA MARBLES**, ē-gī'na mār-blz, *n.pl.* a collection of ancient statues discovered on the island of Egina, supposed to have originally decorated the temple in that island sacred to Pallas Athēnē. They are before the age of Phidias, so, although true to nature generally, their faces are characterized by that forced smile which gives an unpleasant expression to the earlier Greek sculptures. They are the most remarkable ornaments of the Glyptothek of Munich.

**EGLANTINE**, eg'lan-tīn, *n.* a name given

to the sweetbrier, and some other species of rose, whose branches are covered with sharp prickles. [Fr. *eglantine*, formerly *aiglantier*, from an O. Fr. form *aiglent*, as if from a L. *aculentus*, prickly—*aculeus*, dim. of *acus*, a needle—root *ak*, sharp.]

**EGO-ALTRUISTIC**, ɛ'gō-al-trōō-is'tik, *adj.* of or relating to one's self and to others. See extract. "From the egoistic sentiments we pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others; the representation of this gratification in others being a source of pleasure not intrinsically, but because of ulterior benefits to self which experience associates with it."—H. Spencer.

**EGOISM**, ɛ'gō-izm or eg'-, *n.* an excessive love of one's self: the doctrine of the Egoists. [L. *ego*, I.]

**EGOIST**, ɛ'gō-ist or eg'-, *n.* one who thinks too much of himself: one of a class of philosophers who doubt everything but their own existence.

**EGOTISM**, ɛ'got-izm or eg'-, *n.* a frequent use of the pronoun *I*: speaking much of one's self: self-exaltation.

**EGOTIST**, ɛ'got-ist or eg' *n.* one full of egotism.

**EGOTISTIC**, ɛ-got-ist'ik or eg-, **EGOTISTICAL**, ɛ-got-ist'ik-al or eg'-, *adj.* showing egotism: self-important: conceited.—*adv.* **EGOTISTICALLY**.

**EGOTIZE**, ɛ'got-iz or eg'-, *v.i.* to talk much of one's self.

**EGREGIOUS**, e-grē'ji-us, *adj.* prominent: distinguished in a bad sense.—*adv.* **EGREGIOUSLY**.—*n.* **EGREGIOUSNESS**. [L. *egregius*, chosen out of the flock—*e*, out of, *gregis*, a flock. Cf. **GREGARIOUS**.]

**EGRESS**, ɛ'gres, *n.* act of going out: departure: the power or right to depart. [L. *egreditor*, *egressus*—*e*, out, forth, and *gradior*, to go. Cf. **GRADE**.]

**EGYPTIAN**, ɛ-jip'shi-an, *adj.* belonging to Egypt.—*n.* a native of Egypt: a gypsy. [L. *Ægyptius*—*Ægyptus*, Egypt, Gr. *Αἴγυπτος*.]

**EGYPTOLOGY**, ɛ-jip-tol'o-ji, *n.* the science of Egyptian antiquities.—*n.* **EGYPTOLOGIST**. [EGYPT, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

**EH**, ɛ, *int.* expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

**EIDER**, ɪ'der, **EIDER-DUCK**, ɪ'der-duk, *n.* a kind of sea duck, found chiefly in northern regions, and sought after for its fine down. [Ice. *ædr*, an eider-duck.]

**EIDER-DOWN**, ɪ'der-down, *n.* the down of the eider-duck.

**EIDOGRAPH**, ɪ'do-graf, *n.* an instrument for copying drawings. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *grapho*, to write.]

**EIGHT**, ɛt, *adj.* twice four.—*n.* the figure (8) denoting eight. [A.S. *eahta*; Scot. *acht*, Ger. *acht*, Gael. *ochd*, L. *octo*, Gr. *oktō*, Sans. *ashtam*.]

**EIGHTEEN**, ɛt'en, *adj.* and *n.*, eight and ten: twice nine. [Orig. *eight-teen*.]

**EIGHTEENMO**, ɛt'en-mō, *adj.* and *n.* see **OCTODECIMO**.

**EIGHTEENTH**, ɛt'enth, *adj.* and *n.* next in order after the seventeenth.

**EIGHTFOLD**, ɛt'fōld, *adj.* eight times any quantity.

**EIGHTH**, ɛt'h, *adj.* next in order after the seventh.—*n.* an eighth part. [Orig. *eight-th*.]

**EIGHTHLY**, ɛt'h-li, *adv.* in the eighth place.

**EIGHTIETH**, ɛt'i-eth, *adj.* and *n.* the eighth tenth: next after the seventy-ninth.

**EIGHTY**, ɛt'i, *adj.* and *n.*, eight times ten: four-score. [A.S. *eahta*, and *tig*, ten.]

**EITHER**, ɛ'ther or ɪ'ther, *adj.* or *pron.* the

one or the other: one of two: (B.) each of two.—*conj.* correlative to **OR**: (B.) or. [A.S. *ægther*, a contr. of *ægþwæther*—*ð*, *aye*, the prefix *ge*, and *hwæther*, E. **WHETHER**. See also **EACH**.]

**EJACULATE**, e-jak'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to utter with suddenness.—*v.i.* to utter ejaculations. [L. *e*, out, and *jaculor*, *jaculatus*—*jacio*, to throw.]

**EJACULATION**, e-jak'ū-lā'shun, *n.* an uttering suddenly: what is so uttered.

**EJACULATORY**, e-jak'ū-lā-tor-i, *adj.* uttered in short, earnest sentences.

**EJECT**, e-jekt', *v.t.* to cast out: to dismiss: to dispossess: to expel. [L. *ejicio*, *ejectus*—*e*, out, *jacio*, to throw.]

**EJECTION**, e-jek'shun, *n.* discharge: expulsion: state of being ejected: vomiting: that which is ejected.

**EJECTIONMENT**, e-jekt'ment, *n.* expulsion: dispossession: (law) an action for the recovery of the possession of land.

**EJECTOR**, e-jekt'or, *n.* one who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

**EKE**, ek, *v.t.* to add to or increase: to lengthen. [A.S. *ecan*, akin to L. *augeo*, to increase; also to *vigeo*, to be vigorous, and E. **WAX**.]

**EKE**, ek, *adv.* in addition to: likewise. [A.S. *eac*; Ger. *auch*; from root of **EKE**, *v.t.*]

**ELABORATE**, e-lab'or-āt, *v.t.* to labor on: to produce with labor: to take pains with: to improve by successive operations. [L. *e*, intensive, and *laboro*, *laboratus*: to labor—*labor*, labor.]

**ELABORATE**, e-lab'or-āt, *adj.*, wrought with labor: done with fullness and exactness: highly finished.—*adv.* **ELABORATELY**.—*n.* **ELABORATENESS**.

**ELABORATION**, e-lab-or-ā'shun, *n.* act of elaborating: refinement: the process by which substances are formed in the organs of animals or plants.

**ÉLAN**, ɛ-lawng, *n.* ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like: unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination. [Fr., from *élancer*, to rush or spring forward, from L. *lancea*, a spear.]

**ELAND**, ɛ'land, *n.* the South African antelope, resembling the *elk* in having a protuberance on the larynx. [Dut.; Ger. *elend*, the elk.]

**ELAPSE**, e-laps', *v.i.* to slip or glide away: to pass silently, as time. [L. *e*, out, away, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide. See **LAPSE**.]

**ELASTIC**, e-las'tik, *adj.* having a tendency to recover the original form: springy: able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock.—*adv.* **ELASTICALLY**. [Coined from Gr. *elastō*, *elastōō*, fut. *elasō*, to drive; akin to L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk.]

**ELASTICITY**, e-las-tis'it-i, *n.* springiness: power to recover from depression.

**ELATE**, e-lāt', *adj.*, lifted up: puffed up with success.—*v.t.* to raise or exalt: to elevate: to make proud.—*adv.* **ELATEDLY**.—*n.* **ELATEDNESS**. [L. *elatus*—*e*, up, out, and *latus*, from root of *tollo*. Cf. **DILATE** and **TOLERATE**.]

**ELATION**, e-lā'shun, *n.* pride resulting from success: a puffing up of the mind.

**ELBOW**, el'bō, *n.* the joint where the arm bows or bends: any sharp turn or bend.—*v.t.* to push with the elbow: to encroach on. [A.S. *elboga*—*el*—L. *ulna*, the arm, *boga*, a bow or bend—*bugan*, to bend. See **ELL**; also **Bow**, *n.* and *v.t.*]

**ELBOW-ROOM**, el'bō-rōōm, *n.*, room to extend the elbows: space enough for moving or acting.

**ELD**, eld, *n.* old age, antiquity. [A.S. *æld*, from *eald*, old. See **OLD**.]

**ELDER**, eld'er, *n.* a small tree with a spongy pith, bearing useful purple ber-

ries. [A.S. *ellern*; it is perh. the same as **ALDER**.]

**ELDER**, eld'er, *adj.* older: having lived a longer time: prior in origin.—*n.* one who is older: an ancestor: one advanced to office on account of age: one of the office-bearers in the Presbyterian Church. [A.S. *yltra*, comp. of *eald*, old. Cf. **ALDERMAN** and **OLD**.]

**ELDERLY**, eld'er-li, *adj.* somewhat old: bordering on old age.

**ELDERSHIP**, eld'er-ship, *n.* state of being older: the office of an elder.

**ELDEST**, eld'est, *adj.* oldest. [A.S. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*.]

**ELECT**, e-lekt', *v.t.* to choose out: to select for any office or purpose: to select by vote. [L. *eligo*, *electus*—*e*, out, *lego*, to choose.]

**ELECT**, e-lekt', *adj.*, chosen: taken by preference from among others: chosen for an office but not yet in it.—*n.* one chosen or set apart.—**THE ELECT** (*theol.*), those chosen by God for salvation.

**ELECTION**, e-lek'shun, *n.* the act of electing or choosing: the public choice of a person for office: freewill (*theol.*) the predetermination of certain persons as objects of divine mercy: (B.) those who are elected.

**ELECTIONEERING**, e-lek-shun-ēr'ing, *n.* (also used as *adj.*) the soliciting of votes and other business of an election.

**ELECTIVE**, e-lekt'iv, *adj.* pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting the power of choice.—*adv.* **ELECTIVELY**.

**ELECTOR**, e-lekt'or, *n.* one who elects: one who has a vote at an election: the title formerly belonging to those princes and archbishops of the German Empire who had the right to elect the Emperor.—*fem.* **ELECTRESS**.

**ELECTORAL**, e-lekt'or-al, *adj.* pertaining to elections or to electors: consisting of electors.

**ELECTORATE**, e-lekt'or-āt, *n.* the dignity or the territory of an elector.

**ELECTRIC**, e-lek'trik, **ELECTRICAL**, e-lek'trik-al, *adj.* having the property of attracting and repelling light bodies when rubbed: pertaining to or produced by electricity.—*n.* any electric substance: a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, etc.—*adv.* **ELECTRICALLY**.—**ELECTRIC LAMP**, the contrivance in which the electric light is produced. See **ELECTRIC LIGHT** below.—**ELECTRIC LIGHT**, a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine. The *arc light* is produced when two carbon pencils are attached to the electrodes of a powerful magneto-electric machine or galvanic battery, and their points are brought together long enough to establish the electric current. If they are then separated to a small distance, varying according to the strength of the current, the current will continue to flow, leaping across from carbon to carbon, emitting a light of great intensity at the space between the points. The name *Voltaic* or *electric arc* is given to that portion where the current leaps across from point to point, the term *arc* being suggested by the curved form which the current here takes. The *incandescence light* is obtained by the *incandescence*, by means of electricity, of various substances, including carbon, in a vacuum. Many forms of apparatus are in use for producing the electric light, distinguished either by the form of the generating machine, the distribution of the current, or the kind of burner. In the *Jablochkoff*

light, the burner consists of a pair of carbon spindles placed parallel to one another, with an insulating earthy substance between them. Its combustion may be roughly compared to that of an ordinary candle, where the earthy substance takes the place of the wick. Other forms of the "candle" burners are in use, such as the Lontin, the Jamin, etc. The Maxim, Edison, and Swan lights proceed from an incandescent filament of carbon in a more or less perfect vacuum.—**ELECTRIC MACHINE.** Besides machines in which electricity is excited by friction, electric machines are now common in which an electric current is generated by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft-iron cores surrounded by coils of wire, these machines being known distinctively as *magneto-electric machines*. A *dynamo-electric machine* is a machine of this kind, in which the induced currents are made to circulate round the soft-iron magnet which produced them, thus increasing its magnetization. This again produces a proportionate increase in the induced currents, and thus by a successive alternation of mutual actions very intense magnetization and very powerful currents are speedily obtained. There are many forms of these machines, such as Gramme's, Siemens', Wilde's, Brush's, etc., used extensively in electric lighting, and as a motor for machinery, electric railways, etc.—**ELECTRIC PENDULUM,** a form of electroscope consisting of a pith ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**ELECTRIC RAILWAY,** a railway on which electricity is the motive power. Many cities in U.S. now have electric street railways. On one of these the wheels of the carriages are set in motion by a dynamo-electric machine placed between them and below the floor. This machine is actuated by an electric current produced by another dynamo-electric machine, which is stationary and driven at a high rate of speed by a steam-engine. The current is conveyed by underground wires to the rails, and these being insulated, it reaches the carriage through them. [L. *electrum*—Gr. *elektron*, amber, in which the above property was first observed.]

**ELECTRICIAN,** e-lek-trish'yan, *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, the science of electricity.

**ELECTRICITY,** e-lek-tris'i-ti, *n.* the property of attracting and repelling light bodies: the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this property. [See **ELECTRIC.**]

**ELECTRIFY,** e-lek'tri-fi, *v.t.* to communicate electricity to: to excite suddenly: to astonish:—*pa.p.* electrified.—*adj.* ELECTRIFIABLE.—*n.* ELECTRIFICATION. [L. *electrum*, *facio*, to make.]

**ELECTRO-DYNAMICS,** e-lek'tro-di-nam'iks, *n.* the branch of physics which treats of the action of electricity.

**ELECTRO-DYNAMOMETER,** e-lek-trō-di-na-mom'et-er, *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. It consists essentially of a fixed coil and a movable coil, usually suspended in a bifilar manner, and furnished with a mirror, so that its motions about a vertical axis can be read off by means of a scale and telescope.

**ELECTRO-KINETICS,** e-lek'tro-kin-et'iks, *n.* that branch of science which treats of electricity in motion. [See **KINETICS.**]

**ELECTROLYSIS,** e-lek-trol'i-sis, *n.* the process of chemical decomposition by electricity. [Gr. *elektron*, *lysis*, dissolving—*lyō*, to loose, dissolve.]

**ELECTRO-MAGNETISM,** e-lek'tro-mag-net-izm, *n.* a branch of science which treats of the relation of electricity to magnetism.

**ELECTRO-METALLURGY,** e-lek'tro-met'al-ur-ji, *n.* a name given to certain processes by which electricity is applied to the working of metals, as in electroplating and electrotyping.

**ELECTROMETER,** e-lek-trom'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity. [Gr. *elektron*, and *metron*, a measure.]

**ELECTROPLATE,** e-lek'tro-plāt, *v.t.* to plate or cover with a coating of metal by electricity.

**ELECTROSCOPE,** e-lek'tro-skōp, *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of electricity in a body and the nature of it. [Gr. *elektron*, and *skopō*, to examine.]

**ELECTRO-STATICS,** e-lek'tro-stat'iks, *n.* that branch of science which treats of electricity at rest. [Gr. *elektron*, and **STATICS.**]

**ELECTROTONIC,** e-lek-trō-ton'ik, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonicity.

**ELECTROTONICITY,** e-lek-trō-tō-nis'i-ti, *n.* a peculiar alteration of the normal electric current of a nerve, produced by the application, outside the circuit of a galvanometer applied to that nerve to mark its normal current, of a continuous, artificial, exciting, electric current, in a distant separate part of the nerve, whereby the normal current of the galvanometric circuit is either increased or diminished, according as the exciting or artificial current travels in the same direction on the nerve or not; the excitability of the nerve within the circuit of the exciting, artificial current being diminished (*anelectrotonic*) near the positive, and exalted (*cathelectrotonic*) near the negative pole.

**ELECTROTONIZE,** e-lek'trō-ton-iz, *v.t.* to alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. [See **ELECTROTONICITY.**]

**ELECTROTYPE,** e-lek'tro-tip, *n.* the art of copying an engraving or type on a metal deposited by electricity.

**ELECTUARY,** e-lek'tū-ari, *n.* a composition of medicinal powders with honey or sugar. [Low L. *electuarium*, a medicine that dissolves in the mouth—Gr. *ekleik-ton*—*ekleikō*, to lick up.]

**ELEEMOSYNARY,** e-le-mos'i-nari, *adj.* relating to charity or almsgiving: given in charity. [Gr. *eleemosynē*, compassionateness, alms—*eleos*, pity. See **ALMS.**]

**ELEGANCE,** el'e-gans, **ELEGANCY,** el'e-gans-i, *n.* the state or quality of being elegant: the beauty of propriety: neatness: refinement: that which is elegant. [Fr., from L. *elegantia*—*elegans*.]

**ELEGANT,** el'e-gant, *adj.* pleasing to good taste: graceful: neat: refined: nice: richly ornamental.—*adv.* ELEGANTLY. [Fr.—L. *elegans*, *antis*—*eligo*, to choose.]

**ELEGIAC,** el-e-jī'ak or el-ē-jī'ak, *adj.* belonging to *elegy*: mournful: used in elegies.—*n.* elegiac verse.—*adj.* ELEGIACAL, el-e-jī'ak-al. [L.—Gr. *elegeiakos*—*elegos*, a lament.]

**ELEGIZE,** el'e-jiz, *v.t.* and *i.* to write or compose elegies: to celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy: to bewail. "I . . . perhaps should have elegized on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in."—*H. Walpole.*

**ELEGIST,** el'e-jist, *n.* a writer of elegies.

**ELEGY,** el'e-ji, *n.* a song of mourning, a lament: a funeral song. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *elegos*, a lament.]

**ELEMENT,** el'e-ment, *n.* a first principle: one of the essential parts of anything:

an ingredient: the proper state or sphere of any thing or being:—*pl.* the rudiments of anything: (*chem.*) the simple bodies that have not been decomposed: among the ancients, fire, air, earth, and water, supposed to be the constituents of all things: the bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum*, *pl. elementa*, first principles.]

**ELEMENTAL,** el-e-ment'al, *adj.* pertaining to elements or first principles: belonging to or produced by elements or the elements.—*adv.* ELEMENTALLY.

**ELEMENTALISM,** el-e-ment'al-izm, *n.* the theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

**ELEMENTARY,** el-e-ment'ar-i, *adj.* of a single element: primary: uncompounded: pertaining to the elements: treating of first principles.

**ELEMENTOID,** el-e-ment'oid, *adj.* like an element: having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions. [L. *elementum*, an element, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.]

**ELEPHANT,** el'e-fant, *n.* the largest quadruped, having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks. [Fr.—L. *elephas*, *elephantis*—Gr. *elephas*—Heb. *eleph*, *aleph*, an ox. See **ALPHA.**]

**ELEPHANTIASIS,** el-e-fant'ī-a-sis, *n.* a disease in which the legs become thick like the elephant's. [Gr.—*elephas*.]

**ELEPHANTINE,** el-e-fan'tip, *adj.* pertaining to the elephant: like an elephant: very large.

**ELEUTHEROMANIA,** e-lū-the-rō-mā'ni-a, *n.* a mania for freedom: excessive zeal for freedom. "Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads."—*Carlyle.* [Gr. *eleutheros*, free, and *mania*, madness.]

**ELEUTHEROMANIAC,** e-lū-the-rō-mā'ni-ak, *n.* one having an excessive zeal for freedom: a fanatic on the subject of freedom.—*adj.* having a mania for freedom. *Carlyle.*

**ELEVATE,** el'e-vāt, *v.t.* to raise to a higher position: to raise in mind and feelings: to improve: to cheer. [L. *elevo*, *elevatus*—*e*, out, up, *levo*, to raise—*levis*, light. See **LIGHT**, *adj.*]

**ELEVATION,** el'e-vā'shun, *n.* the act of elevating or raising, or the state of being raised: exaltation: an elevated place or station: a rising ground: height: (*arch.*) a geometrical view of the side of a building: (*gun.*) the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon: (*astron.*) altitude: the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon: (*dialling*) the angle which the style makes with the substylar line: (*trigonometrical surv.*) height: altitude: height above the surface of the earth: angular height, or angle of elevation. The angle of elevation of any object is the angle formed by two straight lines drawn from the observer's eye, the one to the top of the object and the other parallel to the horizon, both lines being in the same vertical plane.—**ELEVATION OF THE HOST,** in the R. Cath. Ch. that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore.

**ELEVATOR,** el'e-vā-tor, *n.* the person or thing that lifts up: a machine for raising grain, etc., to a higher floor: a muscle raising a part of the body.

**ELEVATORY,** el'e-vā-tor-i, *adj.* able or tending to raise.

**ELEVEN,** e-lev'n, *adj.* ten and one.—*n.* the

number 11. [A.S. *en(d)luf-on*, of which (*d* being excrescent, and *-on*, a dative pl. suffix) *en* = A.S. *an*, E. ONE, and *-luf* (or *-lif*) is prob. the root *tak*, ten, successively weakened to *dak*, *lik*, *lip*, and *lif*; cf. the Goth. *ain-lif*.]

**ELEVENTH**, e-lev'nth, *adj.* and *n.* the next after the tenth. [A.S. *endlyfta*.]

**ELF**, elf, *n.* a little spirit formerly believed to haunt woods and wild places: a dwarf: —*pl.* ELVES, elvz. [A.S. *ælf*; Ger. *elf*.]

**ELFIN**, elf'in, *adj.* of or relating to *elves*. —*n.* a little *elf*: a child. [Dim. of ELF.]

**ELFISH**, elf'ish, ELVAN, elv'an, *adj.* elf-like: disguised.

**ELICIT**, e-lis'it, *v.t.* to entice or draw out: to bring to light: to deduce. [L. *elicio*, *elicitus*—*e*, out, *lacio*, to entice. Cf. LACE.]

**ELIDE**, e-lid', *v.t.* to strike out or cut off, as a syllable. [L. *elido*, *elidus*—*e*, out, *lido*, to strike. Cf. LESION.]

**ELIGIBILITY**, el-i-ji-bil'i-ti, *n.* fitness to be elected or chosen: the state of being preferable to something else: desirableness.

**ELIGIBLE**, el'i-ji-bl, *adj.* fit or worthy to be chosen: legally qualified: desirable.—*n.* ELIGIBLENESS, same as ELIGIBILITY.—*adv.* ELIGIBLY. [Fr.—L. *eligo*. See ELECT, *v.t.*]

**ELIMINATE**, e-lim'in-āt, *v.t.* to thrust out of doors. *Lovelace*. To expel: to discharge or throw off: to set at liberty; as, "This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to eliminate."—*Med. Repos.* To leave out of an argument or train of thought: to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered: to leave out of consideration; as, "To know the truth of things, to have cognizance of what is real, we must penetrate below the surface, eliminate the accidental and irrelevant, and grasp the principle or essence which underlies and interprets appearances."—*Dr. Caird*. (*Alg.*) to cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation: to remove from both sides of an equation: to obtain by eliminating or separating, as from foreign matters: to deduce: to elicit; as, "Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully eliminated by others."—*O. W. Holmes*. [L. *elimino*, *eliminatum*—*e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.]

**ELIMINATION**, e-lim-in-ā'shun, *n.* (*law*) the act of banishing or turning out of doors: ejection: the act of expelling or throwing off: the act of discharging or excreting by the pores: the act of setting aside as unimportant or unworthy of consideration, or as being superfluous or irrelevant: "(Elimination) is frequently used in the sense of eliciting, but incorrectly," says Fleming. "The preparatory step of the discussion was, therefore, an elimination of those less precise and appropriate significations, which, as they would at best only afford a remote genus and difference, were wholly incompetent for the purpose of a definition."—*Sir W. Hamilton*. (*Alg.*) the process of reducing a number of equations containing certain quantities to a smaller number, in which one or more of the quantities shall not be found.

**ELISION**, e-liz'h'un, *n.* the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable. [See ELIDE.]

**ELITE**, ā-lēt', *n.* a chosen or select part: the best of anything. [Fr.—L. *electa* (*pars*, a part, understood). See ELECT, *v.t.*]

**ELIXIR**, e-lik's'er, *n.* a liquor once supposed to have the power of prolonging life or of transmutting metals: the quintessence of anything: a substance which invigorates: (*med.*) a compound tincture. [Ar.

*el-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, from *al-*, the, and *aksir*, quintessence.]

**ELIZABETHAN**, e-liz-a-bēth'an or e-liz', *adj.* pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her time.

**ELK**, elk, *n.*, *Alces Malchis* or *Cervus Alces*, the largest existing species of the Cervidae or deer family. It attains the height of 7 feet at the shoulders, and its antlers, when fully formed, weigh 50 to 60 lbs. It is found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the MOOSE or MOOSE-DEER. [A. S. *elch*. Cog. Ice. *elgr*, O. Ger. *elaho*, N. and Sw. *elg*; L. *alces*—*elk*.]

**ELL**, el, *n.* a measure of length orig. taken from the arm: a cloth measure equal to 1½ yds. [A.S. *elm*, Dut. and Ger. *elle*, L. *ulna*, Gr. *ōlenē*, the *el*-bow, the arm. See ELBOW.]

**ELLIPSE**, el-lip's, *n.* an oval: (*geom.*) a figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing obliquely through the opposite sides. [L. *ellipsis*—Gr. *elleipsis* (*lit.*) a defect, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone a less angle than that of the parabola.]

**ELLIPSIS**, el-lip'sis, *n.* (*gram.*) a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied:—*pl.* ELLIPSES, el-lip'sēz. [L.—Gr. *elleipsis*—*en*, in, and *leipō*, to leave. Cf. ECLIPSE.]

**ELLIPSOID**, el-lip'soid, *n.* (*math.*) a surface, every plane section of which is an ellipse. [Gr. *elleipsis*, and *eidōs*, form.]

**ELLIPTIC**, el-lip'tik, ELLIPTICAL, el-lip'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an ellipse: oval: pertaining to *ellipsis*: having a part understood.—*adv.* ELLIPTICALLY. [Gr. *elleiptikos*—*elleipsis*.]

**ELM**, elm, *n.* the English name of a genus of trees, *Ulmus*, nat. order *Ulmaceæ*. The species, of which there are thirteen, are natives of the northern temperate zone. They have bisexual flowers, with a campanulate calyx, as many stamens as there are divisions in the limb of the calyx, and two styles. Two species are common in Great Britain and this country, one indigenous, *U. montana* (the wych elm), and the other introduced, *U. campestris* (the common elm), but cultivated everywhere. Both trees are very variable, and the varieties have received specific names. The elm is one of our principal timber trees, for usefulness ranking next to the oak. It is valued for the rapidity of its growth, its hardiness, and its capability of thriving in poor soil unfit for tillage. [A.S. *elm*, *elm*. Cf. Dut. *olm*, Dan. *ælm*, *alm*; L. *ulmus*; Bohem. *gilm* (pron. *yilm*)—*elm*.]

**ELMY**, elm'i, *adj.* abounding with elms.

**ELOCUTION**, el-o-kū'shun, *n.* style or manner of speaking: utterance.—*adj.* ELOCUTIONARY. [Fr.—L. *elocutio*—*eloquor*, *elocutus*—*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak.]

**ELOCUTIONIST**, el-o-kū'shun-ist, *n.* one versed in elocution: a teacher of elocution.

**ELOGE**, ā-lōzh', ELOGIUM, e-lō'ji-um, *n.* a funeral oration: a panegyric. [Fr. *éloge*—L. *elogium*, a short statement, an inscription on a tomb—L. *e*, inten., and Gr. *logos*, discourse.]

**ELOHIM**, ē-lō-him, *n.* one of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible. It is used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God. The use of the plural form *Elohim* has caused much controversy among critics, some regarding it as containing an allusion to the doctrine of the Trinity, while others regard it as the plural of excellence, and others hold it

as establishing the fact of a primitive polytheism. [Heb. pl. of *Eloah*.]

**ELOHIST**, ē-lō-hist, *n.* the epithet applied to the supposed writer of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to *Jehovist*. "The descriptions of the *Elohist* are regular, orderly, clear, simple, inartificial, calm, free from the rhetorical and poetical."—*S. Davidson*.

**ELOHISTIC**, ē-lō-hist'ik, *adj.* a term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those in which he is spoken of as *Jehovah*. The Elohist paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character, while the Jehovistic indicate some knowledge of geography and history, exalt the priestly character, and are generally more elaborate. Gen. i. 27 is *Elohistic*; Gen. ii. 21–24 is *Jehovistic*.

**ELONGATE**, e-long'gāt, *v.t.* to make longer: to extend. [Low L. *elongo*, *elongatus*—*e*, out, and *longus*, long.]

**ELONGATION**, e-long-gā'shun, *n.* act of lengthening out: state of being lengthened: distance.

**ELOPE**, e-lōp', *v.i.* to escape privately, said esp. of a woman, either married or unmarried, who runs away with a lover. [Prob. a corr. of Dut. *ont-loopen*, to run away, from *ont*—(Ger. *ent*), away, and *loopen*—E. leap. See LEAP.]

**ELOPEMENT**, e-lōp'ment, *n.* a secret departure, esp. of a woman with a man.

**ELOQUENCE**, el'o-kwens, *n.* the utterance of strong emotion in correct, appropriate, expressive, and fluent language: the art which produces fine speaking: persuasive speech.

**ELOQUENT**, el'o-kwent, *adj.* having the power of speaking with fluency, elegance, and power: containing eloquence: persuasive.—*adv.* ELOQUENTLY. [L. *eloquens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *eloquor*. See ELOCUTION.]

**ELSE**, els, *pron.* other.—*adv.* otherwise: besides: except that mentioned. [A.S. *elles*, otherwise—orig. gen. of *el*, other; cf. O. Ger. *alles* or *elles*. See ALIAS.]

**ELSEWHERE**, els'hwār, *adv.* in another place: in other places.

**ELTCHI**, elt'shē, *n.* an ambassador or envoy: a Persian and Turkish name. "Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Eltchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe)."—*Kinglake*.

**ELUCIDATE**, e-lū'si-dāt, *v.t.* to make lucid or clear: to throw light upon: to explain: to illustrate.—*ns.* ELUCIDATION, ELUCIDATOR. [Low L. *elucido*, *elucidatus*—*e*, intensive, and *lucidus*, clear. See LUCID.]

**ELUCIDATIVE**, e-lū'si-dā-tiv, ELUCIDATORY, e-lū'si-dā-tor-i, *adj.* making lucid or clear: explanatory.

**ELUCTATE**, e-luk'tāt, *v.i.* to struggle out: to burst forth: to escape. "They did eluctate out of their injuries with credit to themselves."—*Bp. Hackett*. [L. *eluctor*, *eluctatus*—*e*, out of, and *luctor*, to wrestle.]

**ELUDE**, e-lūd', *v.t.* to avoid or escape by stratagem: to baffle. [L. *eludo*, *elusus*—*e*, out, *ludo*, to play.]

**ELUSION**, e-lū'zhun, *n.* act of eluding: escape by artifice: evasion.

**ELUSIVE**, e-lū'siv, *adj.* practicing elusion: deceptive.—*adv.* ELUSIVELY.

**ELUSORY**, e-lū'sor-i, *adj.* tending to elude or cheat: evasive: deceitful.

**ELUTRIATE**, e-lū'tri-āt, *v.t.* to purify by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed: to cleanse: as, to *elutriate* ores. "*Elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot*.—*n.* **ELUTRIATION**, the operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor: as, the *elutriation* of tinore. [L. *elutrio*, *elutrium*, from *eluo*, *elutum*, to wash off—*e*, off, and *luo*, to wash.]

**ELVAN**, **ELVES**. See under **ELFISH**, **ELF**.

**ELYSIAN**, e-lizh'i-an, *adj.* pertaining to Elysium: exceedingly delightful.

**ELYSIUM**, e-lizh'i-um, *n.* (*myth.*) the abode of the blessed after death: any delightful place. [L.—Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian plain.]

**EMACIATE**, e-mā'shi-āt, *v.t.* to make meagre or lean: to deprive of flesh: to waste.—*v.i.* to become lean: to waste away. [L. *emacio*, *emaciatu*—*e*, intensive, *macio*, to make lean—*mact*—*es*, leanness. See **MEAGRE**.]

**EMACIATION**, e-mā'shi-ā'shun, *n.* the condition of becoming emaciated or lean: leanness.

**EMANATE**, em'a-nāt, *v.i.* to flow out or from: to proceed from some source: to arise. [L. *emano*, *emanatus*—*e*, out from, *mano*, to flow.]

**EMANATION**, em-a-nā'shun, *n.* a flowing out from a source: that which issues or proceeds from some source.—*adj.* **EMANATIVE**.

**EMANCIPATE**, e-man'si-pāt, *v.t.* to set free from servitude: to free from restraint or bondage of any kind.—*n.* **EMANCIPATOR**. [L. *e*, away from, and *mancipare*, to transfer property—*manceps*, *mancipis*, one who gets or acquires property, (*lit.*) who takes by the hand, from *manus*, the hand, *capio*, to take.]

**EMANCIPATION**, e-man-si-pā'shun, *n.* the act of setting free from bondage or disability of any kind: the state of being set free.

**EMANCIPATIONIST**, e-man-si-pā'shun-ist, *n.* an advocate of the emancipation of slaves.

**EMARGINATE**, e-mār'jin-āt, *v.t.* to take away the margin of. [L. *emargino*, *emarginatum*, to deprive of the edge—*e*, priv., and *margo*, *marginis*, an edge, border, margin.]

**EMARGINATE**, e-mār'jin-āt, **EMARGINATED**, e-mār'jin-āt-ed, *adj.* having the margin or extremity taken away: specifically, (*a*) in *bot.* notched at the blunt apex: applied to the leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi: (*mineral.*) having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face: (*zool.*) having the margin broken by an obtuse notch or the segment of a circle.—*adv.* **EMARGINATELY**, in the form of notches.

**EMARGINATION**, e-mār-jin-ā'shun, *n.* act of taking away the margin: state or condition of having the margin taken away: (*bot.*) the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end: a notch at the summit or blunt end: as, the *emargination* of a leaf.

**EMASCULATE**, e-mas'kü-lāt, *v.t.* to deprive of the properties of a male: to castrate: to deprive of masculine vigor: to render effeminate.—*n.* **EMASCULATION**. [Low L. *emasculo*, *emasculatus*—*e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.]

**EMBALM**, em-bām', *v.t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic drugs, as a dead body: to perfume: to preserve with care and

affection.—*ns.* **EMBALMER**, **EMBALMING**. [Fr. *embalmer*, from *em*, in, and *baume*. See **BALM**.]

