

THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

DROOP-EXPIRANT

PART VII

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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoology includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÉDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

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droop pt. 7

droop (dröp), v. [ME. *druppen*, rarely *dropen*, *drupen*, droop, esp. from sorrow, < Icel. *drüpa*, droop, esp. from sorrow, a secondary verb, < *drjúpa* = AS. **dreōpan*, drop: see *drop* and *drip*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To sink or hang down; bend or hang downward, as from weakness or exhaustion.

Wel cowde he drease his takel yemanly;
His arwes *droopede* nought with fetteres lowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 107.
The evening comes, and every little flower
Droops now, as well as I.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, III. 3.

Hampden, with his head *drooping*, and his hands leaning on his horse's neck, moved feebly out of the battle.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Near the lake where *drooped* the willow,
Long time ago. G. P. Morris.

2. To languish from grief or other cause; fall into a state of physical weakness.

Concealing the dishonour of his mother,
He straight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply.
Shak., W. T., II. 3.

After this King Letr, more and more *drooping* with Years, became an easy prey to his Daughters and thir Husbands.
Milton, Hist. Eng., I.

We had not been at Sea long before our Men began to *droop*, in a sort of a Distemper that stole insensibly on them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 524.

One day she *drooped*, and the next she died; nor was there the distance of many hours between her being very easy in this world, and very happy in another.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To fail or sink; flag; decline; be dispirited; as, the courage *droops*; the spirits *droop*.

Myche fore had that fre, & full was of thought,
All *droop'd* in drede and in dol lengyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6303.

But wherefore do you *droop*? why look so sad?
Be great in act, as you have been in thought.
Shak., K. John, v. I.

Why *droops* my lord, my love, my life, my Cesar?
How ill this dulness doth comport with greatness!
Fletcher (and another?), Prothetas, v. 1.

4. To tend gradually downward or toward a close. [Poetical.]

Then day *droopt*; the chapel bella
Call'd us: we left the walks.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

5. To drip; be wet with water. [Prov. Eng.]

I was *drooping* wet to my very skilne.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 57.

"They've had no rain at all down here," said he.
"Then," said she, demurely regarding her *drooping* skirts, "they'll think I must have fallen into the river."
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 391.

II. trans. To let sink or hang down: as, to *droop* the head.

The Hylilke Melissa *droop'd* her brows.
Tennyson, Princess, IV.

Great, sulky gray cranes *droop* their motionless heads over the still, salt pools along the shore.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 24.

droop (dröp), n. [< *droop*, v.] The act of drooping, or of bending or hanging down; a drooping position or state.

With his little insinuating jury *droop*.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, I. 21.

drooper (drö'pér), n. One who or that which droops.

If he (the historian) be pleasant, he is noted for a lester; if he be graue, he is reckoned for a *drooper*.
Stanhurst, To Sir H. Sidney, in Holinshed.

droopingly (drö'ping-li), adv. In a drooping manner; languishingly.

They (duties) are not accompanied with such sprightliness of affections, and overflowings of joy, as they were wont, but are performed *droopingly* and heavily.
Sharpe, Works, III. III.

drop (drop), v.; pret. and pp. *dropped*, ppr. *dropping*. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *druppen*, < AS. *drōpan*, also *drōpan* and *drōpetan*, *droppetan* = D. *drōpen* = G. *tropfen* = Sw. *droppa*, drop; secondary forms of the orig. strong verb, AS. **dreōpan* (pret. **dreāp*, pl. **drūpon*, pp. **drōpen*; occurring, if at all, only in doubtful passages), ME. *drepen* (= OS. *driōpan* = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, MHG. G. *triefen* = Icel. *drjúpa* = Norw. *drjúpa*), drop, whence also ult. *drop*, n., *drip*, v., *dribble*, etc., and (through Icel.) *droop*, v.] **I. intrans.** 1. To fall in small portions or globules, as a liquid.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. Shak., M. of V., IV. 1.

2. To let drops fall; drip; discharge in drops.

The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God.
Ps. lxxviii. 8.

Mine eyes may *drop* for thee, but thine own heart will ache for itself.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

It was a loathsome herd, . . . half bestial, half human, *dropping* with wine, bloated with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances.
Macaulay, Milton.

3. To fall; descend; sink to a lower position or level.

To noon he fell, . . . and with the setting sun
Dropp'd from the zenith like a falling star.
Milton, P. L., I. 745.

The curtain *droops* on the drama of Indian history about the year 650, or a little later.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 206.

4. Specifically, to lie down, as a dog.—5. To die, especially to die suddenly; fall dead, as in battle.

It was your presumption,
That in the dolo of blows your son might *drop*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1.

They see indeed many *drop*, but then they see many more alive.
Steele, Spectator, No. 152.

6. To come to an end; be allowed to cease; be neglected and come to nothing.

I heard of threats, occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*.
Pope.

7. To fall short of a mark. [Rare.]

Often it *droops* or overshoots.
Collier.

8. To fall lower in state or condition; sink; be depressed; come into a state of collapse or quiescence.

Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, II.

9. *Naut.*, to have a certain drop, or depth from top to bottom: said of a sail.

Her main top-sail *droops* seventeen yards. Mar. Dict.

A dropping fire (*milit.*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms.—**To drop astern** (*naut.*), to pass or move toward the stern; move back; let another vessel pass ahead, either by slackening the speed of the vessel that is passed or because of the superior speed of the vessel passing.—**To drop away** or **off**, to depart; disappear; be lost sight of: as, all my friends *dropped away* from me; the guests *dropped off* one by one.

If the war continued much longer, America would most certainly *drop away*, and France, and perhaps Spain, become bankrupt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

To drop down a stream, a coast, etc., to sail, row, or move down a river or toward the sea, downward along a coast, etc.—**To drop in**, to happen in; come in as if casually, or without previous agreement as to time, as for a call.

Captain Knight with as many Men as he could encourage to march, came in about 6, but he left many Men tired on the Road; these, as is usual, came *dropping in* one or two at a time, as they were able.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 219.

Others of the household soon *dropped in*, and clustered round the board.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 33.

To drop out, to withdraw or disappear from one's (or its) place: as, he *dropped out* of the ranks.—**To drop to shot**, to drop or charge at the discharge of the gun: said of a field-dog.—**To drop to wing**, to drop or charge when the bird flushes: said of a field-dog.

II. trans. 1. To pour or let fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid: as, to *drop* a medicine.

His heavens shall *drop* down dew. Dent. xxxiii. 28.
Their eyes are like rocks, which still *drop* water.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 492.

2. To sprinkle with or as if with drops; variegate, as if by sprinkling with drops; bedrop: as, a coat *dropped* with gold.

This rumoured the day following about the City, numbers of people flock thither; who found the rooms all to be *dropt* with torches in confirmation of this relation.
Sandys, Travels, p. 151.

3. To let fall; allow to sink to a lower position; lower: as, to *drop* a stone; to *drop* the muzzle of a gun.

I saw him with that lily *dropp'd*
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he *dropp'd*
The treasure at my feet.
Cooper, Dog and Water-lily.

Hence—4. To let fall from the womb; give birth to: said of ewes, etc.: as, to *drop* a lamb.

The history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week. H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xvii.

5. To cause to fall; hence, to kill, especially with a firearm. [Colloq.]

A young grouse at this season (October) offers an easy shot, and he was *dropped* without difficulty.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 79.

He had the luck
To *drop* at fair-play range a ten-tined buck.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

6. To let go; dismiss; lay aside; break off from; omit: as, to *drop* an affair or a controversy; to *drop* an acquaintance; to *drop* a letter from a word.

He is now under prosecution; but they think it will be *dropped*, out of pity.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xlix.

Upon my credit, sir, were I in your place, and found my father such very bad company, I should certainly *drop* his acquaintance.
Sheridan, The Rivals, II. 1.

It (the cave) has also a semicircular open-work moulding, like basket-work, which . . . is evidently so unsuited for stone-work that it is no wonder it was *dropped* very early.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.

The member, whether church or minister, can be tried, expelled, *dropped*, or transferred to a co-ordinate body, as facts may warrant.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 418.

7. To utter as if casually: as, to *drop* a word in favor of a friend.

They (the Arabs) had *dropt* some expressions as if they would assault the boat by night if I staid, which, without doubt, they said that they might make me go away.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. II. 105.

To my great surprise, not a syllable was *dropped* on the subject.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

8. To write and send (a note) in an offhand manner: as, *drop* me a line.—9. To set down from a carriage.

When Lord Howe came over from Twickenham to see him (the King), he said the Queen was going out driving, and should "*drop* him" at his own house.
Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

To drop a courtesy, to courtesy.

The girls, with an attempt at simultaneousness, *dropped* "*courcheys*" of respect.
The Century, XXXVI. 85.

To drop a line. (a) To fish with a line. (b) To write a letter or note.—**To drop anchor**, to anchor.—**To drop the curtain**. See *curtain*.—**To drop or weep millstones**. See *millstone*.

drop (drop), n. [Early mod. E. also *droppe*; < ME. *drope*, < AS. *drōpa* (= OS. *drōpa* = D. *drop* = MLG. *drope*, *drāpe*, LG. *druppen*, *drāpen* = OHG. *trofsa*, *troffo*, MHG. *trofpe*, G. *tropfen* = Icel. *dröpi* = Sw. *droppe* = Dan. *draabe*), a drop, < AS., etc., **dreōpan*, pp. **drōpen*, drop: see *drop*, v.] 1. A mass of water or other liquid so small that the surface-tension brings it into a spherical shape more or less modified by gravity, adhesion, etc.; a globule: as, a *drop* of blood; a *drop* of laudanum.

One or two *drops* of water pierce not the flint stone, but many and often *droppings* doo.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity; these are gracious *drops*.
Shak., J. C., III. 2.

Madam, this grief
You add unto me is no more than *drops*
To seas, for which they are not seen to swell.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, III. 2.

2. Something that resembles such a drop of liquid, as a pendent diamond ornament, an earring, or a glass pendant of a chandelier; specifically applied to varieties of sugar-plums and to medicated candies prepared in a similar form: as, lemon-*drops*; cough-*drops*.

The flut'ring fan be Zephyretta's care;
The *drops* to thee, Brilliant, we consign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine.
Pope, R. of the L., II. 113.

Specifically, in *her.*, the representation of a drop of liquid, usually globular below and tapering to a point above. Drops of different colors are considered as tear-drops, drops of blood, etc., and are blazoned accordingly. See *gutté*.

3. Any small quantity of liquid: as, he had not drunk a *drop*.

Water, water everywhere,
Nor any *drop* to drink.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, I.

Hence—4. A minute quantity of anything: as, he has not a *drop* of honor, or of magnanimity.

But if there be
Yet left in heaven as small a *drop* of pity
As a wren's eye, fear'd gods, a part of it!
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 2.

5. *pl.* Any liquid medicine the dose of which consists of a certain number of drops.

Lydia. Give me the aal volatile.
Lucy. Is it in a blue cover, ma'am?
Lydia. My smelling-bottle, you simpleton!
Lucy. O, the *drops*!—here, ma'am.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

6. A piece of gut used by anglers on casting-lines. A fly-hook is attached to the loose end of the drop, the other end being fastened to the casting-line.

7. A Scotch unit of weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce, nearly equal to 30 grains English troy weight.—8. The act of dropping; drip. [Rare.]

Can my slow *drop* of tears, or this dark shade
About my brows, enough describe her loss?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

9. In *mech.*, a contrivance arranged so as to drop, fall, or hang from a higher position, or to lower objects. Specifically—(a) A trap-door in the scaffold of a usual form of gallows, upon which the criminal about to be executed is placed with the halter about his neck, and which is suddenly dropped or swung open on its hinges, letting him fall. (b) A contrivance for lowering heavy weights, as bale-goods, to a ship's

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deck. (c) The curtain which is dropped or lowered between the acts to conceal the stage of a theater from the audience. Also called *drop-curtain*, *drop-scene*. (d) The movable plate which covers the keyhole of a lock. (e) A piece of cut glass, sometimes prism-shaped, sometimes flat, as if cut out of a sheet of plate-glass, used with others like it as a pendent ornament on girandoles, chandeliers, etc. (f) A drop-press. (g) A swaging-hammer which falls between guides.

10. In *arch.*, one of the small cylinders or truncated cones depending from the mutule of the Doric cornice and the member upon the architrave immediately under the triglyph of the same order; as a trunnel.—**11.** In *mach.*, the interval between the base of a hanger and the shaft below.—**12.** *Naut.*, the depth of a sail from head to foot in the middle: applied to courses only, *hoist* being applied to other square sails.—**13.** In *fort.*, the deepest part of a ditch in front of an embrasure or at the sides of a caponiere.—**14.** In *entom.*, a small circular spot, clear or light, in a semi-transparent surface: used principally in describing the wings of *Diptera*.—A **drop in the bucket**, an exceedingly small proportion.

The bulk of his [Congreve's] accumulations went to the Duchess of Marlborough, in whose immense wealth such a legacy was as a *drop in the bucket*.

Macaulay, Leigh Hunt.

Drop of stock, in *firearms*, the bend or crook of the stock below the line of the barrel.—**Drop serene** (a literal translation of Latin *gutta serena*), an old medical name for *amaurosis*.—**Prince Rupert's drop**. Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).—**To get the drop**, to be prepared to shoot before one's antagonist is ready; hence, to gain an advantage. [Colloq., western U. S.]

These desperadoes always try to *get the drop* on a foe—that is, to take him at a disadvantage before he can use his own weapon. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 504.

To have a drop in one's eye, to be drunk. [Slang.]

O faith, Colonel, you must own you had a drop in your eye; for when I left you, you were half seas over.

Swift, *Polite Conversation*, i.

dropax (drō'paks), *n.* [*Gr. δρῶπαξ*], a pitch-plaster, < *δρῶπειν*, pluck, pluck off. A preparation for removing hair from the skin; a depilatory. [Rare or unused.]

drop-bar (drop'bār), *n.* In *printing*, a bar or roller attached to a printing-press for the purpose of regulating the passage of the sheet to impression. In the rotary press the bar drops at a fixed time on the edge of the sheet, and with an eccentric revolving motion draws it forward. In some forms of the cylinder-press the bar drops on the edge of the sheet and holds it firmly in position until it is seized by the grippers. Also called *drop-roller*.

drop-black (drop'blak), *n.* See *black*.

drop-bottom (drop'bot'um), *n.* A bottom, as of a car, which can be let fall or opened downward: a common device for unloading certain kinds of railroad-cars.

drop-box (drop'boks), *n.* In a figure-weaving loom, a box for holding a number of shuttles, each carrying its own color, and so arranged that any one of the shuttles can be brought into action as required by the pattern.

drop-curls (drop'kérlz), *n. pl.* Curls dropping loose from the temples or sides of the head.

drop-curtain (drop'kér'tān), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

drop-drill (drop'dril), *n.* An agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously. See *drill*, 3.

drop-fingers (drop'fing'gérz), *n. pl.* In *printing*, two or more finger-like rods attached to some forms of cylinder printing-presses for the purpose of holding the sheet in fixed position until it is seized by the grippers.

drop-fly (drop'fli), *n.* In *angling*, same as *drop-per*, 4.

drop-forging (drop'fór'jing), *n.* A forging produced by a drop-press.

drop-glass (drop'glás), *n.* A dropping-tube or pipette, used for dropping a liquid into the eye or elsewhere.

drop-hammer (drop'ham'ér), *n.* Same as *drop-press*.

drop-handle (drop'han'dl), *n.* A form of needle-telegraph instrument in which the circuit-making device is operated by a handle projecting downward.

drop-keel (drop'kél), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *center-board*. [Eng.]

droplet (drop'let), *n.* [*< drop + -let.*] A little drop.

Though thou abhorrest in us our human griefs,
Scorn'st our brain's flow, and those our droplets which
From niggard nature fall. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, v. 5.

drop-letter (drop'let'ér), *n.* A letter intended for a person residing within the delivery of the post-office where it is posted. [U. S.]

drop-light (drop'lit), *n.* A portable gas-burner, generally in the form of a lamp, connected with a chandelier or other gas-fixture by a metallic or flexible tube.

dropping (drop'ling), *n.* [*< drop + -ing.*] A little drop. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
It is a beaming of Divinity,
It is a dropping of th' Eternal Fount,
It is a moating hatch of th' Vnity.

Sylvester, *Quadrains of Pibrac*, st. 13.

dropmeal (drop'mél), *adv.* [*< ME. dropemele*, < *AS. dropmælum*, by drops, < *dropa*, drop, + *mælum*, dat. pl. of *mæl*, a portion, time, etc.: see *meal*.] Drop by drop; in small portions at a time.

Distilling *drop-meale* a little at once in that proportion and measure as thirst requireth.

Holland, tr. of *Pilny*, xvii. 2.

drop-net (drop'net), *n.* 1. A kind of light cross-woven lace.—2. A net suspended from a boom and suddenly let fall on a passing school of fish.

dropper (drop'ér), *n.* [*< drop + -er.*] 1. One who or that which drops. Specifically—(a) A glass tube with an elastic cap at one end and a small orifice at the other, for drawing in a liquid and expelling it in drops; a pipette. Also *dropping-tube*. (b) A reaping-machine that deposits the cut grain in gavels on the ground: so called to distinguish it from one that merely cuts, or cuts and binds. See *reaper*.

It causes a Weaterner to laugh to see small grain being cut with a *dropper* or a self-raking reaper.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

(c) Among florists, a descending shoot produced by seedling bulbs of tulips, instead of a renewal of the bulb upon the radical plate, as in the later method of reproduction.

2. In *mining*, a branch or spur connecting with the main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, except that the latter more generally carries the idea of an enrichment of the lode with which it unites.—**3.** A dog which is a cross between a pointer and a setter.—**4.** An artificial fly adjusted to a leader above the stretcher-fly, used in angling. Also called *bobber* and *drop-fly*. See *whip*.

And observe, that if your *droppers* be larger than, or even as large as, your stretcher, you will not be able to throw a good line. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, ii. 5, note.

dropping (drop'ing), *n.* [*< ME. droppynge*, < *AS. dropung*, a dropping, verbal *n.* of *dropian*, drop: see *drop*, v.] 1. The act of falling in drops; a falling.

A continual *dropping* in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike. *Prov.* xvii. 15.

2. That which drops or is dropped: generally in the plural.

Like eager *droppings* into milk. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 5.

All the Countrey is overgrown with trees, whose *droppings* continually turneth their grass to weeds, by reason of the ruckness of the ground, which would soone be amended by good husbandry.

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I. 121.

Specifically—**3. pl.** Dung: especially said of the dung of fowls: as, the *droppings* of the henroost.

—**4.** In *glass-making*, one of the lumps or globules formed in the glass by the glazing of the clay cover of the melting-vessel and its combination with the volatilized alkalis. The crude glass thus formed on the cover drops into the molten glass in the vessel, rendering it defective.

dropping-bottle (drop'ing-bot'l), *n.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, etc.; an eductor.

dropping-tube (drop'ing-tüb), *n.* Same as *dropper*, 1 (a).

drop-press (drop'pres), *n.* A swaging, stamping-, or forging-machine having either a regular or an intermittent motion. It is essentially a power-hammer moving between vertical guides, and delivering a dead-stroke blow either from its own weight or by weight combined with power. In simple machines the weight is raised above the anvil by hand by means of a cord, and let fall; but as these machines are wasteful of labor they have been largely superseded by power-machines, in which the weight is raised by a strap wound over a drum, or by a wooden slat pressed between two pulleys revolving in opposite directions, or by direct connection with a wrist on a disk-wheel. The weight is either released at any point of its path by some simple device controlled by a lever within reach of the operator's hand or foot, or it descends by the movement of the disk. If a spring is interposed between the weight and the lifting apparatus, whatever its form, to absorb the recoil, it is called a *dead-stroke hammer* or *press*. In the drop-presses employing a strap or other lifting device that is released at the will of the operator, the blows are intermittent. Where the connection with a wheel is direct, the blows are regular and uniform so long as the machine works. All things shaped from hot metals on a drop-press, such as small parts of machines, are called *drop-forgings*. The drop-press is sometimes called simply *press*, and sometimes *drop-hammer*. It should not be confounded with the stamping-press, which, while it is allied to the drop-press, differs essentially in its manner of working.

drop-ripe (drop'rip), *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. *Davies*. [Rare.]

The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake. *Carlyle*, *Misc.*, IV. 274.

drop-roller (drop'rō'lér), *n.* 1. Same as *drop-bar*.—2. In *press-work*, an inking-roller which drops at regulated intervals, with a supply of printing-ink, on the distributing-table or distributing-rollers. Also known as the *ductor* or *ductor-roller*.

drop-scene (drop'sên), *n.* Same as *drop*, 9 (c).

dropseed-grass (drop'séd-grás), *n.* A name given to species of *Sporobolus* and *Muhlenbergia*.

drop-shutter (drop'shut'ér), *n.* In *photog.*, a device for rendering the exposure of a plate in a camera very brief: used in instantaneous photography. The most simple form, also known as the *guillotine shutter*, and the one that gives a name to all other appliances of the kind, consists of two opaque pieces, each pierced with a hole, and arranged to slide one over the other. One of the pieces is fitted over the lens-tube, and when the openings in the two pieces are in line, the shutter admits light to the camera. When it is desired to make a very short exposure, the movable slide is raised till the opening of the tube is closed. On letting the slide fall, the opening in it passes before that in the fixed piece, and for an instant light is admitted to the plate behind the lens. To accelerate the fall of the slide, various devices are used, as springs or elastic bands. Improved drop-shutters have the form of revolving disks actuated by springs, etc., or that of flap-shutters controlled by a pneumatic device, etc.; and in many the opening is made to take place eccentrically, or the holes in the shutters are cut of various shapes, with the object of distributing the light, and giving a greater volume of light to the foreground or the lower portion of the picture, which is naturally not so well lighted as the higher portions.

dropsical (drop'si-kal), *a.* [*< dropsy + -ical.*] 1. Affected with dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

Langue towards his latter end grew *dropsical* and inactive. *Walpole*, *Anecdotes of Painting*, IV. i.

2. Resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy.

dropsicalness (drop'si-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being dropsical. *Bailey*, 1727.

dropsied (drop'sid), *a.* [*< dropsy + -ed.*] Diseased with dropsy; unnaturally swollen; exhibiting an unhealthy inflation.

Where great additions swell, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, ii. 3.

dropstone (drop'stôn), *n.* A stalactitic variety of calcite. See *stalactite*.

dropsy (drop'si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dropsic*; < *ME. dropsy*, *dropesye*, abbr. by apheresis of *ydropsic*, *hydropsic*: see *hydropsy*.] 1. In *med.*, a morbid accumulation of watery liquid in any cavity of the body or in the tissues. See *edema*, *anasarca*, and *ascites*.

And lo a man syk in the *dropesye* was bifore him. *Wyclif*, *Luke* xiv.

But the sad *Dropsie* freezeth it extrem,
Till all the blood be turned into steam.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Barlas's Weeks*, ii., *The Furies*.

2. In *bot.*, a disease in succulent plants caused by an excess of water.—**3.** In *fish-culture*, a disease of young trout. Before the food-sac is gone the trout are often affected with a swelling over the sac, where a membrane forms, swells out, and is filled with a watery substance. An incision is sometimes made in the swelling to let out the water. Also called *the swelling*.

drop-table (drop'tā'bl), *n.* A machine for lowering weights, and especially for removing the wheels of locomotives.

drop-the-handkerchief (drop'the-hang'kérchif), *n.* A children's game in which one player having a handkerchief drops it behind any one of the others, who are formed in a ring, and tries to escape within the ring before being kissed.

drop-tin (drop'tin), *n.* Tin pulverized by being dropped into water while melted.

dropwise (drop'wiz), *adv.* [*< drop + -wise.*] After the manner of drops; droppingly; by drops. [Rare.]

In mine own lady palms I cull'd the spring
That gather'd bricking *dropwise* from the cleft.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

drop-worm (drop'wérn), *n.* The larva of one of many insects. Specifically—(a) Of any geometrid moth. Also called *span-worm*, *inch-worm*, *measuring-worm*, etc. (b) Of *Thyridopteryx epheneraformis*. Also called *hemp-worm* and *bag-worm*.

dropwort (drop'wért), *n.* An English name for the *Spiraea Filipendula*.—False **dropwort**, an American book-name for *Tiedemannia tetrifolia*, an umbelliferous plant of the Atlantic States.—Hemlock- and water-**dropwort**, common book-names for species of *Eranthe*.

droschka, *n.* Same as *droschky*.

drose, *v. i.* See *droze*.

Drosera (drose'c-rä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. δροσερός*, dewy, < *δρόσος*, dew, water, juice, prob. ult. < (Skt.) *√ dru*, run.] A genus of plants giving name to the order *Droseraceae*. There are about 100 species, found in all parts of the globe excepting the

Pacific islands, and most abundantly in extratropical Australia. Their leaves are covered with glandular hairs, which exude drops of a clear glutinous fluid that glitter in the sun; hence the name *Drosera*, and in English *sundew*. These glandular hairs retain small insects that touch them, and other hairs around those actually touched by the insect bend over and inclose it. The excitement of the glands induces the secretion of a digestive fluid, under the operation of which the nutritious nitrogenous matter of the insect is dissolved and absorbed. The common European species have long had a popular reputation as a remedy for bronchitis and asthma.



Sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*).