**EMBANK**, em-bangk', *v.t.* to inclose or defend with a bank or dike. [Coined from *em*, in, and **BANK**.]

**EMBANKMENT**, em-bangk'ment, *n.* the act of banking: a bank or mound.

**EMBARCATION**. Same as **EMBARCATION**.

**EMBARGO**, em-bār'gō, *n.* a prohibition of ships to leave port: a stoppage of trade for a short time by authority:—*pl.* **EMBARGOES**.—*v.t.* to lay an embargo on:—*pr.p.* *embar'gōing*; *pa.p.* *embar'gōed*. [Sp.—*embargar*, to impede, to restrain—Sp. *em*, in, and *barra*, a bar. See **BARRICADE**, and **EMBARRASS**.]

**EMBARK**, em-bār'k', *v.t.* to put on board a bark or ship: to engage in any affair.—*v.i.* to go on board ship: to engage in a business: to enlist. [Fr. *embarquer*, from *em*, in, and *barque*. See **BARK**, a barge.]

**EMBARCATION**, em - bār - kā'shun, *n.* a putting or going on board: that which is embarked.

**EMBARRASS**, em-bar'as, *v.t.* to encumber: to involve in difficulty, esp. in money-matters: to perplex: (*lit.*) to put a bar or difficulty in the way of. [Fr. *embarasser*—Fr. *em*, in, and through Prov. *barra*) Fr. *barre*, a bar. See **BAR**.]

**EMBARRASSMENT**, em-bar'as-ment, *n.* perplexity or confusion: difficulties in money-matters.

**EMBASSY**, em'bas-i, *n.* the charge or function of an ambassador: the person or persons sent on an embassy. [Low L. *ambascia*. See **AMBASSADOR**.]

**EMBATERION**, em-ba-tē'ri-on, *n.* a war-song of the Spartans which they sang when rushing on the enemy. It was accompanied by flutes. [Gr. *em* for *en*, in, and *batō*, to go.]

**EMBATHE**, em-bā'h', *v.t.* to bathe. [Prefix *em* for *en*, and **BATHE**.]  
Gave her to his daughters to *embathe*  
In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel.  
—Milton.

**EMBATTLE**, em-bat'l, *v.t.* to furnish with battlements. [*Em* and O. Fr. *bastiller*, from the same root as **BATTLEMENT**, **BATTLE**, and **BASTE**, to sew. The form of this word is due to a confusion with **BATTLE**.]

**EMBATTLE**, em-bat'l, *v.t.* to range in order of battle. [Coined from *em*, in, and **BATTLE**.]

**EMBAY**, em-bā', *v.t.* to inclose in a bay: to landlock. [*Em*, in, into, and **BAY**.]

**EMBED**. Same as **IMBED**.

**EMBELLISH**, em-bel'ish, *v.t.* to make beautiful with ornaments: to decorate: to make graceful: to illustrate pictorially, as a book.—*n.* **EMBELLISHER**. [Fr. *embellir*, *embellissant*—*em*, in, *bel*, *beau*, beautiful. See **BEAU**.]

**EMBELLISHMENT**, em-bel'ish-ment, *n.* act of embellishing or adorning: decoration: ornament.

**EMBER-DAYS**, em'ber-dāz, *n.pl.* in R. C. and English Church, three Fast-days in each quarter. [A.S. *ymbirine*, orig. sig. a running round or circuit—*ymbe*, round (Ger. *um*, L. *ambi*), and *ryne*, a running, from *rinnan*, to run.]

**EMBERS**, em'berz, *n.pl.* red-hot ashes: the smouldering remains of a fire. [A.S. *emyrian*: Ice. *eiuyrja*. The *ō* is excrement.]

**EMBEZZLE**, em-bez'l, *v.t.* to waste or dissipate: to appropriate fraudulently what has been intrusted.—*n.* **EMBEZZLER**. [Perh. from root of **IMBECCILE**, the primary sense being to weaken, waste; (*obs.*) *bezzle*, to squander, is the same word, the first syllable being dropped.]

**EMBEZZLEMENT**, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* fraudulent appropriation of another's property by the person to whom it was intrusted.

**EMBITTER**. See **IMBITTER**.

**EMBLAZON**, em-blā'zn, *v.t.* to deck in blazing colors: (*her.*) to *blazon* or adorn with figures.—*n.* **EMBLAZONMENT**, an emblazoning. [*Em* and **BLAZON**.]

**EMBLAZONRY**, em-blā'zn-ri, *n.* the art of emblazoning or adorning: devices on shields.

**EMBLEM**, em'blem, *n.* a picture representing to the mind something different from itself: a type or symbol. [Lit. something inserted in a surface as ornament; Fr. *emblème*—L. *emblēma*, inlaid work—Gr.—*em* (=en), in, *ballō*, to lay, to cast.]

**EMBLEMATIC**, em-blem-at'ik, **EMBLEMATICAL**, em-blem-at'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing emblems: representing.—*adv.* **EMBLEMATICALLY**.

**EMBLOOM**, em-blōōm', *v.t.* to cover or enrich with bloom. [*Em*, in, and **BLOOM**.]

**EMBODIMENT**, em-bod'i-ment, *n.* act of embodying: state of being embodied.

**EMBODY**, em-bod'i, *v.t.* to form into a body: to make corporeal: to make tangible.—*v.i.* to unite in a body or mass. [*Em*, in, and **BODY**.]

**EMBOGUING**, em-bōg'ing, *n.* the mouth of a river. [See **DISEMBOGUE**.]

**EMBOLDEN**, em-bōld'n, *v.t.* to make bold or courageous. [*Em*, to make, and **BOLD**.]

**EMBOLISM**, em'bo-lizm, *n.* the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time to produce regularity: (*med.*) the presence of obstructing clots in the blood-vessels.—*adjs.* **EMBOLISMAL**, **EMBOLISMIC**. [Fr.—Gr. *embolismos*—*emballō*, to cast in. See **EMBLEM**.]

**EMBORDER**, em-bord'er, *v.t.* to border.

**EMBOSOM**, em-boo'z'um, *v.t.* to take into the bosom: to receive into the affections: to inclose or surround. [*Em*, in, into, and **BOSOM**.]

**EMBOSS**, em-bos', *v.t.* to form bosses or protuberances upon: to ornament with raised-work.—*n.* **EMBOSSER**. [*Em*, in, into, and **BOSS**.]

**EMBOSSMENT**, em-bos'ment, *n.* a prominence like a boss: raised-work.

**EMBOUCHURE**, em-boo-shōōr, *n.* the mouth of a river, of a cannon, etc.: the mouth-hole of a wind musical instrument. [Fr.—*em-boucher*, to put to the mouth. See **DEBOUCH**, **DEBOUCHURE**.]

**EMBOW**, em-bō', *v.t., v.i.* to bow or arch. [*Em* and **BOW**.]

**EMBOWEL**, em-bow'el, *v.t.* properly, to inclose in something else; but also used for *disembowel*, to remove the entrails from:—*pr.p.* *embow'elling*; *pa.p.* *embow'elled*.—*n.* **ENBOWELMENT**. [*Em*, in, into, and **BOWEL**.]

**EMBOWER**, em-bow'er, *v.t.* to place in a bower: to shelter, as with trees. [*Em*, in, and **BOWER**.]

**EMBRACE**, em-brās', *v.t.* to take in the arms: to press to the bosom with affection: to take eagerly or willingly: to comprise: to admit or receive.—*v.i.* to join in an embrace.—*n.* an embracing: fond pressure in the arms. [O. Fr. *embracer* (mod. Fr. *embrasser*)—*em*, L. *in*, in, into, and *bras*—L. *brachium*, an arm. See **BRACE**.]

**EMBRASURE**, em-brā'zhūr, *n.* a door or window with the sides slanted on the inside: an opening in a wall for cannon. [Fr., properly, an opening through which a gun may be fired—*embraser*, to set on fire, from the O. Ger. *bras*, fire. See **BRASIER** and **BRASS**.]

**EMBROCCATE**, em'bro-kāt, *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a sore with a lotion. [Low

**L. embroco, embrocatus**, from Gr. *embrochē*, a lotion—*embrechō*, to soak in—*em* (= *en*), in, into, *brochō*, to wet.]

**EMBROCATION**, em-bro-kā'shun, *n.* act of embrocating: the lotion used.

**EMBROIDER**, em-broid'er, *v.t.* to ornament with designs in needle-work, orig. on the border.—*n.* EMBROID'ERER. [*Em*, on, and Fr. *broder*, another form of *border*—*bord*, edge. See **BORDER**.]

**EMBROIDERY**, em-broid'er-i, *n.* the act or art of embroidering: ornamental needle-work: variegation or diversity: artificial ornaments.

**EMBROIL**, em-broil', *v.t.* to involve in a broil, or in perplexity: to entangle: to distract: to throw into confusion. [Fr. *embrouiller*—*em*, in, and *brouiller*, to break out. See **BROIL**, *n.*]

**EMBROILMENT**, em-broil'ment, *n.* a state of perplexity or confusion: disturbance.

**EMBRYO**, em'bri-ō, **EMBRYON**, em'bri-on, *n.* the young of an animal in its earliest stages of development: the part of a seed which forms the future plant: the beginning of anything:—*pl.* EM'BRYOS, EM'BRYONS.—*adj.*, also EMBRYON'IC, of or relating to anything in an imperfect state: rudimentary. [Fr.; Gr.; *em* (= *en*), in, and *bryon*, neuter of *pr.p.* of *bryō*, to swell.]

**EMBRYOLOGICALLY**, em-bri-o-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* according to the rules of embryology. *Kingsley*.

**EMBRYOLOGIST**, em-bri-ol'o-jist, *n.* one versed in the doctrines of embryology.

**EMBRYOLOGY**, em-bri-ol'oj-i, *n.* science of the embryo or fetus of animals.

**EMENDATION**, em-en-dā'shun, *n.* a mending or removal of an error or fault: correction. [L. *emendatio*—*emendo*, *emendatus*—*e*, out, away, and *mendum*, a fault. See **AMEND**.]

**EMENDATOR**, em'en-dā-tor, *n.* a corrector of errors in writings: one who corrects or improves.

**EMENDATORY**, e-men'da-tor-i, *adj.* mending or contributing to correction.

**EMENDER**, e-mend'er, *n.* one who emends: one who removes faults, blemishes, or the like: an emendator. *E. B. Browning*.

**EMERALD**, em'er-ald, *n.* a precious stone of a green color: a small printing-type. [Fr. *émeraude* (O. Fr. *esmeralde*)—L. *smaragdus*—Gr. *smaragdos*.]

**EMERGE**, e-merj', *v.i.* to rise out of: to issue or come forth: to reappear after being concealed: to come into view. [L. *emergeo*, *emersus*—*e*, out of, *mergo*, to plunge.]

**EMERGENCE**, e-mer'jens. **EMERGENCY**, e-mer'jen-si, *n.* act of emerging: sudden appearance: an unexpected occurrence: pressing necessity: something not calculated upon: an unexpected gain: a casual profit. "The rents, profits, and emergencies belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Heylin*.

**EMERGENT**, e-mer'jent, *adj.* emerging: suddenly appearing: arising unexpectedly: urgent.—*adv.* EMER'GENTLY. [L. *emergens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *emergeo*.]

**EMERODS**, em'e-rodz, *n.pl.* (*B.*) now **HEMORRHOIDS**.

**EMERSION**, e-mer'shun, *n.* act of emerging: (*astr.*) the reappearance of the heavenly body after being eclipsed by another or by the sun's brightness.

**EMERY**, em'er-i, *n.* a very hard mineral, used as powder for polishing, etc. [Fr. *émeri*, *émeril*—It. *smereglio*—Gr. *smēris*—*smāō*, to smear.]

**EMETIC**, e-met'ik, *adj.* causing vomiting.—*n.* a medicine that causes vomiting. [Trough L., from Gr. *emetikos*—*emeō*, to vomit. See **VOMIT**.]

**EMEU**. Same as **EMU**.

**EMIGRANT**, em'i-grant, *adj.* emigrating or having emigrated.—*n.* one who emigrates. [L. *emigrans*, -*antis*, *pr.p.* of *emigro*.]

**EMIGRATE**, em'i-grāt, *v.i.* to migrate or remove from one's native country to another.—*n.* EMIGRA'TION. [L. *emigro*, *emigratus*—*e*, from, *migro*, to remove.]

**EMINENCE**, em'i-nens, *n.* a part eminent or rising above the rest: a rising-ground: height: distinction: a title of honor.

**EMINENT**, em'i-nent, *adj.*, rising above others: conspicuous: distinguished: exalted in rank or office.—*adv.* EM'INENTLY. [L. *eminens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *emineo*—*e*, out, *mineo*, to project.]

**EMIR**, e'mir, *n.* a Turkish title given esp. to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. *amir*; cog. with Heb. *amar*, to command. Doublet, **AMEER**.]

**EMISSARY**, em'is-ar-i, *n.* one sent out on a secret mission: a spy: an underground channel by which the water of a lake escapes.—*adj.* same as **EMISSORY**. [L. *emissarius*—*emitto*.]

**EMISSION**, e-mish'un, *n.* the act of emitting: that which is issued at one time. [*Emissus*—*emitto*.]

**EMISSORY**, e-mis'or-i, *adj.* (*anat.*) conveying excretions from the body. [*Emissus*—*emitto*.]

**EMIT**, e-mit', *v.t.* to send out: to throw or give out: to issue:—*pr.p.* emitt'ing; *pa.p.* emitt'ed. [L. *emitto*, *emissus*—*e*, out of, *mitto*, to send.]

**EMMANUEL**, em-man'ū-el, *n.* God with us: an appellation of our Saviour. Same as **IMMANUEL**. [Heb.—*im*, with, *anu*, us, and *El*, God.]

**EMMET**, em'et, *n.* the ant. [A.S. *emetē*; cog. with Ger. *ameise*; perh. also with Ger. *emsig*, diligent, Ice. *amr*, work. **ANT** is a contr.]

**EMOLLATE**, e-mol'i-āt, *v.t.* to soften: to render effeminate. [L. *emollio*, *emollitus*—*e*, intensive, and *mollio*, to soften—*mollis*, soft.]

**EMOLLIENT**, e-mol'yent, *adj.*, softening: making supple.—*n.* (*med.*) a substance used to soften the tissues. [L. *emolliens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *emollio*.]

**EMOLUMENT**, e-mol'ū-ment, *n.* advantage: profit arising from employment, as salary or fees. [Fr.—L. *emolumentum*, for *emolimentum*—*emolior*, to work out—*e*, sig. completeness, and *molior*, to exert one's self, to toil; or from L. *emolere*—*e*, and *molere*, to grind, thus sig. first, the produce of a mill, then, any profit.]

**EMOTION**, e-mō'shun, *n.* a moving of the feelings: agitation of mind. [L. *emotio*—*moveo*, *emotus*, to stir up, agitate—*e*, forth, and *moveo*, to move.]

**EMOTIONAL**, e-mō'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining to emotion.

**EMPALE**, em-pāl', *v.t.* to fence in with pales or stakes: to shut in: to put to death by spitting on a stake.—*n.* EMPALE'MENT. [*Em*, in, on, and **PALE**, a stake.]

**EMPANEL**. Same as **IMPANEL**.

**EMPARK**. Same as **IMPARK**.

**EMPEROR**, em'per-or, *n.* one ruling an empire.—*fem.* EM'PRESS. [Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperator* (*fem.* *imperia*), a commander—*impero*, to command.]

**EMPHASIS**, n. em'fa-sis, *n.* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear: impressiveness of expression or weight of thought:—*pl.* EM'PHASES, -sēs. [Gr.—*em* (= *en*), in, into, and *phasis*—*phaō*, *phainō*, to show, to make clear. See **PHASE**.]

**EMPHASIZE**, em'fa-siz, *v.t.* to make emphatic.

**EMPHATIC**, em-fat'ik, **EMPHATICAL**, em-fat'ik-al, *adj.* uttered with or requir-

ing emphasis: forcible: impressive.—*adv.* EMPHATICALLY. [Gr. *empha(n)tikos*—*emphasis*.]

**EMPIRE**, em'pir, *n.* supreme control or dominion: the territory under the dominion of an emperor. [Fr.—L. *imperium*—*impero*, to command.]

**EMPIRIC**, em-pir'ik, **EMPIRICAL**, em-pir'ik-al, *adj.* resting on trial or experiment: known only by experience. [Fr.—L. *empiricus*, from Gr. *empeirikos*—*empeiros*—*em*, in, and *peira*, a trial.]

**EMPIRIC**, em-pir'ik, *n.* one who makes trials or experiments: one whose knowledge is got from experience only: a quack.—*adv.* EMPIR'ICALLY.]

**EMPIRICISM**, em-pir'ik-sizm, *n.* (*phil.*) the system which, rejecting all *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction: dependence of a physician on his experience alone without a regular medical education: the practice of medicine without a regular education: quackery.

**EMPLOY**, em-ploy', *v.t.* to occupy the time or attention of: to use as a means or agent.—*n.* a poetical form of **EMPLOYMENT**.—*n.* EMPLOY'ER. [Fr. *employer*—L. *implicare*, to infold—in, in, and *plico*, to fold. **IMPLY** and **IMPLICATE** are parallel forms.]

**EMPLOYÉ**, em-ploy'ā, *n.* one who is employed. [Fr. *employé*, *pa.p.* of *employer*. See **EMPLOY**.]

**EMPLOYMENT**, em-ploy'ment, *n.* act of employing: that which engages or occupies: occupation.

**EMPLUMED**, em-plūm'd, *adj.* adorned with, or as with, plumes or feathers.   
Angelhoods, *emplumed*   
In such ringlets of pure glory.—*E. B. Browning*.

**EMPODERED**, em-pol'derd, *adj.* reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder: brought under cultivation. [See **POLDER**.]

**EMPORIUM**, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* a place to which goods are extensively collected from various parts for sale: a great mart. [L.—Gr. *emporion*—*emporos*, a trader—*em* (= *en*), in, and *poros*, a way. See **FARE**.]

**EMPOWER**, em-pow'er, *v.t.* to give power to. [*Em* and **POWER**.]

**EMPRESS**. See **EMPEROR**.

**EMPTINESS**, em'ti-nes, *n.* state of being empty: want of substance: unsatisfactoriness.

**EMPTY**, em'ti, *adj.* having nothing in it: unfurnished: without effect: unsatisfactory: wanting substance.—*v.t.* to make empty: to deprive of contents.—*v.i.* to become empty: to discharge its contents:—*pa.p.* em'ptied. [A.S. *æmtig*, empty—*emta*, leisure, rest. The *p* is ex-crescent.]

**EMPURPLE**, em-pur'pl, *v.t.* to dye or tinge purple. [*Em* and **PURPLE**.]

**EMPYEMA**, em-pi-ē'ma, *n.* a collection of pus in the chest. [Gr.—*em* (= *en*), in, and *pyon*, pus.]

**EMPYREAL**, em-pir'e-al, *adj.* formed of pure fire or light: pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven. [Coined from Gr. *empyros*, in fire—*em* (= *en*), in, and *pyr*, fire. See **FIRE**.]

**EMPYREAN**, em-pi-rē'an, *adj.*, *empyrean*.—*n.* the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

**EMU**, e'mū, *n.* the Australian ostrich. [Port. "ostrich."]

**EMULATE**, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel: to imitate, with a view to equal or excel: to rival.—*n.* EM'ULATOR. [L. *emulor*, *emulatus*—*emulus*, striving with.]

**EMULATION**, em-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of emulating or attempting to equal or excel: rivalry: competition: contest: (*B.*) sinful rivalry.

**EMULATIVE**, em-ū-lā-tiv, *adj.* inclined to emulation, rivalry, or competition.

**EMULOUS**, em-ū-lus, *adj.* eager to emulate: desirous of like excellence with another: engaged in competition or rivalry. —*adv.* EMULOUSLY.

**EMULSION**, e-mul'shun, *n.* a white liquid prepared by mixing oil and water by means of another substance that combines with both. [Fr.—L. *emulgeo*, *emulsus*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, to milk. See MILK.]

**EMULSIVE**, e-mul'siv, *adj.* milk-like: softening: yielding a milk-like substance. [See EMULSION.]

**ENABLE**, en-ā'bl, *v.t.* to make able: to give power, strength, or authority to. [En, to make, and ABLE.]

**ENACT**, en-akt', *v.t.* to perform: to act the part of: to establish by law. [En, to make, and ACT.]

**ENACTIVE**, en-akt'iv, *adj.* having power to enact.

**ENACTMENT**, en-akt'ment, *n.* the passing of a bill into law: that which is enacted: a law.

**ENALLAGE**, en-ā'l-a-jē, *n.* (*gram.*) the exchange of one case, mood, or tense for another. [Gr.—*en*, and *allasso*, to make other—*allos*, another.]

**ENAMEL**, en-am'el, *n.* a substance like glass, which is melted and used for inlaying jewellery, etc.: any smooth hard coating, esp. that of the teeth: anything enamelled.—*v.t.* to coat with or paint in enamel: to form a glossy surface upon, like enamel:—*pr.p.* enam'elling; *pa.p.* enam'elled.—*n.* ENAM'ELLER. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), in, and M. E. *amel*—O. Fr. *esmail* (now *email*), from a Teut. root, which appears in Ger. *schmelz*, *schmelzen*, E. SMELT, MELT.]

**ENAMOR**, en-am'ur, *v.t.* to inflame with love: to charm. [Fr. *en*, to make, and *amour*—L. *amor*, love.]

**ENARTHROSIS**, en-ar-thrō'sis, *n.* (*anat.*) a joint of "ball-and-socket" form, allowing motion in all directions. [Gr.—*en*, in, and *arthron*, *arthrōsō*, to fasten by a joint—*arthron*, a joint.]

**ENCAGE**, en-kā'j, *v.t.* to shut up in a cage. [En, in, and CAGE.]

**ENCAMP**, en-kamp', *v.t.* to form into a camp.—*v.i.* to pitch tents: to halt on a march. [En, in, and CAMP.]

**ENCAMPMENT**, en-kamp'ment, *n.* the act of encamping: the place where an army or company is encamped: a camp: in U. S. a meeting of veterans and of certain fraternal organizations.

**ENCASE**. Same as INCASE.

**ENCAUSTIC**, en-kaws'tik, *adj.* burned in or done by heat.—*n.* an ancient method of painting in melted wax. [Fr.—Gr.—*engkaio*, *engkausō*—*en*, in, and *kaio*, to burn. Cf. INK and CALM.]

**ENCAVE**, en-kāv', *v.t.* to hide in a cave. [En, in, and CAVE.]

**ENCEINTE**, āng-sengt', *n.* (*fort.*) an inclosure, the wall or rampart which surrounds a place. [Fr.—*enceindre*, to surround—L. *in*, in, and *cingo*, *cinctus*, to gird.]

**ENCEINTE**, āng-sengt', *adj.* pregnant, with child. [Fr.—L. *incincta*, girt about—*incingo*, *cinctus*, to gird in, gird about—*in*, and *cingo*. Cf. CINCTURE.]

**ENCHAIN**, en-chān', *v.t.* to put in chains: to hold fast: to link together.—*n.* ENCHAINMENT. [Fr. *enchaîner*—*en*, and *chaîne*, a chain—L. *catena*.]

**ENCHANT**, en-chant', *v.t.* to act on by songs or rhymed formulas of sorcery: to

charm: to delight in a high degree. [Fr. *enchanter*—L. *incantare*, to sing a magic formula over—in, on, *canto*, to sing. See CHANT.]

**ENCHANTER**, en-chant'er, *n.* one who enchants: a sorcerer or magician: one who charms or delights.—*fem.* ENCHANTRESS.

**ENCHANTMENT**, en-chant'ment, *n.* act of enchanting: use of magic arts: that which enchants.

**ENCHASE**, en-chās', *v.t.* to fix in a border: to adorn with raised or embossed work.—*n.* ENCHASER. [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, in, *châssis*, *caisse*, a case. See CHASE, *n.*, also CASE, a covering. CHASE, *v.t.* is a contr.]

**ENCIRCLE**, en-serk'l, *v.t.* to inclose in a circle: to embrace: to pass around. [En, in, and CIRCLE.]

**ENCLAVE**, āng-klāv', *n.* a territory entirely inclosed within the territories of another power. [Fr.—L. *in*, and *clavus*, a key.]

**ENCLAVE**, āng-klāv', *v.t.* to cause to be an enclave: to inclose or surround, as a region or state by the territories of another power.

**ENCLAVEMENT**, āng-klāv'ment, *n.* the state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory.

**ENCLITIC**, en-klit'ik, *adj.* that inclines or leans upon.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so united with it as to seem a part of it. [Gr. *engklitikos*—*en*, in, *klindō*, to bend, cog. with E. LEAN.]

**ENCLOSE**, en-klož'. Same as INCLOSE.

**ENCLOSURE**, en-kol'ūr, *n.* the neck and shoulders, as of a horse. [Fr., from *en*, in, and *col*, the neck.]  
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree, Crisped like a war-steed's enclosure.—*Browning*.

**ENCOMIAST**, en-kō'mi-ast, *n.* one who praises, or one who utters or writes encomiums. [Gr. *engkomīastēs*—*engkomion*.]

**ENCOMIASTIC**, en-kō-mi-as'tik, *ENCOMI-ASTICAL, en-kō-mi-as'tik-al, *adj.* containing encomiums or praise: bestowing praise.—*adv.* ENCOMIASTICALLY. [Gr. *engkomīastikos*—*engkomion*.]*

**ENCOMIUM**, en-kō'mi-um, *n.* high commendation:—*pl.* ENCOMIUMS. [L.—Gr. *engkomion*, a song of praise—*en*, in, *kōmos*, festivity.]

**ENCOMPASS**, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* to compass or go round: to surround or inclose.—*n.* ENCOMPASSMENT. [En, in, and COMPASS.]

**ENCORE**, āng-kōr', *adv.* again: once more.—*v.t.* to call for a repetition of. [Fr. (*It. ancora*)—L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, till this hour, hence—still.]

**ENCOUNTER**, en-kownt'er, *v.t.* to run counter to or against: to meet face to face, esp. unexpectedly: to meet in contest: to oppose.—*n.* a meeting unexpectedly: an interview: a fight. [O. Fr. *encontrer*—L. *in*, in, and *contra*, against.]

**ENCOURAGE**, en-kur'āj, *v.t.* to put courage in: to inspire with spirit or hope: to incite.—*n.* ENCOURAGER.—*adv.* ENCOURAGINGLY. [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, to make, and *courage*. See COURAGE.]

**ENCOURAGEMENT**, en-kur'āj-ment, *n.* act of encouraging: that which encourages or incites.

**ENCRINAL**, en-krī'nal. **ENCRINIC**, en-krin'ik, **ENCRINITIC**, ENCRINITICAL, *adj.* relating to or containing encrinities.

**ENCRINITE**, en'kri-nit, *n.* the stone-lily: a fossilized animal on a long stem or stalk, with a lily-shaped head. [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.]

**ENCROACH**, en-krōch', *v.i.* to seize on the rights of others: to intrude: to trespass.—*n.* ENCROACHER.—*adv.* ENCROACHINGLY. [Fr. accented from Fr. *en*, and *croc*, a hook; cf. *acrocher* (*ad* and *crocher*),

to hook up. See CROCHET, CROTCHET, and CROOK.]

**ENCROACHMENT**, en-krōch'ment, *n.* act of encroaching: that which is taken by encroaching.

**ENCRUST**, en-krust'. Same as INCRUST.

**ENCUMBER**, en-kum'ber, *v.t.* to impede the motion of, with something cumbersome: to embarrass: to load with debts. [Fr. *encumbrer*, from *en-* and *combrer*. See CUMBER.]

**ENCUMBRANCE**, en-kum'brans, *n.* that which encumbers or hinders: a legal claim on an estate.

**ENCYCLICAL**, en-sik'lik-al, *adj.* sent round to many persons or places, as an encyclical letter of the Pope. [Gr. *engkyklios*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.]

**ENCYCLOPÆDIA**, ENCYCLOPEDIA, en-si-klo-pē'di-a, *n.* same as CYCLOPÆDIA.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAN**, en-si-klo-pē'di-an, *adj.* embracing the whole circle of learning.

**ENCYCLOPÆDIC**, en-si-klo-pē'dik, ENCYCLOPÆDICAL, en-si-klo-pē'dik-al, *adj.* pertaining to an encyclopaedia.

**ENCYCLOPÆDIST**, en-si-klo-pē'dist, *n.* the compiler or one who assists in the compilation of an encyclopaedia.

**ENCYSTED**, en-sist'ed, *adj.* inclosed in a cyst or bag. [En, in, and CYST.]

**END**, end, *n.* the last point or portion: termination or close: death: consequence: object aimed at: a fragment.—*v.t.* to bring to an end: to destroy.—*v.i.* to come to an end: to cease. [A.S. *ende*; Ger. and Dan. *ende*, Goth. *andei*; Sans. *anta*; also akin to L. prefix *ante* and Gr. *anti-*.]

**ENDAMAGE**, en-dam'āj, *v.t.* (*B.*) same as DAMAGE.

**ENDANGER**, en-dan'jer, *v.t.* to place in danger: to expose to loss or injury. [En, in, and DANGER.]

**ENDEAR**, en-dēr', *v.t.* to make dear or more dear. [En, to make, and DEAR.]

**ENDEARMENT**, en-dēr'ment, *n.* act of endearing: state of being endeared: that which excites or increases affection.

**ENDEAVOR**, en-dev'ur, *v.i.* to strive to accomplish an object: to attempt or try.—*v.t.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to exert.—*n.* an exertion of power towards some object: attempt or trial. [Fr. *en devoir*—*en*, in (with force of "to do" or "make," as in *enamour*, *en-courage*), and *devoir*, duty. See DEVOIR.]

**ENDECAGON**, en-dek'a-gon, *n.* same as HENDECAGON.

**ENDEMIC**, en-dem'ik, ENDEMICAL, en-dem'ik-al, ENDEMIAL, en-dē'mi-al, *adj.* peculiar to a people, locality, or district, as a disease or a plant. "It (the New Zealand flora) consists of 935 species, our own islands possessing about 1500; but a very large proportion of these are peculiar, there being no less than 677 endemic species, and 32 endemic genera."—*A. R. Wallace*.—*n.* a disease of an endemic character.—*adv.* ENDEMICALLY. [Gr. *endēmios*—*en*, in, and *dēmos*, a people, a district.]

**ENDING**, end'ing, *n.* termination: (*gram.*) the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

**ENDIVE**, en'div, *n.* a plant of the same genus as chicory, used as a salad. [Fr.—L. *intubus*.]

**ENDLESS**, end'les, *adj.* without end: continual: everlasting: objectless.—*adv.* END'LESSLY.—*n.* END'LESSNESS.

**ENDOCARDIUM**, en-do-kar'di-um, *n.* the lining membrane of the heart.—*n.* ENDOCARDITIS, en-do-kar'di'tis, disease thereof. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart. See HEART.]

**ENDOGEN**, en'do-jen, *n.* a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the in-

side of the stem, as the *palm, grasses*, etc. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be produced.]

**ENDOGENOUS**, en-doj'e-nus, *adj.* increasing like *endogens*, or by internal growth.

**ENDOME**, en-döm', *v.t.* to cover with a dome, or as with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*

Our English words of prayer.—*E. B. Browning.*

**ENDORSE**, en-dors'. Same as **INDORSE**.

**ENDOW**, en-dow', *v.t.* to give a *dowry* or marriage-portion to: to settle a permanent provision on: to enrich with any gift or faculty.—*n.* **ENDOWER**. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and *douer*, to endow—L. *dotō*. See **DOWER**.]

**ENDOWMENT**, en-dow'ment, *n.* act of endowing: that which is settled on any person or institution: a quality or faculty bestowed on any one.

**ENDUE**, en-dü', an older form of **ENDOW**.

**ENDURABLE**, en-dür'a-bl, *adj.* that can be endured or borne.—*adv.* **ENDUR'ABLY**. —*n.* **ENDUR'ABLENESS**.

**ENDURANCE**, en-dür'ans, *n.* state of enduring or bearing: continuance: a suffering patiently without sinking: patience.

**ENDURANT**, en-dür'ant, *adj.* able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. "The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact, that the Ibex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time."—*J. G. Wood.*

**ENDURE**, en-dür', *v.t.* to remain firm under: to bear without sinking.—*v.i.* to remain firm: to last. [Fr. *endurer*—*en* (=L. *in*), and *durer*, to last. See **DURE**.]

**ENDWISE**, end'wiz, *adv.*, *end ways*: on the end: with the end forward. [**END** and **WISE**.]

**ENEMA**, e-né'ma or en'e-ma, *n.* a liquid medicine thrown into the rectum: an injection. [Gr.—*eniēmi*, to send in—*en*, in, and *hiēmi*, to send.]

**ENEMY**, en'e-mi, *n.* one who hates or dislikes: a foe: a hostile army. [O. Fr. *enemi* (mod. Fr. *ennemi*)—L. *inimicus*—*in*, negative, and *amicus*, a friend. See **AMICABLE**, **AMITY**.]

**ENERGETIC**, en-er-jet'ik, **ENERGETICAL**, en-er-jet'ik-al, *adj.* having or showing energy: active: forcible: effective.—*adv.* **ENERGETICALLY**. [Gr. *energētikos*.]

**ENERGETICS**, en-er-jet'iks, *n.pl.* the science of physical as distinct from vital dynamics.

**ENERGIC**, en-er'jik, **ENERGICAL**, en-er'-je-kal, *adj.* active in producing an effect: exerting great energy: in active operation.

**ENERGICO**, en-er'je-ko, *adv.* with energy and force. [Mus.]

**ENERGIZE**, en'er-jize, *v.i.* to act with force or operate with vigor: to act in producing an effect.—*v.t.* to give energy to.

**ENERGIZER**, en'er-ji-zer, *n.* he who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect.

**ENERGUMEN**, en-er-gül'men, *n.* one under some powerful demoniac influence.

**ENERGY**, en'er-je, *n.* internal or inherent power: the power of operating, whether exerted or not: power exerted: vigorous operation: efficacy: strength or force of expression: power to effect work (*mech.*). —**CONSERVATION OF ENERGY**, the doctrine that, however it may change in form and character, no smallest quantity of force in the universe is ever lost (*physics*). [Gr. *en*, and *ergon*, work.]

**NERVATE**, en-er-vät, *v.t.* to deprive of nerve strength, or courage: to weaken. —*n.* **ENERVATION**, en-er-vä'shun. [L. *enervo*, *enervatus*—*e*, out of, and *nervus*, a nerve. See **NERVE**.]

**ENFEEBLE**, en-fé'bl, *v.t.* to make feeble: to deprive of strength, to weaken. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), causative, and *E. FEEBLE*.]

**ENFEEBLEMENT**, en-fé'bl-ment, *n.* act of enfeebling or weakening: weakness.

**ENFEOFF**, en-fef', *v.t.* to give a *fief* or *feud* to: to invest with a possession *in fee*. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and **FEOFF**.]