Droseraceæ (dro-se-rā'-sō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drosera* + -aceæ.] A natural order of polypetalous insectivorous herbs, growing in marshy localities in temperate and tropical regions, having their leaves mostly circinate in vernal and covered with numerous glandular viscid hairs. Of the 6 genera, *Drosera* (which see) is by far the largest. Of the others, *Dionaea* is characterized by having foliaceous petioles bearing a two-lobed lamina which closes quickly when touched, and *Aldrovanda* by having pitcher-shaped leaves. See *cut* under *Dionaea*.

droshky, droshky (drosh'-ki), *n.*; *pl. droshkies, droshkies* (-kiz). [Also written *drozhki*, etc.; = F. *droshki* = D. *droshke* = Dan. *droshke* = Sw. *droshka*, < G. *droshke*, a droshky, eab, etc., = Pol. *drozhka, dorozhka*, < Russ. *drozhki* (= Little Russ. *drozhky*, a droshky, dim. of *drogi*, a carriage, a hearse, prop. *pl. of droga*, the pole or shaft of a carriage. Not connected with Russ. *droga*, a road (= Pol. *droga* = Bohem. *draga, draha*, a road, = Bulg. Serv. *draga*, a valley, dim. *dorozhka* (> Pol. *dorozhka*), a little road, though the second Pol. form simulates such a connection.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia. The droshky proper is without a top, and consists of a kind of long narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle; but the name is now applied to various kinds of vehicles, as to the common cabs plying in the streets of some German cities, etc.

Droshkies—the smallest carriages in the world, mere sledges on wheels, with drivers like old women in low-crowned hats and long blue dressing-gowns buttoned from their throats to their feet. A. J. C. Hare, Russia, II.

Begonviya *droshki*—an extremely light vehicle, composed of two pairs of wheels joined together by a single board, on which the driver sits stride-legged. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 235.

droshnet, n. [ME.: see *dross*.] Dregs; *dross*. **drosmeter** (drō-som'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *δρῶσος*, dew, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night. It consists of a balance, one end of which is furnished with a plate fitted to receive the dew, and the other with a weight protected from it.

Drosophila (drō-sof'i-lī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῶσος*, dew, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*, one species of which, *Drosophila flava* (the yellow turnip-leaf miner), is very destructive to turnips, the maggots eating into the pulp and producing whitish blisters on the upper side. D. *cellaris* attacks potatoes.

dross (dros), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drose*; < ME. *drose*, earlier *dros*, < AS. *dros* = MLG. *dros* = MD. *drocs*, dregs. The more common AS. word is **drosen* (or **drōsen*), always in synopated *pl. drosna* (or **drōsna*) (= MD. *drocssem*. D. *droesem* = MLG. *druse* = OHG. *trusana, trusna, drusena, drusina*, MHG. *drusene, drusine, drussene*, OHG. also *truosna, truosena, truosina, truosen, druosana*, MHG. *truosen, druosene*, G. *drusen*), lees, dregs, < *dreosan* (pp. *drōren* for **drosen*) = OS. *drōsan* = Norw. *drōsa* = Goth. *drīsan* (LG. *drusen*, etc.), fall: see *drizle*, and cf. *droze, drowse*.] 1. Refuse or impure or foreign matter which separates from a liquid and falls to the bottom or rises to the top, as in wine or oil or in molten metal; sediment; lees; dregs; seum; any refuse or waste matter, as chaff; especially, and now chiefly, the slag, scales, or cinders thrown off from molten metal.

Gold and silver cleaseth ham of hore *dros* i the fure [in the fire]. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 284.

Drosse of metalle, scorium; *drosse* of corne, acus, criballum, ruscum; *drosse* of fylthe where of hylt be, ruscum, ruaculum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 133.

Some scumid the *drosse* that from the metall came, Some stird the molten owre with ladles great. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 38.

2. In *galvano-elect.*, an alloy of zinc and iron formed in the zinc-bath, partly by the solvent action of the zinc on the iron of the pot, but chiefly from the iron articles dipped, and from the dripping off of the superfluous amalgam as they come from the bath. W. H. Wahl.—

3. Figuratively, a worthless thing; the valueless remainder of a once valued thing.

The world's glory is but dross unclean. *Spenser*.
The past gain each new gain makes a loss,
And yesterday's gold love to-day makes *dross*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 340.

dross (dros), *v. t.* [< *dross*, *n.*] To remove dross from.

Drossing is performed with a large perforated iron spoon or ladle, through the openings of which the fluid zinc runs off, while the dross is retained, packed into shallow moulds so as to form slabs of about seventy-five pounds weight, and in this form is usually sold to the smelters and refiners, who gain the zinc it contains either by distillation or by special patented procedures. W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 529.

drossard (dros'ārd), *n.* [< D. *drossard*, MD. *drossart* (with aeom. term. -*aard*, -*aert* = E. -*ard*), earlier MD. *drossact*, D. *drost* = OFries. *drusta* = MLG. *drosete* (> ML. *drossatus*), *drozete, druzete, droste, druste*, LG. *droste* = OHG. **truhtsāzo, truhtsāzo, truhtsāzo, truhtsāzo*, MHG. *truhtsēze, truhtsāze, trohtsāze, truhtsāze, truckseze*, G. *truchsess* = Icel. *dröttseti* = Sw. *drotsät, drozet, drozt, drots* = Dan. *drost* (< LG.), an officer whose duty it was to set the meat on the table of his prince or sovereign, a steward, server, grand master of the kitchen, hence in extended use a steward, bailiff, constable, prefect, chief officer, appar. (as best shown in OHG.) < OHG. *truht* (= OS. *drucht* = AS. *dryht, driht*), the people, multitude, company, following (see *dright*), + OHG. *sāzo* (= AS. *sāta*, etc.: see *coset*), one who sits or settles: the compound appar. meaning orig. the officer who assigned a prince's guests or followers their seats at table. Less prob. the first element is OHG. *truht*, a load, draught, provisions (akin to E. *draft*, *draught*), the lit. meaning of the compound suiting then its first known actual use, one who sets the meat on the table.] A steward; a bailiff; a prefect.

There is . . . a *drossard* of Limburgh near this place (to whom I gave an Exemplar of R. B.'s Apology) very desirous to speak with some of the friends. Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

drossel (dros'el), *n.* [Also written *drazel*; perhaps the same as *drotehel*, appar. < Sc. *drateh, dretch* = E. *dretch*, loiter, delay: see *dretch*.] An idle wench; a slut.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals. S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 987.

Now dwells each *drossel* in her glass. Warner, Albion's England, ix. 47.

drosser (dros'er), *n.* See the extract.

The weight of so many tables pressing one against another would cause the hindmost to bend; but this is prevented by the invention of iron frames or *drossers*, which divide the tables into sets. Glass-making, p. 125.

drossiness (dros'i-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being drossy; foulness; impurity.

The turnace of affliction being meant but to refine us from our earthly *drossiness*, and soften us for the impression of God's own stamp and image. Boyle, Works, I. 275.

drossless (dros'les), *a.* [< *dross* + -less.] Free from dross.

drossy (dros'i), *a.* [< *dross* + -y.] Like dross; pertaining to dross; abounding with dross, or waste or worthless material: applied to metals, and figuratively to other things.

So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine. Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

A wise man, like a good refiner, can gather gold out of the *drossiest* volume. Milton, Areopagitica, p. 21.

Many more of the same bevy, that, I know, the *drossy* age doats on. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

The heart restor'd end purg'd from *drossy* nature
Now finds the freedom of a new-born creature. Quarles, Emblems, II. 15.

drot (drot), *v. t.* Same as *drat*.

droud (droud), *n.* [Sc., origin obscure.] 1. A eodfish. Jamieson.

The fish are awful; half a guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece. Blackwood's Mag., June, 1820, p. 269.

2. A kind of wattled box for catching herrings. Jamieson.—3. A lazy, lumpish person. Jamieson.

Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud*. Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 336.

drought. A Middle English form of the preterit of *drauc*.

drought¹, **drouth** (drouth, drouth), *n.* [In the first form (with *th* altered to *t*, as also in *height, hight, highth*), < ME. *drought, drough, drugt, drogt*; in the second, the more orig. form, early mod. E. also *drought*, < ME. *drouth, druhth, drogthe, drugthe*; < AS. *drūgath, drūgoth* (= D. *droogte*), dryness, < *drūge*, orig. **drūge* (= D. *droog*), dry; see *dry*. *Drouth* is thus equiv. to *dry-th* (which form is occasionally used, like *warm-th*, etc.). *Drouth* is etymologically the more correct spelling. Both forms have been in concurrent use since the ME. period, but *drought* has been the more common.] 1. Dryness.

With the *droughte* of the daye alle drye ware the flores! *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3250.

The Aap, says Gesner, by reason of her exceeding *drought*, is accounted deaf; but that one Aap is deaf than another I read not. *Cotgrave*.

2. Dry weather; want of rain or of moisture; such a continuance of dry weather as injuriously affects vegetation; aridness.

Whan that Aprile with his houres soote
The *droughte* of March hath pierced to the roote,
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

In a *drought* the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis.

In the dust and *drouth* of London life
She moves among my visions of the lake. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. Thirst; want of drink.
As one, whose *drouth*
Yet scarce allay'd, still eyes the current stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 66.

4. Figuratively, scarcity; lack.

A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history. *Fuller*.

drought², *n.* A dialectal form of *draft*¹, *draught*¹. **droughtiness, drouthiness** (drou'ti-nes, -thi-nes), *n.* The state of being droughty; dryness; aridness.

drouthy, drouthy (drou'ti, -thi), *a.* 1. Characterized by drought; dry.

Oh! can the clouds weep over thy decay,
Yet not one drop fall from thy *drouthy* eyes?
Drayton, The Barons' Wars, II.

When the man of God calls to her "Fetch me a little water," . . . it was no easy stilt in so *drouthie* a season. *Ep. Hall*, Elijah.

The sun of a *drouthy* summer . . . was shining on the heath. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. Thirsty; dry; requiring drink.

If the former years
Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must
With tasteless water wash thy *drouthy* throat. *Philips*.

And at his elbow Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, *drouthy* cronie. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

There are capital points in the second [picture], which depicts the consternation excited in a village inn on discovering the single sic-cask dry, and the house full of *drouthy* customers. *Saturday Rev.*, July 8, 1865.

The rustic politicians would gather round Phillip, and amoke and drink, and then question and discuss till they were *drouthy* again. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xii.

drouk, drook (drök), *v. t.* [Sc., < ME. **drouken, *drouken* (see *droukening*), < Icel. *drukna* = Dan. *drukne*, be drowned: see *drown*, where the *k* is lost in the *n*.] To drench; wet thoroughly. Also *draek*.

And eye she took the tither souk
To *drouk* the stowrie tow. *Burns*, The Weary Fund o' Tow.

droukening, droukning, *n.* [ME., also *drouking*, < **drouken, *drouken*, drench: see *drouk*.] 1. A slumbering; slumber; a doze.

Als I lay in a winteris nyt in a *droukening* before the day.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 1. (Lat. Poems attrib. to [W. Mapes, ed. Wright].)

2. A swoon.
Alle thel selden thel wore sori,
For-dollet in a *droukning* dred.
Holy Boob (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

droukit, drookit (drö'kit, -ket), *p. a.* [Fp. of *drouk*, q. v.] Drenched. [Scotch.]
The last Halloween I was waukin'
My *droukit* sark-sleeve, as ye ken. *Burns*, Tam Glen.

The cart gaed s'jee and they bath fell into the water;
twa pair *droukit*-like bodies they were when they cam out. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 237.

droukning, *n.* See *droukening*.

droumy (drou'mi), *a.* [F. dial. (Devonshire); cf. *drumly*.] Troubled; turbid; muddy.

That . . . protestation of Catiline, to set on fire and trouble states, to the end to fish in *droumy* waters. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 350.

drouth, drouthiness, etc. See *drought*¹, etc. **drove**¹. Preterit and obsolete and dialectal past participle of *drive*.

drove² (drōv), *n.* [*<* ME. *drove*, earlier *drof*, *<* AS. *drāf*, a drove, *<* *drifan* (pret. *drāf*), drive: see *drive*.] 1. A number of oxen, sheep, or swine driven in a body; cattle driven in a herd: by extension, a collection or crowd of other animals, or of human beings, in motion.

Of moistfull matter,
God made the people that frequent the Water;
And of an Earthly stuff the stubborn *droves*
That haunt the Hills and Dales, and Downs and Groves.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 115.

Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

2. A road or drive for sheep or cattle in droves. [Great Britain.]—3. A narrow channel or drain, used in the irrigation of land. [Great Britain.]

drove³ (drōv), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *droved*, ppr. *droving*. [Sc., usually in pp. *droved*; prob. a secondary form (after *drove*¹, *drove*²) of *drive*; cf. D. *drijven*, drive, also engrave, emboss.] In *masonry*, to tool roughly.—**Droved and broached**, a phrase applied to work that has been first rough-hewn, and then tooled clean.—**Droved and striped**, a phrase applied to work that is first rough-tooled, and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes with a half- or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the *droved* interstices prominent.—**Droved ashler**. See *ashler*.

drove⁴ (drōv), *n.* [See *drove*³, *v.*] A chisel, from two to four inches broad, used in making *droved* work.

drove⁴, **drevet**, *v. t.* [ME. *droven*, *dreven*, *<* AS. *drēfan* (for **drōfian*), trouble, agitate, disturb (the mind), = OS. *drōbhan* = MLG. *drōven*, LG. *drōven* = MD. *droeven* = OHG. *truoban*, *truoben*, MHG. *truoben*, *trūben*, G. *trūben*, trouble, = Sw. *be-dröfva* = Dan. *be-dröve*, grieve, trouble, = Goth. *drōþjan*, cause trouble, excite an uproar; connected with the adj., AS. *drōf*, etc., troubled; see *drovy*.] To trouble; afflict; make anxious.