**ENFEOFFMENT**, en-fef'ment, *n.* act of enfeoffing: the deed which invests with the fee of an estate.

**ENFILADE**, en-fi-läd', *n.* a *line*, or straight passage: a situation or a body open from end to end.—*v.t.* to rake with shot through the whole length of a line. [Fr. *enfiler*—*en* (=L. *in*), and *fil*, a thread. See **FILE**, a line or wire.]

**ENFORCE**, en-förs', *v.t.* to gain by force: to give force to: to put in force: to give effect to: to urge. [O. Fr. *enforcer*—*en* (=L. *in*), and *force*. See **FORCE**.]

**ENFORCEMENT**, en-förs'ment, *n.* act of enforcing: compulsion: a giving effect to: that which enforces.

**ENFORCER**, en-förs'er, *n.* one who compels, constrains, or urges: one who effects by violence: one who carries into effect.

**ENFORCIBLE**, en-förs'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being enforced. "Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason."—*Barrow*.

**ENFORCIVE**, en-förs'iv, *adj.* serving or tending to enforce or constrain: compulsive. "A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her *enforcive* seres."—*Chapman*.

**ENFORCIVELY**, en-förs'iv-li, *adv.* of or by compulsion: under constraint. *Marston*.

**ENFOREST**, en-fo'rest, *n.* to turn into or lay under forest: as, the Ameers of Scinde *enforested* large portions of the country for the purpose of converting them into hunting grounds. [Verb-forming prefix *en*, and **FOREST**.]

**ENFRANCHISE**, en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* to give a franchise or political privileges to. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and *E. FRANCHISE*.]

**ENFRANCHISEMENT**, en-fran'chiz-ment, *n.* act of enfranchising: admission to civil or political privileges.

**ENGAGE**, en-gäj', *v.t.* to bind by a *gage* or pledge: to render liable: to gain for service: to enlist: to gain over: to win: to occupy: to enter into contest with.—*v.i.* to pledge one's word: to become bound: to take a part: to enter into conflict. [Fr. *engager*—*en gage*, in pledge. See **GAGE**.]

**ENGAGEMENT**, en-gäj'ment, *n.* act of engaging: state of being engaged: that which engages: promise: employment: a fight or battle.

**ENGAGING**, en-gäj'ing, *adj.* winning: attractive.—*adv.* **ENGAG'INGLY**.

**ENGENDER**, en-jen'der, *v.t.* to *gender* or beget: to breed: to sow the seeds of: to produce.—*v.i.* to be caused or produced. [Fr. *engendrer*—L. *ingenere*—*in*, and *genero*, to generate. See **GENUS** and **GENDER**.]

**ENGINE**, en'jin, *n.* a complex and powerful machine, esp. a prime mover, a military machine: anything used to effect a purpose. In *mech.* any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect: a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose: esp. a machine for applying steam to propel vessels, railway trains, etc.: a steam-engine. [Fr. *engin*—L. *ingenium*, skill. See **INGENIOUS**.]

**ENGINEER**, en-jiu-ēr', *n.* an *engine-maker* or manager: one who directs military works and engines: a **CIVIL ENGINEER**,

one who superintends the construction of *public works*: a **MECHANICAL ENGINEER** practices the avocation of the machinist, in executing the presses, mills, looms, and other great machines employed in the arts and manufactures, particularly in constructing steam-engines, and the apparatus by which they are rendered available for giving motion to ships, carriages, or machinery: one who manages military engines or artillery [this is the spelling of *engineer* in the later folios and some manuscript editions of Shakespeare]: an engine-driver; one who manages a railway engine; a person who attends to the machinery on board a steam-vessel: one who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager. [Orig. *engineer*.]

**ENGINEER**, en-jiu-ēr', *v.t.* to direct as an engineer the execution or formation of; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of; as, to *engineer* a canal, to *engineer* a tunnel through the Alps: to work upon; to ply; to try some scheme or plan upon. "Unless we *engineered* him with question after question we could get nothing out of him."—*Cowper*. Also to guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; to conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort; as, to *engineer* a bill through a legislative body.

**ENGINEERING**, en-jiu-ēr'ing, *n.* the art or profession of an *engineer*: the act of successfully managing a complicated and difficult scheme.

**ENGIRD**, en-gerd', *v.t.* to *gird round*. [**EN** and **GIRD**.]

**ENGLISH**, ing'lish, *adj.* belonging to *England* or its inhabitants.—*n.* the language or the people of England. [A.S. *Englisc*, from *Engle*, *Angle*, from the Angles who settled in Britain.]

**ENGRAFT**. See **INGRAFT**.

**ENGRAIN**, en-grän'. Same as **INGRAIN**.

**ENGRAVE**, en-gräv', *v.t.* to cut out with a *graver* a representation of anything on wood, steel, etc.: to imprint: to impress deeply.—*n.* **ENGRAVER**. [Fr. *en* (=L. *in*), and *E. GRAVE*.]

**ENGRAULIS**, en-graw'lis, *n.* a genus of fishes of the herring family, of which the common anchovy (*E. encrasicolus*) is the best known species. [See **ANCHOVY**.]

**ENGRAVING**, en-gräv'ing, *n.* act or art of cutting designs on metal, wood, or stone: an impression taken from an engraved plate: a print.

**ENGROSS**, en-grös', *v.t.* to occupy wholly, monopolize: to copy a writing in a *large hand* or in distinct characters.—*n.* **ENGROSS'ER**. [From Fr. *en gros*, in large. See **GROSS**.]

**ENGROSSMENT**, en-grös'ment, *n.* the appropriation of things in the gross or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition; as, "*Engrossments* of power and favor."—*Swift*: the act of copying out in large fair characters; as, the *engrossment* of a deed: the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters. *Lord Clarendon*: the state of being engrossed or occupied, or having one's attention wholly taken up; appropriation; absorption. "In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love."—*Lord Lytton*.

**ENGULF**. See **INGULF**.

**ENHANCE**, en-hans', *v.t.* to raise or heighten: to add to: to increase. [Prob. *enansar*—*enans*, forward, formed from L. *in ante*, before. See **ADVANCE**.]

**ENHANCEMENT**, en-hans'ment, *n.* act of enhancing: state of being enhanced: increase: aggravation.

**ENHARMONIC**, en-här-mon'ik, **ENHARMONICAL**, en-här-mon'ik-al, *adj.* in *music*, (a) of or pertaining to that one of the three musical scales recognized by the ancient Greeks, which consisted of quarter tones and major thirds, and was regarded as the most accurate; (b) pertaining to a change of notes to the eye, while, as the same keys are used, the instrument can mark no difference to the ear, as the substitution of A flat for G sharp; (c) 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. [Fr. *enharmonique*; Gr. *enarmonikos*, in harmony —en, in, and *harmonia*, harmony. See **HARMONY**.]

**ENHARMONICALLY**, en-här-mon'ik-al-li, *adv.* in the enharmonic style or system: with perfect intonation.

**ENHARMONION**, en-här-mō'ni-on, *n.* in *music*, a song of many parts, or a concert of sundry tunes. *Holland*.

**ENIGMA**, en-ig'ma, *n.* a statement with a hidden meaning to be guessed: anything very obscure: a riddle. [L. *enigma*—Gr. *ainigma*, *ainigmatos*—*ainissomai*, to speak darkly—*ainos*, a tale.]

**ENIGMATIC**, en-ig-mat'ik, **ENIGMATICAL**, en-ig-mat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to, containing, or resembling an *enigma*: obscure: puzzling.—*adv.* **ENIGMATICALLY**. **ENIGMATIST**, en-ig'ma-tist, *n.* one who *enigmatizes*.

**ENIGMATIZE**, en-ig'ma-tīz, *v.i.* to utter or deal in *riddles*.

**ENJOIN**, en-join', *v.t.* to lay upon, as an order: to order or direct with authority or urgency. [Fr. *enjoindre*—L. *injungere*—in, and *jungo*. See **JOIN**.]

**ENJOY**, en-joy', *v.t.* to joy or delight in: to feel or perceive with pleasure: to possess or use with satisfaction or delight. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and *joie*. See **JOY**.]

**ENJOYMENT**, en-joy'ment, *n.* state or condition of enjoying: satisfactory possession or use of anything: pleasure: happiness.

**ENKINDLE**, en-kin'dl, *v.t.* to *kindle* or set on fire: to rouse. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **KINDLE**.]

**ENLARGE**, en-lärj', *v.t.* to make *larger*: to increase in size or quantity: to expand: to amplify or spread out discourse: (B.) to set at large or free.—*v.i.* to grow large or larger: to be diffuse in speaking or writing: to expatiate. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **LARGE**.]

**ENLARGEMENT**, en-lärj'ment, *n.* act of enlarging: state of being enlarged: increase: extension: diffuseness of speech or writing: a setting at large: release.

**ENLIGHTEN**, en-lit'n, *v.t.* to *lighten* or shed light on: to make clear to the mind: to impart knowledge to: to elevate by knowledge or religion. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **LIGHTEN**.]

**ENLIGHTENER**, en-lit'n-er, *n.* one who illuminates: one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind. "He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendors, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life."—*Carlyle*.

**ENLIGHTENMENT**, en-lit'n-ment, *n.* act of enlightening: state of being enlightened.

**ENLIMN**, en-lim', *v.t.* to illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave*. [Fr. *enluminer*, to color. See **LIMN**.]

**ENLINK**, ec-link', *v.t.* to link: to chain to: to connect. "*Enlinked* to waste and desolation."—*Shak*. [Prefix *en*, and **LINK**.]

**ENLIST**, en-list', *v.t.* to enrol: to engage in public service: to employ in advancing an object.—*v.i.* to engage in public service: to enter heartily into a cause. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and *liste*, E. **LIST**.]

**ENLISTMENT**, en-list'ment, *n.* act of enlisting: state of being enlisted.

**ENLIVEN**, en-liv'n, *v.t.* to put *life* into: to excite or make active: to make sprightly or cheerful: to animate.—*n.* **ENLIVENER**. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **LIFE**. See also **LIVE**.]

**ENMITY**, en-mi-ti, *n.* the quality of being an *enemy*: unfriendliness: ill-will: hostility. [Fr. *inimitié*, from *en* (= L. *in*, negative), and *amitié*, amity. See **AMITY**.]

**ENNEAGYNOUS**, en-nē-aj'in-us, *adj.* in *bot.* having nine pistils or styles: said of a flower or plant. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *gynē*, female.]

**ENNEANDER**, en-nē-an'der, *n.* in *bot.* a plant having nine stamens. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *andēr*, *andros*, a male.]

**ENNEANDRIA**, en-nē-an'dri-a, *n.* the ninth class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprehending such plants as have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens.

**ENNEANDRIAN**, en-nē-an'dri-an, **ENNEANDROUS**, en-nē-an'drus, *adj.* having nine stamens.

**ENNEAPETALOUS**, en-nē-a-pet'al-us, *adj.* having nine petals or flower-leaves. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *petalon*, a leaf.]

**ENNEASPERMOUS**, en-nē-a-sperm'us, *adj.* in *bot.* having nine seeds, as *enneaspermous* fruits. [Gr. *ennea*, nine, and *sperma*, seed.]

**ENNEATIC**, en-nē-at'ik, **ENNEATICAL**, en-nē-at'ik-al, *adj.* occurring once in nine times, days, or years: ninth.—**ENNEATICAL DAYS**, every ninth day of a disease.—**ENNEATICAL YEARS**, every ninth year of a man's life. [Gr. *ennea*, nine.]

**ENNOBLE**, en-nō'bl, *v.t.* to make *noble*: to elevate: to raise to nobility. [Fr. *ennoblir*—Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and *noble*, E. **NOBLE**.]

**ENNUI**, äng-nwé', *n.* a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, etc. [Fr. *ennui*—O. Fr. *anoi*—L. *in odio*, as *in odio habui*, (*lit.*) "I hold in hatred," *i.e.* I am tired of. See **ANNOY**.]

**ENORMITY**, e-nor'mi-ti, *n.* state or quality of being *enormous*: that which is enormous: a great crime: great wickedness.

**ENORMOUS**, e-nor'mus, *adj.* excessive: atrocious.—*adv.* **ENORMOUSLY**. [L. *enormis*—e, out of, and *norma*, rule. See **NORMAL**.]

**ENOUGH**, e-nuf', *adj.* sufficient: giving content: satisfying want.—*adv.* sufficiently.—*n.* sufficiency: as much as satisfies desire or want. [A.S. *ge-noh*, *ge-nog*; Goth. *ga-nohs*; Ger. *genug*; Ice. *g-nog-r*.]

**ENOW**, e-now', *adj.* same as **ENOUGH**, but often used as its plural.

**EN PASSANT**, än päs-sän, *adv.* in passing: by the way: in *chess*, when on moving a pawn two squares, an adversary's pawn is at the time in such a position as to take the pawn moved if it were moved but one square, the moving pawn may be taken, as it is called, *en passant*. [Fr.]

**ENPATRON**, en-pä'tron, *v.t.* to have under one's patronage or guardianship: to be the patron saint of.

These, of force, must your oblations be,  
Since I their altar, you *enpatron* me.—*Shak*.

**ENQUIRE**. See **INQUIRE**.

**ENRAGE**, en-rāj', *v.t.* to make angry or furious. [Fr. *enrager*—en (= L. *in*), and *rage*, E. **RAGE**.]

**ENRAPTURE**, en-rap'tūr, *v.t.* to put in *rapture*: to transport with pleasure or delight. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **RAPTURE**.]

**ENRICH**, en-rich', *v.t.* to make *rich*: to

fertilize: to adorn. [Fr. *enrichir*—en (= L. *in*), and *riche*, E. **RICH**.]

**ENRICHMENT**, en-rich'ment, *n.* act of enriching: that which enriches.

**ENROL**, en-rōl', *v.t.* to insert in a *roll* or register: to record: to leave in writing:—*pr.p.* en-rōll'ing; *pa.p.* enrōll'ed. [Fr.—en, and *rolle*, E. **ROLL**.]

**ENROLMENT**, en-rōl'ment, *n.* act of enrolling: that in which anything is enrolled: a register.

**ENSAMPLE**, en-sam'pl, *n.* an example: a pattern or model for imitation. "Being *ensamples* to the flock."—1 Pet. v. 3: "Drawing foul *ensample* from foul names."—*Tennyson*. [O. E. and O. Fr., from L. *exemplum*, example. See **EXAMPLE**.]

**ENSAMPLE**, en-sam'pl, *v.t.* to exemplify: to show by example. "Homer in Agamemnon *ensampled* a good governor."—*Spenser*.

**ENSCONCE**, en-skons', *v.t.* to cover or protect, as with a *conce* or fort: to hide safely. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **SCONCE**.]

**ENSETE**, en-sē'te, *n.* an Abyssinian name for *Musa Ensete*, a noble plant of the banana genus. It produces leaves about 20 feet long and 3 or 4 broad, the largest entire leaf as yet known. The flower-stalk, which is as thick as a man's arm, is used for food, but the fruit is worthless.

**ENSHRINE**, en-shrin', *v.t.* to inclose in or as in a *shrine*: to preserve with affection. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **SHRINE**.]

**ENSHROUD**, en-shrowd', *v.t.* to cover with a *shroud*: to cover up. [Fr. *en* (= L. *in*), and E. **SHROUD**.]

**ENSIFORM**, en'si-form, *adj.* having the shape of a sword: quite straight with the point acute, like the blade of a broadsword: as, an *ensiform* leaf.—**ENSIFORM CARTILAGE**, in *anat.* a sword-shaped appendage to the lower part of the sternum or breast-bone. [L. *ensiformis*—*ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.]

**ENSIGN**, en'sin, *n.* the *sign* or flag distinguishing a nation or a regiment: formerly the junior subaltern rank of commissioned officers of the British infantry, so called from bearing the colors. [Fr. *enseigne*—L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, a distinctive mark—in, on, *signum*, a mark.]

**ENSIGNCY**, en'sin-si, **ENSIGNSHIP**, en'sin-ship, *n.* the rank or commission of an *ensign* in the army.

**ENSIORAGE**, en'sil-āj, *n.* in *agri.* a mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, etc., by burying in pits or silos dug in the ground. This has been practiced in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, say half a ton to the square yard. One of the earliest of Latin writers refers to subterranean vaults (silos), wherein the ancient Romans preserved green forage, grain and fruit, and the Mexicans have practiced the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in this country. [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L. *sirus*, the pit in which such grain is kept.]

**ENSISTERNAL**, en'si-ster-nal, *adj.* in *anat.* relating to the ensiform process of the sternum. Béclard gave this name to the last osseous portion of the sternum. [L. *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum*, the chest.]

**ENSKY**, en-ski', *v.t.* to place in heaven or among the gods: to make immortal. "I hold you as a thing *enskyed* and sainted."—*Shak*. [Prefix *en*, and **SKY**.]

**ENSLAVE**, en-slāv', *v.t.* to make a slave of: to subject to the influence of. [Fr. *en* (= *L. in*), to make, and *E. SLAVE*.]  
**ENSLAVEMENT**, en-slāv'ment, *n.* act of enslaving: state of being enslaved: slavery: bondage.  
**ENSNARE**. Same as **INSNARE**.  
**ENSTAMP**, en-stamp', *v.t.* to mark as with a stamp. [Fr. *en* (= *L. in*), and **STAMP**.]  
**ENSUE**, en-sū', *v.i.* to follow: to succeed or come after: to result from: (*B.*) *v.t.* to follow after:—*pr.p.* ensū'ing; *pa.p.* ensū'ed'. [O. Fr. *ensuir* (Fr. *ensuivre*)—*L. in*, after, and *sequor*, to follow. See **SUE**.]  
**ENSURE**, en-shōōr', *v.t.* to make sure or secure. "To ensure peace for any term of years is difficult."—*Swift*. To betroth. *Sir T. More*.—**ENSURE**, **INSURE**, **ASSURE**. *Ensure* and *insure*, in simple sense of making sure, were formerly spelled indifferently, either way; they now present an example of differentiation of form when a new idea is developed rendering such distinction desirable. To *ensure* continues to signify simply to make sure; as, "a farmer ensures a good crop by careful husbandry," whereas *insure* refers to the payment of money in consideration of a certain sum being paid to one's representatives at death, or to secure an indemnity against losses by fire or otherwise; thus a man *insures* his life or his house. *Assure* is generally applied to a person, and means to make sure of the truth of a statement; to make certain of something; as, I *assure* you, *i.e.* I make you sure, I tell you for certain: it is also used of life insurance in Great Britain, but not in the United States. [Prefix *en*, and **SURE**.]  
**ENTABLATURE**, en-tab'la-tūr, *n.* in *arch.* that part of an order which lies upon the abacus of the column. It consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projections similar to, and known also as entablatures, are often carried round the whole edifice, or along the front only; and the term is applied by engineers to similar parts of the framing of machinery, wherein architectural design is introduced. [O. Fr. *entablature*; Fr. *entablement*—*en*, and *table*; *L. tabula*, a board, plank. See **TABLE**.]  
**ENTAIL**, en-tāl', *v.t.* to cut off an estate from the heirs-general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs: to bring on as an inevitable consequence:—*pr.p.* entail'ing; *pa.p.* entail'ed'.—*n.* an estate entailed: the rule of descent of an estate. [Fr. *entailler*, to cut into—*en*, in, into, and *tailler*, to cut—*L. talea*, a twig or cutting. See **TALLY**.]  
**ENTAILMENT**, en-tāl'ment, *n.* act of entailing: state of being entailed.  
**ENTANGLE**, en-tang'gl, *v.t.* to twist into a tangle, or so as not to be easily separated: to involve in complications: to perplex: to ensnare. [Fr. *en* (= *L. in*), and *E. TANGLE*.]  
**ENTANGLEMENT**, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* state of being entangled: a confused state: perplexity.  
**ENTASIS**, en'ta-sis, *n.* in *arch.* the delicate and almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column, to be found in almost all the Grecian examples, adopted to prevent the shafts being strictly frusta of cones: in *pathol.* constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lock-jaw, etc. [Gr., a stretching—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch.]  
**ENTELLUS**, en-tel'lus, *n.* an East Indian species of monkey, of the genus *Semnopithecus* (*S. entellus*). It has yellowish fur, with a face of a violet tinge, and a

long and powerful tail, which, however, is not prehensile. A brush of projecting hair completely surrounds the face, that on the cheeks and under the chin much resembling a whisker and beard. It is one of the "slow monkeys" (so called from their gravity of habit and absence of restlessness), and receives divine honors from the natives of India, by whom it is termed *Hoonuman*. Splendid and costly temples are dedicated to these animals; hospitals are built for their reception when sick or wounded; large fortunes are bequeathed for their support; and the laws of the land, which compound for the murder of a man by a trifling fine, affix the punishment of death to the slaughter of a monkey. Thus cherished and protected, the *entellus* abounds over almost every part of India, enters the houses and gardens of the natives, and plunders them of fruit and eatables at will. The visit is even considered an honor; and the Indian peasant would consider it an act of the greatest sacrilege to disturb or drive them away. [Fr. *entelle*, from Gr. *entellō*, to command.]

**ENTER**, en'ter, *v.i.* to go or come in: to penetrate: to engage in: to form a part of.—*v.t.* to come or go into: to join or engage in: to begin: to put into: to enroll or record. [Fr. *entrer*—*L. intrare*, to go into—*in*, in, and *root tar*, to cross, which appears in *L. trans*, across.]

**ENTERIC**, en-ter'ik, *adj.* belonging to the intestines. [Gr. *enterikos*—*enteron*, intestine.]

**ENTERITIS**, en-te-r'itis, *n.* inflammation of the intestines.

**ENTERPRISE**, en'ter-priz, *n.* that which is taken hold of, entered on, or attempted: a bold or dangerous undertaking: an adventure: daring. [Fr. *entrepris*, *pa.p.* of *entreprendre*—*entre*, in, into, and *prendre*, to seize—*L. prehendo*.]

**ENTERPRISING**, en'ter-priz-ing, *adj.* forward in undertaking: adventurous.—*adv.* **ENTERPRISINGLY**.

**ENSWATHED**, en-swāth'd', *p.* and *adj.* enveloped: enveloped: inswathed.

With sleided silk feat and affectedly  
*Enswathed*, and seal'd to curious secrecy.  
 —*Shak.*

**ENTEMPEST**, en-tem'pest, *v.t.* to disturb, as by a tempest: to visit with storm.

For aye entempesting anew  
 The unfathomable hell within.—*Coleridge*.

**ENTERTAIN**, en-ter-tān', *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably: to hold the attention of and amuse by conversation: to receive and take into consideration: to keep or hold in the mind: to meet as an enemy: to encounter; to confront; to join battle with. (Rare.)

O noble English, that could entertain  
 With half their forces the full pride of France.  
 —*Shak.*

*n.* **ENTERTAIN'ER**. [Fr. *entretenir*—*entre*, among, and *tenir*—*L. tenere*, to hold.]

**ENTERTAINING**, en-ter-tān'ing, *adj.* affording entertainment: pleasing: amusing: diverting: as, an *entertaining* story, an *entertaining* friend.

**ENTERTAININGLY**, en-ter-tān'ing-li, *adv.* in an amusing manner.

**ENTERTAINMENT**, en-ter-tān'ment, *n.* act of entertaining: hospitality at table: that which entertains: the provisions of the table: a banquet: amusement: a performance which delights.

**ENTHRAL**. Same as **INTRAL**.

**ENTHRONE**, en-thrōn', *v.t.* to place on a throne: to exalt to the seat of royalty: to instal as a bishop. [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from Fr. *en*, and *trône*—Gr. *thronos*, a throne.]

**ENTHRONEMENT**, en-thrōn'ment, *n.* the act of enthroning or of being enthroned.  
**ENTHRONIZATION**, en-thrōn-i-zā'shun, *n.* the *enthronement* of a bishop.

**ENTHUSIASM**, en-thū'zi-azm, *n.* an ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence: hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired, or of being possessed of a private revelation; the confidence or opinion of a person that he has special divine communications from the Supreme Being or familiar intercourse with him; as, "*Enthusiasm* is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the conceits of a warmed or overweening imagination."—*Locke*: complete possession of the mind by any subject; violent passion or excitement in pursuit of some object, inspiring extravagant hope and confidence of success; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers. *Enthusiasm*, guided by reason or experience, becomes a noble passion, that prompts to the ardent pursuit of laudable objects. Such is the *enthusiasm* of the poet, the orator, the painter, and the sculptor; of the patriot, the hero, and the Christian. "Faction and *enthusiasm* are the instruments by which popular governments are destroyed."—*Ames*: liveliness of imagination; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas; as, "Cowley was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less."—*Johnson*. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazō*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god.]

**ENTHUSIAST**, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* one who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or special communications from him; as, "Let an *enthusiast* be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and acted on by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine."—*Locke*: one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one whose mind is highly excited with the love or in the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal; as, "An *enthusiast* in his country's cause."—*Logan*: one of elevated fancy; an imaginative person. [Gr. *enthousiastēs*, an *enthusiast*.]

'Tis like the wondrous strain  
 That round a lonely ruin swells,  
 Which wandering on the echoing shore  
 The *enthusiast* hears at evening.—*Shelley*.

**ENTHUSIASTIC**, en-thū'zi-as'tik, **ENTHUSIASTICAL**, en-thū'zi-as'tik-al, *adj.* filled with *enthusiasm*: zealous: ardent.—*adv.* **ENTHUSIAS'TICALLY**.

**ENTICE**, en-tis', *v.t.* to induce by exciting hope or desire: to tempt: to lead astray.—*adv.* **ENTIC'INGLY**.—*n.* **ENTIC'ER**. [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticer*, to taint, the root of which is uncertain.]

**ENTICEABLE**, en-tis'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being enticed.

**ENTICEMENT**, en-tis'ment, *n.* act of enticing: that which entices or tempts: allurements.

**ENTIRE**, en-tir', *adj.* whole: complete: unmingled.—*adv.* **ENTIRE'LY**.—*n.* **ENTIRE'NESS**. [Fr. *entier*—*L. integer*, whole, from *in*, not, and *tago*, *tango*, to touch.]

**ENTIRE**, en-tir', *n.* the name in England for that kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout. [Previous to the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the last century, the chief malt liquors were ale, beer, and twopenny, and a

good deal of trouble was caused by customers asking for mixtures of these. At last an English brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of the other three, and to this was given the name of *entire*, as being drawn from the cask at once and not necessitating any mixing. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it by-and-by received the name of porter. In London porter is now called *beer*, and the term *entire* seems only to be used in connection with the names of brewing firms.] The total: the entire thing. (Rare.) "I am narrating, as it were, the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*."—*Thackeray*.

**ENTIRETY**, en-tir'ti, *n.* completeness: the whole.

**ENTITLED**, en-ti'tl, *v.t.* to give a title to: to style: to give a claim to. [Fr. *en* (= *L. in*), and *TITLE*. See *TITLE*.]

**ENTITY**, en-ti-ti, *n.*, *being*: existence: a real substance. [Formed by adding suffix *-ty* to *L. ens, entis*, being—*esse*, to be.]

**ENTOMB**, en-tōm', *v.t.* to place in a tomb, to bury. [*En* and *TOMB*.]

**ENTOMBMENT**, en-tōm'ment, *n.* burial.

**ENTOMOLOGIST**, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n.* one learned in entomology.

**ENTOMOLOGIZE**, en-to-mol'o-jiz, *v.i.* to study entomology: to gather entomological specimens. "It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologizing*."—*Kingsley*.

**ENTOMOLOGY**, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* the science which treats of insects.—*adjs.*

**ENTOMOLOG'IC**, **ENTOMOLOG'ICAL**.—*adv.*

**ENTOMOLOG'ICALLY**. [Gr. *entoma*, insects, (*lit.*) animals cut into—*tomos*, cutting—*temnō*, to cut, and *logos*, a discourse.]

**ENTOOZOA**, en-to-zō'a (*sing.* ENTOOZ'ON), *n.pl.* animals that live inside of other animals. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, an animal.]

**ENTRAILS**, en-trā'lz, *n.pl.* the internal parts of an animal's body, the bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—Low *L. intralia*, corr. of *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*, inward—*inter*, within.]

**ENTRAIN**, en-trā'n, *v.t.* to draw or bring on. "With its destiny entrained their fate."—*Vanbrugh*: to put on board a railway train; as, the regiment was *entrained* at Edinburgh and proceeded to Portsmouth: opposite to *DE-TRAIN*. [Of recent introduction.]

**ENTRAIN**, en-trā'n, *v.i.* to take places in a railway train; as, when the troops *entrained* they were loudly cheered.

**ENTRANCE**, en'trans, *n.* act of entering: power or right to enter: the place for entering, the door: the beginning. [*L. intrans*, pr.p. of *intrare*.]

**ENTRANCE**, en-trans, *v.t.* to put into a *trance*: to fill with rapturous delight. [*En*, in, and *TRANCE*.]

**ENTRANCEMENT**, en-trans'ment, *n.* state of *trance* or of excessive joy.

**ENTRAP**, en-trap, *v.t.* to catch as in a *trap*: to insnare: to entangle. [*En* and *TRAP*.]

**ENTREAT**, en-trēt', *v.t.* (*orig.*) to treat, to deal with—so in *B.*: to ask earnestly: to pray for.—*v.i.* to pray. [*En* and *TREAT*.]

**ENTREATMENT**, en-trēt'ment, *n.* a word occurring only once in Shakespeare which has been variously rendered. Nares interprets it by entertainment, conversation; Hazlitt, by favor entreated; Schmidt, in his *Shakespeare-Lexicon*, by invitation, glossing the phrase "your entreatments" by "the invitations you receive;" Clark and Wright, in their Globe edition of Shakespeare, by inter-

view. The sense that seems to suit the context best is conversation, interview, favor. The passage in which the word occurs is as follows, the speaker being Polonius, and the person addressed his daughter Ophelia:—

From this time,  
Be somewhat scantier of your maiden presence;  
Set your entreatments at a higher rate,  
Than a command to parley.—*Ham.* i. 3.

**ENTREATY**, en-trēt'i, *n.* act of entreating: earnest prayer.

**ENTRENCH**. Same as *INTRENCH*.

**ENTRUST**. Same as *INTRUST*.

**ENTRY**, en'tri, *n.* act of entering: a passage into: act of committing to writing: the thing entered or written: (*law*) the taking possession of.

**ENTWINE**, en-twin', *v.t.* to twine. [*En* and *TWINE*.]

**ENTWIST**, en-twist', *v.t.* to twist round. [*En* and *TWIST*.]

**ENUBILATE**, e-nū'bil-āt, *v.t.* to clear from mist, clouds, or obscurity. *Bailey*. [*L. e*, out, without, and *nubila*, mist, clouds.]

**ENUBILOUS**, e-nū'bil-us, *adj.* clear from fog, mist, or clouds.

**ENUCLEATE**, e-nū'klē-āt, *v.t.* to bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husk: to uncover: to make manifest or plain: to disentangle: to solve. "Elucidating what was obscure, *enucleating* what was hard."—*Dr. Selater*. [*L. enucleo*, *enucleatum*—*e*, priv., and *nucleus*, a kernel.]

**ENUCLEATION**, e-nū'klē-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *enucleating*, clearing, or making manifest: explanation: exposition. "Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease (the *plica polonica*)."—*Tooke*.

**ENUMERATE**, e-nū'mer-āt, *v.t.* to count the number of: to name over. [*L. e*, out, and *numero*, *numeratus*, to number. See *NUMBER*.]

**ENUMERATION**, e-nū'mer-ā'shun, *n.* act of numbering: a detailed account: a summing up.

**ENUNCIATE**, e-nun'si (or -shi) -āt, *v.t.* to state formally: to pronounce distinctly. —*n.* **ENUNCIATOR**, one who enunciates. [*L. enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, and *nuncio*, to tell—*nuncius*, a messenger.]

**ENUNCIATION**, e-nun-si (or -shi) -ā'shun, *n.* act of enunciating: manner of uttering or pronouncing: a distinct statement or declaration: the words in which a proposition is expressed.

**ENUNCIATIVE**, e-nun'si (or shi) -ā-tiv, **ENUNCIATORY**, e-nun'si (or shi) -āt-or-i, *adj.* containing *enunciation*, or utterance: declarative.

**ENVELOP**, en-vel'up, *v.t.* to roll or fold in: to cover by wrapping: to surround entirely: to hide. [Fr. *enveloppeur*; the origin of the word is obscure, but may perch. be found in the Teut. root of *M.E. wclappen*, *E. lap*.]

**ENVELOPE**, en'vel-ōp or āng'vel-ōp, *n.* that which *envelops*, wraps, or covers, esp. the cover of a letter.

**ENVELOPMENT**, en-vel'op-ment, *n.* a *wrapping* or covering on all sides.

**ENVENOM**, en-ven'um, *v.t.* to put *venom* into: to poison: to taint with bitterness or malice. [*En*, in, and *VENOM*.]

**ENVIAL**, en'vi-a-bl, *adj.* that excites *envy*: capable of awakening desire to possess.—*adv.* **ENVIAL**LY.

**ENVI**, en'vi-us, *adj.* feeling *envy*: directed by *envy*. —*adv.* **ENVIOUS**LY.—*n.* **ENVIOUSNESS**.

**ENVIRON**, en-vi'run, *v.t.* to surround: to encircle: to invest.—*pr.p.* **ENVIRON**ING; *pa.p.* **ENVIRON**ED.—*n.* **ENVIRON**MENT, a surrounding. [Fr. *environner*—*environ*,

around—*virer*, to turn round, from root of *VEER*.]

**ENVIRONS**, en'vi-runz or en-vi'-, *n.pl.* the places that *environ*: the outskirts of a city: neighborhood.

**ENVOY**, en'voy, *n.* a messenger, esp. one sent to transact business with a foreign government: a diplomatic minister of the second order.—*n.* **ENVOYSHIP**. [Fr. *envoyé*—*envoyer*, to send—*en*, on, and *voie*—*L. via*, a way.]

**ENVY**, en'vi, *v.t.* to look upon with a grudging eye: to hate on account of prosperity:—*pr.p.* **ENVY**ING; *pa.p.* **ENVY**ED.—*n.* pain at the sight of another's success: a wicked desire to supplant one: (*B.*) ill-will. [Fr. *envie*—*L. invidia*—*in*, on, and *video*, to look.]

**ENVYING**, en'vi-ing, *n.* (*B.*) *envy*, ill-will.

**ENWRAP**. See *INWRAP*.

**ENWRITE**, en-rit', *v.t.* to inscribe: to write upon: to imprint.

What wild heart histories seemed to lie *enwritten*  
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!—*Poe*.

**EOAN**, ē-ō'an, *adj.* of or pertaining to the dawn: eastern. [*L. eous*, pertaining to the dawn or the east, from Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,  
That sheds *EOAN* radiance on the West.  
—*Sir H. Taylor*.