Welthe his lif troubles and *droves*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1300.

drovent. An obsolete and improper form of *driven*, past participle of *drive*.

drover (drō'vēr), *n.* [*<* *drove*², *n.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who drives cattle or sheep to market; one who buys cattle in one place to sell in another.

The temple itself was profaned into a den of thieves,
and a rendezvous of higlers and drovers.
South, Sermons, III. 311.

2†. A boat driven by the wind: probably only in the passage cited.

He woke
And saw his drover drive along the stream.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

droving¹ (drō'ving), *n.* [*<* *drove*² + *-ing*¹.] The occupation of a drover. [Rare.]

droving² (drō'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *drove*³, *v.*] A method of hewing the faces of hard stones, similar to random-tooling or boasting. See *drove*³, *v.*—**Droving and striping**, in *stone-cutting*, the making with the chisel of shallow parallel channels or grooves along the length of a rough-hewn stone.

drovy† (drō'vi), *a.* [The reg. mod. form would be **droovy* = E. dial. *drūvy*, *drūvy*, thick, muddy, overcast (cf. *drūve*, a muddy river), Sc. *drovie*, moist, muddy, *<* ME. *drovy*, *drovi*, turbid, muddy, *<* AS. *drōf*, *drōfi* (rare), turbid, muddy, also troubled (in mind), = OS. *drōbhi*, *drūbhi* = D. *droef*, *droevig* = MLG. *drōve*, LG. *drūv*, *drōve* = OHG. *truobi*, G. *trūbe*, troubled, gloomy, sad: see *drove*⁴.] Turbid.

He is like to an hors that seketh rather to drynke *drovy*
water and trouble than for to drynke water of the welle
that is cleer.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

draw¹, *v. t.* [E. dial. var. of *dry*: see *dry*.] To dry. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]

draw² (drou), *n.* [Sc., appar. developed from the adj. *drawie*, moist, misty, *>* E. *drovy*, *q. v.*] A cold mist; a drizzling shower.

draw³ (drou), *n.* [Se., also *traw*, var. of *troll*². Cf. *droll*.] One of a diminutive elfish race supposed by superstitious people in the Shetland islands to reside in hills and caverns, and to be curious artificers in iron and precious metals.

I hung about thy neck that gifted chain, which all in
our isles know was wrought by no earthly artist, but by
the *Drows* in the secret recesses of their caverns.
Scott, *Pirate*, x.

drowght†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drought*¹.

drown (droun), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *droun*; *<* ME. *drownen*, *drownen*, contr. of earlier *druncnen*, *druncnen*, *<* ONorth. *drunenian* (= Icel. *drunkna* = Sw. *drunkna* = Dan. *drunkne*, intr., *drown*, sink, = AS. *druncnian* = OHG. *tran-*

kanēn, *drunkanēn*, become drunk, be drunk), *<* AS. *druncnen*, pp. of *druncnan*, drink: see *drink*. Cf. *drench*¹, *drown*, and *drouk*, of same ult. origin.] I. *intrans.* To be suffocated by immersion in water or other liquid.

O Lord! methought what pain it was to *drown*!
Shak., *Rich.* III., l. 4.

II. *trans.* To suffocate by immersion in water or other liquid; hence, to destroy, extinguish, or ruin by or as if by submersion.

The sea cannot *drown* me: I swam, ere I could recover
the shore, five-and-thirty leagues, off and on.
Shak., *Tempest*, iii. 2.

I feel I weep apace; but where's the flood,
The torrent of my tears to *drown* my fault in?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I try'd in Wine to *drown* the mighty Care;
But wine, alas, was Oyl to th' Fire.
Cowley, *The Mistress*, *The Incurable*.

The barley is then steeped too much, or, as the maltster
expresses it, is *drowned*. *Thausing*, *Beer* (trans.), p. 281.

2. To overflow; inundate: as, to *drown* land.

To dew the sovereign flower, and *drown* the weeds.
Shak., *Macheth*, v. 2.

If it [the storm] had continued long without ye shifting
of ye wind, it is like it would have *drowned* some parte of
ye cuntry. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 337.

The trembling peasant sees his country round
Covered with tempests, and in oceans *drowned*.
Addison, *The Campaign*.

A weir is said to be *drowned* when the water in the
channel below it is higher than its crest.
Rankine, *Steam Engine*, § 137.

3. Figuratively, to plunge deeply; submerge; overwhelm: as, to *drown* remorse in sensual pleasure.

Both man and child, both maid and wife,
Were *drown'd* in pride of Spain.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

My private voice is *drowned* amid the senate.
Addison, *Cato*.

To *drown* out, to force to come out, leave, etc., by influx
of water; drive out by flooding or by fear of drowning.

Chillon fished, hunted, laid traps for foxes, [and] *drowned*
out woodchucks. *S. Juad*, *Margaret*, l. 3.

drownage (drou'nāj), *n.* [*<* *drown* + *-age*.] The act of drowning. *Carlyle*. [Rare.]

drowner (drou'nēr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

The nurse of dyse and cardes is werisome idleness,
enemy of virtue, *drowner* of youthe. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*.

drowse (drouz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *drowsed*, ppr. *drowsing*. [Also *drouze*, formerly *drowse*, *drouze*, prob. *<* ME. **drousen* (not found), *<* AS. *drūsan*, *drūsan*, sink, become slow or sluggish (rare) (= MD. *droosen*, slumber, doze; cf. LG. *drūnsen*, *drūnseln*, slumber, *drūnsen*, low, as a cow, *drown* in speech), *<* *drōsan* (= Goth. *drūsan*, etc.), fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To be heavy with sleepiness; be half asleep; hence, to be heavy or dull.

He *drowsed* upon his couch. *South*, Sermons, IV. 78.

Let not your prudence, dearest, *drowse*, or prove
The Danaid of a leaky vase. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.

In the pool *drowsed* the cattle up to their knees.
Lovell, *Sir Launfal*, i.

= *Syn.* *Doze*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

drowse (drouz), *n.* [*<* *drowse*, *v.*] A state of somnolency; a half-sleep.

But smiled on in a *drowse* of ecstasy. *Browning*.

Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*. *Tennyson*, *Gersaint*.

He gave one look, then settled into his *drowse* again.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 128.

drowsed (drouzd), *p. a.* 1. Sleepy; overcome with sleepiness; drowsy.

I became so *drowsed* that it required an agony of exer-
tion to keep from tumbling off my horse.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 272.

2. Heavy from somnolency; dull; stupid.

There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* sense. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 280.

drowsyhead, *n.* See *drowsyhead*.

drowsily (drou'zi-li), *adv.* 1. In a drowsy manner; sleepily; heavily: as, he *drowsily* raised his head.—2. Sluggishly; languidly; slothfully; lazily.

Drowsily the banners wave
O'er her that was so chaste and fair. *Praed*.

drowsiness (drou'zi-nes), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; disposition to sleep; lassitude.

'Tis like the murmuring of a stream, which, not varying
in the fall, causes at first attention, at last *drowsiness*.
Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

He bore up against *drowsiness* and fever till his master
was pronounced convalescent. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2†. Sluggishness; sloth; laziness.
Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Prov.* xxiii. 21.

drowsy (drou'zi), *a.* [Formerly also *drousie*; *<* *drowse* + *-y*¹.] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep. *Sir P. Sidney*.

They went till they came into a certain country, whose
air naturally tended to make one *drowsy*. . . . Here Hope-
ful began to be very dull and heavy of sleep; wherefore
he said unto Christian, I do now begin to grow so *drowsy*
that I can scarcely hold up mine eyes; let us lie down
here and take one nap.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, i., Enchanted Ground.

2. Resulting from or affected by drowsiness; characteristic of or marked by a state of drowsing.

The rest around the hostel fire
Their *drowsy* limbs recline.
Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 26.

My heart aches, and a *drowsy* numbness pains
My sense. *Keats*, *Ode to a Nightingale*.

3. Disposing to sleep; lulling; soporific: as, a *drowsy* couch.

The hoary-willows waving with the wind,
In *drowsy* murmurs lul'd the gentle maid.
Addison.

The bowl with *drowsy* juices filled
From cold Egyptian drugs distilled.
Addison, *Rosamond*, iii. 3.

I hate to learn the ebb of time
From yon dull steeple's *drowsy* chime.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, vi. 24.

4. Dull; sluggish; stupid.

I would give you a *drowsy* relation, for it is that time of
night, though I called it evening. *Donne*, *Letters*, lxii.

Those inadvertencies, a body would think, even our
author, with all his *drowsy* reasoning, could never have
been capable of. *Bp. Atterbury*.

drowsyhead (drou'zi-hed), *n.* [In *Spenser* *drowsihed*; *<* *drowsy* + *-head*.] Drowsiness; sleepiness; tendency to sleep. [Archaic.]

A pleasing land of *drowsyhead* it was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye.
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 6.

These hours of *drowsyhead* were the season of the old
gentlewoman's attendance on her brother.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ix.

drowsy-headed (drou'zi-hed'ed), *a.* [*<* *drowsy* + *head* + *-ed*².] Having a sleepy or sluggish disposition; sleepy-headed.

droylet, *v.* and *n.* See *droil*. *Spenser*.

droze, **drose** (drōz), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *drozed*, ppr. *drozing*. [E. dial., also freq. *drozle*; prob. connected with *dross* and *drowse*, ult. *<* AS. *drōsan*, fall: see *drizzle*, *dross*, *droze*.] To melt and drip down, as a candle. *Grose*; *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

drub (drub), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *drubbed*, ppr. *drubbing*. [Appar. orig. dial. form (= E. dial. (Kent) *drab* for **drob*), a var. or secondary form of **drop*; **drop* (E. dial. *drup* and *drub*: see *drib*²), beat, *<* ME. *drepen* (pret. *drop*, *drap*, *drape*), strike, kill, *<* AS. *drepan* (pret. **dræp*, *dræp*, pp. *dropen*, *drepen*), strike, = LG. *drāpen*, *drāpen* = OHG. *treffan*, MHG. G. *treffen*, hit, touch, concern, = Icel. *dræpa* = Sw. *dräpa* = Dan. *dræbe*, kill, slay (cf. Sw. *drabba*, hit).] To beat with a stick; cudgel; belabor; thrash; beat in general.

Captain Swan came to know the Business, and marr'd
all; undecceiving the General, and *drubbing* the Noble-
man. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 362.

Must I be *drubb'd* with broom-staves?
Steele, *Lying Lover*, iv. 1.

Admiral Hawke has come up with them [the French]
and *drubbed* them heartily.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, vi., ed. note.

If any of the under officers behave so as to provoke the
people to *drub* them, promote those to better offices.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 411.

drub (drub), *n.* [*<* *drub*, *v.*] A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump; a knock.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers they
have exposed them to innumerable *drubs* and contusions.
Addison.

drubber (drub'ēr), *n.* One who drubs or beats.

These two were sent (or I'm no *Drubber*).
Prior, *The Mice*.

drubbing (drub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *drub*, *v.*] A cudgeling; a sound beating.

drudge¹ (druj), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *drudged*, ppr. *drudging*. [*<* ME. *druggen*, work hard; said to be of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *drugaire*, a slave or drudge, *drugaireachd*, slavery, drudgery; but these forms are prob. of E. origin. Cf. *drug*², a drudge, Sc. *drug*, pull forcibly, *drug*, a rough pull, E. dial. *drug*, a timber-carriage, *drug*², a large rake, as a verb, harrow, = E. *drudge*¹. The word is thus prob. ult. *<* AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw*, *drag*, *dredge*¹.] To work hard, especially at servile, mechanical, or uninteresting work; labor in tedious, drag-

ging tasks; labor with toil and fatigue, and without interest.

He profreth his servyse
To drudge and drawe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 558.
Fair are your Words, as fair your Carriage;
Let me be free, drudge you in Marriage.
Prior, The Mice.

Can it be that a power of Intellect so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range has been brought into being merely to drudge for an animal existence?
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 150.

drudge¹ (druj), *n.* [*< drudge¹, v.* See *drug².*] One who toils, especially at servile or mechanical labor; one who labors hard in servile or uninteresting employments; a spiritless toiler.

Another kind of bondman they have, when a vile drudge, being a poor labourer in another country, doth choose of his own free will to be a bondman among them.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ll. 8.

I can but wait upon you,
And be your drudge; keep a poor life to serve you.
Fletcher, Memoranda Lieutenant, fil. 2.