**EOCENE**, ē-ō-sēn, *adj.* in *geol.* a term applied by Lyell to one of the three periods of the tertiary strata, each of which is characterized by containing a very different proportion of fossil shells of recent species. The earliest period, or *eocone*, is so called because the very small proportion of living species found fossil in the strata of this period indicates what may be considered the first commencement or dawn of life. The *eocone* beds are arranged in three groups, termed the lower, middle, and upper *eocone*. The lower *eocone* beds are well developed in the London basin; the middle and upper in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. [Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.]

**EOLIAN**, ē-ō'li-an, **EOLIC**, ē-ō'lik, *adj.* belonging to *Eolia*, in Asia Minor, or to the Greek dialect of *Eolia*: pertaining to *Eolus*, god of the winds.

**EOZOON**, **EOZOON CANADENSE**, ē-ō-zō'on kan-a-den'sē, *n.* the name given by Dr. Dawson of Montreal to a supposed gigantic fossil foraminifer, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartz rocks of Germany. It is the oldest form of life traceable in the past history of the globe. See extract. "The writer (Mr. T. Mallard Reade) asserts that structures called *eozoonal* have not yet been discovered in any unaltered rocks, while they are abundant in metamorphosed rocks; and argues, from this and other reasons, that Professors King and Rowney are right in holding the *eozoon* to be a mere mineral structure occasioned by the metamorphism of the rock. . . . Dr. Carpenter replies . . . that the *eozoonal* structure is most characteristically displayed in those portions of the serpentine limestone of the Laurentian formation which have undergone the least metamorphic change, reiterating the arguments derived from the structure itself, which have led him and most other geologists to consider the *eozoon* as of indubitable organic origin."—*The Academy*. [Gr. *ēōs*, day-break, dawn, and *zōon*, animal.]

**EOZOIC**, ē-ō-zō'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems. *Page*. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *zōē*, life.]

**EPACT**, *é'pakt*, *n.* the moon's age at the end of the year: the excess of the solar month or year above the lunar. [Gr. *epaktos*, brought on—*epi*, on, *agō*, to bring.]

**ÉPAULET**, *ep-aw'i-et'*, *n.* a *shoulder-piece*: a badge of a military or naval officer, now disused in the British army. [Fr. *épaulette*—*épaule*, the shoulder—*spatula*, a blade, in Late L. the shoulder, dim. of *spatha*—Gr. *spathē*, a blade.]

**ÉPÉRGNE**, *e-pern'*, *n.* an ornamental stand for a large dish for the centre of a table. [Fr. *épergne*, saving—*épargner*, to save; of uncertain origin.]

**EPHA**, **EPHAH**, *é'fa*, *n.* a Hebrew measure for grain, etc.—3 E. pecks and 3 pints. [Heb.—Coptic.]

**EPHEMERA**, *ef-em'er-a*, *n.* a fly that lives one day only: the Mayfly, a genus of short-lived insects: a fever of one day's continuance only. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, living a day—*epi*, for, and *hēmera*, a day.]

**EPHEMERAL**, *ef-em'er-al*, *adj.* existing only for a day: daily: short-lived.

**EPHEMERIS**, *ef-em'er-is*, *n.* an account of daily transactions: a journal: an astronomical almanac:—*pl.* **EPHEMERIDES**, *ef-e-mer'i-déz*.

**EPHEMERIST**, *ef-em'er-ist*, *n.* one who studies the daily motions of the planets.

**EPHOD**, *ef'od*, *n.* a kind of linen surplice worn by the Jewish priests. [Heb.—*aphad*, to put on.]

**ÉPIC**, *ep'ik*, *adj.* applied to a poem which recounts a great event in an elevated style.—*n.* an epic or heroic poem. [L. *epicus*—Gr. *epikos*—*epos*, a word.]

**EPICENE**, *epi'sen*, *adj.* or *n.*, common to both sexes: (*gram.*) of either gender. [Gr. *epikoinos*—*epi*, and *koinos*, common. See **CENOBIOTE**.]

**ÉPICURE**, *ep'i-kūr*, *n.* a follower of *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good: one given to sensual enjoyment: one devoted to the luxuries of the table. [L. *Epicurus*—Gr. *Epikouros*.]

**ÉPICUREAN**, *ep-i-kū-ré'an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Epicurus*: given to luxury.—*n.* a follower of *Epicurus*: one given to the luxuries of the table.

**ÉPICUREANISM**, *ep-i-kū-ré'an-izm*, *n.* the doctrine of *Epicurus*: attachment to these doctrines.

**ÉPICURISM**, *ep'i-kūr-izm*, *n.* the doctrines of *Epicurus*: luxury: sensual enjoyment.

**ÉPICYCLE**, *ep'i-si-kl*, *n.* a circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle, on which it moves. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle.]

**ÉPIDEMIC**, *ep-i-dem'ik*, **ÉPIDEMICAL**, *ep-i-dem'ik-al*, *adj.* affecting a whole people: general.—*n.* a disease falling on great numbers.—*adv.* **ÉPIDEMICALLY**. [Gr. *epi-dēmos*, general—*epi*, among, and *dēmos*, the people.]

**ÉPIDERMIS**, *ep-i-der'mis*, *n.* that which lies on the true skin: the cuticle or outer skin of animals.—*adjs.* **ÉPIDER'MIC**, **ÉPIDER'MAL**. [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin.]

**ÉPIGASTRIC**, *ep-i-gas'trik*, *adj.* relating to the *epigastrium*, or upper part of the abdomen. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gastēr*, the stomach.]

**ÉPIGLOTTIS**, *ep-i-glot'is*, *n.* the cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls upon the *glottis*, or opening of the larynx. [Gr.—*epi*, upon, and **GLOTTIS**.]

**ÉPIGRAM**, *ep'i-gram*, *n.* (*in anc. times*) first a poetic inscription, then a short or pointed poem: a short poem on one subject ending with a witty or sarcastic thought: any concise and pointed or sarcastic saying. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *epigramma*, *epigrammatos*—

*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.]

**ÉPIGRAMMATIC**, *ep-i-gram-mat'ik*, **ÉPIGRAMMATICAL**, *ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al*, *adj.* relating to or dealing in *epigrams*: like an epigram: concise and pointed.—*adv.* **ÉPIGRAMMATICALLY**.

**ÉPIGRAMMATIZE**, *ep-i-gram'at-iz*, *v.t.* to make an *epigram* on.—**ÉPIGRAMMATIST**, *ep-i-gram'at-ist*, *n.* one who writes *epigrams*.

**ÉPIGRAPH**, *ep'i-graf*, *n.* a *writing*, esp. on a building: a citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts. [Gr. *epi-graphē*—*epi*, upon, and *graphō*, to write.]

**ÉPILEPSY**, *ep'i-lep-si*, *n.* a disease of the brain attended by convulsions, which seizes on one suddenly, causing him to fall.—*adj.* **ÉPILEPTIC**. [Gr. *epilepsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, *lēpsomai*, to seize, Sans. *labh*, to get.]

**ÉPILOGUE**, *ep'i-log*, *n.* a speech or short poem at the end of a play.—*adj.* **ÉPILOGICAL**, *-loj'*. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, upon, and *legō*, to speak.]

**ÉPIPHANY**, *e-pif'an-i*, *n.* a church festival celebrated on Jan. 6 in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the wise men of the East. [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance—*epi*, and *phainō*, to show, from *phao*, to shine.]

**ÉPISCOPACY**, *e-pis'ko-pas-i*, *n.* the government of the church by *bishops*. [L. *episcopatus*—Gr. *episkopos*, an overseer, a bishop. See **BISHOP**.]

**ÉPISCOPAL**, *e-pis'ko-pal*, *adj.* governed by *bishops*: belonging to or vested in *bishops*.—*adv.* **ÉPISCOPALLY**.

**ÉPISCOPALIAN**, *e-pis-ko-pā'li-an*, *adj.* belonging to *bishops*, or government by *bishops*.—*n.* one who belongs to the Episcopal Church.

**ÉPISCOPALIANISM**, *e-pis-ko-pā'li-an-izm*, *n.*, *episcopalian* government and doctrine.

**ÉPISCOPATE**, *e-pis'ko-pāt*, *n.* a *bishopric*: the office of a bishop: the order of *bishops*.

**ÉPISCOPIZE**, *e-pis'ko-pīz*, *v.t.* to consecrate to the episcopal office: to make a bishop of. "There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion."—*Southey*.

**ÉPISCOPIZE**, *e-pis'ko-pīz*, *v.i.* to exercise the office of a bishop: to episcopate. *W. Broome*.

**ÉPISODE**, *ep'i-sōd*, *n.* a story coming in or introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety: an interesting incident. [Gr. *episodion*—*epi*, upon, *eisodos*, a coming in—*eis*, into, *hodos*, a way.]

**ÉPISODIAL**, *e-pi-sō'di-al*, **ÉPISODIC**, *e-pi-sōd'ik*, **ÉPISODICAL**, *e-pi-sōd'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to or contained in an *episode*: brought in as a digression.

**ÉPISODICALLY**, *e-pi-sōd'ik-al-i*, *adv.* by way of *episode*: incidentally.

**ÉPISTEMOLOGY**, *e-pis-tē-mol'o-ji*, *n.* that department of metaphysics which investigates and explains the doctrine or theory of knowing: distinguished from *ontology*, which investigates real existence or the theory of being. *Ferrier*. [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, and *logos*, discourse.]

**ÉPISTLE**, *e-pis'l*, *n.* a writing sent to one, a letter. [O. Fr. *epistle*—L. *epistola*—Gr. *epistolē*—*epi*, and *stellō*, to send.]

**ÉPISTOLARY**, *e-pis'to-lar-i*, *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of *epistles* or letters: suitable to an epistle: contained in letters.

**ÉPISTOLEAN**, *e-pis-to-lé'an*, *n.* a writer of *epistles* or letters: a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke*.

**ÉPISTOLIC**, *ep-is-tol'ik*, **ÉPISTOLICAL**,

*ep-is-tol'ik-al*, *adj.* pertaining to *epistles* or letters: designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

**ÉPISTOMA**, *e-pis'to-ma*, **ÉPISTOME**, *e-pis'tōm*, *n.* *in nat. hist.* (a) the space between the antennæ and the cavity of the mouth in crustaceous animals; (b) a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth in the order *Phylactolamata* of the *Polyzoa*. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth.]

**ÉPISTROPHE**, *ē-pis'tro-fī*, *n.* *in rhet.* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation; as, "Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I."—2 Cor. xi. 22. [Gr. *epistrophē*—*epi*, upon, and *strophē*, a return.]

**ÉPISTYLAR**, *e'pi-stil-er*, *adj.* of or belonging to the *epistyle*.—**ÉPISTYLAR ARCUATION**, the system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures.

**ÉPISTYLE**, *e'pi-stil*, *n.* *in ancient arch.* a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately on the abacus of the capital of a column or pillar. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stylos*, a column.]

**ÉPITAPH**, *ep'i-taf*, *n.* an inscription upon a tomb.—*adjs.* **ÉPITAPH'TAN**, **ÉPITAPH'IC**. [Gr. *epitaphion*—*epi*, upon, and *taphos*, a tomb.]

**ÉPITHALAMIUM**, *ep-i-tha-lā'mi-um*, *n.* a song in celebration of a marriage. [Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, *thalamos*, a bedchamber, marriage.]

**ÉPITHELIUM**, *e-pi-thē'li-um*, *n.* *in anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; more specifically, the cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, both closed and open, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, etc., and which is analogous to the cuticle of the outer surface. There are several varieties of epithelium. The epithelium lining the blood-vessels is called sometimes *endothelium*: *in bot.* an epidermis consisting of young thin-sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colorless sap. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thelē*, the nipple.]

**ÉPITHET**, *ep'i-thet*, *n.* an adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attribute expressing some quality ascribed to it. [Gr. *epithetos*, added—*epi*, on, and *tithēmi*, to place.]

**ÉPITHETIC**, *ep-i-thet'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to an epithet: abounding with epithets.

**ÉPITOME**, *e-pit'o-me*, *n.* an abridgment or short summary of anything, as of a book. [Gr.—*epi*, and *temnō*, to cut.]

**ÉPITOMIZE**, *e-pit'o-mīz*, *v.t.* to make an *epitome* of: to shorten: to condense.

**ÉPITOMIZER**, *e-pit'o-mīz-er*, **ÉPITOMIST**, *e-pit'o-mist*, *n.* one who *epitomizes* or abridges.

**ÉPOCH**, *ep'ok* or *ē'*, *n.* a point of time fixed or made remarkable by some great event from which dates are reckoned: a period remarkable for important events. [Gr. *epochē*—*epechō*, to stop—*epi*, upon, and *echō*, to hold.]

**ÉPODE**, *ep'ōd*, *n.* a kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—*adj.* **ÉPOD'IC**. [Gr. *epōdos*—*epi*, on, and *ōdē*, an ode or song. See **ODE**.]

**ÉPONYM**, **ÉPONYME**, *ep'o-nim*, *n.* a name, as of a country or people, derived from that of an individual.—*adj.* **ÉPONYMOUS**. [Gr. *epi*, upon, to, and *onoma*, name.]

**ÉPOPEE**, *ep'o-pē*, *n.* the writing of *epic* poetry: an epic poem: the subject of an epic. [Fr.—Gr. *epopoia*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, *poiō*, to make.]

**EPSOM-SALT**, ep'sum-sawlt, *n.* the sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges. This medicine was so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but it is now prepared from sea-water.

**EPULARY**, e'pū-lā-ri, *adj.* pertaining to a feast or banquet. (Rare.) [L. *epularis*, from *epulum*, a feast.]

**EPULATION**, e-pū-lā'shun, *n.* a feasting or feast. "He (Epicurus) was contented with bread and water, and when he would dine with Jove, and pretend unto *epulation*. He desired no other addition than a piece of Cytheridian cheese."—*Sir T. Browne*. [L. *epulatio*, from *epulor*, to feast.]

**EPULIS**, e-pū'lis, *n.* a tubercle on the gums, sometimes ending in cancer. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *oula*, the gums.]

**EPULOSE**, e'pū-lōs, *adj.* feasting to excess. [L. *epulum*, a feast.]

**EPULOSITY**, e-pū-lo'si-ti, *n.* a feasting to excess.

**EPULOTIC**, e-pū-lot'ik, *adj.* healing: cicatrizing. [Gr. *epoulōtikos*, from *epouloō*, to heal, to cicatrize—*epi*, upon, and *oulē*, a cicatrix, *oulō*, to be sound, *oulos*, whole.]

**EPULOTIC**, e-pū-lot'ik, *n.* a medicament or application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers, to repress fungous flesh, and dispose the parts to recover soundness. "Ointment of tuty and such like epuloticks."—*Wiseman*.

**EPURATION**, e-pūr-ā'shun, *n.* the act of purifying. [L. *e*, intens., and *puro*, *puratum*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.]

**EPURE**, ā-pūr, *n.* in *arch.* the plan of a building, or part of a building, traced on a wall or on a horizontal surface, on the same scale as that of the work to be constructed. [Fr., said to be from *pure*, exact.]

**EQUABILITY**, ē-kwa-bil'i-ti, *n.* state or condition of being *equable* or not variable.

**EQUABLE**, ē'kwa-bl, *adj.*, *equal* and uniform: smooth: not variable. — *adv.* EQUABLY. [L. *equabilis*.]

**EQUAL**, ē'kwal, *adj.*, *one* or the same in regard to any quality: adequate: in just proportion: fit: *equable*: uniform: *equitable*: evenly balanced: just. — *n.* one of the same age, rank, etc.—*v.t.* to be or to make equal to:—*pr.p.* ē'qualling; *pa.p.* ē'qualed.—*adv.* EQUALLY. [L. *equalis*—*æquus*, equal; Sans. *ēka*, one.]

**EQUALITY**, ē-kwō'l'i-ti, *n.* the condition of being *equal*: sameness: evenness. [L. *equalitas*.]

**EQUALIZATION**, ē-kwal-i-zā'shun, *n.* the act of making *equal*: state of being equalized.

**EQUALIZE**, ē'kwal-iz, *v.t.* to make *equal*.

**EQUANIMITY**, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n.*, *equality* or evenness of *mind* or temper. [L. *æquanimitas*—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind.]

**EQUATION**, ē-kwā'shun, *n.* (*alg.*) a statement of the *equality* of two quantities: reduction to a mean proportion.

**EQUATOR**, ē-kwā'tor, *n.* (*geog.*) a great circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two *equal* parts: (*astr.*) the equinoctial. — *adj.* EQUATORIAL.

**EQUERY**, EQUERRY, ek'we-ri or ek-wer'i, *n.* one who has the charge of *horses*: in England, an officer under the sovereign's Master of the Horse. [Fr. *écurie*—Low L. *scuria*, a stable—O. Ger. *skiura* (Ger. *schauer*), shelter, a shed.]

**EQUESTRIAN**, e-kwes'tri-an, *adj.* pertaining to *horses* or *horsemanship*: on horseback. — *n.* one who rides on horseback.

[L. *equester*, *equestris*—*equus*, a horse—*man*—*equus*.]

**EQUIANGULAR**, ē-kwi-ang'gū-lar, *adj.* consisting of or having *equal angles*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *ANGULAR*.]

**EQUIDISTANT**, ē-kwi-dist'ant, *adj.*, *equally distant* from. — *adv.* EQUIDISTANTLY. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *DISTANT*.]

**EQUILATERAL**, ē-kwi-lat'er-al, *adj.* having all the *sides equal*. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *LATERAL*.]

**EQUILIBRATE**, ē-kwi-lī'brāt, *v.t.* to *balance* two scales *equally*. — *n.* EQUILIBRATION. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *LIBRATE*.]

**EQUILIBRIUM**, ē-kwi-lī'bri-um, *n.* in *mech.* *equipoise*; equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by the mutual counteraction of two or more forces, as the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon; when two or more forces acting upon a body are so opposed to each other that the body remains at rest, although one of them would move it if acting alone, those forces are said to be in *equilibrium*, that is, equally balanced: a state of just *poise*; a position of due balance; as, to preserve the *equilibrium* of the body; take care you do not lose your *equilibrium*: in the *fine arts*, (*a*) the just *poise* or balance of a figure or other object so that it may appear to stand firmly, (*b*) the due *equipoise* of objects, lights, shadows, etc.: equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature, which all bodies on the earth tend to produce, of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state, etc.: equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives or the different forces of evidence: equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship. [L. *æquus*, and *libra*, a balance.]

**EQUIMULTIPLE**, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *adj.*, *multiplied* by the same or an *equal number*. — *n.* a number multiplied by the same number as another. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *MULTIPLE*.]

**EQUINE**, ē'kwīn, EQUINAL, e-kwīn'al, *adj.* pertaining to a *horse* or horses. [L. *equinus*—*æquus*.]

**EQUINOCTIAL**, ē-kwi-nok'shal, *adj.* pertaining to the *equinoxes*, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. — *n.* a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and nights are *equal*.

**EQUINOCTIALLY**, ē-kwi-nok'shal-i, *adv.* in the direction of the equinox.

**EQUINOX**, ē'kwī-noks, *n.* the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of September, making the day and the night of equal length; these are called respectively the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes: equinoctial gale.

The passage yet was good: the wind, 'tis true, Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new. No more than usual equinoxes blew.—*Dryden*: anything equal; an equal measure (rare).

Do but see his vice;  
'Tis to his virtue a just equinox,  
The one as long as th' other.—*Shak.*

[L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

**EQUIP**, e-kwip, *v.t.* to *fit out*: to furnish with everything needed for any service or work:—*pr.p.* equipping; *pa.p.* equipped'. [Fr. *équiper* for *esquipped*, to attire; from a Teut. root, found in O. Ger. *skif*, Ger. *schiff*, E. *ship* and *shape*; also Ice. *skipa*, to set in order.]

**EQUIPAGE**, ek'wi-pāj, *n.* that with which

one is *equipped*: furniture required for any service, as armor of a soldier, etc.: a carriage and attendants, retinue.—*adj.* EQUIPAGED, furnished with an equipage.

**EQUIPMENT**, e-kwip'ment, *n.* the act of equipping: the state of being equipped: things used in equipping or furnishing.

**EQUIPOISE**, ē'kwī-poiz, *n.*, *equality of weight* or force: the state of a balance when the two weights are equal. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *POISE*.]

**EQUIPOLLENT**, ē-kwi-pol'ent, *adj.* having *equal power* or force: equivalent. — *n.* EQUIPOLLENCE. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, *pollentis*, *pr.p.* of *polleo*, to be able.]

**EQUIPONDERANT**, ē-kwi-pon'der-ant, *adj.* *equal in weight*. — *n.* EQUIPONDERANCE. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.]

**EQUIPONDERATE**, ē-kwi-pon'der-āt, *v.i.* to be *equal in weight*: to balance.

**EQUISON**, e'kwī-son, *n.* a horse jockey: one who manages race-horses. [Landor puts the word in Porson's mouth.] "Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, their colors."—*Landor*. [L. *equiso*, a groom, from *æquus*, a horse.]

**EQUITABLE**, ek'wi-ta-bl, *adj.* possessing or exhibiting *equity*: held or exercised in equity. — *adv.* EQUITABLY. — *n.* EQUITABLENESS.

**EQUITATION**, ek-wi-tā'shun, *n.* the art of riding on horseback. [L. *equito*, to ride—*æquus*, a horse.]

**EQUITY**, ek'wi-ti, *n.* justice; impartiality; the giving or desiring to give to each man his due. "With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."—Ps. xcvi. 9: in *law*, an equitable claim. "I consider the wife's equity to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent*: a term about which, when applied to a scheme of jurisprudence, there is some confusion. Its three leading senses are distinguished thus; (*a*) taken broadly, equity means the doing unto all men as we would that they should do unto us; (*b*) in a narrower sense, equity is used in contradistinction to strict law; it expounds and limits the language of the positive laws, and construes them, not according to their strict letter, but rather in their reasonable and benignant spirit; (*c*) in the sense in which it is to be understood as the substantial justice expounded by all courts of equity, it is the system of supplemental law administered in these, founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing them to meet new exigencies. While it aims to assist the defects of the common law, by extending relief to those rights of property which the strict law does not recognize, and by giving more ample and distributive redress than the ordinary tribunals afford, equity by no means either controls, mitigates, or supersedes the common law, but rather guides itself by its analogies, and does not assume any power to subvert its doctrines. The Court of Chancery was formerly in England the especial court of equity, but large powers were by the Judicature Act of 1873 given to all the divisions of the Supreme Court to administer equity, although many matters of equitable jurisdiction are still left to the chancery division in the first instance. In the U.S. the circuit and county courts have original jurisdiction in most chancery or equity cases, wherein remedies and reliefs are sought which the rigid enforcement of the statutes, in civil

cases, would preclude. "*Equity* is a roguish thing; for law, we have a measure, 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*."—*Selden*.—EQUITY OF A STATUTE, the construction of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, in law, the advantage allowed to a mortgager of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. [Fr. *équité*; L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even.]

**EQUIVALENT**, e-kwiv'a-lent, *adj.*, equal in value, power, effect, meaning, etc.—*n.* a thing equal in value, etc.—*adv.* EQUIV'ALENTLY.—*n.* EQUIV'ALENCE. [Fr.—L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, pr. p. of *valeo*, to be strong.]

**EQUIVALENT**, e-kwiv'a-lent, *v.t.* to produce or constitute an equivalent to: to answer in full proportion: to equal. *J. N. Lockyer*.

**EQUIVALUE**, e-kwi-val'ū, *v.t.* to value at the same rate: to put on a par. "To *equivalve* the noble and the rabble of authorities."—*W. Taylor*.

**EQUIVOCAL**, e-kwiv'ō-kal, *adj.*, meaning equally two or more things: of doubtful meaning: capable of a double explanation.—*adv.* EQUIV'OCALLY.—*n.* EQUIV'OCALNESS. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vocis*, the voice, a word.]

**EQUIVOCATE**, e-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v.i.* to use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.

**EQUIVOCATION**, e-kwiv'ō-kā'shun, *n.* act of equivocating or using ambiguous words to mislead.—*n.* EQUIV'OCATOR.

**ER**, affix: a termination of many English nouns, converting the word to which it is added into a noun of agency. It is the Teutonic form equivalent to the Latin *-or*, and native words may be roughly distinguished from words of Latin origin by this distinction; as, *hearer*, *learner*, *doer*, *teacher*, from *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, *doctor*. It was formerly a sign of the masculine gender—*-stre*, *-ster* indicating the feminine; thus *weaver*, *baker*, *malter*, *singer*, *brewer* were masculine; *webster*, *bakester* (*baxter*), *maltster*, *songster*, *brewster*, feminine. In *spinner* and *spinstre* the distinction is still to some extent observed. Generally, however, the termination does not indicate gender in any way, some nouns in *-er* signifying a person or thing indifferently, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*. Added to names of places it sometimes signifies an inhabitant of, or one that belongs to a place, as *Londoner*, *Berliner*, *New Yorker*; though the terminations *ite*, *an*, and some others are fast supplanting *er*, in the United States, especially: the sign of the comparative degree of adjectives, and akin to Latin comparative termination *-or*, Gr. *-eros* in *-eros*: an affix to verbs giving them a frequentative, and probably a diminutive sense; as, *swag*, *swagger*; *spit*, *sputter*; *fret*, *fritter*; *pat*, *patter*; *wend*, *wander*.

**ERA**, ē'ra, *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point. [Late L. *æra*, a number, hence a space of time, orig. "counters," pieces of copper used in counting, being the neuter pl. of *æs*, *æris*, copper.]

**ERADIATE**, e-rā'di-āt, *v.i.* to shoot as rays of light: to radiate: to beam. "A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and psyche."—*Dr. H. More*. [L. *e*, from *ex*, out, and *radio*, *radiatum*, to beam.]

**ERADIATION**, e-rā-di-ā'shun, *n.* emission of rays or beams of light: emission of light or splendor. "*Eradiation* and emanation of spirit."—*Hale*.

**ERADICATE**, e-rad'i-kāt, *v.t.* to pull up by the roots: to destroy. [L. *eradico*, to root out—*e*, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root.]

**ERADICATION**, e-rad-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act of eradicating: state of being eradicated.

**ERASE**, e-rās', *v.t.* to rub or scrape out: to efface: to destroy.—*adj.* ERAS'ABLE.—*n.* ERAS'ER. [L. *erado*—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasus*, to scrape.]

**ERASION**, e-rā'zhun, ERASEMENT, e-rāz'ment, ERASURE, e-rā'zhōōr, *n.* the act of erasing: a rubbing out: the place where something written has been rubbed out.

**ERASTIAN**, e-rast'yan, *n.* a follower of Thomas *Erastus*, a Swiss physician, who maintained that the church is wholly dependent on the state for its existence and authority.—*adj.* relating to the Erastians or their doctrines.

**ERASTIANISM**, e-rast'yan-izm, *n.* principles of the *Erastians*: control of the church by the state.

**ERE**, ār, *adv.*, before: sooner than.—*prep.* before. [A.S. *ær*; Goth. *air*, soon.]

**EREBUS**, e-rē-bus, *n.* in myth. (a) the son of Chaos and Darkness, who married his sister Night and was the father of the Light and Day; he was transformed into a river and plunged into Tartarus, because he aided the Titans: hence—(b) the lower world, particularly that part of it which is the abode of virtuous shades; hades; hell.  
Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook  
Of *Erebus*.—*Milton*.  
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,  
And his affections dark as *Erebus*.—*Shak*.  
[L. *erebus*, Gr. *erebos*.]

**ERECT**, e-rekt', *v.t.* to set upright: to raise: to build: to exalt: to establish. [L. *erectus*, from *erigo*, to set upright—*e*, out, and *rego*, to make straight.]

**ERECT**, e-rekt', *adj.* upright: directed upward: unsnaken: bold.—*adv.* ERECT'LY.—*n.* ERECT'NESS.

**ERECTION**, e-rek'shun, *n.* act of erecting or raising: state of being erected: exaltation: anything erected: a building of any kind.

**EREMACAUSIS**, e-re-ma-kaw'sis, *n.* a term introduced into chemistry by Liebig, to express a slow combustion or oxidation: the act of gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air, as in the slow decay of wood in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, of nitre by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes. [Gr. *erema*, slowly, gently, and *kausis*, burning.]

**EREMITE**, er'e-mit, *n.* now HERMIT.

**ERISTIC**, e-ris'tik, *n.* one given to disputation: a controversialist. *Bp. Gauden*.

**ERMINE**, er'min, *n.* a northern animal of the weasel tribe, valued for its fur; its white fur, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates, whose robes are lined with it.—*adj.* ERMINED, adorned with ermine. [O. Fr. *ermine* (Fr. *hermine*); from L. (*mus*) *Armenius*, lit. mouse of Armenia, whence it was brought to Rome; but acc. to Skeat from O. Ger. *harmin* (Ger. *hermelin*), ermine-fur.]

**ERODE**, e-rōd', *v.t.* to eat away. [L. *e*, and *rodo*, *rosus*, to gnaw.]

**EROSION**, e-rō'zhun, *n.* the act or operation of eating or wearing away: specifically, in med. the gradual destruction of the substance of a part by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or excited by the action of some irritating substance: the state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker.—EROSION THEORY, in

*geol.* the theory that valleys are due to the wearing influences of water and ice, chiefly in the form of glaciers, as opposed to the theory which regards them as the result of fissures in the earth's crust produced by strains during its upheaval. [L. *erosio*, an eating away, from *erodo*, *erosum*. See *ERODE*.]

**EROSIVE**, e-rō'siv, *adj.* having the property of eroding or eating away.

**EROTIC**, e-rot'ik, EROTICAL, e-rot'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to love. [Gr. *erōtikos*—*erōs*, *erōtos*, love.]

**ERPETON**, er'pet-on, *n.* same as HERPETON.

**ERR**, er, *v.i.* to wander from the right way: to go astray: to mistake: to sin. [Fr. *errer*—L. *erro*, to stray; cog. with Ger. *irren*, and *irre*, astray.]

**ERRABUND**, er'ra-bund, *adj.* erratic: wandering: rambling. "Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass."—*Southey*. [L. *errabundus*, from *erro*, to wander.]

**ERRAND**, er'and, *n.* a message: a commission to say or do something. [A.S. *ærende*; Ice. *eyrendi*; acc. to Max Müller, from root *ar*, to plough, to work, *ende* being the pr. p. suffix.]

**ERRANT**, er'ant, *adj.*, *erring* or *wandering*: roving: wild. [L. *errans*, *errantis*, pr. p. of *erro*.]

**ERRANTRY**, er'ant-ri, *n.* an *errant* or *wandering* state: a rambling about like a knight-errant.

**ERRATIC**, er-at'ik, ERRATICAL, er-at'ik-al, *adj.*, *wandering*: having no certain course: not stationary.—*adv.* ERRAT'ICALLY.

**ERRATUM**, er-ā'tum, *n.* an *error* in writing or printing:—*pl.* ERRATA, er-ā'ta. [L.—*erro*, to stray.]

**ERRONEOUS**, er-ō'ne-us, *adj.*, *wandering*: *erring*: full of *error*: wrong: mistaken.—*adv.* ERRO'NEOUSLY.—*n.* ERRO'NEOUSNESS.

**ERROR**, er'rer, *n.* a wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake in judgment by which men assent to or believe what is not true; a mistake as to matter of fact; a misapprehension; as, "In my mind he was guilty of no *error*, he was chargeable with no exaggeration, he was betrayed by his fancy into no metaphor, who once said, that all we see about us, King, Lords, and Commons, the whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box."—*Brougham*: a mistake made in writing, printing, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; falsity; as, a clerical *error*, an *error* in a declaration: a wandering; excursion; irregular course; as, He (*Aeneas*) through fatal *error* long was led  
Full many years.—*Spenser*;  
Driven by the winds and *errors* of the sea.—*Dryden*: a transgression of law or duty; a mistake in conduct; a fault; a sin; iniquity; transgression; as, "Who can understand his *errors*? cleanse thou me from secret faults."—Ps. xix. 12;  
If it were thine *error* or thy crime,  
I care no longer.—*Tennyson*: in law, a mistake in the proceedings of a court of record either in fact or in law, entitling the unsuccessful party to have the case reviewed; proceedings in error were abolished in civil cases by the Judicature Act of 1875, appeal being substituted; but they may still be taken in criminal cases, for which the court of review is the Queen's Bench—an appeal in error is made by means of an original writ, called a *writ of error*: in astron. the difference between the places of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by

calculation and by observation : in *math.* the difference between the result of any operation and the true result.—**ERROR OF A CLOCK**, the difference between the time indicated by a clock and the time which the clock is intended to indicate, whether sidereal or mean time. [L. *error*, from *erro*, to wander.]

**ERSE**, *ers*, *n.* corr. of *Irish*, the name given by the Lowland Scots to the language of the people of the W. Highlands, as being of Irish origin.

**ERST**, *erst*, *adv.*, *first* : at first : formerly. [A.S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*. See **ERE**.]

**ERUBESCENT**, *er-ōo-bes'ent*, *adj.*, *growing red* : red or reddish : blushing.—*n.* **ERUBESCENCE**. [L. *erubescens*, *-entis*, pr.p. of *erubescere*, to grow red—*e*, out, very much, and *rubescere*—*rubere*, to be red. See **RUBY**.]

**ERUCTATION**, *er-uk-tā'shun*, *n.* the act of belching or rejecting wind from the stomach : a violent ejection of wind or other matter from the earth. [L. *eructo*, *eructatus*—*e*, and *ructo*, to belch forth ; cog. with Gr. *ereugomai*, to vomit, aorist *e-rug-on*.]

**ERUDITE**, *er'ū-dīt*, *adj.* learned.—*adv.* **ERUDITELY**. [L. *erudio*, *eruditus*, to free from rudeness—*e*, from, and *rudis*, rude.]

**ERUDITION**, *er-ū-dī'shun*, *n.* state of being *erudite* or learned : knowledge gained by study : learning, esp. in literature.

**ERUGINOUS**, *e-rōō'jin-us*, *adj.* resembling the rust of copper or brass : rusty. [L. *æruinosus*—*æruigo*, rust of copper—*æ*, *ær**s*, metal, copper.]

**ERUPTED**, *e-rupt'ed*, *adj.* suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava from a volcano.

**ERUPTION**, *e-rup'shun*, *n.* a breaking or bursting forth : that which bursts forth : a breaking out of spots on the skin. [L. *eruptio*—*erumpo*, *eruptus*—*e*, out, and *rumpo*, to break.]

**ERUPTIONAL**, *e-rup'shun-al*, *adj.* of or pertaining to eruptions : eruptive : as, *eruptional* phenomena. *R. A. Proctor*.

**ERUPTIVE**, *e-rupt'iv*, *adj.* breaking forth : attended by or producing eruption : produced by eruption.

**ERYSIPELAS**, *er-i-sip'e-las*, *n.* an inflammatory disease, generally in the face, marked by a bright redness of the skin. [Gr. *e-ryth-ros*, red, and *pellā*, skin. See **RED** and **PELL**.]