How did the toiling ox his death deserve,
A downright simple drudge, and born to serve?
Dryden, Pythagorean Philoa., l. 177.

drudge² (druj), *n.* [*E. dial., ult. = dredge¹, n.*] 1. A large rake. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*—2. A dredge.

drudge² (druj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drudged*, pp. *drudging*. [*E. dial., ult. = dredge¹, v. t.*] To harrow. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

drudge³ (druj), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] Whisky in the raw state, as used in the manufacture of alcohol. [*U. S.*]

drudger¹ (druj'ér), *n.* A drudge; one who drudges.

drudger² (druj'ér), *n.* [*Var. of dredger².*] 1. A dredging-box.

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver drudger for my cupboard of plate.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 2, 1665.

2. A bonbon-box in which comfits (dragées) are kept.

drudgery (druj'ér-i), *n.* [*< drudge¹ + -ery¹.*] The labor of a drudge; ignoble, spiritless toil; hard work in servile or mechanical occupations.

One that is about the world and its drudgery, and cannot pull downe his thought to the pelting businesses of it [Hf].

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A High-spirited Man. Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides drudgery live well enough by their industry.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 141.

Paradise was a place of blisa, . . . without drudgery, and without sorrow.
Locke.

= *Syn. Labor, Toil, etc.* See *work, n.*

druidical (druj'i-ka), *a.* [*Irreg. < drudge¹ + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a drudge; of the nature of a drudge or of drudgery. *Cartlyle.*

drudging-box (druj'ing-boks), *n.* See *dredging-box.*

drudgingly (druj'ing-li), *adv.* With labor and fatigue; laboriously.

drudgism (druj'izm), *n.* [*< drudge + -ism.*] Drudgery. *Cartlyle.*

drueriet, drueryt, n. Same as *drury.*

drug¹ (drug), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also drugg, drugge (ME. drugges, drogges, is doubtful in this sense, as in the only passage cited (Chaucer) it alternates with dragges, stomaclic comfits: see dredge²); = G. droge, drogue = Sp. Pg. It. droga, < OF. drogue, F. drogue, a drug, mod. also stuff, rubbish, < D. droog = E. dry: "drooghe waere, droogh kruyd, drooghherije (dry wares, dry herb, 'druggery'), pharmaca, aromata" (Kilian, who explains that "drugs violently dry up and cleanse the body, but afford it no nourishment"); "droogen, gedroogde kruiden en wortels (dried herbs and roots), drugs" (Sewel). See *dry.*] 1. Any vegetable, animal, or mineral substance used in the composition or preparation of medicines; hence, also, any ingredient used in chemical preparations employed in the arts.*

Full redy hadde he his apotecaries,
To send him dragges [var. *drooges, drugges*] and his letuarlea,
For eche of hem made other for to winne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 426.

2. A thing which has lost its value, and is no longer wanted; specifically, a commodity that is not salable, especially from overproduction: as, a *drug* in the market (the phrase in which the word is generally used).

Dead they lie,
As these were times when loyalty's a drug,
And zeal in a subordinate too cheap
And common to be saved when we spend life!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 230.

drug¹ (drug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drugged*, pp. *drugging*. [*< drug¹, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To mix with drugs; narcotize or make poisonous, as a beverage, by mixture with a drug: as, to *drug* wine (in order to render the person who drinks it insensible).

The surfeited goods
Do mock their charge with anorexia: I have drugg'd their possets.
Shak., Macbeth, ll. 2.

2. To dose to excess with drugs or medicines.—
3. To administer narcotics or poisons to; render insensible with or as with a narcotic or anesthetic drug; deaden: as, he was *drugged* and then robbed.

A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.
Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to proof.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

With rebellion, thus sugar-coated, they have been *drugging* the public mind of their action for more than thirty years.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 145.

4. To surfeit; disgust.
With pleasure *drugg'd*, he almost long'd for woe.
Byron, Child Harold, l. 6.

II. intrans. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines, especially to excess.

Past all the doses of your *drugging* doctors.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

drug² (drug), *n.* [*See dredge¹.*] A drudge. Hadst thou, like us, from our first swath proceeded The sweet degrees that this brief world affords To such as may the passive drugs of it Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself In general riot.
Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.

drug³ (drug), *n.* Same as *drogue.*

drugge¹, v. i. A Middle English form of *drudge¹.*

drugge², n. An obsolete form of *drug¹.*

drugger (drug'ér), *n.* [*< drug + -er¹.* Cf. *F. drogueur, Sp. droguero.*] 1. A druggist.

Fraternities and companies I approve of—as merchants' burses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2. One who administers drugs; especially, a physician who doses to excess. *Dunghison.*

druggerman (drug'ér-man), *n.* An obsolete form of *dragoman.*

You *druggerman* of heaven, must I attend
Your droning prayers? *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
Pity you was not *druggerman* at Babel.
Pope, Satire of Donne, IV. 83.

druggery (drug'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *druggeries* (-iz). [*< OF. droguerie, F. droguerie (cf. MD. droogherije), < drogue, drug: see drug¹ and -ery.*] 1. Drugs collectively. [*Rare.*]—2. A druggist's shop. [*Humorous.*]

drugget (drug'et), *n.* [= *G. droguett = Sp. Pg. droguete = It. droghetto, < F. droguet, drugget, formerly a kind of stuff half silk, half wool. Origin unknown. There is nothing to show a connection with drug¹.*] 1. A coarse woolen material, felted or woven, either of one color or printed on one side, and used as a protection for a carpet, as a carpet-lining, or, especially in summer, as a rug or carpet, generally covering only the middle portion of a floor. A finer fabric of the same sort is used for table and piano-covers.—2. A striped woolen or woolen and cotton fabric, commonly twilled, formerly used in some parts of Great Britain, especially for women's clothing.

He is of a fair complexion, light brown lank hair, having on a dark brown frieze coat, double-breasted on each side, with black buttons and buttonholes; a light *drugget* waistcoat.

Advertisement, 1703 (Malcolm's Manners and Customs of London in 18th Cent.).

They [the Gauls] wove their stuffs for summer, and rough felts or *druggets* for winter wear, which are said to have been prepared with vinegar, and to have been so tough as to resist the stroke of a sword.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 114.

druggist (drug'ist), *n.* [= *MD. drooghist = F. droguiste (appar. later than the E.); as drug¹ + -ist.*] 1. One who deals in drugs; one whose occupation is the buying and selling of drugs.

This new corporation of *druggists* had inflamed the bills of mortality and puzzled the College of Physicians with diseases for which they neither knew a name or cure.

Tatler, No. 131.

Specifically—2. One who compounds or prepares drugs according to medical prescriptions; an apothecary or pharmacist; a dispensing chemist. [*U. S.*]—**chemist and druggist.** See *chemist.*

drugster (drug'stér), *n.* [*< drug + -ster.*] A druggist.

They place their ministers after their apothecaries; that is, the physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body.
South, Works, I. IV.

druid (drö'id), *n.* [= *G. druide = F. druide = Sp. Pg. druida = It. druido, < L. druida, pl.*

druidæ, also *druis* (fem. *druidas*), pl. *druides* (usually in pl.), = Gr. *δρῦδης*, a druid; of Old Celtic origin: *< OIr. drui, gen. druadh, dat. and acc. druith, nom. pl. and dual druadh, later Ir. and Gael. dravi, gen. druadh, a magician (L. magus); also later nom. druith = W. derwydd (orig. nom. *dryw), a druid. Cf. AS. drý, a magician, < OIr. drui, a magician. The W. form shows a forced simulation of W. *derw*, an oak; so *L. druide* was thought to be connected with Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. an oak (= *E. tree*); but this is guesswork. Cf. OIr. *dair* (gen. *darach*), *dawr* (gen. *duro*, *dara*) = *OGael. dair = W. dár, an oak.*] 1. One of an order of priests or ministers of religion among the ancient Celts of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The chief seats of the druids were in Wales, Brittany, and the regions around the modern Dreux and Chartres in France. The druids are believed to have possessed some knowledge of geometry, natural philosophy, etc. They superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges. The oak is said to have represented to them the one supreme God, and the mistletoe when growing upon it the dependence of man upon him; and they accordingly held these in the highest veneration, oak-groves being their places of worship. They are said to have had a common superior, who was elected by a majority of votes from their own members, and who enjoyed his dignity for life. The druids, as an order, always opposed the Romans, but were ultimately exterminated by them. [Very commonly written with a capital.]*

As those *Druides* taught, which kept the British rites,
And dwelt in darksome groves, there counselling with sprites.
Dryden, Polyolbion, l. 35.

Their Religion was governed by a sort of Priests or Magicians call'd *Druides* from the Greek name of an Oak, which Tree they had in great reverence, and the Mistletoe especially growing thereon.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

2. [*cap.*] A member of a society called the United Ancient Order of Druids, founded in London in 1781, for the mutual benefit of the members, and now counting numerous lodges, called *groves*, in America, Australia, Germany, etc.—3. In *entom.*, a kind of saw-fly, a hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinide*.—**Druid's foot**, a five-pointed figure supposed to have had mystical meaning among the druids, and still in use in some parts of Europe as a charm.

druidess (drö'id-es), *n.* [= *F. druidesse; as druid + -ess.*] A female druid; a druidic prophetess or sorceress.

The *Druidess* has offended Heaven in giving way to love.
The American, IV. 232.

druidic, druidical (drö'id'ik, -i-ka), *a.* [*< druid + -ic, -ie-al.*] Of or pertaining to the druids: as, *druidical* remains.

The Druid followed him, and suddenly, we are told, struck him with a *druidic* wand, or, according to one version, flung at him a tuft of grass over which he had pronounced a *druidical* incantation. *O'Curry, Arch. Irish, I. x.*

Druidical bead. Same as *adder-stone*.—**Druidical circles**, the name popularly given to circles formed of large upright stones, conasting in some cases of a single round, in others of several rounds, and concentric, from the assumption that they were druidical places of worship, though there is no sufficient proof that this was their destination. The most celebrated druidical circle in England is that at Stonehenge in Wiltshire.—**Druidical patera**, a name given to bowls, commonly of stone, and usually with one handle, found in the Isle of Man and elsewhere, and now thought to have been used as lamps. Similar bowls are still in use for this purpose in the Faroe Islands.

druidish (drö'id-ish), *a.* [*< druid + -ish¹.*] Pertaining to or like the druids.

druidism (drö'id-izm), *n.* [= *F. druidisme = Sp. Pg. druidismo; as druid + -ism.*] The religion of the druids; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the sacerdotal caste of the ancient Celts. See *druid, 1.*

Still the great and capital objects of their [the Saxons'] worship were taken from *Druidism*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., l. 2.

Their religion [that of the ancient Britons] was *Druidism*: and Britain is said to have been the parent-seat of that creed.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 23.

druid-stone (drö'id-stön), *n.* Same as *gray-wether*.

drum¹ (drum), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also drumme; = Dan. tromme = Sw. trumma (cf. Ir. Gael. drum, < E.), a drum, < D. trom = LG. trumme = G. tromme, dial. trumme, trumm, tromme, dromm, late MHG. trumme, trumbe, drumbe, drumme, trun, a drum (also in dim. form: Dan. tromle = Sw. trumla, < D. trommel = G. trommel, formerly also drummel, MHG. trummel, trumpel, dropel, trumel, a drum); orig. identical with MHG. trumme, trumbe, < OHG. trumba, trumpa, a trump, trumpet: see trump¹ and trump¹. It thus appears that drum¹ and trump¹ are ult. identical, though applied to unlike instruments. The diverse use is prob. due to the (supposed) imitative origin of the name. See drum¹, v.] 1. A musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of a hollow wooden or metallic body and a tightly stretched head of membrane which is struck with a stick. Three*

principal forms are used: (1) cylindrical, with one head and an open bottom, usually called a *tambourine* or *Egyptian drum*; (2) hemispherical, with one head, usually called a *kettledrum*; (3) cylindrical, with two heads, one of which can be struck, as in a side-drum or snare-drum, or both of which can be struck, as in the bass drum. All these forms are used to some extent in orchestral music, but the kettledrum only is important, because it alone can be perfectly tuned. Orchestral drums are generally used in pairs, and tuned to different pitches. The third form in all its varieties is much used in military music, principally to emphasize rhythm.

I would wish them rather to be chosen out of all partes of the realm, either by discretion of wise men thereunto appointed, or by lot, or by the *drumme*, as was the old use in sending forth of colonies.

Spenser, State of Ireland.
The *drummes* erie dub a dub. *Gascoigne, Flowers.*

Your nether party fire must,
Then beat a flying drum.

Battle of Philiphough (Child's Ballads, VII. 134).