**ERYTHROPHLŒUM**, *e-ri-th'rō-flē-um*, *n.* a genus of tropical trees, nat. order Leguminosæ, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. The *E. guineense* of Guinea is 100 feet high, and is noted for its abundant red juice, which is used by the natives as a test of innocence and guilt. An accused person is forced to take a large draught ; if it do him no injury he is declared innocent, whereas if he be affected by it he is held guilty. The bark also is poisonous and is used as an ordeal. [Gr. *erythros*, red, and *phloos*, bark.]

**ESCALADE**, *es-ka-lād' or es'*, *n.* the scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders.—*v.t.* to scale : to mount and enter by means of ladders. [Fr.—Sp. *escalado*—*escala*, a ladder—L. *scala*.]

**ESCALLONIA**, *es-kal-lō'ni-a*, *n.* a genus of trees or shrubs, nat. order Saxifragæ, containing about forty species, natives of South America. They have simple leaves with resinous dots, and white or red flowers. Some species are cultivated. [After *Escallon*, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found the species in New Grenada.]

**ESCALOP**, *es-kol'up*. Same as **SCALLOP**.

**ESCAPADE**, *es-ka-pād'*, *n.* a mischievous freak.

**ESCAPE**, *es-kāp'*, *v.t.* to flee from : to pass unobserved : to evade.—*v.i.* to flee and become safe from danger : to be passed without harm.—*n.* act of escaping : flight from danger or from prison. [O. Fr. *escaper* (Fr. *échapper*)—L. *ex cappa*, lit. "out of one's cape or cloak." See **CAPE**.]

**ESCAPEMENT**, *es-kāp'ment*, *n.* part of a time-piece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration : the leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum shall be invariable, notwithstanding any irregularity or foulness in the train of wheels ; various kinds of escapements have been contrived, such as the *crown* or *verge* escapement, used in common watches ; the *anchor* or *crutch* escapement, used in common clocks—both these are also termed *recoiling escapements* ; the *dead-beat* escapement and the *gravity* or *remontoir* escapement, used in the finer kind of clocks ; the *horizontal* or *cylinder* escapement, still used in most foreign watches ; the *detached* escapement, the *lever* escapement, the *duplex* escapement, and the *pin-wheel* escapement, all used in the finer classes of watches.

**ESCAPER**, *es-kāp'er*, *n.* one who or that which escapes.

**ESCAPE-WARRANT**, *es-kāp'-wor-rant*, *n.* in English law, a process addressed to all sheriffs, etc., to retake an escaped prisoner, even on a Sunday, and commit him to proper custody.

**ESCARP**, *es-kārp'*, *v.t.* in fort. to slope : to form a slope to. [Fr. *escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. See **SCARP**.]

**ESCARP**, **ESCARPE**, *es-kārp'*, *n.* in fort. that side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart : a scarp.

**ESCARPMENT**, *es-kārp'ment*, *n.* in fort. ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to prevent an enemy from arriving at the latter ; part of the rock of Gibraltar has been rendered inaccessible in this manner : hence, the precipitous side of any hill or rock ; the abrupt face of a high ridge of land ; a cliff.

**ESCHALOT**, *esh-a-lot'*, *n.* a kind of small onion, formerly found at *Ascalon* in Palestine. [O. Fr. *eschalote*—L. *Ascalomius*, of *Ascalon*.]

**ESCHATOLOGY**, *es-ka-to'l'o-ji*, *n.* (*theol.*) the doctrine of the *last* or final things, as death, judgment, the state after death. [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, a discourse.]

**ESCHEAT**, *es-chēt'*, *n.* in England, the resulting back of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state through failure of heirs : formerly also through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attainted ; this latter kind of escheat was abolished by the *Felony Act* of 1870 (33 and 34 Vict. xxiii.) ; lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or other lord of the manor ; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor : by modern English legislation there can be no escheat on failure of the whole blood wherever there are persons of the half-blood capable of inheriting ; in the United States, the reverting of real property to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, in consequence of a failure of persons legally entitled to hold the same : the place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats : a writ to recover escheats from the person in possession : the lands which fall to the lord or

state by escheat ; as, "Of such treason the forfeiture of the escheats pertaineth to our lord the king."—*Hallam* : in *Scots law*, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel : that which falls to one ; a reversion or return ; as, To make me great by other's loss is bad escheat. —*Spenser*.

[O. Fr. *eschet*, from O. Fr. *escheir*, *escheoir*, from *excadere*—L. *ex*, and *cadere*, to fall ; Fr. *échoir*.]

**ESCHEW**, *es-chōō'*, *v.t.* to shun : to flee from. [O. Fr. *eschever*, cog. with Ger. *scheuen*, to shy at.]

**ESCLANDRE**, *es-klawn-dr*, *n.* a disturbance : a scene : a row. "Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it well to waive the proviso."—*Kingsley*. [Fr.]

**ESCORT**, *es'kort*, *n.* a guide : an attendant : a guard : a body of armed men as a guard. [Fr. *escorte*—It. *scorta*, a guide—*scorgere*, to guide—L. *ex*, and *corriger*, to set right.]

**ESCORT**, *es'kort'*, *v.t.* to attend as a guard. **ESCRITOIRE**, *es-kri-twor'*, *n.* a writing-desk. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*, Fr. *écritoire*—Low L. *scriptorium*—*scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.]

**ESCULAPIAN**, *es-kū-lā'pi-an*, *adj.* pertaining to *Esculapius*, and hence—to the art of healing. [*Æsculapius*, the god of the healing art.]

**ESCULENT**, *es'kū-lent*, *adj.* eatable : fit to be used for food by man.—*n.* something that is eatable. [L. *esculentus*, eatable—*esca*, food—*edo*, to eat.]

**ESCUTCHEON**, *es-kuch'un*, *n.* a shield on which a coat of arms is represented : a family shield : the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name.—*adj.* **ESCUTCH'ONED** ('und), having an escutcheon. [O. Fr. *escusson*—L. *scutum*, a shield. Cf. **ESQUIRE**.]

**ESDRAS**, *ez'dras*, *n.* the name now given to two books of the Apocrypha, of the authorship of which nothing is known with certainty ; in the Vulgate and earlier editions of the English Bibles the title is given to the book of Ezra as well as to that of Nehemiah, which are respectively called the 1st and 2d book of Esdras, those now standing in the Apocrypha as 1st and 2d being numbered 3d and 4th respectively. [Gr. form of *Ezra*.]

**ESKAR**, **ESKER**, *es'ker*, *n.* a term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size ; the materials are derived from the waste of till or boulder-clay, and their arrangement took place probably under water over which icebergs floated, for in Sweden particularly rough erratic blocks are often deposited on the eskar. Called in Scotland a **KAIM** ; called also **ÆSAR**, **OS**, and **OSAR**.

**ESKIMO**, **ESQUIMAU**, *es'ki-mō*, *n.* (pl. **ESKIMOS**, **ESQUIMAUX**, *es'ki-mōz*), one of a tribe inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland : the *Eskimos* are the most considerable remnant in northern regions of that numerous prehistoric race of fishers and hunters who once clung to the coasts and shores of Europe till they were pushed into the holes and corners, and to the very verge of the great continents—by the successive bands of the Aryan migrations : they once existed in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Spain, in all of which they have left their traces in interments, implements, and kitchen middens.

**ESKIMO-DOG**, *es'ki-mō-dog*, *n.* one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of America and of

Eastern Asia; it is rather larger than our English pointer, but appears less on account of the shortness of its legs; it has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which give it a wolfish appearance; the color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with darker color. It is the only beast of burden in these latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to his sledge the Eskimo will cover 60 miles a day for several successive days.

**ESOPHAGUS** or **ŒSOPHAGUS**, ē-sof-agus, *n.* the passage through which food is carried to the stomach, the gullet. [L.—Gr. *oisophagos*—*oisō*, fut. of *pherō*, to carry, and *phagō*, to eat.]

**ESOTERIC**, es-o-ter'ik, *adj.*, *inner*: secret: mysterious: (*phil.*) taught to a select few:—opposed to **EXOTERIC**.—*adv.* **ESOTERICALLY**. [Gr. *esōterikos*—*esōteros*, inner, a comp. form from *esō*, within—*es* (—*eis*), into.]

**ESPALIER**, es-pal'yer, *n.* a lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit-trees: a row of trees so trained. [Fr.—It. *spalliera*, a support for the shoulders—*spalla*, a shoulder—*spatula*, a blade. Cf. **EPAULET**.]

**ESPARTO**, es-pār'to, *n.* a strong kind of grass found in the south of Europe, esp. in Spain, used for making baskets, cordage, paper, etc. [Sp.]

**ESPECIAL**, es-pesh'al, *adj.*, *special*: particular: principal: distinguished.—*adv.* **ESPECIALLY**. [O. Fr.—L. *specialis*. See **SPECIAL**, **SPECIES**.]

**ESPIONAGE**, es'pi-on-āj, *n.* the practice or employment of spies: the practice of watching the words and conduct of others and attempting to make discoveries, as spies or secret emissaries: the practice of watching others without being suspected, and giving intelligence of discoveries made. [Fr. *espionage*. See **ESPY**.]

**ESPLANADE**, es-plan-ād', *n.* in fort. the glacis of the counterscarp, or the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country: the open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town: any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives: in hort. a grass-plat. [Fr., from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from L. *explanare*—*ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.]

**ESPOUSAL**, es-pouz'al, *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural; as, "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *espousals*."—Jer. ii. 2: adoption; protection; as, "The open *espousal* of his cause."—Orford. [O. Fr. *espousailles*, L. *sponsalia*, espousals, pl.n. of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal.]

**ESPOUSE**, es-pouz', *v.t.* to give as spouse or in marriage; to betroth; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage, by contract in writing or by some pledge; to unite intimately or indissolubly; as, the king *espoused* his daughter to a foreign prince. "When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph."—Matt. i. 18; "I have *espoused* you to one husband, that I may present you as a chaste virgin to Christ."—2 Cor. xi. 2;

If her sire approves

Let him *espouse* her to the peer she loves.—Pope: to take in marriage or as a spouse; to marry; to wed; as,

Lavinia will I make my empress,

And in the sacred Pantheon her *espouse*.—Shak.: to make one's self a participator in; to become a partisan in; to take to one's self, or make one's own; to embrace; to adopt; as, to *espouse* the quarrel of another, to *espouse* a cause; as, "Men

*espouse* the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deformity."—Locke. [O. Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, to engage or pledge one's self.]

**ESPY**, es-pī', *v.t.* to see at a distance: to spy or catch sight of: to observe: to discover unexpectedly. [O. Fr. *espier*, from root of **SPY**.]

**ESQUIRE**, es-kwīr' or es'kwīr, *n.* (*orig.*) a squire or shield-bearer: an attendant on a knight: a title of dignity next below a knight: a title given to younger sons of noblemen, etc.: a general title of respect in addressing letters. [O. Fr. *escuyer* (Fr. *écuyer*), from *escu*, now *écu*—L. *scutum*, a shield.]

**ESSAY**, es'ā, *n.* a *trial*: an experiment: a written composition less elaborate than a treatise.—*v.t.* es-sā', to try: to attempt: to make experiment of:—*pr.p.* essay'ing; *pa.p.* essayed'. [Fr. *essai*—L. *exagium*—Gr. *exagion*, a weighing—*exago*, to lead out, export merchandise—*ex*, out, and *agō*, to lead.]

**ESSAYER**, es-sā'er, **ESSAYIST**, es'ā-ist, *n.* a writer of *essays*.

**ESSENCE**, es'ens, *n.* the inner distinctive nature of anything: the qualities which make any object what it is: a being: the extracted virtues of any drug: the solution in spirits of wine of a volatile or essential oil: a perfume. [Fr.—L. *essentia*—*essens*, *essentis*, old *pr.p.* of *esse*, from root *as*, to be; Sans. *as*, to be. See **ARE**.]

**ESSENTIAL**, es-sen'shal, *adj.* relating to or containing the *essence*: necessary to the existence of a thing: indispensable or important in the highest degree: highly rectified: pure.—*n.* something essential or necessary: a leading principle.—*adv.* **ESSENTIALLY**.

**ESSENTIALITY**, es-sen-shi-al'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being essential: an essential part.

**ESTABLISH**, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to settle or fix: to ordain: to found: to set up (in business).—*n.* **ESTABLISHER**. [O. Fr. *establi*, *pr.p.* *establiissant*—L. *stabilire*—*stabilis*, firm—*sto*, to stand.]

**ESTABLISHMENT**, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* act of establishing: fixed state: that which is established: a permanent civil or military force: one's residence and style of living: a church established by law. The establishment of any religion in the U. S. is forbidden by the Federal Constitution.

**ESTATE**, es-tāt', *n.* fixed or established condition; special form of existence; as, I grieve to be weary of the sun,  
And wish the *estate* o' the world were now undone.—Shak.:

condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; situation—now most commonly state of a person as regards external circumstances; as, "Ransom nature from her inaidable *estate*."—Shak.; "Whose life in low *estate* began."—Tennyson;

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*.

—Dryden:

rank; quality; "And was, according to his *estate*, royally entertained."—Shak.; Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*?—Sir. P. Sidney:

in law, the interest or quantity of interest a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects; estates are *real* or *personal*; *real estate* comprises lands, tenements, and hereditaments, held or enjoyed for an estate of freehold, *personal estate* comprises interests for terms of years in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and property of every other description; *real estate* descends to heirs,

*personal* to executors or administrators; all real estates not being of copyhold tenure, or what are called customary freeholds, are either of freehold or less than freehold; of the latter kind are estates for years, at will, and by sufferance—estates are also divided into *legal*, *equitable*, and *customary*: fortune; possessions; property in general; as, he is a man of a great *estate*: often property left at a man's death; as, at his death his *estate* was of the value of half a million, the trustees proceeded to realize the *estate*: a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; as, there is more wood on his *estate* than on mine; But that old man, now lord of the broad *estate* and the Hall.

Dropt off gorged from a scheme that had left us flaccid and drain'd.—Tennyson.

state in the sense of body politic; commonwealth; public; public interest; as, "The true greatness of kingdoms and *estates* and the means thereof. . . .

I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people."—Bacon: an order or class of men constituting a state (Mark v. 21); in Great Britain the estates of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; as, "When the crowned Northman consulted on the welfare of his kingdom he assembled the *estates* of his realm. Now, an *estate* is a class of the nation invested with political rights. There appeared the *estate* of the clergy, of the barons, of other classes. In the Scandinavian kingdom to this day the *estate* of the peasants sends its representatives to the diet," says Disraeli: person of high rank; as, "She is a dutchess, a great *estate*."—Latimer.—**THE FOURTH ESTATE**, the newspaper press; journalists. [O. Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from L. *status*, a standing, circumstances, state, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand.]

**ESTATE**, es-tāt', *v.t.* to settle an estate upon: to endow with an estate or other property.

Then would I.

More especially were he, she wedded, poor,  
*Estate* them with large land and territory,  
In mine own realm beyond the narrow sea.

—Tennyson.

**ESTEEM**, es-tēm', *v.t.* to set a high *estimate* or value on: to regard with respect or friendship: to consider or think.—*n.* high estimation or value: favorable regard. [Fr. *estimer*—L. *estimo*. Cf. **ESTIMATE**.]

**ESTHETIC**, **ESTHETICS**. Same as **ÆSTHETIC**, **ÆSTHETICS**.

**ESTIMABLE**, es'tim-a-bl, *adj.* that can be *estimated* or *valued*: worthy of esteem: deserving our good opinion.—*adv.* **ESTIMABLY**.

**ESTIMATE**, es'tim-āt, *v.t.* to judge of the worth of a thing: to calculate. [L. *estimo*, *estimatus*, to value. **ESTEEM** and **AIM** are parallel forms.]

**ESTIMATE**, es'tim-āt, *n.* a *valuing* in the mind: judgment or opinion of the worth or size of anything: a rough calculation.

**ESTIMATION**, es-tim-ā'shun, *n.* act of estimating: a reckoning of value: esteem, honor.

**ESTRANGE**, es-trānj', *v.t.* to make *strange*: to alienate: to divert from its original use or possessor.—*n.* **ESTRANGEMENT**. [O. Fr. *estranger*, from root of **STRANGE**.]

**ESTRAPADE**, es-tra-pād', *n.* the struggles of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, and violent movements. [Fr.; It. *strappata*, from *strappare*, to pull, to snatch; prov. Ger.

- strappen*, to pull; Ger. *straff*, pulled tight. Akin STRAP.]
- ESTUARY**, es'tū-ar-i, *n.* a narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current, so called from the boiling or foaming caused by their meeting. [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, *æsturare*, to boil up—*æstus*, a burning.]
- ETACISM**, ā'ta-sizm, *n.* the mode of pronouncing the Greek η (eta) like *ey* in *they*, distinguished from *Itacism*, the mode of pronouncing it like *e* in *be*.
- ETACIST**, ā'ta-sist, *n.* one who practices or upholds etacism.
- ETAGERE**, ā-tā-zhār, *n.* a piece of domestic furniture supplied with several shelves one above another, as a sideboard, a what-not, etc. [Fr., from *étager*, to elevate by stories or stages, from *étage*, a story.]
- ETANIN**, et'a-nin, *n.* the star γ of the constellation Draco, interesting as being the star by the observation of which Bradley was led to the discovery of the aberration of the fixed stars. [Ar.]
- ETCH**, ech, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make designs on metal, glass, etc., by eating out the lines with an acid. [Ger. *ätzen*, to corrode by acid; from same root as Ger. *essen*. See EAT.]
- ETCHING**, ech'ing, *n.* the act or art of etching or engraving: the impression from an etched plate.
- ETERNAL**, ē-ter'nal, *adj.* without beginning or end of existence: everlasting: ceaseless: unchangeable.—*n.* THE ETERNAL, an appellation of God.—*adv.* ETERNALLY. [Fr. *éternel*—L. *æternus*, *æviternus*—*ævum*—Gr. *aiōn*, a period of time, an age. See AGE.]
- ETERNITY**, ē-ter'ni-ti, *n.* eternal duration: the state or time after death. [Fr. *éternité*—L. *æternitas*.]
- ETERNIZE**, ē-ter'niz, *v.t.* to make eternal: to immortalize. [Fr. *éterniser*.]
- ETESIAN**, e-tē-zhān, *adj.* periodical: blowing at stated seasons, as certain winds. [Fr. *étésien*—L. *etesius*—Gr. *etēsios*, annual—*etos*, a year.]
- ETHELING**, eth'el-ing, *n.* an Anglo-Saxon nobleman. "There were four orders of men among the ancient Saxons: the *Etheling* or Noble, the Freeman, the Freedman, and the Servile."—*Bosworth*.
- ETHER**, ē'ther, *n.* the clear, upper air: the subtle medium supposed to fill all space: a light, volatile, inflammable fluid. [L.—Gr. *aitēr*, from *aithō*, to light up.]
- ETHEREAL**, e-thē're-al, *adj.* consisting of ether; heavenly: spirit-like.—*adv.* ETHEREALLY.
- ETHEREALIZATION**, e-thē-rē-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* an ethereal or subtle spirit-like state or condition. "He (Aristotle) conceives the moral element as flower, as *etherealization*, spiritualization of the physical, rather than as something purely intellectual."—*J. Hutchison Stirling*.
- ETHEREALIZE**, e-thē're-al-iz, *v.t.* to convert into ether, or the fluid ether: to render spirit-like.
- ETHERIZE**, ē'ther-iz, *v.t.* to convert into ether: to stupefy with ether.
- ETHIC**, eth'ik, **ETHICAL**, eth'ik-al, *adj.* relating to morals: treating of morality or duty.—*adv.* ETHICALLY. [Gr. *ethikos*—*ēthos*, custom.]
- ETHICS**, eth'iks, *n. sing.* the science of duty: a system of principles and rules of duty.
- ETHIDENE**, eth'i-dēn, *n.* an anæsthetic substance nearly allied in composition to chloroform. It is said to be equally efficacious and considerably safer than chloroform; is pleasant to take, acts rapidly, and never produces cessation of
- action of the heart and respiratory system.
- ETHIOPIAN** ē-thi-ō'pi-an, **ETHIOPIC**, ē-thi-ō'pik, *adj.* pertaining to *Ethiopia*, a name given to the countries south of Egypt inhabited by the negro races. [Gr. *Aithiops*, sunburnt, Ethiopian—*aithō*, to burn, and *ōps*, the face.]
- ETHIOPS MARTIAL**, ē'thi-ops mār'shal, *n.* black oxide of iron: iron in the form of a very fine powder.
- ETHIOPS MINERAL**, ē'thi-ops mi'né-ral, *n.* a combination of mercury and sulphur, of a black color: black sulphuret of mercury.
- ETHMOID**, eth'moid, **ETHMOIDAL**, ethmoid'al, *adj.* resembling a sieve.—**ETHMOID BONE**, one of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose; it is exceedingly light and spongy, and the olfactory nerves shoot down through its numerous perforations to the nose, and are chiefly expanded on its surface. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve, and *eidōs*, form.]
- ETHMOID**, eth'moid, *n.* the ethmoid bone.
- ETHMOSE**, eth'mōs, *n.* in *physiol.* a name given to cellular tissue. [Gr. *ēthmos*, a sieve.]
- ETHNARCH**, eth'nār'k, *n.* in *Greek antiqu.* a viceroy: a governor of a province. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation, and *archos*, a leader.]
- ETHNARCHY**, eth'nār-ki, *n.* the government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.
- ETHNIC**, eth'nik, **ETHNICAL**, eth'nik-al, *adj.* concerning nations or races: pertaining to the heathen. [L.—Gr.—*ethnos*, a nation.]
- ETHNOGENY**, eth-noj'en-i, *n.* that branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of man. [Gr. *ethnos*, a nation, and root *gen*, to beget.]
- ETHNOGRAPHER**, eth-nog'ra-fer, *n.* one who cultivates ethnography: one who treats of the different races and families of men.
- ETHNOGRAPHIC**, eth-no-graf'ik, **ETHNOGRAPHICAL**, eth-no-graf'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to ethnography.
- ETHNOGRAPHY**, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, etc., peculiar to different nations. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation, and *graphō*, to describe.]
- ETHNOLOGIC**, eth-no-loj'ik, **ETHNOLOGICAL**, eth-no-loj'ik-al, *adj.* relating to ethnology.
- ETHNOLOGIST**, eth-nol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in ethnology: a student of ethnology.
- ETHNOLOGY**, eth-nol'o-ji, *n.* the science of races. "*Ethnography* and *Ethnology* bear the same relation almost to one another as *geology* and *geography*. While *ethnography* contents herself with the mere description and classification of the races of man, *ethnology*, or the science of races, 'investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind, and the organic laws upon which they depend; seeks to deduce from these investigations principles of human guidance in all the important relations of social and national existence.'"—*Fleming*. [Gr. *ethnos*, and *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]
- ETIOLATE**, ē-ti-o-lāt', *v.t.* (*med.* and *bot.*) to cause to grow pale, from want of light and fresh air.—*v.i.* to become pale from disease or absence of light.—*n.* ETIOLATION. [Fr. *étioier*, from *éteule*, stubble—L. *stipula*, a stalk, stubble, and therefore to blanch like stubble.]
- ETIOLOGY**, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n.* the science of causes, esp. of disease. [Gr. *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, an account—*legō*, to speak.]
- ETIQUETTE**, et-i-ke't', *n.* forms of cere-
- mony or decorum: ceremony. [Fr. See TICKET.]
- ETYMIC**, et-im'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.
- ETYMOLOGIST**, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* one skilled in or who writes on *etymology*.
- ETYMOLOGY**, et-i-mol'o-ji, *n.* an account of the *etymons* or true origin of words: the science that treats of the origin and history of words: the part of grammar relating to inflection.—*adj.* ETYMOLOGICAL.—*adv.* ETYMOLOGICALLY. [Fr.—L.—Gr.—*etymon*, and *logos*, an account.]
- ETYMON**, et'i-mon, *n.* the true origin of a word: an original root: the genuine or literal sense of a word. [Gr.—*etymos*, *eteos*, true.]
- ETYPICAL**, ē-tip'i-kal, *adj.* in *biol.* diverging from or not conforming to a type.
- EUCALYPTUS**, ū-kal-ip'tus, *n.* the "gum-tree," a large evergreen, native of Australia, which is very beneficial in destroying the miasma of malarious districts. [Coined from Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptos*, folded round—*kalypto*, to cover.]
- EUCHARIST**, ū'ka-ris't, *n.* the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or of the Real Presence.—*adjs.* EUCHARISTIC, EUCHARISTICAL. [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving—*eu*, well, and *charizomai*, to show favor—*charis*, grace, thanks. Cog. with E. YEARN.]
- EUCHITE**, ū'kit, *n.* one who prays: specifically, one belonging to a sect of ancient heretics who resolved all religion into prayer. [Gr. *euchē*, a prayer.]
- EUDÆMON**, EUEDEMON, ū-dē'mon, *n.* a good angel or spirit. *Southey*. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a spirit.]
- EUDÆMONISM**, EUEDEMONISM, ū-dē'mon-izm, *n.* the doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue. [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy—*eu*, well, and *daimōn*, a demon, spirit.]
- EUDÆMONISTIC**, EUEDEMONISTIC, ū-dē'mon-ist'ik, *adj.* of or pertaining to EUDÆMONISM (which see).
- EUGENESIC**, ū-je-nes'ik, *adj.* same as EUGENETIC.
- EUGENESIS**, ū-je-n'e-sis, *n.* the quality of breeding freely: fertility: specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *genesis*, production.]
- EUGENETIC**, ū-je-net'ik, *adj.* of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis.
- EULOGIC**, ū-loj'ik, **EULOGICAL**, ū-loj'ik-al, *adj.* containing eulogy or praise.—*adv.* EULOGICALLY.
- EULOGIST**, ū'lo-jist, *n.* one who praises or extols another.—*adj.* EULOGISTIC, full of praise.—*adv.* EULOGISTICALLY.
- EULOGIUM**, ū-lō'ji-um, **EULOGY**, ū'lo-ji, *n.* a speaking well of: a speech or writing in praise of. [Late L.—Gr. *eulogion* (classical, *eulogia*)—*eu*, well, and *logos*, a speaking.]
- EULOGIZE**, ū'lo-jiz, *v.t.* to speak well of: to praise.
- EUNUCH**, ū'nuk, *n.* a castrated man: eunuchs were employed as *chamberlains* in the East, and often had great influence as chief ministers of the kings. [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a couch, and *echō*, to have charge of.]
- EUNUCH**, ū'nuk, *adj.* unproductive: barren. "He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—*Godwin*.
- EUNUCHISM**, ū'nuk-izm, *n.* the state of being a *eunuch*.
- EUPEPSY**, ū-pep'si, *n.*, good digestion:—opposed to **DYSPEPSY**.—*adj.* EUPEPTIC, having good digestion. [Gr. *eupepsia*—

*eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pe-so*, *peptō*, to digest.]

**EUPHEMISM**, ū-fēm-izm, *n.* in *rhet.* a figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears: when it is said of the martyr St. Stephen, that "he fell asleep," instead of he died, the *euphemism* partakes of the nature of a metaphor, intimating a resemblance between sleep and the death of such a person: this instinct of politeness in speech — *euphemism*, as it is called — which seeks to hint at an unpleasant or an indelicate thing, rather than name it directly, has had much to do in making words acquire new meanings and lose old ones; thus "plain" has usurped the sense of "ugly;" "fast," of "dissipated;" "gallantry," of "licentiousness." [Gr. *euphēmismos* — *eu*, well, and *phēmi*, to speak.]

**EUPHEMISTIC**, ū-fēm-ist'ik, **EUPHEMISTICAL**, ū-fēm-ist'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing euphemism: rendering more decent or delicate in expression.

**EUPHONIC**, ū-fon'ik, **EUPHONICAL**, 'ikal, **EUPHONIOUS**, ū-fō'ni-us, *adj.* pertaining to *euphony*: agreeable in sound. — *adv.* **EUPHONIOUSLY**.

**EUPHONIZE**, ū-fon-iz, *v.t.* to make *euphonian*.

**EUPHONY**, ū'fo-ni, *n.* an agreeable sound: a pleasing, easy pronunciation. [Gr. *euphōnia* — *eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]

**EUPHRASY**, ū'fra-zi, *n.* (*bot.*) the plant eyebright, formerly regarded as beneficial in disorders of the eye. [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight, from *euphrainō*, to cheer — *eu*, well, *phrēn*, the heart.]

**EUPHUISM**, ū'fū-izm, *n.* an affectation of excessive refinement of language: a high-flown expression. — *n.* **EUPHUIST**. — *adj.* **EUPHUISTIC**. [From *Euphues*, a book by John Lyly in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which brought the style into vogue — Gr. *euphyēs*, graceful — *eu*, well, *phyē*, growth — *phūōmai*, to grow.]

**EUPRACTIC**, ū-prak'tik, *adj.* doing or acting well: or it may mean prosperous. "Good-humored, eupeptic, and *eupractic*." — *Carlyle*. [Gr. *eu prassein*, to do well, to be prosperous.]

**EURASIAN**, ū-rā'zi-an, *n.* a descendant of a European on the one side, and an Asian on the other. [A contr. of *European* and *Asian*.]

**EUREKA**, ū-rē'ka, the exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown: hence, a discovery; esp. one made after long research: an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery: the motto of the State of California. [Gr. *heurēka*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of *heuriskō*, to find.]

**EUROCLYDON**, ū-rok'li-don, *n.* a tempestuous wind that frequently blows in the Levant, and which was the occasion of the disastrous shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul sailed, as narrated in Acts xxvii. 14-44; it is a north-east or north-north-east wind, and is now known by the name of *Gregalia*. [Gr. *euros*, the south-east wind, and *klydōn*, a wave.]

**EUROPEAN**, ū-ro-pē'an, *adj.* belonging to *Europe*. — *n.* a native or inhabitant of *Europe*.

**EURYCEPHALIC**, ū-ri-sē-fal'ik, *adj.* in *ethn.* applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short, broad-skulled races of mankind.

**EURYTHMY**, ū'rith-mi, *n.* just proportion or symmetry in anything. [Gr. *eurythmia* — *eu*, well, and *rhythmos*, measured motion.]

**EUSCARA**, ūs-kā'ra, *n.* the native name of the language spoken in the Basque provinces: Basque. [See **BASQUE**.]

**EUSEBIAN**, ū-sē'bi-an, *n.* a follower or one holding the opinions of *Eusebius*, the father of ecclesiastical history, who was at the head of the semi-Arian or moderate party at the Council of Nice.

**EUSEBIAN**, ū-sē'bi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Eusebius*.

**EUSTACHIAN**, ū-stā'ki-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, a famous Italian physician, who died at Rome, 1574. — **EUSTACHIAN TUBE**, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth: so named after its discoverer the *Eustachius* above mentioned. — **EUSTACHIAN VALVE**, a semilunar membranous valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava, first described by *Eustachius*.

**EUSTATHIAN**, ū-stā'thi-an, *n.* one of a sect of heretics of the fourth century, so named from their founder *Eustathius*, who denied the lawfulness of marriage, and who was excommunicated by the Council of Gangra.

**EUSTATHIAN**, ū-stā'thi-an, *adj.* of or pertaining to *Eustathius*.

**EUTHANASIA**, ū-than-ā'zi-a, **EUTHANASY**, ū-than'a-si, *n.* an easy, pleasant mode of death. [Gr. *euthanasia* — *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.]

**EVACUATE**, e-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.* to throw out the contents of: to discharge: to withdraw from. [L. *e*, out, *vacuo*, *vacuatus*, to empty — *vaco*, to be empty.]

**EVACUATION**, e-vak'ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of emptying out: a withdrawing from: that which is discharged.

**EVACUATOR**, e-vak'ū-āt-or, *n.* one who evacuates: (*law*) one who nullifies or makes void.

**EVADÉ**, e-vād', *v.t.* to escape artfully: to avoid cunningly. [L. *evado* — *e*, out, *vado*, to go.]

**EVANESCENT**, ev-an-es'ent, *adj.* fleeting: imperceptible. — *adv.* **EVANESCENTLY**. — *n.* **EVANESCENCE**. [L. *evanesco*, -*entis* — *e*, and *vanesco*, to vanish — *vanus*, empty.]

**EVANGEL**, ē-van'jel, *n.* (*poet.*) good news, esp. the gospel.

**EVANGELICAL**, ē-van-jel'ik-al, **EVANGELIC**, ē-van-jel'ik, *adj.* contained in the gospels, or four first books of the New Testament; as, the *evangelic* history: according to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel published by Christ and His apostles; as, *evangelical* righteousness, obedience, or piety: earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; as, an *evangelical* preacher: *eccles.* (a) a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace; (b) a term applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, inasmuch as the former recognize no standard of faith except the writings of the evangelists and other books of the Bible, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches. — **EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE**, an association of evangelical Christians belonging to various churches

and countries, formed in 1845, to concentrate the strength of an enlightened Protestantism against the encroachments of Catholicism and Puseyism, and to promote the interests of a scriptural Christianity. — **EVANGELICAL UNION**, the name assumed by a religious body constituted in Scotland in 1843, its originator being the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister of the United Secession Church, after whom the members of the body are often spoken of as *Morisonians*; they maintain the universality of the atonement, combining with this the doctrine of eternal, personal, and unconditional election, and denying that any one will be condemned for Adam's fall. [Low L. *evangelicus*, from L. *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *evangelikos*, from *euangelion*, good tidings; in a Christian sense, glad tidings, the gospel — *eu*, well, good, and *angellō*, to announce.]

**EVANGELICAL**, ē-van-jel'ik-al, *n.* one who maintains evangelical principles.

**EVANGELICISM**, ē-van-jel'i-sizm, **EVANGELICALISM**, ē-van-jel'ik-al-izm, *n.*, *evangelical* principles.

**EVANGELIZATION**, ē-van-jel-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of evangelizing or proclaiming the gospel.

**EVANGELIZE**, ē-van-jel-iz, *v.t.* to make known the good news: to make acquainted with the gospel. — *v.i.* to preach the gospel from place to place.

**EVANGELIST**, ē-van-jel-ist, *n.* one who evangelizes: one of the four writers of the gospels: an assistant of the apostles: one authorized to preach.

**EVANITION**, ev-an-i'shun, *n.* the act of vanishing or state of having vanished: evanishment. *Carlyle*.

**EVAPORABLE**, e-vap'or-a-bl, *adj.* able to be evaporated or converted into vapor.

**EVAPORATE**, e-vap'or-āt, *v.i.* to fly off in vapor: to pass into an invisible state. — *v.t.* to convert into steam or gas. [L. *e*, off, *vaporō*, -*atum* — *vapor*, vapor.]

**EVAPORATION**, e-vap'or-ā'shun, *n.* act of evaporating or passing off in steam or gas.

**EVASION**, e-vā'zhun, *n.* act of evading or eluding: an attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation: an excuse.

**EVASIVE**, e-vā'siv, *adj.* that evades or seeks to evade: not straightforward: shuffling. — *adv.* **EVASIVELY**. — *n.* **EVASIVENESS**.