2. In *arch.*: (a) The solid part of the Corinthian and Composite capital, otherwise called *bell*, *vase*, or *basket*. (b) One of the blocks of nearly cylindrical form of which the shafts of many columns are constructed. (c) An upright member under or above a dome.—3. In *mach.*, a term applied to various contrivances resembling a drum in shape. Specifically—(a) A cylinder revolving on an axis for the purpose of turning wheels by means of belts or bands passing round it. (b) The barrel of a crane or windlass. (c) A cylinder on which wire is wound, as in wire-drawing. (d) The grinding cylinder or cone of some mills. (e) The cast-iron case which holds the coiled spring of a spring car-brake. (f) A circular radiator for steam or hot air; a stove-drum or steam-drum. (g) In water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber into which heated water is made to flow in order to afford room for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler not so near the fire. (h) A steam-tight cask in which printed fabrics are submitted to the action of steam to fix the colors. (i) A washing-tub for cleaning rags in paper-making. (j) A doffer in a carding-machine.

4. In a vase or similar vessel, that part of the body which approximates to a cylindrical form.—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) The tympanum or middle ear. (b) The tracheal tympanum or labyrinth of a bird. See *tympanum*, 4. (c) One of the tympanic organs seated in two deep cavities on the first abdominal segment of certain *Homoptera*, and said to be used in producing sounds. *Kirby*. (d) The large hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. See *Mycetina*.—6. A membrane drawn over a round frame, used for testing the delicate edges of eye-instruments.—7. A receptacle having the form of a drum, or the quantity packed in such receptacle: as, a *drum* of figs.—8. *Milit.*, a party accompanied by a drum sent under a flag of truce to confer with the enemy.

I believe I told you of Lord John Drummond sending a drum to Wade to propose a cartel.

Walpole, Letters, II. 2.

9†. [With allusion to drumming up recruits.] A fashionable and crowded evening party, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction; a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*.

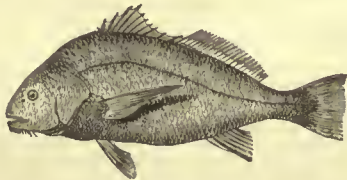
They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatched's *drum*.

Fielding, Tom Jones.

All your modern entertainments, routs, *drums*, or assemblies.

Goldsmith, The Goddess of Silence.

10. An afternoon tea. Also called *kettledrum*, with a punning allusion to *tea-kettle*.—11. In *ichth.*, a name of several scienoid fishes: so called from the drumming noise they make, said to be due, in part at least, to the grinding of the pharyngeal bones upon each other. (a) The salt-water drum, *Pogonias chromis*, the largest of the *Scienidae*, ranging from 20 to nearly 100 pounds in weight,



Salt-water Drum (*Pogonias chromis*).

of a silvery-gray color when adult, and with numerous barbels on the chin. It ranges along the Atlantic coast of the United States from Florida to Massachusetts. It feeds much upon shell-fish, and is very destructive to oyster-beds. (b) The fresh-water drum, *Haplodonotus grunniens*, a smaller fish than the foregoing, without barbels. It is an inhabitant of the great lakes, and of the Mississippi river and its larger tributaries. Also called *sheepshead*. (c) The branded drum, or beardless drum, *Sciaenella ocellata*, the redfish of the south Atlantic and Gulf States. It is recognized by the black spot margined with light color forming an ocellus on each side of the base of the tail-fin. It is a game-fish valued for the table, averaging about 10 pounds in weight, but sometimes attaining upward of 40 pounds. Also called *organ-fish*, *red-horse*, *spotted-bass*,

red-bass, *sea-bass*. See cut under *redfish*.—Bass drum, a musical instrument, the largest of the drum family, having a cylindrical body and two heads of membrane, the tension of which may be altered by hoops. It is struck with a soft-headed stick. It is commonly used in military bands, and occasionally in full orchestras. Formerly called *long drum*.—Beat or tuck of drum. See *beat*.—Circulating drum, in water-heaters or steam-boilers, a chamber disposed to receive a flow of heated water in order to afford room near the heating surface for other bodies of water from parts of the boiler remote from the fire.—Double drum, a former name of the bass drum.—Drum of cod, a large cask or hoghead, containing from 500 to 1,000 pounds, into which the cod are packed tightly and pressed down with a jack-screw and shipped.—Drum of the ear. Same as *tympanum*.—Muffled drum, a drum having the cord which is used for carrying the drum over the shoulder passed twice through the cords which cross the lower diameter of the drum, to prevent a sharp sound, or to render the sound grave and solemn.

And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

drum¹ (drum), v.; pret. and pp. *drummed*, ppr. *drumming*. [= D. *trommen* = Dan. *tromme* = Sw. *trumma*, drum; also freq. E. *drumble*, q. v.; from the noun, but felt to be in part imitative. See *drum*¹, n., and cf. *thrum*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To beat a drum; beat or play a tune on a drum.—2. To beat rhythmically or regularly with the fingers or something else, as if using drumsticks: as, to *drum* on the table.

He *drummed* upon his desk with his ruler and meditated.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 274.

There was no sound but the *drumming* of the General's fingers on his sword-hilt.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 281.

3. To beat, as the heart; throb.

His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye,
His eye commends the leading to his hand.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 435.

4. To attract recruits, as by the sound of the drum; hence, in the United States, to sue for partizans, customers, etc.: followed by *for*.—5. To sound like a drum; resound.

This indeed makes a noise, and *drums* in popular ears.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medicæ.

6. To produce a sound resembling drumming: said of partridges, blackcock, and other birds. It is done by quivering the expanded feathers of the wings.

The bird [snipe] never *drummed* except when on the stoop, and whenever it performed this manoeuvre the quill feathers of the wings were always expanded to their utmost width, so that the light could be seen between them, and quivered with a rapid, tremulous motion that quite blurred their outlines.

J. G. Wood, Out of Doors, p. 171.

II. *trans.* 1. To perform on a drum, as a tune.—2. *Milit.*, to expel formally and accompany in departure with the beat of the drum: often used figuratively, and usually followed by *out*: as, the disgraced soldier was *drummed out* of the regiment.

A soldier proved unworthy was *drummed out*.

Lovell, Tempora Mutantur.

One by one the chief actors in it [the prosecution of the Whisky Ring] were called before the lines, despoiled of their insignia, and *drummed out* of the administration camp.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 321.

3. To summon as by beat of drum.

But, to confound such time,

That *drums* him from his sport, and speaks as loud
As his own state, and ours—'tis to be hid
As we rate boys.

Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

4. To force upon the attention by continual iteration; din: as, to *drum* something into one's ears.—To *drum up*, to assemble as by beat of drum; assemble or collect by influence and exertion: as, to *drum up* recruits or customers.

drum² (drum), n. [*Ir.* and *Gael.* *drum*, also *druman*, the back, a ridge, summit.] 1. A ridge; a hill. *Drum* enters into the composition of many Celtic place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drumcondra*, *Drumglass*, *Drumshough*, *Drumlanrig*, *Drumsoak*; and it is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, an estate, a village, etc.

Specifically—2. A long narrow ridge or mound of sand, gravel, and boulders: a name given by Irish geologists to elevations of this kind believed to have been the result of glacial agencies. See *eskar*, *horseback*, and *kame*. Also called *drumlin*.

It [the glacial drift] is apt to occur in long ridges ("drums" or *drumlins*) which run in the general direction of the rock stratum—that is, in the path of the ice movement.

Geikie.

The long parallel ridges, or "sowbacks" and *drums*, as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.

Geikie, Ice Age, p. 17.

drum-armature (drum'är'ma-tür), n. A dynamo-armature constructed so as to resemble a drum in form.

drumbelo (drum'be-lō), n. [E. dial.: see *drumble*², v.] A dull, heavy fellow.

drumble¹† (drum'bl), v. i. [Appar. freq. of *drum*, v., after D. *trommelen* = G. *trommeln* = Dan. *tromle* = Sw. *trumla*, drum (see *drum*, v.); but perhaps in part of other origin. Cf. *drumble*².] 1. To sound like a drum.

The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.

Drayton, Nymphidia, viii.

2. To mumble. *Halliwel.*

drumble²† (drum'bl), v. i. [Cf. *drumble*¹ and *dumble*¹.] To drone; be sluggish.

Go take up these clothes here, quickly; . . . look, how you *drumble*.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

drumble-drone (drum'bl-drōn), n. [E. dial. also *drumble-drane*; < *drumble* + *drone*; cf. *dumbledore*.] 1. A drone.—2. A bumblebee.—3. A dor-beetle. *Kingsley.*

drumblert (drum'bl'ert), n. [*MD.* *drommeler*, a kind of ship (Kilian). Cf. *MD.* D. *drommeler*, a man of square and compact build, < *drommel*, things packed close together, < *drom*, a thread, = E. *thrum*¹, q. v.] A kind of ship.

She was immediately assaulted by diuers English phasces, hoyes, and *drumblers*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 601.

drum-call (drum'kāl), n. In *milit. music*, a call, signal, or command given upon the drum.

drum-curb (drum'kərb), n. A wooden or iron cylinder set in the opening of a shaft, at the beginning of its construction, to sustain the lining. The earth is cut away under the edges of the drum, and as it settles down courses of brick are added to the lining at the top.

drum-cylinder (drum'sil'in-dēr), n. In a printing-press, a large cylinder making one revolution to each impression. See *cylinder-press*.

drumfish (drum'fish), n. Same as *drum*¹, 11.

drum-guard (drum'gärd), n. A device on a threshing-machine to prevent the operator, while feeding it, from falling into the throat, the feeder being at the top: used only on English machines.

drumhead (drum'hed), n. 1. The membrane stretched upon a drum, by striking which the tone is produced. Its tension and the pitch of the tone are determined by rings or hoops fitted round the edge of the drum-body.

2. The top part of a capstan, which is pierced with a number of holes to receive the ends of the levers or bars employed to turn it round. See *capstan*.—3. In *anat.*, the membrana tympani.—4. A variety of cabbage having a large rounded or flattened head.—*Drumhead court martial*. See *court martial*, under *court*.

drumin, drumine (drum'in), n. [*<* *Drum* (*mon-dii*) (see def.) + *-in*², *-ine*².] An alkaloid from *Euphorbia Drummondii*, said to produce local anesthesia like cocaine.

drumlin (drum'lin), n. Same as *drum*², 2.

drumly (drum'li), a. [E. dial. and *So.*, also *drumbled*. Cf. *drummy*. Perhaps altered from equiv. ME. *drubly*, *drobly*, turbid, muddy, connected with *drublen*, *drobren*, trouble, make turbid, as water, perhaps allied to equiv. *droven* (see *drove*⁴), or possibly a mixture of *droven* with equiv. *trublen*, *troblen*, trouble. Cf. *drumble*², and LG. *drummelig*, *drummig*, musty, applied to grain, bread, etc.] 1. Turbid; full of grounds, dregs, or sediment; dreggy; muddy; holding foreign matter in mechanical solution.

Draw me some water out of this spring. Madam, it is all foul. . . . it is all *drumly*, black, muddy.

Wodroephe, Fr. and Eng. Gram., p. 210.

Then houses *drumly* German water.

To misk' himsel' look fair and fatter.

Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Troubled; gloomy.

Dismal grew his countenance,

And *drumlie* grew his ee.

The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, l. 203).

drum-major (drum'mā'jör), n. 1. The chief or first drummer of a regiment.—2. One who directs the evolutions of a band or drum-corps in marching. [U. S.]—3†. A riotous evening assembly. See *drum*¹, 9.

drummer (drum'ér), n. 1. One who plays the drum; especially, one who beats time on the drum for military exercises and marching.

We carried with vs a fifer & a drummer.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 437.

2. One who solicits custom; a traveling salesman; a commercial traveler. [U. S.]

The energy and wiles of business drummers.

The Century, XXVIII. 631.

3. A local name of a large West Indian cockroach, *Blatta gigantea*, which, in old frame houses, makes a noise at night, by knocking

its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

drumming (drum'ing), *n.* The sport of fishing for drumfish.

drumming-log (drum'ing-log), *n.* A log to which a bird, as a grouse, resorts to drum.

drummock (drum'ok), *n.* [See, also written *drummock*, *dramock*, *drammach*, etc., < Gael. *dramaige*, a foul mixture.] A mixture of uncooked oat-meal and cold water.

To tremble under Fortune's drummock,
On scarce a bellyful o' drummock,
W' his proud, independent stomach
Could ill agree.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

Drummond light. Same as *calcium light* (which see, under *calcium*).

drum-room† (drum'röm), *n.* The room where a drum or crowded evening party is held. See *drum*¹, *n.*, 9.

The honny housemaid begins to repair the dsordered drum-room.
Fielding, Tom Jones, xi. 9.

drum-saw (drum'sá), *n.* Same as *cylindrical saw* (which see, under *cylindric*).

drum-sieve, *n.* See *sieve*.

drum-skin (drum'skin), *n.* [= Dan. *trommeskind* = Sw. *tromskinn*.] A drumhead.

His heart
Beats like an ill-played drum-skin quick and slow.
Library Mag., III. 801.

drumsladet, *n.* [Found in the 16th century, and appar. earlier; also spelled *drumslæt*, **drumslæd* (eited as *drumsted*), *drombeslade*, *drumslade*, *drounslate*; appar. of D. or LG. origin, like *drumslager*, but no corresponding form appears; cf. MD. *trommelslagh*, D. *trommelslag* = G. *trommelschlag* = Dan. *trommeslag* = Sw. *tromslagare*, a drum-beat. See *drumslager*.] 1. A drum.

The drummers and the *drumslades* (tympanotribes), as also the trumpeters, call to arms, and inflame the soldiers.
Hoote, Visible World.

2. A drummer. *Minsheu*.
drumslager†, *n.* [< MD. *trommelslager*, *trommel-slager*, D. *trommelslager* (= G. *trommelschläger*, earlier *trommen-schläger*, *trompe-sleger*, *drumme-schläger* = Dan. *trommeslager* = Sw. *tromslagare*), < *trommel*, D. *trommel* and *trom* (= G. *trommel* and *tromme*, etc.), a drum, + *slager* (= G. *schläger*, etc.), beater (= E. *slayer*), < *slagen* (= G. *schlagen*, etc., beat, strike) = E. *slay*: see *drum* and *slayer*. Cf. *drumslade*.] A drummer.

He was slaine and all his companie, there being but one man, the *drumslager*, left alive, who by awittnesse of his foote escaped.
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, an. 1580.

drumstick (drum'stik), *n.* [= Dan. *trommestik*.] 1. One of the sticks used in beating a drum. That used for the bass drum has a soft, stuffed head. Drumsticks are generally used in pairs, one in each hand of the performer.

2. Hence, from its shape, the lower or outer joint of the leg of a dressed fowl, as a chicken, duck, or turkey. Anatomically, it is the leg from the knee to the heel, the leg proper, or crura, intervening between the thigh and the shank, which latter is usually cut off when the fowl is dressed for the table.

3. The stilt-sandpiper or bastard dowiteher, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]

drumstick-tree (drum'stik-trē), *n.* The *Cassia Fistula*: so called from the shape of its pods.

drum-wheel (drum'hwēl), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a tympanum.

drumwood (drum'wūd), *n.* The *Turpinia occidentalis*, a small sapindaceous tree of Jamaica and other parts of tropical North America. It has pinnate leaves and white flowers, which are followed by dark-blue drupes.

drunk (drungk). The regular past participle and a former preterit of *drink*.

drunk (drungk), *p. a.* [Pp. of *drink*, *v.*] 1. Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor: used chiefly in the predicate.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. v: 18.

Since drunk with Vanity you fell,
The things turn round to you that steadfast dwell.
Cowley, The Mistress, Called Inconstant.

I gave Patrick half-a-crown for his Christmas-box, on condition he would be good; and he came home drunk at midnight.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Dec. 24, 1711.

2. Drenched or saturated.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood.
Dent. xxxii. 42.

drunk (drungk), *n.* [< *drunk*, *a.*] 1. A spruce; a drinking-bout.—2. A case of drunkenness; a drunken person. [Slang.]

drunkard (drung'kård), *n.* [First in 16th century, also written *drunker*; < *drunk* + *-ard*.] One given to an excessive use of strong drink; a person who is habitually or frequently drunk; an inebriate.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Avoid the company of drunkards and busybodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 404.

Drunkard's cloak†. See *cloak*.

drunkelew†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *dronkelew*, *dronkelewe*, drunken, < *drunken*, drunken, + *-lew*, < *leel*, *-legr* = AS. *-lic*, E. *-ly*.] 1. *a.* Given to drink; drunken. *Chaucer*.

Volde alle drunkelew folk,
And alle hem that vsea suche vutthriftynesse,
And also dijs pieters.
Diabetes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

II. *n.* A drunkard.
A yonge man to be a *dronkelewe*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunken (drung'kn), *p. a.* [The older form of *drunk*, now used chiefly as an attributive, the predicative use, as in senses 1 and 4, being archaic or technical.] 1. Affected by or as if by strong drink; intoxicated; drunk.

Drunken men imagine everything turneth round. Bacon.
He stares, he sighs, he weeps and now seems more
With sorrow drunken than with Wine before.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 188.

Let the earth be drunken with our blood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 3.

2. Given to drunkenness; habitually intemperate: as, he is a *drunken*, worthless fellow.

Alon. Is not this Stephano, my drunken butler?
Seb. He is drunk now.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. Proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness: as, a *drunken* quarrel.

When your carters, or your waiting vassals,
Have done a *drunken* slaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You straight are on your knees for pardon, pardon.
Shak., Rich. III., II. 1.

4. Acting as if drunk: applied by workmen to a screw the thread of which is uneven and produces an unsteadiness of motion in the nut.

If the tool is moved irregularly or becomes checked in its forward movement, the thread will become *drunken*, that is, it will not move forward at a uniform speed.
J. Rose, Practical Machinist, p. 106.

Drunken cutter. See *cutter*.

drunkenhead† (drung'kn-hed), *n.* [ME. *drunkehed*, *drunkined*, *dronkehed*, < *drunken* + *-hed*, *-head*.] Drunkenness.

For thie two through her *dronkenhede*,
Of wittles excitacion
Oppressed all the nacon
Of Spayne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunkenly (drung'kn-li), *adv.* In a drunken manner. [Rare.]

That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapp'd out, and *drunkenly* carons'd.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

drunkenness (drung'kn-nes), *n.* [< ME. *druknessesse*, *druknessesse*, *dronknessesse*, etc., < AS. *druknesses*, < *druncen*, drunken: see *drunken* and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being drunk, or overpowered by intoxicants; the habit of indulging in intoxicants; intoxication; inebriation.

Sum men aye that he sloughes ones an Heremyte in his *Druknessesse*, that he loved ful wel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 71.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness.
Rom. xiii. 13.

2. Disorder of the faculties resembling intoxication; intense excitement; frenzy; rage.

Passion is the *drunkenness* of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. 362.

drunkenship (drung'kn-ship), *n.* [< ME. *drukneschip*, *drukneschipe*, *dronkneschipe* (AS. **druknesscipe*, not verified); < *drunken* + *-ship*.] Drunkenness.

For *dronkneschipe* in every place,
To whether side that it turne,
Both harme.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

drunker†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drunkard*.

drunkwort (drungk'wört), *n.* An old name for tobacco. *Minsheu*.

drunt (drunt), *v. i.* [Also *drount*, *drant*; < Dan. *drunte*, *drynte* (rare), lag, loiter.] To drawl. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

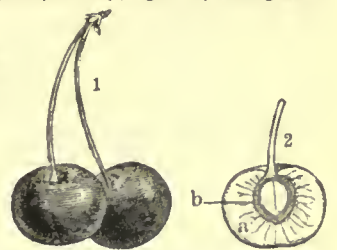
drunt (drunt), *n.* [Also *drant*, *draunt*; from the verb.] 1. A slow and dull tone; a drawling enunciation.—2. A fit of pettishness; the dumps; the huff. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

An' Mary, nae doubt, took the *drunt*.
To be compared to Willie, Burns, Halloween.

Drupaceæ (drö-pä'sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *drupaceus*: see *drupaceous* and *-aceæ*.] A name given by some botanists to that division of rosaceous plants which comprehends the almond, peach, cherry, plum, and similar fruit-bearing trees. More generally called *Amygdaleæ*, from Latin *amygdala*, almond.

drupaceous (drö-pä'shius), *a.* [< NL. *drupaceus*, < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*, and cf. *Drupaceæ*.] 1. Producing drupes: as, *drupaceous* trees.—2. Resembling or relating to a drupe; consisting of drupes. See *drupe*.

drupe (dröp), *n.* [= F. *drupe* = Sp. Pg. It. *drupa*, < NL. *drupa*, a drupe, < L. *drupa*, *drupa* (with or without *oliva*), > LGr. *δρῦπα*, an overripe olive, < Gr. *δρῦπις*, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, a form alternating with *δρῦπις*, ready to fall, overripe, < *δρῦς*, tree, + *πέ-πτε-ιν*, eook, ripen, and *πέ-πτε-ιν* (√ **πετ*), fall, respectively.] In *bot.*, a stone-fruit; a fruit in which the outer part of the pericarp becomes fleshy or softens like a berry, while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel, as the plum, cherry, apricot, and peach. The stone inclosing the kernel is called the putamen (or endocarp), while the pulpy or more succulent part is called the sarcocarp (or mesocarp), and the outer covering the epicarp. The true drupe consists of a single one-celled and usually one-seeded carpel, but the term is applied to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamena. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocconut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.



1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: a, fleshy sarcocarp; b, stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed.

Drupe. 1. Cherries. 2. Section of a cherry: a, fleshy sarcocarp; b, stony wall of the putamen, inclosing the seed. to similar fruits resulting from a compound pistil, in which there may be several separate or separable putamena. Many small drupes, like the huckleberry, are in ordinary usage classed with berries. On the other hand, some drupe-like fruits, as that of the hawthorn, are technically referred to the pome, and the cocconut and walnut, being intermediate between a nut and a drupe, are described as drupaceous nuts.

drupel (drö'pel), *n.* [< NL. **drupella*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe*.] A little drupe, such as the individual pericarps which together form the blaekberry.

drupelet (dröp'let), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-let*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupeole (drö'pē-öl), *n.* [< NL. **drupeola*, dim. of *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-ole*.] Same as *drupel*.

drupetum (drö-pē'tum), *n.*; pl. *drupeta* (-tū). [NL., < *drupa*, a drupe: see *drupe* and *-etum*.] In *bot.*, an aggregation of drupes, as in the blaekberry.

drupose (drö'pös), *n.* [< *drupe* + *-ose*.] A compound (C₁₂H₁₂O₈) formed by treating the stony concretions found in pears with dilute hydrochloric acid at a boiling heat.

drury, **drury†**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drouery*, *drouery*; < ME. *drury*, *druri*, *drucry*, *drueric*, *drueric*, etc., < OF. *druerie* = Pr. *dru-daria* = It. *druderia*, love, gallantry, < OF. *drud*, *drud* = Pr. *druz* = It. *drudo*, amorous, gallant, < OHG. *trüt*, *drüt* (> G. *traut*, a.), a friend, lover.] 1. Love; gallantry.

Of lady love and *dreucery*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 184.

The *drueries* of ladies and damesels make knyghtes to vndertake the hardynesse of armes that thei don.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 641.

2. A mistress.

Lady, where is your *drury*?
Bonnie House o' Airty (Child's Ballads, VI. 185).

3. A love-token; a gift, especially a jewel or other precious object.

Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.) l. 2033.

Hiit [truth] is as der worthe a *druery* as dere god him-selne.
Piers Plowman (C), II. 83.

druse¹ (dröz), *n.* [< G. *druse* (as in def.), < Bohem. *drusa*, in same sense, orig. a brush, = Russ. *drusa* (obs.), a brush.] A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode, or, as miners call it, a vug. A common word in Germany, adopted from the Slavic; the most important mining region of Germany being the Erzgebirge, on the borders of Bohemia. The word originally meant (in Slavic) 'brush,' and was applied to surfaces covered with projecting crystals like teeth, just as *comb* has been in English. Hence it also came to mean the cavities where such druses are found to occur. In English the word *druse* is little used at the present time except by mineralogists, and then chiefly in the adjective form *drusy* (which see). See also *geode*.

Druse² (dröz), *n.* [Turk. *Druzî*.] One of a people and religious sect of Syria, living chiefly in the mountain regions of Lebanon and Antilibanus and the district of Hauran. The only name they acknowledge is *Unitarians* (*Muakhidîn*); that by which they are known to others is probably from Ismail Darazi or Duzli, who was their first apostle in Syria. They are fanatical and warlike, and have had bloody conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites.

Drusian¹ (drö'si-an), *a.* [*L. Drusianus*, < *Drusus* (see def.).] Pertaining to Nero Claudius Drusus, called Drusus Senior (38-9 B. C.), stepson of the emperor Augustus, who governed Germany.—**Drusian foot**, an ancient German long measure, equal to about 13 English inches.

Drusian² (drö'zi-an), *a.* [*L. Druse*² + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the Druses.

The full exposition of the *Drusian* creed . . . would require a volume of considerable size.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 484.

drusy (drö'zi), *a.* [*L. druse*¹ + *-y*.] In *mineral*, covered or lined with very minute crystals. The surface of a mineral is said to be drusy when composed of very small prominent crystals of nearly uniform size: as, drusy quartz.