**EVE**, ēv, **EVEN**, ēv'n, *n.* (*poet.*) evening: the night before a day of note: the time just preceding a great event. [A.S. *æfen*; Dut. *avond*; Ger. *abend*, the sinking of the day, from *ab*, down.]

**EVEN**, ēv'n, *adj.*, equal: level: uniform: parallel: equal on both sides: not odd, able to be divided by 2 without a remainder: full; complete; as,  
Let us from point to point this story know,  
To make the even truth in pleasure flow.  
— *Shak.*

— **TO MAKE EVEN WITH**, to square accounts with; to leave nothing owing to; as,  
Since if my soul make even with the week  
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.  
— *G. Herbert*.

— **TO BEAR ONE'S SELF EVEN**, to behave with equanimity; to guard one's composure; as,  
How smooth and even they do bear themselves.  
— *Shak.*

— **EVEN LINES, MAKE EVEN**, terms used by printers, esp. those employed on newspaper work, meaning to space out the words of a line when the pieces of "copy" (manuscript) do not form whole paragraphs. — **ON EVEN GROUND**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages; as, the advocates meet on

*even ground* in argument.—*adv.* EV'EN. LY.—*n.* EV'ENNESS. [A.S. *efen*; Dut. *even*; Ger. *eben*—*ebenien*, to make smooth: perh. allied to L. *aequus*, equal.]

EVEN, ev'n, *v.t.* to make even or smooth.—*adv.* exactly so: indeed: so much as: still.

EVEN-HANDED, ev'n-hand'ed, *adj.* with an equal, fair, or impartial *hand*: just.

EVENING, ev'ning, *n.* the close of the daytime: the decline or end of life. [A.S. *æfenung*, from *æfen*.]

EVEN-MINDED, ev'n-mind'ed, *adj.* having an *even* or calm *mind*: equable.

EVENSONG, ev'n-song, *n.* the *evening* service in church, so called because formerly chanted or *sung*.

EVENT, e-vent', *n.* that which *comes out* or happens: the result: any incident or occurrence.—EVENT, OCCURRENCE, INCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE. *Event*, that which comes out, that which springs from a previous state of affairs. Hence we speak of watching the *event*; of tracing the progress of *events*. An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*, and is generally applied to great transactions in history. *Occurrence* is literally that which meets us in our progress through life, and does not connect itself with the past as an *event* does. An *incident* is that which falls into a state of things to which it does not primarily belong; as, the *incidents* of a journey: it is applied to matters of minor importance. *Circumstance*, (*lit.*) that which stands round or attends; does not necessarily mean anything that happens or takes place, but may simply mean one of the surrounding or accompanying conditions of an occurrence, incident, or event. It is also applied to incidents of minor moment which take place along with something of more importance. A person giving an account of a campaign, might dwell on the leading *events* which it produced; might mention some of its striking *occurrences*; might allude to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it; and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. [L. *eventus*—*evenio*—*e*, out, and *venio*, to come.]

EVENTFUL, e-vent'ful, *adj.*, full or fruitful of *events*.

EVENTIDE, ev'n-tid, *n.* the *tide* or time of *evening*.

EVENTUAL, e-vent'ū-al, *adj.* happening as a consequence, ultimate or final.—*adv.* EVENTUALLY, finally: at length.

EVENTUALITY, e-vent'ū-al'i-ti, *n.* in *phren.* one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is situated at the lower part of the forehead, below Comparison, and above Individuality: that which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.

EVER, ev'er, *adv.* always: eternally: at any time: in any degree. [A.S. *æfre*, always; from A.S. *awa*, ever, which is cog. with Goth. *aiws*, L. *ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*. See also AGE, AYE, NEVER.]

EVERGREEN, ev'er-grēn, *adj.*, ever or always *green*.—*n.* a plant that remains green all the year.

EVERLASTING, ev'er-last'ing, *adj.* endless: eternal.—*n.* eternity.—*adv.* EVERLASTINGLY.—*n.* EVERLASTINGNESS.

EVERMORE, ev'er-mōr', *adv.* unceasingly: eternally.

EVERY, ev'er-i, *adj.*, each one of a number: all taken separately: formerly sometimes used alone in sense of every one. "Every of this happy number."—*Shak.*;

If every of your wishes had a womb,  
And fertile every wish.—*Shak.*

[A.S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each.]

EVERYWHERE, ev'er-i-hwār, *adv.* in every *place*.

EVICT, e-vikt', *v.t.* to dispossess by law: to expel from. [L. *evictus*, pa.p. of *evinco*, to overcome. See EVINCE.]

EVICITION, e-vik'shun, *n.* the act of evicting from house or lands: the lawful recovery of lands.

EVIDENCE, ev'i-dens, *n.* that which makes evident: proof or testimony: a witness: in *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal, as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation before it: evidence may be either *written* or *parole*, *direct* or *circumstantial*; *written evidence* consists of records, deeds, affidavits, and other writings; *parole* or *oral evidence* is that rendered by witnesses personally appearing in court and sworn to the truth of what they depose; *direct evidence* is that of a person who has been an eye-witness to a fact; *circumstantial evidence* consists of many concurrent circumstances leading to an inference or conviction: one who or that which supplies evidence; a witness; an evident; as, "Infamous and perjured evidences."—*Sir W. Scott.* (Rare.)—KING'S or STATE'S EVIDENCE, in *criminal law*, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime: *testimony* is the evidence given by one witness, *evidence* is the testimony of one or many; we say the *united testimonies*, but the *whole evidence*.—*v.t.* to render evident: to prove.

EVIDENT, ev'i-dent, *adj.* that is *visible* or can be *seen*: clear to the mind: obvious.—*adv.* EVIDENTLY (*New Test.*) visibly.

[L. *evidens*, -entis—*e*, and *video*, to see.]

EVIDENTIAL, ev-i-den'shal, *adj.* furnishing evidence: tending to prove.—*adv.* EVIDENTIALLY.

EVIL, ē'vl, *adj.* wicked: mischievous: unfortunate.—*adv.* in an evil manner: badly.—*n.* that which produces unhappiness or calamity: harm: wickedness: depravity. [A.S. *yfel*; Dut. *ewel*, Ger. *übel*. ILL is a doublet.]

EVIL-DOER, ē'vl-dō'er, *n.* one who does evil.

EVIL-EYE, ē'vl-i, *n.* a supposed power to cause *evil* or harm by the look of the *eye*.

EVIL-FAVOREDNESS, ē'vl-fā'vurd-nes, *n.* (B.) ugliness: deformity.

EVIL-MINDED, ē'vl-mind'ed, *adj.* inclined to evil: malicious: wicked.

EVIL-SPEAKING, ē'vl-spēk'ing, *n.* the speaking of evil: slander.

EVIL-WORKER, ē'vl-wur'ker, *n.* one who works or does evil.

EVINCE, e-vins', *v.t.* to prove beyond doubt: to show clearly: to make evident. [L. *evinco*—*e*, inten., and *vinco*, to overcome.]

EVINCIBLE, e-vins'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *evinced* or made evident.—*adv.* EVINCIBLY.

EVINCIVE, e-vins'iv, *adj.* tending to *evince*, prove, or demonstrate.

EVISCERATE, e-vis'er-āt, *v.t.* to tear out the *viscera* or *bowels*.—*n.* EVISCERATION. [L. *e*, out, and *viscera*, the bowels.]

EVOKE, e-vōk', *v.t.* to call out: to draw out or bring forth. [L. *evoco*—*e*, out, and *voco*, to call.]

EVOLUTION, ev-ō-lū'shun, *n.* the act of unfolding or unrolling; development; as, the *evolution* of a flower from a bud, or a bird from the egg; as "The *evolution* of the plot (of a dramatic poem)."—*Dr. Caird*: a series of things unrolled or unfolded; as, "The *evolution* of ages."—*Sir T. More*: in *geom.* the unfolding or open-

ing of a curve and making it describe an evolvent; the equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude as that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unbend, so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line: in *math.* the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution: (*milit.*) the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching, or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage or to occupy a different post: (*naut.*) the change of form and disposition of a fleet or the movements of a single vessel during manœuvres: in *biology*, strictly the theory of generation, in which the germ is held to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be unfolded and expanded, but not actually formed by the procreative acts: that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a passage from simplicity to complexity, from an undifferentiated to a differentiated condition of the elements. Thus the nebular hypothesis, which regards the planetary bodies as evolved from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of evolution. The evolution theory of the origin of species is, that later species have been developed by continuous differentiation of organs and modifications of parts from species simpler and less differentiated, and that thus all organic existences, even man himself, may be traced back to a simple cell. [Fr. *évolution*, from L. *evolutio*, from *evolvere*, *evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold. See EVOLVE.]

EVOLUTIONIST, ev-ō-lū'shun-ist, *n.* one skilled in *evolutions* or military movements: one who believes in *evolution* as a principle in science or philosophy.

EVOLUTIVE, ev'ō-lū-tiv, *adj.* of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development.

EVOLVE, e-volv', *v.t.* to roll out or unroll: to disclose: to develop: to unravel.—*v.i.* to disclose itself. [L. *evolvere*—*e*, out, *volvo*, to roll.]

EVULSION, e-vul'shun, *n.* a *plucking out* by force. [L. *e*, out, and *vellere*, *vulsus*, to pluck.]

EWE, ū, *n.* a female sheep. [A.S. *cowu*; L. *ovis*, Gr. *oīs*, Sans. *avi*, a sheep.]

EWER, ū'er, *n.* a large jug placed on a washstand to hold *water*. [O. Fr. *ewier*, Fr. *évier*—L. *aquarium*—*aqua*, water, whence also Fr. *eau*.]

EWRY, ū'ri, *n.* in mediæval times, the scullery of a religious house: in England, an office in the royal household, where they take care of the linen for the sovereign's table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in ewers after dinner. [From *ever*.]

EX, eks, a Latin preposition or prefix, Gr. *ex* or *ek*, signifying out of, out, proceeding from. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes out of, as in *exhale*, *exclude*; sometimes off, from, or out, as in L. *excindere*, to cut off or out; sometimes beyond, as in *excess*, *exceed*, *excel*. In some words it is merely emphatical; in others it has little effect on the signification. *Ex* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, *ex-minister*. *Ex* is frequently used as a preposition before English words, as in the phrase, 20 chests tea *ex* "Sea King," where it signifies taken out of, delivered from. Stock

of any kind sold *ex div.* means that the next dividend upon such stock has been declared, and is reserved by the seller.

**EXACERBATE**, egz-as'er-bāt, *v.t.* to *im-bitter*: to provoke: to render more violent or severe, as a disease. [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatus*—*ex*, and *acerbo*, from *acerbus*, bitter. See ACERBITY.]

**EXACERBATION**, egz-as'er-bā'shun, **EXACERBESCENCE**, egz-as'er-bes'ens, *n.* increase of irritation or violence, esp. the increase of a fever or disease.

**EXACT**, egz-akt', *adj.* precise: careful: punctual: true: certain or demonstrable.—*adv.* **EXACTLY**.—*n.* **EXACTNESS**. [L. *exactus*, *pa.p.* of *exigo*, to drive out, to measure—*ex*, and *ago*, to drive, to do.]

**EXACT**, egz-akt', *v.t.* to *force from*: to compel full payment of: to make great demands or to demand urgently: to extort.—*v.i.* to practice extortion. [See **EXACT**, *adj.*]

**EXACTING**, egz-akt'ing, *p.* and *adj.* demanding or compelling to pay or yield under color of authority: requiring authoritatively: demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice: extorting: compelling by necessity: unreasonably severe or oppressive. "With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due, than to consider what others might award."—*Arnold*.

**EXACTION**, egz-ak'shun, *n.* the act of exacting or demanding strictly: an oppressive demand: that which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

**EXACTOR**, egz-akt'er, *n.* one who exacts: an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs; as, "I will make thine officers peace, and thine *exactors* righteousness."—Is. ix. 17: an extortioner; one who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who demands something without pity or regard to justice; one who is unreasonably severe in his injunctions or demands; as, "The service of sin is perfect slavery . . . an unreasonable taskmaster and an unmeasurable *exactor*."—*South*; "Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jer. Taylor*: "he that demands by authority; as, an *exactor* of oaths. "As they reposed great religion in an oath, in respect of the actor: so did they likewise, in respect of the *exactor*."—*Fotherby*.

**EXACTRESS**, egz-akt'res, *n.* a female who exacts or is severe in her injunctions. "Expectation, so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*B. Jonson*.

**EXAGGERATE**, egz-aj'er-āt, *v.t.* to magnify unduly: to represent too strongly. [L. *exaggero*, *exaggeratus*—*ex*, *aggero*, to heap up—*agger*, a heap.]

**EXAGGERATION**, egz-aj'er-ā'shun, *n.* extravagant representation: a statement in excess of the truth.

**EXAGGERATIVE**, egz-aj'er-āt-iv, **EXAGGERATORY**, egz-aj'er-a-tor-i, *adj.* containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

**EXALT**, egz-awlt', *v.t.* to raise very high: to elevate to a higher position: to elate or fill with the joy of success: to praise or extol: (*chem.*) to refine or subtilize.—*n.* **EXALT'EDNESS**. [L. *exalto*—*ex*, and *altus*, grown great by nourishing, high, from *alo*, to nourish; Gr. *althō*, to cause to grow.]

**EXALTATION**, egz-awlt-ā'shun, *n.* elevation in rank or dignity: high estate: mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses poetical or noble thoughts and noble aspirations. "You are only aware of the impetuosity

of the senses, the upwelling of the blood, the effusion of tenderness, but not of the nervous *exaltation*, the poetic rapture."—*Trans. of Taine*.

**EXAMINATION**, egz-am-i-nā'shun, *n.* the act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry, with a view to discover truth or the real state of things; careful and accurate inspection of a thing and its parts; a view of qualities and relations, and an estimate of their nature and importance; scrutiny by study or experiment; as, an *examination* of a house or a ship; as, "Different men leaving out or putting in several simple ideas, according to their various *examination*, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences."—*Locke*; "Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of examination."—*South*: in *judicial proceedings*, a careful inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; as, the *examination* of a witness or the merits of a cause: a process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification, capabilities, knowledge, progress, and the like; as, the *examination* of a student, of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical *examination* of a school: trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.

**EXAMINE**, egz-am'in, *v.t.* to test: to inquire into: to question. [L. *examen* (= *exagmen*), the tongue of a balance. From the root of **EXACT**.]

**EXAMINER**, egz-am'in-er, *n.* one who examines.

**EXAMPLE**, egz-am'pl, *n.* that which is taken out as a specimen of the rest, or as an illustration of a rule, etc.: the person or thing to be imitated or avoided: a pattern: a warning: a former instance: a precedent. [Fr.—L. *exemplum*—*eximo*, to take out—*ex*, out of, and *emo*, *emptus*, to take.]

**EXASPERATE**, egz-as'per-āt, *v.t.* to make very rough or angry: to irritate in a high degree. [L. *ex*, intensive, and *aspero*, to make rough—*asper*, rough.]

**EXASPERATION**, egz-as-per-ā'shun, *n.* act of irritating: state of being exasperated: provocation: rage: aggravation.

**EXAUGURATE**, egz-aw'gū-rāt, *v.t.* in *Rom. antiq.* to change from sacred to profane: hence, to desecrate: to secularize: to profane. "He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chapels."—*Holland*. [L. *exauguro*, *exauguratum*—*ex*, *priv.*, and *auguro*, to consecrate by auguries, from *augur*.]

**EXAUGURATION**, egz-aw-gū-rā'shun, *n.* in *Rom. antiq.* the act of changing a sacred thing or person into a profane one: secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions or enter into matrimony: hence, desecration: profanation. "The *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels besides."—*Holland*.

**EXCÆCATION**, eks-sē-kā'shun, *n.* the act of putting out the eyes: blinding. [L. *ex*, out, and *cæco*, to blind.]

Not *excæcation*, if the thought of that. Calls up those looks of terror.—*Sir H. Taylor*.

**EXCALIBUR**, **EXCALIBAR**, eks-kal'i-ber, *n.* the mythological sword of King Arthur given him by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it. "No sword on earth, were it the *Excalibar* of King Arthur, can cut

that which opposes no steady resistance to the blow."—*Sir W. Scott*.

**EXCAVATE**, eks'ka-vāt, *v.t.* to hollow or scoop out. [L. *excavo*—*ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow.]

**EXCAVATION**, eks-ka-vā'shun, *n.* act of excavating: a hollow or cavity made by excavating.

**EXCAVATOR**, eks'ka-vā-tor, *n.* one who excavates.

**EXCEED**, ek-sēd', *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of: to surpass or excel.—*v.i.* to go beyond a given or proper limit. [L. *ex*, beyond, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.]

**EXCEEDING** (*obs.*), ek-sēd'ing, **EXCEEDINGLY**, ek-sēd'ing-li, *adv.* very much: greatly.

**EXCEL**, ek-sel', *v.t.* to rise beyond: to exceed: to surpass.—*v.i.* to have good qualities in a high degree: to perform very meritorious actions: to be superior:—*pr.p.* *excell'ing*; *pa.p.* *excelled*. [L. *excello*—*ex*, out, up, and a root *cello*, same as Gr. *kellō*, to drive, to urge.]

**EXCELLENCE**, ek'sel-ens, **EXCELLENCY**, ek'sel-en-si, *n.* great merit: any excellent quality: worth: greatness: a title of honor given to persons high in rank or office. [Fr.—L. *excellētia*—*excellens*, rising above, distinguishing one's self.]

**EXCELLENT**, ek'sel-ent, *adj.* surpassing others in some good quality: of great virtue, worth, etc.: superior: valuable.—*adv.* **EXCELLENTLY**. [Fr.—L. *excellens*, *-entis*—*excellō*.]

**EXCEPT**, ek-sept', *v.t.* to take or leave out: to exclude.—*v.i.* to object. [L. *excipio*, *exceptus*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, to take.]

**EXCEPT**, ek-sept', **EXCEPTING**, ek-sept'ing, *prep.*, leaving out: excluding: but.

**EXCEPTION**, ek-sep'shun, *n.* the act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; as, all voted for the bill, with the *exception* of five; "He doth deny his prisoners but with proviso and *exception*."—*Shak.*: exclusion from what is comprehended in a general rule or proposition—sometimes, though rarely, with *to*; "Let the money be raised on land, with an *exception* to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax free."—*Addison*: that which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*;

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark.—*Cowper*;

an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation—with *to*; sometimes with *against*; "I will answer what *exceptions* he can have *against* our account."—*Bentley*: objection with dislike; offence; slight anger or resentment—with *at* or *against*, but more commonly with *to*, and generally used with *take*; as, to *take exception at* a severe remark; to *take exception to* what was said; "Roderigo, thou hast *taken against* me an *except on*."—*Shak.*: in law (*a*) the denial of what is alleged and considered as valid by the other party, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; an allegation against the sufficiency of an answer; it is a stop or stay to an action, and it is either *dilatory* or *peremptory*; (*b*) a clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted, as when having disposed of a house a particular room is excepted from the same.—**BILL OF EXCEPTIONS**, in law, a

statement of exceptions taken to the decision, or instructions, on points of law, of the judge presiding at a trial, for the purpose of having these points recorded in order to be reviewed by a superior court or the full bench.

**EXCEPTIONABLE**, ek-sep'shun-a-bl, *adj.* objectionable.

**EXCEPTIONAL**, ek-sep'shun-al, *adj.* peculiar.

**EXCEPTIVE**, ek-sept'iv, *adj.* including; making, or being an *exception*.

**EXCEPTOR**, ek-sept'or, *n.* one who excepts or objects.

**EXCEREBRATE**, eks-se're-brāt, *v.t.* to remove or beat out the brains of: to cast out from the brain. "Virtue in it to excerebrate all cares."—*Bp. Ward*. [L. *excerebro*, *excerebratum*—*ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, brain.]

**EXCERPT**, ek-serpt', *n.* a passage picked out or selected from a book, an extract. [L. *excerptum*, pa.p. of *excerpo*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick.]

**EXCESS**, ek-ses', *n.* a going beyond what is usual or proper: intemperance: that which exceeds: the degree by which one thing exceeds another. [L. *excessus*—*excedo*, *excessus*, to go beyond.]

**EXCESSIVE**, ek-ses'iv, *adj.* beyond what is right and proper: immoderate: violent.—*adv.* **EXCESSIVELY**.—*n.* **EXCESSIVENESS**.

**EXCHANGE**, eks-chānj', *v.t.* in *comm.* to part with, in return for some equivalent; to transfer, for a recompense; to barter; as, he *exchanges* his goods in foreign countries for gold, the workman *exchanges* his labor for money; "He has something to *exchange* with those abroad."—*Locke*: to lay aside, quit, or resign one thing, state, or condition, and take another in the place of it; to part with for a substitute; as, to *exchange* a crown for a cowl; to *exchange* a throne for a cell or a hermitage; to *exchange* a life of ease for a life of toil; "And death for life *exchanged* foolishly."—*Shak.*: to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to communicate mutually; to interchange; as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities; *Exchange* forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet.

[O. Fr. *exchanger*, *eschanger*; Fr. *échanger*—*ex*, and *changer*, to change.]

**EXCHANGE**, eks-chānj', *v.i.* to make an exchange: to pass or to be taken as an equivalent: as, a dollar should *exchange* for ten dimes.

**EXCHANGE**, eks-chānj', *n.* the act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; "Joseph gave them bread in *exchange* for horses."—*Gen.* xlvii. 17;

O spare her life and in *exchange* take mine.

—*Dryden*: the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another, without contract; as the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister: the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; as, an *exchange* of thoughts, an *exchange* of civilities: the contract by which one commodity is transferred to another for an equivalent commodity: the thing given in return for something received; or the thing received in return for what is given; change; "There's my *exchange*."—*Shak.*: among journalists, a newspaper sent to one office in *exchange* for one received: the process of exchanging one debt or credit for another; or the receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of *exchange*: in *mercantile lang.* a bill drawn for money; a bill of ex-

change: in *law*, a mutual grant of equal interests, the one in consideration of the other: the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business, at certain hours, often contracted into 'Change: "As he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things."—*Locke*: in *arith.* a rule the object of which is to find how much of the money of one country is equivalent to a given sum of the money of another; all the calculations in exchange may be performed by the rule of proportion; and the work may often be abbreviated by the method of aliquot parts.—**COURSE OF EXCHANGE**, the current price between two places, which is above or below par, or at par. Exchange is *at par* when a bill in New York for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling in London can be purchased for one hundred pounds; if it can be purchased for less, exchange is *under par*; if the purchaser is obliged to give more, exchange is *above par*.—**THEORY OF EXCHANGES**, a theory introduced by Prevost, for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body, is founded on the supposition that the quantity of heat which a body diffuses by radiation is equal to the quantity which it receives by radiation from surrounding bodies, and which it either absorbs wholly or in part.

**EXCHANGEABLE**, eks-chānj'a-bl, *adj.* that may be exchanged.—*n.* **EXCHANGEABILITY**.

**EXCHANGER**, eks-chānj'er, *n.* one who exchanges or practices exchange: (*B.*) a money-changer, a banker.

**EXCHEQUER**, eks-chek'er, *n.* a superior English court which had formerly to do only with the revenue, but now also with common law, so named from the *checkered* cloth which formerly covered the table, and on which the accounts were reckoned.—*v.t.* to proceed against a person in the Court of Exchequer. [From root of **CHECK**, **CHECKER**.]

**EXCISE**, ek-siz', *n.* a tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades: specifically, liquor tax.—*v.t.* to subject to excise duty. [O. Dut. *aksis*—Fr. *assis*, assessments—*assise*, an assize, at which the tax was fixed. See **ASSESS** and **ASSIZE**.]

**EXCISE**, ek-siz', *v.t.* to cut out: to cut off: as, to *excise* a tumor. [L. *excido*, *excisum*, to cut out or off, from *ex*, out, and *cedo*, to cut.]

**EXCISEMAN**, ek-siz'man, *n.* an officer charged with collecting the *excise*.

**EXCISION**, ek-siz'un, *n.* a *cutting out* or off of any kind: extirpation. [Fr.—L., from *excido*, to cut out—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, to cut. See **CONCISE**.]

**EXCITABLE**, ek-sit'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being, or easily excited.—*n.* **EXCITABILITY**.

**EXCITANT**, ek-sit'ant or ek'sit-ant, *n.* that which excites or rouses the vital activity of the body: a stimulant.

**EXCITATION**, ek-sit-a'shun, *n.* the act of exciting or putting in motion; the act of rousing or awakening; "It may be safely said that the order of *excitation* is from muscles that are small and frequently acted on to those which are larger, and less frequently acted on."—*H. Spencer*; "Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others."—*Bp. Hall*: in *med.* the act of producing excitement; also, the excitement produced.—**EXCITATION OF ELECTRICITY**, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

**EXCITATIVE**, ek-sit'a-tiv, **EXCITATORY**, ek-sit'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to excite.

**EXCITATOR**, ek-sit-āt'er, *n.* in *elect.* an in-

strument employed to discharge a Leyden jar or other electrical apparatus in such a manner as to secure the operator from the force or effect of the shock. [L. from *excito*.]

**EXCITE**, ek-sit', *v.t.* to call into activity: to stir up: to rouse: to irritate.—*n.* **EXCITER**. [L. *ex*, out, and root of **CITE**.]

**EXCITEMENT**, ek-sit'ment, *n.* agitation: that which excites.

**EXCLAIM**, eks-klām', *v.i.* to cry out: to utter or speak vehemently. [Fr. *exclamer*—L. *exclamo*—*ex*, out, *clamo*, to shout.]

**EXCLAMATION**, eks-klā-mā'shun, *n.* vehement utterance: outcry: an uttered expression of surprise, and the like: the mark expressing this (!): an interjection.

**EXCLAMATORY**, eks-klām'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing or expressing exclamation.

**EXCLAVE**, eks'klāv', *n.* a part of a country, province, or the like, which is disjoined from the main part. [See **ENCLAVE**.]

**EXCLUDE**, eks-klōd', *v.t.* to close or shut out: to thrust out: to hinder from entrance: to hinder from participation: to except. [L. *excludo*—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut.]

**EXCLUSION**, eks-klōd'zhun, *n.* a shutting or putting out: ejection: exception.

**EXCLUSIONIST**, eks-klōd'zhun-ist, *n.* one who would preclude another from some privilege: specifically, in *English hist.*, one of a party of politicians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne. "The exclusive in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it. The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others."—*Emerson*. "The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorers."—*Ma-caulay*.

**EXCLUSIVE**, eks-klōd'siv, *adj.* able or tending to *exclude*: debarring from participation: sole: not taking into account.—*n.* one of a number who exclude others from their society.—*adv.* **EXCLUSIVELY**.—*n.* **EXCLUSIVENESS**.

**EXCOGITATE**, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v.t.* to discover by *thinking*: to think earnestly or laboriously. [L. *excogito*, -atus—*ex*, out, and *cogito*, to think.]

**EXCOGITATION**, eks-koj-i-tā'shun, *n.* laborious thinking: invention: contrivance.

**EXCOMMUNICATE**, eks-kom-ūn'i-kāt, *v.t.* to put out of or expel from the *communion* of the church: to deprive of church privileges. [L. *ex*, out of, and **COMMUNICATE**.]

**EXCOMMUNICATION**, eks-kom-ūn-i-kā'shun, *n.* act of expelling from the communion of a church.

**EXCORIATE**, eks-kō'ri-āt, *v.t.* to strip the skin from. [L. *excorio*, -atus—*ex*, from, *corium*, the skin.]

**EXCREMENT**, eks'kre-ment, *n.* useless matter discharged from the animal system: dung.—*adj.* **EXCREMENTAL**. [L. *excrementum*—*excerno*, *excretus*, to separate.]

**EXCREMENTITIOUS**, eks-kre-men-tish'us, *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing *excrement*.

**EXCRESCENCE**, eks-kres'ens, *n.* that which grows out unnaturally from anything else: an outbreak: a wart or tumor: a superfluous part. [Fr.—L.—*excreresco*—*ex*, out, and *creresco*, to grow.]

**EXCRESCENT**, eks-kres'ent, *adj.*, growing out: superfluous.

**EXCRETE**, eks-krēt', *v.t.* to separate from,

or discharge: to eject. [L. *ex*, from, and *cerno*, *cretus*, to separate.]

**EXCRETION**, eks-kré'shun, *n.* act of excreting matter from the animal system: that which is excreted.—*adj.* EXCRE'TIVE, able to excrete.

**EXCRETORY**, eks-kré'tor-i, *adj.* having the quality of excreting.—*n.* a duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete matter.

**EXCRUCIATE**, eks-króó'shi-át, *v.t.* to torture as if on a cross: to rack. [L. *ex*, out, and *crucio*, *cruciatius*, to crucify—*crux*, *crucis*, a cross.]

**EXCRUCIATION**, eks-króó'shi-á'shun, *n.* torture: vexation.

**EXCULPATE**, eks-kul'pát, *v.t.* to clear from the charge of a fault or crime: to absolve: to vindicate.—*n.* EXCULPA'TION. [L. *exculpato*, *exculpatus*—*ex*, from, *culpa*, a fault.]

**EXCULPATORY**, eks-kul'pa-tor-i, *adj.* exculpating or freeing from the charge of fault or crime.

**EXCURSION**, eks-kur'shun, *n.* a going forth: an expedition: a trip for pleasure or health: a wandering from the main subject: a digression. [L. *excursio*—*ex*, out, and *curro*, *cursum*, to run.]

**EXCURSIONIST**, eks-kur'shun-ist, *n.* one who goes on an excursion or pleasure-trip.

**EXCURSIVE**, eks-kur'siv, *adj.* rambling: diverting.—*adv.* EXCUR'SIVELY.—*n.* EXCUR'SIVENESS.

**EXCURSUS**, eks-kur'sus, *n.* a dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter.

**EXCUSABLE**, eks-kúz'a-bl, *adj.* admitting of justification.

**EXCUSATORY**, eks-kúz'a-tor-i, *adj.* making or containing excuse.

**EXCUSE**, eks-kúz', *v.t.* to free from blame or guilt: to forgive: to free from an obligation: to release: to make an apology or ask pardon for. [L. *excuso*—*ex*, from, *causor*, to plead—*causa*, a cause, an accusation.]

**EXCUSE**, eks-kūs', *n.* a plea offered in extenuation of a fault.

**EXECRABLE**, eks'e-kra-bl, *adj.* deserving execration: detestable: accursed.—*adv.* EX'ECRABLY.

**EXECRATE**, eks'e-krát, *v.t.* to curse: to denounce evil against: to detest utterly. [L. *execror*, *-atus*, to curse—*ex*, from, and *sacer*, sacred.]

**EXECRATION**, eks-e-krá'shun, *n.* act of execrating: a curse pronounced: that which is execrated.

**EXECRATIOUS**, eks-e-krá'shus, *adj.* imprecatory: cursing: execrative. "A whole volley of such like execrations wishes."—Richardson.

**EXECRATIVE**, eks'e-krá-tiv, *adj.* denouncing evil against: imprecating evil on: cursing: vilifying. Carlyle.

**EXECRATIVELY**, eks'e-krá-tiv-li, *adv.* in an execrative manner. Carlyle.

**EXECRATORY**, eks'e-kra-to-ri, *adj.* denunciatory: abusive. "Without execratory comment."—Kingsley.

**EXECUTE**, eks'e-küt, *v.t.* to perform: to give effect to: to carry into effect the sentence of the law: to put to death by law.—*n.* EX'ECUTER. [Fr. *exécuter*—L. *exsequor*, *exsecutus*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow.]

**EXECUTION**, eks-e-kü'shun, *n.* act of executing or performing: accomplishment: completion: carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law: the warrant for so doing.

**EXECUTIONER**, eks-e-kü'shun-er, *n.* one who executes, esp. one who inflicts capital punishment.

**EXECUTIVE**, egz-ek'üt-iv, *adj.* having the

quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution or carrying into effect; as, *executive* power or authority, an *executive* officer: hence, in government, *executive* is used in distinction from *legislative* and *judicial*—the body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*; the body that judges or applies the laws to particular cases is *judicial*; the body or person who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*.

**EXECUTIVE**, egz-ek'üt-iv, *n.* the officer, whether king, president, or other chief magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws: the person or persons who administer the government: executive power or authority in government: in the U. S. the President, the governors of States, the mayors of cities, etc.

**EXECUTOR**, egz-ek'üt-er, *n.* one who executes or performs; a doer; "Such baseness had never like executor."—Shak.: an executioner;

The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum,  
Delivering o'er to executors pale  
The lazy, yawning drone.—Shak.:

the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect.—**EXECUTOR DE SON TORT**, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the trouble of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**EXECUTOR NOMINATE**, an executor appointed by the will of the testator. In most of the States of the Union the *executor* is named in the will: *administrator* being the official title of an executor appointed by legal authority.

**EXECUTORY**, egz-ek'üt-er, *adj.* executing official duties: designed to be carried into effect.

**EXECUTRIX**, egz-ek'üt-er-i, *n.* a female executor: a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

**EXEGESIS**, eks-e-jé'sis, *n.* the science of interpretation, esp. of the Scriptures. [Gr. *exégesis*—*exégeomai*, to explain—*ex*, out, and *hégomai*, to guide—*ago*, to lead.]

**EXEGETIC**, eks-e-jet'ik, **EXEGETICAL**, eks'e-jet'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to exegesis: explanatory.—*adv.* EXEGET'ICALLY.—*n. sing.* EXEGET'ICS, the science of exegesis. [Gr. See EXEGESIS.]

**EXEMPLAR**, egz-em'plar, *n.* a model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated: the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind, as of an artist: the ideal model which he attempts to imitate.

He who has learned the duty which he owes  
To friends and country, and to pardon foes . . .  
Such is the man the poet should rehearse.  
As joint exemplar of his life and verse.—Byron.

**EXEMPLARY**, egz-em'plar-i, *adj.* worthy of imitation or notice: commendable.—*adv.* EX'EMPLARILY. [See EXEMPLAR.]

**EXEMPLIFICATION**, egz-em'pli-fi-ká'shun, *n.* act of exemplifying: that which exemplifies: a copy or transcript.

**EXEMPLIFY**, egz-em'pli-fi, *v.t.* to illustrate by example: to make an attested copy of: to prove by an attested copy:—*pr.p.* exem'plifying; *pa.p.* exem'plified. [L. *exemplum*, and *facio*, to do or make.]

**EXEMPT**, egz-emt', *v.t.* to free, or grant immunity from.—*adj.* taken out: not liable to: released. [Fr.—L. *eximo*, *exemptus*—*ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, to buy. Cf. EXAMPLE.]

**EXEMPTION**, egz-em'shun, *n.* the act of exempting: the state of being exempt: freedom from any service, charge, burden, tax, evil, or requisition, to which others are subject: immunity: privilege: as, *exemption* from feudal servitude; *exemption* from pain, sorrow, or death;

"The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built ships or traded in corn."—Arbuthnot: in the R. C. Church, a dispensation occasionally granted by the pope to clergymen, and more rarely to laymen, to exempt them from the authority of their ordinaries.

**EXEQUIES**, eks'e-kwiz, *n. pl.* a funeral procession: the ceremonies of burial. [L. *exsequia*—*ex*, out, *sequor*, to follow.]

**EXERCISE**, eks'er-siz, *n.* a putting in practice: exertion of the body for health or amusement: discipline: a lesson or task. [Fr. *exercice*—L. *exercitium*—L. *exerceo*, *-citus*—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to drive.]

**EXERCISE**, eks'er-siz, *v.t.* to train by use: to improve by practice: to afflict: to put in practice: to use.

**EXERT**, egz-ert', *v.t.* to bring into active operation: to do or perform. [L. *exsero*, *exsertus*—*ex*, out, and *sero*, to put together. See SERIES.]

**EXERTION**, egz-er'shun, *n.* a bringing into active operation: effort: attempt.

**EXESTUATE**, egz-es'tú-át, *v.i.* to boil: to be agitated. [L. *exestuo*, *exestuatum*, to boil up—*ex*, out, up, and *estuo*, to boil, from *æstus*, heat, fire, boiling of water.]

**EXESTUATION**, egz-es-tú-á'shun, *n.* a boiling: ebullition: agitation caused by heat: effervescence. "Saltpetre is in operation a cold body; physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humors."—Boyle.

**EXEUNT**, eks'é-unt, a word used in dramatic literature to denote the period at which several actors quit the stage.—**EXEUNT OMNES** (all go out) is sometimes used when all the actors leave the stage at the same time. [L. they go out.]

**EX FACIE**, eks fá'shi-è, from the face of: said of what appears from the face of a writing or other document. [L.]

**EXFOLIATE**, eks-fó-li-át, *v.i.* to come off in scales.—*n.* EXFOLIA'TION. [L. *exfolio*, *exfoliatus*—*ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf. See FOLIAGE.]

**EXHALATION**, egz-hal-á'shun, *n.* act or process of exhaling: evaporation: that which is exhaled: vapor: steam. [L. *exhalatio*—*exhalo*, *-atus*.]

**EXHALE**, egz-hál', *v.t.* to emit or send out as vapor: to evaporate.—*v.i.* to rise or be given off as vapor. [Fr. *exhaler*—L. *exhalare*—*ex*, out, *halo*, *halatus*, to breathe.]

**EXHAUST**, egz-hawst', *v.t.* to draw out the whole of: to use the whole strength of: to wear or tire out: to treat of or develop completely. [L. *exaurio*, *exhaustus*—*ex*, out, and *aurio*, to draw.]

**EXHAUSTED**, egz-hawst'ed, *adj.* drawn out: emptied: consumed: tired out.

**EXHAUSTER**, egz-hawst'er, *n.* he who or that which exhausts.

**EXHAUSTIBILITY**, egz-hawst-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* the capability of being exhausted: the quality of being exhaustible. J. S. Mill.

**EXHAUSTIBLE**, egz-hawst'i-bl, *adj.* that may be exhausted.

**EXHAUSTION**, egz-hawst'yun, *n.* act of exhausting or consuming: state of being exhausted: extreme fatigue.

**EXHAUSTIVE**, egz-hawst'iv, *adj.* tending to exhaust.

**EXHAUSTLESS**, egz-hawst'les, *adj.* that cannot be exhausted.

**EXHAUST-NOZZLE**, egz-hawst'-noz-l, **EXHAUST-ORIFICE**, egz-hawst'-o-ri-fis, *n.* in a steam-engine, the blast orifice or nozzle.

**EXHAUST-PIPE**, egz-hawst'-pip, *n.* in a steam-engine, the pipe that conveys waste

steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

**EXHAUST-PORT**, egz-hawst'-pōrt, *n.* in a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

**EXHAUST-STEAM**, egz-hawst'-stēm, *n.* in a steam-engine, the steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston.

**EXHAUSTURE**, egz-hawst'ūr, *n.* exhaustion.

**EXHAUST-VALVE**, egz-hawst'-valv, *n.* in a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder: a valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and wrought by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

**EXHIBIT**, egz-hib'it, *v.t.* to hold forth or present to view: to present formally or publicly. — *ns.* **EXHIB'ITER**, EXHIB'ITOR. [L. *exhibeo*, *exhibitus*—*ex*, out, *habeo*, *habitus*, to have or hold.]

**EXHIBITION**, eks-hi-bish'un, *n.* presentation to view: display: a public show, esp. of works of art, manufactures, etc.: that which is exhibited: an allowance or bounty to scholars in a university. [Fr. —L. *exhibitio*.]

**EXHIBITIONER**, eks-hi-bish'un-er, *n.* one who enjoys an exhibition or allowance at a university.

**EXHIBITORY**, egz-hib'it-or-i, *adj.* exhibiting.

**EXHILARANT**, egz-hil'a-rant, *adj.* exhilarating: exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure.

**EXHILARATE**, egz-hil'a-rāt, *v.t.* to make hilarious or merry: to enliven: to cheer. [L. *exhilaro*, *exhilaratus*—*ex*, intensive, *hilaris*, cheerful.]

**EXHILARATING**, egz-hil'a-rāt-ing, *adj.* cheering: gladdening. — *adv.* EXHIL'ARATINGLY.

**EXHILARATION**, egz-hil-a-rā'shun, *n.* state of being exhilarated: joyousness.

**EXHORT**, egz-hort', *v.t.* to urge strongly to good deeds, esp. by words or advice: to animate: to advise or warn. [Fr. *exhorter* —L. *exhortor*, *-atus*—*ex*, inten., *hortor*, to urge.]

**EXHORTATION**, eks-hor-tā'shun, *n.* act or practice of exhorting to laudable deeds: language intended to exhort: counsel. [L. *exhortatio*.]

**EXHORTATIVE**, egz-hort'a-tiv, **EXHORTATORY**, egz-hort'a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to exhort or advise.

**EXHUMATION**, eks-hū-mā'shun, *n.* act of exhuming: disinterment.

**EXHUME**, eks-hūm', *v.t.* to take out of the ground, or place of burial: to disinter. [L. *ex*, out of, *humus*, the ground. See **HUMBLE**.]

**EXIGENCE**, eks'i-jens, **EXIGENCY**, eks'i-jen-si, *n.* pressing necessity: emergency: distress.

**EXIGENT**, eks'i-jent, *adj.*, pressing: demanding immediate attention or action. [L. *exigens*, *-ntis*—*exigo*—*ex*, out, *ago*, to drive.]

**EXILE**, egz'il (formerly, frequently egz-il'), *n.* banishment: the state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity;  
For who can yet believe, though after loss,  
That all these puissant legions whose *exile*  
Hath emptied heaven, shall fail to reascend.  
—Milton:  
an abandonment of one's country or removal to a foreign country for residence, through fear, disgust, or resentment, or for any cause distinct from business; a

separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity: the person banished or expelled from his country by authority; also, one who abandons his country and resides in another; or one who is separated from his country and friends by necessity; as

The pensive *exile*, bending with his woe,  
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.

—Goldsmith.

[Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from L. *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—usually regarded as compounded of *ex*, out of, from, and *solum*, soil, but more probably of *ex*, and root of L. *salio*, to leap, to spring (whence *salient*, *sally*); Sans. *sar*, to go; so L. *consilium*, a council, would mean a coming together of people. Comp. **CONSUL**.]

**EXILE**, egz'il (formerly egz-il'), *v.t.* to banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return; to drive away, expel, or transport;

For that offence

Immediately we do *exile* him hence.—Shak.;

"They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence."—Wisdom xvii. 2.—To **EXILE ONE'S SELF**, to quit one's country with a view not to return.

**EXILITY**, eks-il'i-ti, *n.* slenderness, smallness. [L. *exilis*, slender, contr. for *exigilis*. See **EXIGENT**.]

**EXIST**, egz-ist', *v.i.* to have an actual being: to live: to continue to be. [L. *existo*, *existo*—*ex*, out, and *sisto*, to make to stand.]

**EXISTENCE**, egz-ist'ens, *n.* state of existing or being: continued being: life: anything that exists: a being. [L. *existens*, *-entis*, pr. p. of *existo*.]

**EXISTENT**, egz-ist'ent, *adj.* having being.

**EXIT**, eks'it, *n.* (*orig.*) a direction in play-books to an actor to go off the stage: the departure of a player from the stage: any departure: a way of departure: a passage out: a quitting of the world's stage, or life: death. [L. *exiit*, he goes out, *exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.]

**EXOCETUS**, EXOCÆTUS, eks-ō-sēt'us, *n.* the flying fish, a genus of teleostean fishes belonging to the family Scomberesocidae, of the sub-order Abdominales. The body is whitish, and the belly angular. The pectoral fins, which are very large, are the principal instruments in its flight, but whether they act as wings in propelling it, or merely as parachutes or kites in enabling it to sustain itself in the air, has been a matter of question among naturalists. It is probable that the fins serve to sustain the fish temporarily in the air after it has acquired an initial velocity in its rush through the water. It can raise itself from the water and pass through the air to a considerable distance, sometimes as much as 200 yards, which it does to escape from the attacks of other fishes, especially the dolphin. It is most common between the tropics. The best known species are *E. volitans*, abundant in the warmer part of the Atlantic, and *E. exiliens* of the Mediterranean. By some naturalists the genus has been subdivided into several, characterized by the presence or absence of barbels. [Gr. *exōkoitos*, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep—*exō*, without, and *koitē*, a bed.]

**EXOCULATION**, eks-ok-ū-lā'shun, *n.* the act of putting out the eyes: excecation. *Southey*. [L. *ex*, out, and *oculus*, an eye.]

**EXODE**, eks'ōd, *n.* an exodus or departure. *Bolingbroke*: in the Greek drama, the concluding part of a play, or the part

which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode: in the *Roman drama*, a farce or satire, the last of the three pieces generally played; "The Romans had three plays acted one after another on the same subject; the first, a real tragedy; the second, the *atellan*; the third, a satire or *evode*, a kind of farce of one act."—*Roscommon*. [Gr. *exodos*, an exit or departure, also the finale of a tragedy. See **EXODUS**.]

**EXODUS**, eks'o-dus, *n.* a going out or departure, esp. that of the Israelites from Egypt: the second book of the Old Testament narrating this event. [L.—Gr. *exodus*—*ex*, out, *hodos*, a way.]

**EXOGENY**, eks-og'am-i, *n.* the practice of marrying only outside of one's own tribe. [Gr. *exō*, out, and *gamos*, marriage.]

**EXOGEN**, eks'o-jen, *n.* a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers growing on the outside of the wood. [Gr. *exō*, outside, and *gen*, root of *gignomai*, to be produced.]

**EXOGENOUS**, eks-oj'e-nus, *adj.* growing by successive additions to the outside.

**EXOMPHALOS**, egz-om'fa-los, **EXOMPHALUS**, egz-om'fa-lus, *n.* a navel rupture. [Gr. *ex*, and *omphalos*, the navel.]

**EXON**, eks'on, *n.* in England, the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard: an exempt. [O. Fr. *exoné*, excused.]

**EXONERATE**, egz-on'er-āt, *v.t.* to unload; to disburden; "Vessels which all *exonerate* themselves into a common duct."—*Ray*: to relieve of, as a charge or as blame resting on one; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; as, to *exonerate* one's self from blame or from the charge of avarice: to relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; to discharge of responsibility or liability; as, a surety *exonerates* himself by producing a man in court. [L. *exonero*, *exoneratum*—*ex*, priv., and *onero*, to load, *onus*, a load.]

**EXONERATION**, egz-on'er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or state of being disburdened, discharged, or freed, from a charge, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

**EXONERATIVE**, egz-on'er-a-tiv, *adj.* freeing from a burden or obligation.

**EXORBITANCE**, egz-or'bi-tans, **EXORBITANCY**, egz-or'bi-tan-si, *n.* state or quality of being exorbitant: extravagance: enormity.

**EXORBITANT**, egz-or'bi-tant, *adj.* going beyond the usual limits: excessive.—*adv.*

**EXORBITANTLY**. [Fr.—L. *exorbitans*, *-ntis*, pr. p. of *exorbito*—*ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track—*orbita*, a circle.]

**EXORCISE**, eks'or-siz, *v.t.* to adjure by some holy name: to call forth or drive away, as a spirit: to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. [Through Late L., from Gr. *exorkizō*—*ex*, out, *horkizō*, to bind by an oath—*horkos*, an oath.]

**EXORCISER**, eks'or-siz-er, **EXORCIST**, eks'or-sist, *n.* one who exorcises or pretends to expel evil spirits by adjurations. [Fr. *exorciste*—Gr. *exorkistēs*.]

**EXORCISM**, eks'or-sizm, *n.* act of exorcising or expelling evil spirits by certain ceremonies. [Fr. *exorcisme*—Gr. *exorkismos*.]

**EXORDIAL**, egz-or'di-al, *adj.* pertaining to the exordium.

**EXORDIUM**, egz-or'di-um, *n.* the introductory part of a discourse or composition. [L.—*exordior*, to begin a web—*ex*, out, and *ordior*, to begin, to weave.]

**EXOSKELETON**, eks'ō-ske-lē-ton, *n.* in anat. a term applied to all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of

the crustacea, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles: dermo-skeleton. [Gr. *exō*, without, and *skeleton*, a dry body, a mummy.]

**EXOSMIC**, eks-os'mik, *adj.* same as EXOSMOTIC.

**EXOSMOSE**, eks'os-mōs, EXOSMOSIS, eks-os-mō'sis, *n.* the passage of gases, vapors, or liquids, through membranes or porous media, from within outward, in the phenomena of *osmose*, the reverse process being called *endosmose*. [Gr. *exō*, outside, and a fictive form *ōsmōsis*, for *ōsmos*, a thrusting, impulsion, from *ōthēō*, to thrust. to push. See OSMOSE.]

**EXOSMOTIC**, eks-os-mot'ik, *adj.* pertaining or relating to exosmose; as, an *exosmotic* current.

**EXOSTOSIS**, eks-os-tō'sis, *n.* (*anat.*) morbid enlargement of a bone. [Gr. *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone.]

**EXOTERIC**, eks-o-ter'ik, EXOTERICAL, eks-o-ter'ik-al, *adj.* external: fit to be communicated to the public or multitude:—opposed to ESOTERIC.—*n.* EXOTERICISM. [Gr. *exōterikos*—comp. formed from *exō*, without.]

**EXOTIC**, egz-ot'ik, EXOTICAL, egz-ot'ik-al, *adj.* introduced from a foreign country:—the opposite of INDIGENOUS.—*n.* anything of foreign origin: something not native to a country, as a plant. [L.—Gr. *exōtikos*—*exō*, outward.]

**EXPAND**, eks-pand', *v.t.* to spread out: to open or lay open: to enlarge in bulk or surface.—*v.i.* to become opened: to enlarge. [L. *expando*—*ex*, out, and *pando*, *pansus*, to spread.]

**EXPANSE**, eks-pans', *n.* a wide extent of space or body: the firmament.

**EXPANSIBLE**, eks-pans'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being expanded or extended.—*n.* EXPANSIBILITY.—*adv.* EXPANSIBLY.

**EXPANSION**, eks-pan'shun, *n.* act of expanding: state of being expanded: enlargement: that which is expanded: immensity.

**EXPANSION-CURB**, ek-span'shun-kerb, *n.* a contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

**EXPANSION-ENGINE**, ek-span'shun-en-jin, *n.* a steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the stroke being complete, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.

**EXPANSION-GEAR**, ek-span'shun-gēr, *n.* in a steam-engine, the apparatus by which the access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke. It is of various forms.

**EXPANSION-JOINT**, ek-span'shun-joint, *n.* in *mch.* (a) a joint for connecting steam-pipes, made with a stuffing-box, so as to allow one of them to slide within the enlarged end of the other when the length increases by expansion; (b) an attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

**EXPANSION-VALVE**, ek-span'shun-valv, *n.* in a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves, when the piston has travelled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam.

**EXPANSIVE**, eks-pans'iv, *adj.* widely extended: diffusive.—*adv.* EXPANSIVELY.—*n.* EXPANSIVENESS.

**EXPANSIVITY**, eks-pan-siv'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being expansive: expansiveness. *Carlyle*.

**EX PARTE**, eks pār'te, proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; as, an *ex parte* statement: specifically, in *law*, applied

to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding, in the absence of the other; as, an *ex parte* application; an *ex parte* hearing; *ex parte* evidence: hearings before grand juries are *ex parte*. [L.]

**EXPATRIATE**, eks-pā'shi-āt, *v.i.* to range at large: to enlarge in discourse, argument, or writing. [L. *expatrior*, -atus—*ex*, out of, and *spatior*, to roam—*spatium*, space.]

**EXPATRIATION**, eks-pā'shi-ā'shun, *n.* act of expatriating or enlarging in discourse.

**EXPATRIATE**, eks-pā'tri-āt, *v.t.* to send out of one's fatherland or native country: to banish or exile. [Low L. *expatrio*, -atus—*ex*, out of, *patria*, fatherland—*pater*, *patris*, a father.]

**EXPATRIATION**, eks-pā'tri-ā'shun, *n.* act of expatriating: exile, voluntary or compulsory.

**EXPECT**, eks-pekt', *v.t.* to wait for: to look forward to as something about to happen: to anticipate: to hope. [L. *expecto*, -atus—*ex*, out, and *specto*, inten. of *specio*, to look.]

**EXPECTANCE**, eks-pekt'ans, **EXPECTANCY**, eks-pekt'an-si, *n.* act or state of expecting: that which is expected: hope.

**EXPECTANT**, eks-pekt'ant, *adj.* looking or waiting for.—*n.* one who expects: one who is looking or waiting for some benefit: a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

**EXPECTATION**, eks-pek-tā'shun, *n.* the act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen; as, "The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd expectations, produces petulance in disappointment."—*Irving*;

She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head with eyes  
Of shining expectation fixt on mine.—*Tennyson*:  
the state of being expected or looked for; the state of being awaited; "Our preparation stands in expectation."—*Shak.*: that which is expected; the object of expectation; the expected Messiah;

Now clear I understand  
Why our great expectation should be called  
The seed of woman.—*Milton*;

prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like—usually in the plural; "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him."—Ps. lxxii. 5; "His magnificent expectations made him . . . the best match in Europe."—*Prescott*: a state or qualities in a person which excite expectations in others of some future excellence; promise; "By all men's eyes a youth of expectation."—*Otway*: in *med.* the method of leaving a disease to the efforts of nature; or of waiting for farther development before treating it actively: the value of any prospect of prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event, a sum of money in expectation upon a certain event having a determinate value before that event happens; if the chances of receiving or not receiving a hundred pounds when an event arrives are equal, then before the arrival of the event the expectation is worth half the money.—**EXPECTATION OF LIFE**, a term applied to the mean or average duration of the life of individuals of any given age. [L. *expectatio*. See **EXPECT**.]

**EXPECTATION-WEEK**, eks-pek-tā'shun-wēk, *n.* the whole of the interval between Ascension-day and Whitsunday, so called because at this time the apostles continued in earnest prayer and expectation of the Comforter.

**EXPECTEDLY**, eks-pekt'ed-li, *adv.* in an expected manner: at a time or in a manner expected or looked for. *H. Walpole*.

**EXPECTINGLY**, eks-pekt'ing-li, *adv.* in a state of expectation.

**EXPECTLESS**, eks-pekt'les, *adj.* unexpected: not looked for: unforeseen. *Chapman*.

**EXPECTORANT**, eks-pek'to-rant, *adj.* tending to promote expectation.—*n.* a medicine which promotes expectation. [See **EXPECTORATE**.]

**EXPECTORATE**, eks-pek'to-rāt, *v.t.* to expel from the breast or lungs, by coughing, etc.: to spit forth.—*v.i.* to discharge or eject phlegm from the throat. [L. *expectoro*, *expectoratus*—*ex*, out of, from, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.]

**EXPECTORATION**, eks-pek-to-rā'shun, *n.* act of expectorating: that which is expectorated: spittle.

**EXPECTORATIVE**, eks-pek'to-ra-tiv, *adj.* having the quality of promoting expectoration.

**EXPEDIENCE**, eks-pē'di-ens, **EXPEDIENCY**, ex-pē'di-en-si, *n.* fitness: desirableness: self-interest.

**EXPEDIENT**, eks-pē'di-ent, *adj.* suitable: advisable.—*n.* that which serves to promote: means suitable to an end: contrivance.—*adv.* EXPEDIENTLY. [L. *expediens*—*expedio*, to set free.]

**EXPEDIENTIALLY**, eks-pē'di-en'shi-al-li, *adv.* in an expeditious manner: for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save expeditiously.  
—*Fitzedward Hall*.

**EXPEDITE**, eks-pe-dit, *v.t.* to free from impediments: to hasten: to send forth.—*adj.* free from impediment: quick: prompt.—*adv.* EXPEDITELY. [L. *expedio*, -itus—*ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.]

**EXPEDITION**, eks-pe-dish'un, *n.* speed: any undertaking by a number of persons: a hostile march or voyage: those who form an expedition. [L. *expeditio*.]

**EXPEDITIOUS**, eks-pe-dish'us, *adj.* characterized by expedition or rapidity: speedy: prompt.—*adv.* EXPEDITIOUSLY.

**EXPULS**, eks-pel', *v.t.* to drive out from or cut off connection with a society: to banish:—*pr.p.* expell'ing; *pa.p.* expelled'. [L. *expello*, *expulsus*—*ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive.]

**EXPEND**, eks-pend', *v.t.* to lay out: to employ or consume in any way: to spend. [L. *expendo*—*ex*, out, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh.]

**EXPENDITURE**, eks-pend'i-tūr, *n.* act of expending or laying out: that which is expended: money spent.

**EXPENSE**, eks-pens', *n.* outlay: cost:—*pl.* (*Scots law*) the costs of a lawsuit.

**EXPENSIVE**, eks-pens'iv, *adj.* causing or requiring much expense: extravagant.—*adv.* EXPENSIVELY.—*n.* EXPENSIVENESS.

**EXPERIENCE**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* trial, practice, proof, or test; esp. frequent trial or a series of trials; observation of a fact, or of the same fact or events happening under like circumstances; continued and varied observation; "Having broadly laid down the principle that all the materials of our knowledge come from experience, Locke goes on to explain his theory more particularly."—*J. D. Morell*: the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical acquaintance with any matter by personal observation or trial of it, by feeling the effects of it, by living through it, and the like; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life; "To most men experience is like the stern-lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed."—*Coleridge*;

For just experience tells in every soil,  
That those that think must govern those that toll.  
—*Goldsmith*;

individual or particular instance of trial

or observation; "This is what distance does for us, the harsh and bitter features of this or that *experience* are slowly obliterated and memory begins to look on the past."—*W. Black*; "The like holds good with respect to the relations between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of *experiences*."—*H. Spencer*: *experiment*;

She caused him to make *experience*  
Upon wild beasts.—*Shak.*

[Fr. *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove—*ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, whence *peritus*, skilled, *periculum*, danger. The same root is seen in *ferry*, (*way*)*farer*.]

**EXPERIENCE**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *v.t.* to make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall one; as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views: to train by practice; to exercise;

The youthful sailors thus with early care  
Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare.  
—*Harte.*

**EXPERIENCED**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *adj.* taught by experience: skillful: wise.

**EXPERIENTIAL**, eks-pē'ri-en'shal, *adj.* relating to or having experience: derived from experience: empirical. "Again, what are called physical laws—laws of nature—are all generalizations from observation, are only empirical or *experiential* informations."—*Sir W. Hamilton*. "It is evident that this distinction of necessary and *experiential* truths involves the same antithesis which we have already considered; the antithesis of thoughts and things. Necessary truths are derived from our own thoughts; *experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us. The opposition of necessary and *experiential* truths is another aspect of the fundamental antithesis of philosophy."—*Whewell*.

**EXPERIENTIALISM**, eks-pē'ri-en'shal-izm, *n.* the doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive.

**EXPERIENTIALIST**, eks-pē'ri-en'shal-ist, *n.* one who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

**EXPERIENTIALIST**, eks-pē'ri-en'shal-ist, *adj.* pertaining or relating to experientialism. "The *experientialist* doctrine thus appears wholly at fault if it means (as it has often been taken by supporters and opponents alike to mean) that all intelligence was first sensation in the individual, or even (in a more refined form) that general knowledge is elaborated afresh by each of us from our own experience. . . . It is common to say that inherited aptitudes are, after all, only a slower result of experience, developed in the race instead of the individual; and the like may be said still more evidently of the social tradition deposited in the growing language of mankind. The real bond, however, between experientialists at the present day and those of an earlier time, is that both declare experience to be the test or criterion of general knowledge, let its origin for the individual be what it may. Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one."—*Prof. G. C. Robertson*.

**EXPERIMENT**, eks-per'i-ment, *n.* a trial: something done to *prove* some theory, or to discover something unknown.—*v.t.* to

make an experiment or trial: to search by trial. [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*, to try thoroughly.]

**EXPERIMENTAL**, eks-per-i-ment'al, *adj.* founded on or known by experiment: taught by experiment or experience.—*adv.* EXPERIMENT'ALLY.

**EXPERIMENTALIST**, eks-per-i-ment'al-ist, **EXPERIMENTIST**, eks-per-i-ment-ist, *n.* one who makes *experiments*.

**EXPERT**, eks-pert', *adj.* experienced: taught by use, practice, or experience: hence, skillful: well instructed: having familiar knowledge of: dexterous: adroit: ready: prompt: having a facility of operation or performance from practice: as, an *expert* philosopher; an *expert* surgeon; *expert* in surgery.

*Expert* in trifles, and a cunning fool  
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the  
whole.—*Dryden.*

*adv.* EXPERT'LY.—*n.* EXPERT'NESS. [Fr.—L. *expertus*—*experior*, to try thoroughly.]

**EXPERT**, eks'pert, *n.* an expert, skillful, or practiced person: one eminently skilled in any particular branch or profession: specifically, a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession, as an analytical chemist, as to the contents of a stomach in a trial for poisoning, or a person skilled in handwriting, as to whether a document is forged.

**EXPIABLE**, eks'pi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be expiated: that may be atoned for and done away; as, an *expiable* offence, *expiable* guilt. ["*Expiable* by penitence."—*Feltham*. [L. *expiable*. See **EXPIATE**.]

**EXPIATE**, eks'pi-āt, *v.t.* to atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for; to extinguish the guilt of, as a crime, by suffering of penalty, or some equivalent; "The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury."—*Clarendon*; "For the cure of this disease a humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physic; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement."—*Ray*: to avert by certain observances (rare); "Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—*T. H. Dyer*. [L. *expio*, *expiatum*, to make satisfaction, to purify from crime—*ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease by sacrifice, to propitiate, from *pius*, dutiful, pious, devout.]

**EXPIATION**, eks-pi-ā'shun, *n.* the act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence, by which the guilt is done away, and the obligation of the offended person to punish the crime is cancelled; atonement; satisfaction; "His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*."—*W. Irving*: the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation for crimes is made; atonement;

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,  
The blood of bulls and goats.—*Milton*:

formerly an act by which threatened prodigies were averted; "Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*."—*Hayward*. [L. *expiatio*. See **EXPIATE**.]

**EXPIATOR**, eks'pi-ā-tor, *n.* one who expiates.

**EXPIATORY**, eks'pi-a-tor-i, *adj.* having the power to make expiation or atonement.

**EXPIABLE**, eks-pi'ā-bl, *adj.* that may expire or come to an end.

**EXPIRATION**, eks-pi-ā'shun, *n.* a breathing out: death: end: that which is expired. [L. *expiratio*.]

**EXPIRATORY**, eks-pi'ā-ror-i, *adj.* per-

taining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.

**EXPIRE**, eks-pi'r, *v.t.* to breathe out: to emit or throw out from the lungs: to emit in minute particles.—*v.i.* to breathe out the breath of life: to die: to come to an end. [L. *ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe.]

**EXPIRY**, eks'pi-r-i, *n.* the end or termination: expiration.

**EXPISCATE**, eks-pis'kāt, *v.t.* to fish out or ascertain by artful means. [L. *expiscor*, *expiscatus*—*ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish—*piscis*, a fish.]

**EXPISCATORY**, eks-pis'ka-tor-i, *adj.* calculated to expiscate or get at the truth of any matter by inquiry and examination. "Expiscatory questions."—*Carlyle*.

**EXPLAIN**, eks-plān, *v.t.* to make plain or intelligible: to unfold and illustrate the meaning of: to expound. [O. Fr. *explaner*—L. *explano*—*ex*, out, *plano*—*planus*, plain.]

**EXPLAINABLE**, eks-plān'a-bl, *adj.* that may be explained or cleared up.

**EXPLANATION**, eks-plan-ā'shun, *n.* act of explaining or clearing from obscurity: that which explains or clears up: the meaning or sense given to anything: a mutual clearing up of matters.

**EXPLANATORY**, eks-plan-ā-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explain or clear up: containing explanations.

**EXPLETIVE**, eks'ple-tiv, *adj.* filling up: added to fill a vacancy: superfluous. "There is little temptation to load with *expletive* epithets."—*Johnson*. [Fr. *expletif*; Low L. *expletivus*, from *expleo*, *expletum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, to fill.]

**EXPLETIVE**, eks'ple-tiv, *n.* a word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy. "What are called *expletives* in rhetorical treatises are grammatically allied to the interjections, though widely differenced from them by the want of meaning, which the interjection is never without. I can hardly agree with Webster in his definition of the *expletive*, and still less in the statement with which he concludes it. 'The *expletive*,' says Webster, 'is a word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament; the Greek language abounds with *expletives*.' So far as the word answers no other purpose than 'to fill a vacancy,' it is properly *expletive*: but if it be appropriate and graceful enough to deserve the name of an 'ornament,' it is not superfluous, and therefore is not an *expletive*."—*G. P. Marsh*.

*Expletives* their feeble aid do join.

And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.—*Pope*.

**EXPLETORY**, eks'ple-tor-i, *adj.* serving to fill up: *expletive*.

**EXPLICABLE**, eks'pli-ka-bl, *adj.* capable of being explicated or explained. [L. *explicabilis*.]

**EXPLICATE**, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.* to fold out or unfold: to lay open or explain the meaning of. [L. *explico*, *explicatus* or *explicatus*—*ex*, out, *plico*, to fold.]

**EXPLICATION**, eks'pli-kā'shun, *n.* act of explicating or explaining: explanation. [L. *explicatio*.]

**EXPLICATIVE**, eks'pli-kā-tiv, **EXPLICATORY**, eks'pli-kā-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explicate or explain.

**EXPLICIT**, eks-plis'it, *adj.* (lit.) unfolded; hence, not implied; not merely by implication; distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; express; "The language of the proposition was too *explicit* to admit of doubt."—*Bancroft*: plain; open; clear; unre-served; having no disguised meaning or

reservation; minute in detail; outspoken; applied to persons; as he was *explicit* in his terms; "Favor us by being more *explicit*."—*Farrar*.—**EXPLICIT FUNCTION**, in *alg.* a variable is said to be an explicit function of several others when its value, expressed in terms of those of the independent variables, is given. Thus, if  $z = ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2$ ,  $z$  is said to be an *explicit function* of  $x$ . If, on the other hand,  $z$  were connected with  $x$  and  $y$  by an equation of any other form, it would be called an *implicit function* of the latter. *Brande*.—An **EXPLICIT PROPOSITION** or **DECLARATION** is that in which the words, in their common acceptation, express the true meaning of the person who utters them, and in which there is no ambiguity or disguise. [L. *explicitus*, disentangled, from *explico*, *explicitum*, to unfold, to disentangle—*ex*, priv., and *plico*, to fold. See **PLY**.]

**EXPLICIT**, eks-plis'it, a word formerly used at the conclusion of books, as *finis* is now used. "The *Liber Festivalis* of Caxton concludes with '*Explicit*: Enprynted at Westminster, etc., mcccclxxxiiij.'"—*Johnson*. [An abbrev. of Low L. *explicitus* (*est liber*), the book is unfolded or ended, from *explico*, *explicitum*, to unfold, to arrange.]

**EXPLICITLY**, eks-plis'it-li, *adv.* plainly: expressly: without duplicity: without disguise or reservation of meaning: not by inference or implication: as, he *explicitly* avows his intention. "The apostolic teaching, then, was not only the first link in a chain; it was that out of which all future developments came, and in which all were implicitly contained. . . . It seems to us to follow that the apostles must have had *explicitly* in their minds all the future definitions of faith, though not of course necessarily in the same terms."—*Dublin Rev.*

**EXPLICITNESS**, eks-plis'it-nes, *n.* plainness of language or expression: clearness: direct expression of ideas or intention, without reserve or ambiguity.

**EXPLODE**, eks-plōd', *v.t.* to cry down, as an actor: to bring into disrepute, and reject.—*v.i.* to burst with a loud report. [L. *explo*—*ex*, out, and *plaud*, to clap the hands.]

**EXPLOIT**, eks-ploit', *n.* a deed or act, more especially a heroic act: a deed of renown: a great or noble achievement: as, the *exploits* of Alexander, of Cæsar, of Wellington. "Looking back with sad admiration on *exploits* of youthful lustihood which could be enacted no more."—*Prof. Blackie*. [Fr. *exploit*, O. Fr. *exploit*, from L. *explico*, *explicitum*, *explicitum*, to unfold, adjust, finish. See **EXPLICATE**.]

**EXPLOIT**, eks-ploit', *v.t.* to achieve; to accomplish; "He made haste to *exploit* some warlike service."—*Holland*: to make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize; "Against a wild, unreasoning, mischievous combination to *exploit* English public opinion in favor of Prussia, and to force England into hostility with France, we have steadily and strongly protested."—*London Standard*. [O. Fr. *exploitator*.]

**EXPLOITATION**, eks-ploit-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of exploiting or cultivating or employing successfully: utilization: the act or process of successfully applying the industry proper to it on any object, as the improving or cultivation of land, the felling of wood, the working of mines, etc. (Recent.) "There is no longer a public opinion, but only a middle class and a working class opinion

—the first founded on the *exploitation* by the minority of the popular masses, the other based on truth, justice, and morality."—*Scotsman*. [Fr.]

**EXPLORATION**, eks-plo-rā'shun, *n.* act of exploring, or searching thoroughly. [See **EXPLORE**.]

**EXPLORATORY**, eks-plor'a-tor-i, *adj.* serving to explore: searching out.

**EXPLORE**, eks-plōr', *v.t.* to search through for the purpose of discovery: to examine thoroughly. [Fr.—L. *exploro*, *exploratus*, to search out—*ex*, out, and *ploro*, to make to flow, to weep.]

**EXPLORER**, eks-plōr'er, *n.* one who explores.

**EXPLOSION**, eks-plō'zhun, *n.* act of exploding: a sudden violent burst with a loud report.

**EXPLOSIVE**, eks-plō'siv, *adj.* liable to or causing explosion: bursting out with violence and noise.—*adv.* **EXPLOSIVELY**.

**EXPONENT**, eks-pō'nent, *n.* he or that which points out, or represents: (*alg.*) a figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as  $a^3$ : an index. [L. *exponens*—*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place.]

**EXPONENTIAL**, eks-po-nen'shal, *adj.* (*alg.*) pertaining to or involving *exponents*.

**EXPORT**, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* to carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce.—*n.* **EXPORTER**. [L. *exporto*—*ex*, out of, and *porto*, to carry. See **PORT**.]

**EXPORT**, eks-pōrt, *n.* act of exporting: that which is exported: a commodity which is or may be sent from one country to another, in traffic.

**EXPORTABLE**, eks-pōrt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be exported.

**EXPORTATION**, eks-pōr-tā'shun, *n.* act of exporting, or of conveying goods from one country to another. [See **EXPORT**, *v.t.*]

**EXPOSE**, eks-pōz', *v.t.* to place or lay forth to view: to deprive of cover, protection, or shelter: to make bare: to explain: to make liable to: to disclose.—*n.* **EXPOSER**. [Fr. *exposer*—L. *ex*, out, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See **POSE**, *n.*]

**EXPOSITION**, eks-pō-zish'un, *n.* act of exposing, or laying open: a setting out to public view: a public exhibition: act of *expounding*, or laying open of the meaning of an author: explanation.

**EXPOSITOR**, eks-pōz'i-tor, *n.* one who or that which *expounds* or explains: an interpreter.

**EXPOSITORY**, eks-pōz'i-tor-i, *adj.* serving to *expound* or explain: explanatory.

**EX POST FACTO**, eks pōst fak'tō, [L.] in law, done after another thing: thus, an estate granted may be made good by matter *ex post facto*, which was not good at first: a lease granted by a tenant-for-life to endure beyond his life may be confirmed *ex post facto* by the reversioner: an *ex post facto* law is a law made to visit with penal consequences an act done before its passing. In the U.S. all *ex post facto* laws are prohibited by the Federal Constitution.

**EXPOSTULATE**, eks-post'ū-lāt, *v.i.* to reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct: to remonstrate.—*n.* **EXPOSTULATOR**. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *postulo*, to demand.]

**EXPOSTULATION**, eks-post-ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of expostulating, or reasoning earnestly with a person against his conduct: remonstrance.

**EXPOSTULATORY**, eks-post'ū-la-tor-i, *adj.* containing expostulation.

**EXPOSURE**, eks-pō'zhūr, *n.* act of exposing or laying open or bare: state of being

laid open or bare: openness to danger: position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, etc.

**EXPOUND**, eks-pownd', *v.t.* to *expose*, or lay open the meaning of: to explain. [O. Fr. *espondre*—L. *expono*—*ex*, and *pono*, to place.]

**EXPOUNDER**, eks-pownd'er, *n.* one who expounds: an interpreter.

**EXPRESS**, eks-pres', *v.t.* to *press* or force out: to represent or make known by a likeness or by words: to declare: to designate. [L. *ex*, out, and **PRESS**.]

**EXPRESS**, eks-pres', *adj.* pressed or clearly brought out: exactly representing: directly stated: explicit: clear: intended or sent for a particular purpose.—*n.* a messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand: a regular and quick conveyance: an express train on a railroad is called *The Express*; it usually carries passengers as well as express packages; there are also express freight trains for carrying perishable goods, and also time-contract imperishable goods; freight cars on such trains are now on many American railroads equipped with automatic air-brakes and other appliances necessary for safety and speed.—*adj.* **EXPRESSIBLE**.—*adv.* **EXPRESSIVELY**.

**EXPRESSION**, eks-presh'un, *n.* act of expressing or forcing out by pressure: act of representing or giving utterance to: faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc.: that which is expressed: look: feature: the manner in which anything is expressed: tone of voice or sound in music.—*adj.* **EXPRESSIONLESS**.

**EXPRESSIVE**, eks-pres'iv, *adj.* serving to express, utter, or represent: followed by *of*; as, he sent a letter couched in terms *expressive* of his gratitude; "Each verse so swells *expressive* of her woes."—*Tickell*: full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical; "While this hidden reality is unveiled to us in one way by science and philosophy, it is the function of art to reveal it to us in another, and, for many minds, a more *expressive* and intelligible way."—*Dr. Caird*.

**EXPRESSIVELY**, eks-pres'iv-li, *adv.* in an expressive manner: clearly: fully: with a clear representation.

**EXPRESSIVENESS**, eks-pres'iv-nes, *n.* the quality of being expressive: the power of expression or representation by words: power or force of representation: the quality of presenting a subject strongly to the senses or to the mind: as, the *expressiveness* of the eye, or of the features, or of sounds.

**EXPRESSLY**, eks-pres'li, *adv.* in an express, direct, or pressed manner: of set purpose: in direct terms: plainly. "*Expressly* against the laws of arms."—*Shak.*

**EXPULSION**, eks-pul'shun, *n.* banishment. [L. *expulsio*. See **EXPEL**.]

**EXPULSIVE**, eks-pul'siv, *adj.* able or serving to *expel*.

**EXPUNGE**, eks-punj', *v.t.* to wipe out: to efface. [L. *ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick.]

**EXPURGATE**, eks-pur'gāt or eks-pur-, *v.t.* to *purge out* or render *pure*: to purify from anything noxious or erroneous. [L. *expurgo*, *expurgatus*—*ex*, out, and *purgo*, to purge or purify, from *purus*, pure.]

**EXPURGATION**, eks-pur-gā'shun, *n.* act of expurgating or purifying.

**EXPURGATOR**, eks-pur-gā-tor or eks-pur-ga-tor, *n.* one who expurgates or purifies.

**EXPURGATORY**, eks-pur'ga-tor-i, *adj.* serving to expurgate or purify.

**EXQUISITE**, eks'kwiz-it, *adj.* sought out

or searched for with care; hence, choice; select; nice; exact; very excellent; complete; us, a vase of *exquisite* workmanship: nice; accurate; of keen or delicate perception; great discrimination; as, *exquisite* sensibility, taste, etc.; "A poet of the most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment."—*Addison*: being pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant; as, a painful and *exquisite* impression on the nerves; "The pleasures of sense are probably relished by beasts in a more *exquisite* degree than they are by men."—*Bp. Atterbury*: "The most *exquisite* of human satisfactions flows from an approving conscience."—*J. M. Mason*: given to searching out; curious;

Be not over *exquisite*  
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.—*Milton*.  
[L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, from *exquiro*, *exquisitum*.]

**EXSANGUIOUS**, eks-sang'gwi-us, **EXSANGUIOUS**, eks-sang'gwin-us, *adj.* without blood or red blood. [L. *ex*, priv., and *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.]

**EXSCIND**, ek-sind', *v.t.* to cut off. [L. *ex*, off, and *scindo*, to cut.]

**EX-SCRIPTURAL**, eks-skrip'tūr-al, *adj.*, not found in Scripture: not in accordance with scriptural doctrines.

**EXSUFFLATE**, ek-suff'flāt, *v.t.* (*eccles.*) to renounce or drive out, by blowing and spitting upon. [See **EXSUFFLICATION**, **EXSUFFLATION**.]

**EXSUFFLATION**, ek-suff-flā'shun, *n.* a blowing or blast from beneath; a kind of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit. "That wondrous number of ceremonies in exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, etc., in the Church of Rome required."—*Fuller*. [L. *exsufflo*, to blow or spit out, reject—*ex*, out, and *sufflo*, to blow.]

**EXSUFFLICATION**, ek-suff'fi-kāt, *adj.* probably a misprint for *exsufflated*, that is blown up or inflated. *Exsufflate* was an old ecclesiastical term for the form of renouncing the devil in the baptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded to turn to the west and thrice *exsufflate* Satan. This form is found only in one passage of Shakespeare. [See **EXSUFFLATION**.]

When I shall turn the business of my soul  
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises.  
—*Othello*, iii. 3.

**EXSUSPERANCE**, ek-sū'per-ans, *n.* a passing over or beyond: excess. *Sir K. Digby*.

**EXSUSCITATE**, ek-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* to rouse: to excite. [L. *exsuscito*, *exsuscitatum*, to rouse from sleep, to awaken—*ex*, out, and *suscito*, to arouse.]

**EXSUSCITATION**, ek-sus-i-tā'shun, *n.* a stirring up: a rousing. "Virtue is not a thing that is merely acquired and transfused into us from without, but rather an *exsuscitation* of those intellectual principles . . . which were essentially engraven and sealed upon the soul at her first creation."—*Hallywell*.

**EXTANT**, eks'tant, *adj.* standing out, or above the rest: still standing or existing. [L. *extans*, *-antis*—*ex*, out, and *sto* to stand.]

**EXTASY**. Same as **ECSTASY**.

**EXTATIC**. Same as **ECSTATIC**.

**EXTEMPORANEOUS**, eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us,

**EXTEMPORARY**, eks-tem'po-rar-i, *adj.* done on the spur of the moment: done without preparation: off-hand.—*adv.* **EXTEMPORANEOUSLY**. [L. *extemporaneus*—*ex*, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.]

**EXTEMPORE**, eks-tem'po-re, *adv.* on the spur of the moment: without preparation:

suddenly. [L. *ex tempore*—*ex*, out of, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.]

**EXTEMPORIZE**, eks-tem'po-rīz, *v.i.* to speak *extempore* or without previous preparation: to discourse without notes: to speak off-hand.

**EXTEND**, eks-tend', *v.t.* to stretch out: to prolong in any direction: to enlarge: to widen: to hold out: to bestow or impart.—*v.i.* to stretch: to be continued in length or breadth. [L. *extendo*, *extentus*—*ex*, out, *tendo*, *tensum*, to stretch.]

**EXTENSIBLE**, eks-tens'i-bl, **EXTENSILE**, eks-tens'īl, *adj.* that may be extended.—*n.* **EXTENSIBILITY**.

**EXTENSION**, eks-ten'shun, *n.* the act of extending or stretching: the state of being extended; enlargement; expansion: in *physics* and *metaph.* that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space; extension is an essential as well as a general property of matter, for it is impossible to form a conception of matter, however minute may be the particle, without connecting with it the idea of its having a certain bulk and occupying a certain quantity of space; every body, however small, must have length, breadth, and thickness—that is, it must possess the property of extension; figure or form is the result of extension, for we cannot conceive that a body has length, breadth, and thickness, without its having some kind of figure, however irregular: in *surg.* the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation: in *comm.* a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt: in *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; sphere; compass; thus, the word figure is more extensive than triangle, circle, parallelogram, etc.; European more extensive than French, Frenchman, German, etc. Matter and mind are the most extensive terms of which any definite conception can be formed. [L. *extensio*, from *extendo*, *extensum*. See **EXTEND**.]

**EXTENSIVE**, eks-tens'iv, *adj.* large: comprehensive.—*adv.* **EXTENSIVELY**.—*n.* **EXTENSIVENESS**.

**EXTENT**, eks-tent', *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended: bulk: compass.

**EXTENUATE**, eks-ten'ū-āt, *v.t.* to lessen or diminish: to weaken the force of: to palliate.—*n.* **EXTENUATOR**. [L. *extenuo*, *extenuatus*—*ex*, intensive, and *tenuo*, from *tenuis*, thin.]

**EXTENUATING**, eks-ten'ū-āt-ing, *adj.* lessening: palliating.—*adv.* **EXTENUATINGLY**.

**EXTENUATION**, eks-ten'ū-ā'shun, *n.* act of representing anything as less wrong or criminal than it is: palliation: mitigation.

**EXTENUATIVE**, eks-ten'ū-āt-iv, *n.* an extenuating plea or circumstance. "Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*Roger North*.

**EXTENUATORY**, eks-ten'ū-a-tor-i, *adj.* tending to extenuate: palliative.

**EXTERIOR**, eks-tē'ri-or, *adj.*, *outer*: outward; on or from the outside: foreign.—*n.* outward part or surface: outward form or deportment: appearance. [L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter*, outward, from *ex*, out.]

**EXTERMINATE**, eks-ter'min-āt, *v.t.* to drive from within the limits or borders of; to destroy utterly; to drive away; to extirpate; as, to *exterminate* a colony, a tribe, or a nation; to *exterminate* in-

habitants or a race of men; "The Spaniards . . . resolved to *exterminate* the inhabitants."—*Principal Robertson*: to root out; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy the influence or prevalence of; as, to *exterminate* weeds; to *exterminate* error, heresy, or infidelity; to *exterminate* vice; "To explode and *exterminate* rank atheism out of this world."—*Bentley*: in *alg.* to take away; to eliminate; as, to *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities. [L. *extermīno*, *extermīnatum*, to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, to limit, to terminate, from *terminus*, a limit, a bound. See **TERM**.]

**EXTERMINATION**, eks-ter-min-ā'shun, *n.* the act of exterminating; total expulsion or destruction; eradication; extirpation; excision; destruction of the prevalence or influence of anything; as, the *extermīnation* of inhabitants or tribes, of error, or vice, or of weeds from a field: in *alg.* the process of causing to disappear, as unknown quantities from an equation; elimination.

**EXTERMINATOR**, eks-ter'min-āt-er, *n.* he who or that which exterminates.

**EXTERMINATORY**, eks-ter'min-ā-tor-i, *adj.* serving or tending to exterminate.

**EXTERMINE**, eks-ter'min, *v.t.* to exterminate.

Your sorrow and my grief were both *extermīned*.  
—*Shak.*

**EXTERNAL**, eks-ter'nal, *adj.*, *exterior*: outward: that may be seen: apparent: not innate or intrinsic: derived from without: accidental: foreign.—*adv.* **EXTER'NALLY**. [L. *externus*—*exter*.]

**EXTERNALISM**, eks-ter'nal-izm, *n.* a name sometimes given to **PHENOMENALISM** (which see).

**EXTERNALIZATION**, eks-ter-nal-ī-zā'shun, *n.* the act or condition of being externalized or being embodied in an outward form. *A. H. Sayce*.

**EXTERNALS**, eks-ter'nalz, *n.pl.* the outward parts: outward forms or ceremonies.

**EXTINCT**, eks-tinkt', *adj.* put out: no longer existing: dead. [See **EXTINGUISH**.]

**EXTINCTION**, eks-tingk'shun, *n.* a quenching or destroying: destruction: suppression.

**EXTINGUISH**, eks-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to quench: to destroy: to obscure by superior splendor.—*adj.* **EXTINGUISHABLE**. [L. *extinguo*, *extinctus*—*ex*, out, and *stinguo*, to quench, to prick, from root *stig*, to prick.]

**EXTINGUISHER**, eks-ting'gwish-er, *n.* a small hollow conical instrument for putting out a candle.

**EXTIRPATE**, eks-ter'pāt, *v.t.* to root out: to destroy totally: to exterminate.—*n.*

**EXTIRPATOR**. [L. *extirpo*, *extirpatus*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, a root.]

**EXTIRPATION**, eks-ter-pā'shun, *n.* extermination: total destruction.

**EXTOL**, eks-tol', *v.t.* to magnify: to praise:—*pr.p.* extoll'ing; *pa.p.* extolled'. [L. *extollo*—*ex*, up, *tollo*, to lift or raise.]

**EXTORSIVE**, eks-tors'iv, *adj.* serving or tending to extort.—*adv.* **EXTORSIVELY**.

**EXTORT**, eks-tort', *v.t.* to obtain from by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring from by physical force, by menace, duress, violence, torture, authority, or by any illegal means; as, conquerors *extort* contributions from the vanquished; confessions of guilt are *extorted* by the rack; a promise *extorted* by duress is not binding;

Till the injurious Romans did *extort*

This tribute from us, we were free.—*Shak.*  
in *law*, to take illegally under color of office, as any money or valuable not due, or more than is due; said of public offi-

cers. [L. *extorqueo, extortum—ex, and torqueo, to turn, to twist. See TORTURE.*]  
**EXTORT**, eks-tort', *v.t.* to practice extortion. "To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and extort upon all men where they came."—*Spenser.*  
**EXTORTER**, eks-tort'er, *n.* one who extorts or practices extortion.  
**EXTORTION**, eks-tor'shun, *n.* the act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting anything from a person by force, duress, menaces, authority, or by any undue exercise of power; oppressive or illegal exaction; illegal compulsion to pay money or to do some other act; "Oppression and extortion did extinguish the greatness of that house."—*Sir J. Davies*: that which is extorted; a gross overcharge; as ten dollars for that is an *extortion*.  
**EXTORTIONATE**, eks-tor'shun-āt, *adj.* oppressive.  
**EXTORTIONER**, eks-tor'shun-er, *n.* one who practices extortion.  
**EXTRA**, eks'tra, *adj.*, beyond or more than is necessary: extraordinary: additional. [L. *extra*, beyond, outside of, contracted from *extera—exter—ex, out, and root tar, to cross.*]  
**EXTRACT**, eks-trakt', *v.t.* to draw out by force or otherwise: to choose out or select: to find out: to distil.—*adj.* **EXTRACTIBLE**. [L. *extraho, extractus—ex, out, and traho, to draw.*]  
**EXTRACT**, eks'trakt, *n.* anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence: a passage taken from a book or writing.  
**EXTRACTION**, eks-trak'shun, *n.* act of extracting or drawing out: derivation from a stock or family: birth: lineage: that which is extracted.  
**EXTRACTIVE**, eks-trakt'iv, *adj.* tending or serving to extract.—*n.* an extract.  
**EXTRACTOR**, eks-trakt'er, *n.* he who or that which extracts: in *surg.* a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midwifery, and in extracting teeth: a hydro-extractor: in the English Court of Session, the official person by whom the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding is prepared and authenticated.  
**EXTRADITE**, eks'tra-dīt, *v.t.* to deliver or give up, as by one nation to another: as, to *extradite* a criminal. [See **EXTRADITION**.]  
**EXTRADITION**, eks-tra-dī'shun, *n.* delivery by one nation to another, particularly of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty between the nations called an *extradition treaty*, by which either nation becomes bound to give up the criminal refugees. [Fr.—L. *ex, and traditio, a giving up, surrender, from trado, traditum, to give or deliver up.*]  
**EXTRA-JUDICIAL**, eks'tra-jōō-dish'al, *adj.*, out of the proper court, or beyond the usual course of legal proceeding. [EXTRA and JUDICIAL.]  
**EXTRALIMITARY**, eks-tra-lim'i-ta-ri, *adj.* being beyond the limit or bounds: as *extralimitary* land. [L. *extra* and *E. LIMIT*.]  
**EXTRALOGICAL**, eks-tra-loj'ik-al, *adj.* lying out of or beyond the province of logic. "This distinction proceeds on a material, consequently on an *extralogical* difference."—*Sir W. Hamilton*. [Pix. *extra*, and LOGICAL (which see).]  
**EXTRALOGICALLY**, eks-tra-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* in an extralogical manner: without the application of logic. "Though a universal quantification of the predicate in affirmatives has been frequently recognized, this was by logicians recognized

contingently and therefore *extralogically*."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**EXTRA-MUNDANE**, eks'tra-mun'dān, *adj.* beyond the material world. [EXTRA and MUNDANE.]  
**EXTRA-MURAL**, eks'tra-mū'ral, *adj.* without or beyond the walls. [EXTRA and MURAL.]  
**EXTRANEUS**, eks-trān'yus, *adj.* external: foreign: not belonging to or dependent on a thing: not essential.—*adv.* **EXTRANEOUSLY**. [L. *extraneus, from extra. See EXTRA.*]  
**EXTRAORDINARIES**, eks-tror'di-nar-iz, *n. pl.* things that exceed the usual order, kind, or method.  
**EXTRAORDINARY**, eks-tror'di-nar-i, *adj.*, beyond ordinary: not usual or regular: wonderful: special.—*adv.* **EXTRAORDINARILY**. [EXTRA and ORDINARY.]  
**EXTRA-VAGANCE**, eks-trav'a-gans, *n.* irregularity: excess: lavish expenditure.  
**EXTRA-VAGANT**, eks-trav'a-gant, *adj.*, wandering beyond bounds: irregular: unrestrained: excessive: profuse in expenses: wasteful.—*adv.* **EXTRA-VAGANTLY**. [L. *extra, beyond, and vagans, -antis, pr.p. of vago, to wander.*]  
**EXTRA-VAGANZA**, eks-trav-a-gan'za, *n.* an extravaganza or wild and irregular piece of music. [It.]  
**EXTRAVASATE**, eks-trav'a-sāt, *v.t.* to let out of the proper vessels, as blood. [L. *extra, out of, and vas, a vessel.*]  
**EXTREME**, eks-trēm', *adj.* outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; as, the *extreme* verge or point of a thing; "The *extremest* shore."—*Southey*: worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; as, *extreme* pain, grief or suffering; *extreme* joy or pleasure; an *extreme* case: last; beyond which there is none; as, the *extreme* hour of life: carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra; "The Puritans or *extreme* Protestants."—*Gladstone*: in *music*, superfluous or augmented; thus, the *extreme* sharp sixth is the augmented sixth.—**EXTREME UNCTION**, in the Roman ritual, the anointing of a sick person with oil when decrepit with age or affected with some mortal disease, and usually just before death. It is applied to the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, hands, and feet of penitents, and is supposed to represent the grace of God poured into the soul.—**EXTREME AND MEAN RATIO**, in *geom.* the ratio where a line is so divided that the whole line is to the greater segment as that segment is to the less, or where a line is so divided that the rectangle under the whole line and the lesser segment is equal to the square of the greater segment. [Fr. *extrême*; L. *extremus, superl. of exter or exterus, on the outside of, outward, from ex, out.*]  
**EXTREME**, eks-trēm', *n.* the utmost point or verge of a thing; that part which terminates a body; extremity; "Between the *extremes* of both promontories."—*Dampier*: utmost point; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; furthest degree; as, the *extremes* of heat and cold; the *extremes* of virtue and vice; avoid *extremes*;  
His flaw'd heart, . . .  
Twixt two *extremes* of passion, joy and grief,  
Burst smilingly.—*Shak.*  
Thus each *extreme* to equal danger tends,  
Plenty as well as want can separate friends.  
—*Cowley*;  
*extreme* suffering, misery, or distress; extremity; "Tending to some relief of our *extremes*."—*Milton*: in *logic*, either

of the extreme terms of a syllogism, that is, the predicate and subject—thus, "Man is an animal; Peter is a man, therefore Peter is an animal;" the word animal is the greater extreme, Peter the less extreme, and man the medium: in *math.* either of the first and last terms of a proportion; as, when three magnitudes are proportional the rectangle contained by the *extremes* is equal to the square of the mean.—**THE EXTREMES OF AN INTERVAL**, in *music*, the two sounds most distant from each other.—**IN THE EXTREME**, in the highest degree.

**EXTREMITY**, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* the utmost limit, point, or portion: the highest degree: greatest necessity, emergency, or distress. [Fr. *extrémité*—L. *extremitas*.]  
**EXTRICATE**, eks'tri-kāt, *v.t.* to free from hinderances or perplexities: to disentangle: to emit.—*adj.* **EXTRICABLE**. [L. *extrico, extricatus—ex, out, trica, trifles, hinderances.*]  
**EXTRICATION**, eks-tri-kā'shun, *n.* disentanglement: act of sending out or evolving.  
**EXTRINSIC**, eks-trin'sik, **EXTRINSICAL**, eks-trin'sik-al, *adj.* on the outside or outward: external: not contained in or belonging to a body: foreign: not essential:—opposed to **INTRINSIC**.—*adv.* **EXTRINSICALLY**. [Fr.—L. *extrinsecus—exter, outward, and secus, from the same root as sequor, to follow.*]  
**EXTRUDE**, eks-trōōd', *v.t.* to force or urge out: to expel: to drive off. [L. *extrudo, extrusus—ex, out, and trudo, to thrust.*]  
**EXTRUSION**, eks-trōōd'zhun, *n.* act of extruding, thrusting or throwing out: expulsion.  
**EXUBERANCE**, eks-ū'ber-ans, **EXUBERANCY**, eks-ū'ber-an-si, *n.* an overflowing quantity: richness: superfluosity.  
**EXUBERANT**, eks-ū'ber-ant, *adj.* plentiful: overflowing: superfluous.—*adv.* **EXUBERANTLY**. [L. *exuberans, pr.p. of exuberō—ex, intensive, and uber, rich, abundant.*]  
**EXUDATION**, eks-ū-dā'shun, *n.* act of exuding or discharging through pores: the sweat, etc., exuded.  
**EXUDE**, eks-ūd', *v.t.* to discharge by sweating: to discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, etc.—*v.i.* to flow out of a body through the pores. [L. *ex, out, sudo, to sweat.*]  
**EXULT**, egz-ult', *v.i.* to rejoice exceedingly: to triumph.—*adv.* **EXULTINGLY**. [L. *exulto, from exsilio—ex, out or up, and salio, to leap.*]  
**EXULTANT**, egz-ult'ant, *adj.*, exulting: triumphant. [L. *exultans.*]  
**EXULTATION**, egz-ul-tā'shun, *n.* lively joy at any advantage gained: rapturous delight: transport. [L. *exultatio.*]  
**EXUVIABLE**, egz-ū'vi-a-bl, *adj.* that may be cast or thrown off, as the skeletons of articulated animals. [See **EXUVIÆ**.]  
**EXUVIÆ**, egz-ū'vi-ē, *n. pl.* cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals: any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents and caterpillars, the shells of lobsters, etc. [L., from *exuo, to put or draw off, to strip.*]  
**EXUVIAL**, egz-ū'vi-al, *adj.* relating to or containing exuvia.  
**EXUVIATION**, egz-ū'vi-ā'shun, *n.* in *zool.* the rejection or casting off of some part, as the deciduous teeth, the skin of serpents, the shells of crustaceans, and the like. [See **EXUVIÆ**.]  
**EX VOTO**, eks vō'to, in consequence of, or according to, a vow: applied to votive offerings, as of a picture for a chapel, etc., common in Roman Catholic countries. [L.]

**EYALET**, i'a-let, *n.* a division of the Turkish empire. [From an Arab. word sig. government. VILAYET is a doublet.]

**EYE**, i, *n.* the organ of sight or vision, more correctly the globe or movable part of it: the power of seeing: sight: regard: aim: keenness of perception: anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, etc.—*v.t.* to look on: to observe narrowly:—*pr.p.* ey'ing or eye'ing; *pa.p.* eyed' (id).—*n.* EYE-SHOT, the reach or range of sight of the eye. [A.S. *eage*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; Slav. *oko*; allied to Gr. *okos, osse*, the two eyes, connected with *ossomai*, to see; L. *oculus*, Sans. *aksha*.]

**EYEBALL**, i'bawl, *n.* the ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

**EYEBRIGHT**, i'brít, *n.* a beautiful little plant of the genus *Euphrasia*, formerly used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

**EYEBROW**, i'brow, *n.* the brow or hairy arch above the eye.

**EYELASH**, n. i'lash, the line of hairs that edges the eyelid. [EYE and LASH.]

**EYELESS**, i'les, *adj.* without eyes or sight.

**EYELET**, i'let, EYELET-HOLE, i'let-hól, *n.* a small eye or hole to receive a lace or cord, as in garments, sails, etc. [Fr. *œillet*, dim. *œil*, an eye.]

**EYELID**, i'lid, *n.* the cover of the eye: that portion of movable skin with which an animal covers the eyeball or uncovers it at pleasure; it serves the purpose of protecting, wiping and cleansing the ball of the eye, as well as moistening it by spreading the lachrymal fluid over its surface.

**EYE-SERVICE**, i-ser'vis, *n.*, service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.

**EYESIGHT**, i'sít, *n.* power of seeing: view: observation.

**EYESORE**, i'sór, *n.* anything that is sore or offensive to the eye.

**EYESTONE**, i'stón, *n.* a small calcareous body, the operculum of small Turbinidae, used for removing substances from between the lid and ball of the eye. Being put into the inner corner of the eye, it works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

**EYESTRING**, i'string, *n.* the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke my eye-strings; crack'd them, but To look upon him.—Shak.

**EYETOOTH**, i'tóóth, *n.* a tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders, with a long fang pointing towards the eye.

**EYE-WITNESS**, i-wit'nes, *n.* one who sees a thing done.

**EYRE**, ár, *n.* a journey or circuit: a court of itinerant justices: justices in eyre formerly corresponded to the present English justices of assize. [O. Fr. *eire*, journey, from L. *iter*, a way, a journey—*eo, itum*, to go.]

**EYRY**, EYRIE, AERIE, é're or á're, *n.* a place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their eggs: a brood of eagles or hawks. [Fr. *aíre*, from Ger. *aar*, an eagle; cog. with Ice. *ari*, an eagle.]

## F

**ABACEÆ**, fa-bá'sē-ē, *n.pl.* a name proposed by Lindley for the nat. order Leguminosæ.

**FABACEOUS**, fa-bá'shus, *adj.* having the nature of a bean: like a bean. [Low. L. *fabaceus*, from L. *faba*, a bean.]

**FABIAN**, fá'bi-an, *adj.* delaying: dilatory: avoiding battle, in imitation of Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, who

conducted military operations against Hannibal, by declining to risk a battle in the open field, but harassing the enemy by marches, countermarches and ambuscades. "Met by the Fabian tactics, which proved fatal to its predecessors."—*London Times*.

**FABLE**, fá'bl, *n.* a feigned story or tale intended to instruct or amuse: the plot or series of events in an epic or dramatic poem: fiction: a falsehood.—*v.t.* to feign: to invent. [Fr. *fable*—L. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak.]

**FABRIC**, fab'rik or fá'brik, *n.*, workmanship: texture: anything framed by art and labor: building: manufactured cloth: any system of connected parts. [Fr.—L. *fabrica*—*faber*, a worker in hard materials—*facio* to make.]

**FABRICATE**, fab'ri-kát, *v.t.* to put together by art and labor: to manufacture: to produce: to devise falsely.—*n.* FABRICATOR. [L. *fabrico, fabricatus*, from *fabrica*. See FABRIC.]

**FABRICATION**, fab-ri-ká'shun, *n.* construction: manufacture: that which is fabricated or invented: a story: a falsehood.

**FABULIZE**, fab'ú-liz, *v.t.* to write fables, or to speak in fables.

**FABULIST**, fab'ú-list, *n.* one who invents fables.

**FABULOUS**, fa'bú-lus, *adj.* feigned as a story; devised; fictitious; invented; not real; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason; as, a *fabulous* story; a *fabulous* description; a *fabulous* hero; the *fabulous* exploits of Hercules: that can hardly be received as truth; incredible; as, the picture was sold at a *fabulous* price; "He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*."—*Macaulay*.—The *fabulous* age of a country is that period in its early history of which the accounts are mostly mythical or legendary, recording chiefly the fabulous achievements of heroes; as, the *fabulous* age of Greece and Rome.

**FAÇADE**, fa-sád', *n.* the face or front of a building. [Fr., from It. *facciata*, the front of a building, *faccia*, the face—L. *facies*. See FACE.]

**FACE**, fás, *n.* the visible forepart of the head: the outside make or appearance: front: cast of features: look: boldness: presence: (*B.*) anger or favor: a term applied in various technical meanings; as, the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator, the sole of a plane, the flat portion of a hammer head which comes in contact with the object struck, the edge of a cutting instrument, the surface of a printing type that impresses the characters. [Fr. *face*—L. *facies*, form, face—*facio*, to make, akin to Gr. *phainō*, to cause to appear.]

**FACE**, fás, *v.t.* to meet in the face or in front: to stand opposite to: to resist: to put an additional face or surface on: to cover in front.—*v.i.* to turn the face.

**FACECLOTH**, fás'kloth, *n.* a cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

**FACE-HAMMER**, fás'-ham-mer, *n.* a hammer having a flat face as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

**FACE-PLAN**, fás'-plan, *n.* a plan or drawing of the principal or front elevation of a building.

**FACET**, fas'et, FACETTE, fa-set', *n.* a little face; a small surface; as, the facets of a diamond; "A gem of fifty facets."—*Tennyson*: in arch. a flat projection between the flutings of columns: in anat. a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone; as, articular *facettes*, that is, contiguous surfaces by

means of which bones are articulated. [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.]

**FACETIÆ**, fa-sé'shi-ē, *n.pl.*, witty or humorous sayings or writings. [L.—*facetus*, merry, witty.]

**FACETIOUS**, fa-sé'shus, *adj.* witty, humorous, jocose.—*adv.* FACETIOUSLY.—*n.* FACETIOUSNESS. [Fr., from L. *facetivus*.]

**FACIAL**, fá'shi-al, *adj.* pertaining to the face; as, the *facial* artery, vein, or nerve—**FACIAL ANGLE**, in anat. the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane. The facial angle of Camper is contained by a line drawn horizontally from the middle of the external entrance of the ear to the edge of the nostrils, and another from this latter point to the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone. Owen and others measure the facial angle by the face, or the most prominent parts of the forehead and upper jaw, and a line drawn from the occipital condyle along the floor of the nostrils. It has been sometimes stated that the more acute this angle the less will the intellectual faculties of the individual be developed, but as a test for this purpose it is fallacious, though it is of some value as a character in comparing the different races of mankind.—**FACIAL NERVE**, the *portio dura* of the seventh pair of nerves, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, supplying the facial muscles, and known as the nerve of expression.—**FACIAL VEIN**, a vein which receives the vessels of the head and forehead, and crosses the face from the root of the nose outward. [L. *facies*, face.]

**FACILE**, fas'il, *adj.*, easily persuaded: yielding: easy of access: courteous: easy. [Fr., from L. *facilis*, that may be done, easy, from *facio*, to do.]

**FACILITATE**, fa-sil'i-tát, *v.t.* to make easy: to lessen difficulty.

**FACILITY**, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being facile or easily done: dexterity: easiness to be persuaded: pliancy: easiness of access: affability:—*pl.* FACILITIES, means that render anything easy to be done. [Fr.—L. *facilitas*.]

**FACING**, fás'ing, *n.* a covering in front for ornament or protection.

**FAC-SIMILE**, fak-sim'ile, *n.* an exact copy. [L. *fac*, contr. of *factum*, made—*facio*, to make, and *similis*, like.]

**FACT**, fakt, *n.* a deed or anything done: anything that comes to pass: reality: truth: the assertion of a thing done. [L. *factum*, from *facio*, to make.]

**FACTION**, fak'shun, *n.* a party, in politics, combined or acting in union, in opposition to the state, government, or prince: usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party promoting discord or unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; "Not swaying to this faction or to that."—*Tennyson*: "When a party abandons public and general ends, and devotes itself only to the personal interests of its members and leaders, it is called a *faction*, and its policy is said to be factious."—*Sir G. C. Lewis*: "A feeble government produces more factions than an oppressive one."—*Ames*: tumult; discord; dissension; "They remained at Newbury in great faction among themselves."—*Lord Clarendon*: in *Rom. antiq.* one of the four classes, distinguished by special colors, into which the combatants in the circus were divided; there were the green, blue, red, and white factions, and other two, the purple and yellow, are said to have been added by Domitian. [L. *factio*,