The *drusy*, crystalline cavities of quartz and amethyst that enhance the beauty of the material [silicified wood] so much.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 362.

druve, *n.* [See *drovy*.] A muddy river. *Grose*. [Cumberland, Eng.]

druvy, *a.* See *drovy*. *Brockett*.

druxy, **druxey** (druk'si), *a.* [Also *droxy*, and formerly **drisy*, *dricksie*; origin obscure.] Partly decayed, as a tree or timber; having decayed spots or streaks of a whitish color.

dry (dri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drie*; < ME. *drye*, *drie*, *dri*, *drige*, *dryge*, *druge*, etc., < AS. *drige*, *drige*, orig. **druge* = D. *droog* = MLG. *droge*, *drige*, LG. *dreuge*, *drög*, *dreege*, *dree*, *dry*; allied to OS. *drukno*, *drokno*, adv., *druknian*, v., make dry, = OHG. *truchen*, *troechan*, MHG. *trucken*, *troeken*, G. *troeken*, adj., dry. Cf. Icel. *draugr*, a dry log, from the same Teut. $\sqrt{*drug}$. Hence ult. *drought*¹, *drouth*, *dryth*, and *drug*¹.] **I. a.**; compar. *drier*, superl. *driest* (sometimes *dryer* and *dryest*). 1. Without moisture; not moist; absolutely or comparatively free from water or wetness, or from fluid of any kind: as, *dry land*; *dry clothes*; *dry weather*; a *dry day*; *dry wood*; *dry bones*.

When 'tis fair and *dry* Weather North of the Equator, 'tis blustering and rainy Weather South of it.

Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

It is a very *dry* country, where they have hardly any other supply but from the rain water.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 136.

Upon the reading of this letter, there was not a *dry* eye in the club.

Addison, Spectator, No. 517.

Nor vainly buys what Oil-dor sells,
Poetic buckets for dry wells.

M. Green, The Spleen.

Specifically—2. In *geol.* and *mining*, free from the presence or use of water, or distant from water: as, *dry diggings*; *dry separation*.—3. Not giving milk: as, a *dry cow*.—4. Thirsty; craving drink, especially intoxicating drink.

None so *dry* or thirsty . . . will touch one drop of it.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2.

Believe me, I am *dry* with talking; here, boy, give us here a bottle and a glass.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 250.

I suspected nothing but that he had rode till he was *dry*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 346.

5. Barren; jejune; destitute of interest; incapable of awakening emotion: as, a *dry style*; a *dry subject*; a *dry discussion*.

As one then in a dream, whose *dryer* brain
Is lost with troubled sights and fancies weak,
He mumbled soft, but with all his silence broke.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally *dry*, methodical, and unaffecting.

Goldsmith, English Clergy.

Long before he reached manhood he knew how to baffle curiosity by *dry* and guarded answers.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Macaulay's memory, like Niebuhr's, undoubtedly confounded not infrequently incident and fact; it exaggerated; it gave, not what was in the book, but what a vivid imagination inferred from the book. Sir George Lewis had none of this defect; his memory was a *dry* memory, just as his mind was a *dry* light; if he said a thing was at page 10, you might be sure it was at page 10.

W. Bagehot, On Sir G. C. Lewis.

6†. Severe; hard: as, a *dry blow*.

Dro. S. I pray you eat none of it [meat].

Ant. S. Your reason?

Dro. S. Lest it make you choleric, and purchase me another *dry* basting.

Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

If I should have said no, I should have given him the lie, uncle, and so have deserved a *dry* beating again.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 6.

7. Lacking in cordiality; cold: as, his answer was very short and *dry*.

Wyth sturne chere ther he stod, he stroked his berde,
& wyth a contentaunce *dryge* he drog don his cote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 335.

Full cold my greeting was and *dry*.

Tennyson, The Letters.

8. Humorous or sarcastic, apparently without intention; slyly witty or caustic: as, a *dry remark* or *repartee*.

He was rather a *dry*, shrewd kind of body.

Irving.

Mark . . . is exceedingly calm; his smile is shrewd; he can say the *driest*, most cutting things in the quietest tones.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

9. In *painting*, noting a hardness or formal stiffness of outline, or a want of mellowness and harmony in color; frigidly precise; harsh.

The Fall of the Angels, by F. Floris, 1554; which has some good parts, but without masses, and *dry*.

Sir J. Reynolds, Journey to Flanders and Holland.

No comparison can be instituted between his [Verrocchio's] *dry* uninspired manner and the divine style of his scholar [Leonardo da Vinci].

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 136.

10. In *sculp.*, lacking or void of luxuriousness or tenderness in form.—11. Free from sweetness and fruity flavor: said of wines and, by extension, of brandy and the like. It is said also of artificially prepared wines, as champagnes, in which a diminished amount of sweetening, or liquor, as it is called, is added, as compared with sweet wines.

12. In *metal.*, noting a peculiar condition of a metal undergoing metallurgic treatment. The epithet is chiefly used in reference to copper which is being refined. Dry copper contains a certain proportion of oxygen in combination, and to eliminate this it is subjected to the process of *poling*.

During the *ladling* out the refiner takes an assay at short intervals, as the metal is liable to get out of pitch, or become *dry*, as under-poled copper is termed.

Encyc. Brit., VI. 350.

13. In American political slang, of or belonging to the Prohibition party; in favor of or adopting prohibition of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors: opposed to *wet*: as, a *dry town*, county, or State.—**Cut and dry**. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dry bob**, **casting**, **color**. See the nouns.—**Dry confections**. See *confection*.—**Dry cooper**. See *cooper*.—**Dry cupping**. See *cupping, l.*—**Dry digging**, **distillation**, **exchange**, **mass**, **measure**, **pile**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dry plate**, in *photog.*, a sensitized plate of which the sensitive film is hard and dry, so that it can be packed away, and, if protected from light, will keep for a considerable time before being used to make a negative or a positive picture. Various processes for preparing dry plates have been experimented with almost since the earliest diffusion of photography; but most of these processes afforded plates of very uncertain quality, slow in operation, and exceedingly unreliable in their property of keeping. Dry plates have comparatively recently come into general use, in great measure superseding the old wet plates, owing to the adoption of gelatin as a medium for the sensitizing agent (bromide of silver), which is formed into an emulsion with the gelatin, and spread in a thin film upon some support, as glass, paper, or metal. Such plates require a remarkably short exposure to make a picture, are very convenient to handle, since the operator can make a number of exposures at one time and place, and can perform the chemical operations of development, etc., at his convenience, weeks afterward, if necessary, at any other place, instead of being forced, as with wet plates, to finish his picture at once. Moreover, the gelatin film is so tough that it is hardly necessary to varnish a dry-plate picture, as is indispensable with the tender collodion film; and these plates can be prepared commercially at small cost and of even quality. Their chief defect is that they cannot, as now made, be trusted to keep unimpaired in warm weather, while unexposed or undeveloped, longer than about two months, or even less.—**Dry process**. See *process*.—**Dry season**, a fishing season during which fish are scarce. [Local, New England.]—**Dry service**. See *dry mass*, under *mass*.—**Dry way**, a method of assaying by the aid of fire, or in a furnace or muffle: the opposite of assaying in the *humid way*, when the combination to be assayed, or, more properly, analyzed, exists in solution, or in the liquid form.—**High and dry**. See *high*.—**To boil dry**. See *boil*.

II. n.; pl. *dries* (driz). 1. A place where things are dried; a drying-house.

In the tanks it [clay] is allowed to settle until it acquires a thick creamy consistency, when it is transferred to the drying-house or *dry*.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

2. In American political slang, a member of the Prohibition party.—3. In *masonry*, a fissure in a stone, intersecting it at various angles to its bed and rendering it unfit to support a load.

dry (dri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dried*, ppr. *drying*. [*ME. dryen*, *drien*, *drigen*, *drygeu*, etc., < AS. *drigan*, *drigan*, tr., *dry*, *drigan*, intr., become dry (= D. *droogen* = LG. *drögen*, *drügen*, *dry*), < *drige*, *dry*: see *dry, a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make dry; free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means, as by wiping, evaporation, exhalation, or drainage; desiccate: as, to *dry the eyes*; to *dry hay*; wind *dries the earth*; to *dry a meadow* or a swamp.

After *drie* hem in the sonne, a nyghtes
Leve hem not thronde, and then in places colde
Lette honge hem uppe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

With eyes scarce *dried*, the sorrowing dame
To welcome noble Marmion came.

Scott, Marmion, iv. 12.

2. To cause to evaporate or exhale; stop the flow of: as, to *dry out* the water from a wet garment.

Chang'd Peace and Pow'r for Rage and Wars,
Only to *dry* one Widow's Tears.

Prior, Alma, i.

3. To wither; parch.

A man of God, by Faith, first strangely *dri'd*,
Then heal'd again, that Kings unholy hand,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 8.

This wasted body,
Beaten and bruis'd with arms, *dried* up with troubles,
Is good for nothing else but *quied* now, sir,
And holy prayers.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 3.

Cut and dried. See *cut, p. a.*—**Dried alum**. Same as *burnt alum* (which see, under *alum*).—**To dry up**. (a) To deprive wholly of moisture; scorch or parch with aridity.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried up* with thirst.

Isa. v. 13.

(b) To evaporate completely; stop the flow of: as, the fierce heat *dried up* all the streams.

Dry up your tears, and stick your rosemary
On this fair corse.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To lose moisture; become free from moisture.—2. To evaporate; be exhaled; lose fluidity: as, water *dries away* rapidly; blood *dries* quickly on exposure to the air.—**To dry up**. (a) To become thoroughly dry; lose all moisture. (b) To be wholly evaporated; cease to flow. (c) To wither, as a limb. (d) To cease talking; be silent. [Low.]

Dry up:—no, I won't *dry up*. I'll have my rights, if I die for 'em, . . . so you had better *dry up* yourself.

P. Reeves, Student's Speaker, p. 79.

dryad (dri'ad), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *dryade* = Sw. *dryad* = F. *dryade* = Sp. *dryade*, *dryada* = Pg. *dryas* = It. *driada*, *driade*, < L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. *δρύάς* (*drúas*), a wood-nymph, < *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. and commonly the oak, = E. *tree*, q. v. Cf. *hamadryad*.] 1. In *myth.*, a deity or nymph of the woods; a nymph supposed to reside in trees or preside over woods. See *hamadryad*.

Soft she withdrew, and, like a wood-nymph light,
Oread or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves.

Milton, P. L., ix. 387.

Thou, light-winged *Dryad* of the trees, . . .
Sings of summer in full-throated ease.

Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Knock at the rough rind of this hlex-tree, and summon forth the *Dryad*.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. In *zool.*, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus dryas*. **Dryades** (dri'á-déz), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of butterflies, named from the genus *Dryas*. *Hübner*, 1816.

dryadic (dri-ad'ik), *a.* [*L. dryad* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to dryads.

He could hear the woods declaiming in vibrant periods, although he could translate none of these *dryadic* tones that came from the trees.

The Atlantic, LXI. 669.

Dryandra (dri-an'drá), *n.* [NL., named after Jonas *Dryander*, a Swedish-English botanist (1748-1810).] A large genus of Australian shrubs, natural order *Proteaceae*, with hard, dry, evergreen, generally serrated leaves, and compact cylindrical clusters of yellow flowers. A few species are occasionally cultivated in green-houses.

Dryas (dri'as), *n.* [NL., < L. *dryas*, a dryad: see *dryad*.] 1. A small genus of rosaceous plants, found in alpine and arctic regions of the northern hemisphere. They are small prostrate shrubs with large white or yellow flowers, followed by a number of long feather-awned achenes. The mountain avens, *D. octopetala*, is amphigean, and from it the arctic *D. integrifolia* is hardly distinct. The only other species, *D. Drummondii*, is peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of British America.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of which *D. paphia* is the type and sole species. (b) Another genus of butterflies. Also called *Aculhua*. *Hübner*, 1816; *Felder*, 1865.

dry-as-dust (dri'as-dust'), *a.* and *n.* [That is, *dry as dust*; used as the name of "Dr. Dryas-dust," the feigned editor or introducer of some of Scott's novels, and by later writers in allusion to this character.] **I. a.** Very dry or uninteresting; prosaic.

That sense of large human power which the mastery over a great ancient language, itself the key to a magnificent literature, gave, and which made scholarship then a passion, while with us it has almost relapsed into an antiquarian *dry-as-dust* pursuit.

R. H. Hutton, Modern Guides of English Thought, p. 193.

So much of the work is really admirable that one the more regrets the large proportion of the trivial and the *dry-as-dust*.

Athenaeum, No. 3084, p. 739.

II. n. A dull, dry, prosaic person.

Not a mere antiquarian *dry-as-dust*.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 173.

dry-beat† (dri'bet), v. t. To beat (a thing) till it becomes dry; hence, to beat severely.

I will dry-beat you with an iron wit. Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. Ros. Not one word more, my maids; break off, break off. Biron. By heaven, all dry-beaten with pure scoff! Shak., I. I. L., v. 2.

dry-bone (dri'bon), n. In mining, the ore of zinc, chiefly the silicate, which occurs, mixed with lead ore, in the mines of the upper Mississippi lead region.

dry-boned (dri'bönd), a. Having dry bones; without flesh. Imp. Diet.

dry-castor (dri'kas'tor), n. A species of beaver. Sometimes called parchment-beaver.

dry-cup (dri'kup), v. t. To apply the cupping-glass to without scarification.

dry-cupping (dri'kup'ing), n. See cupping.

dry-cure (dri'kur), v. t. To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying, as distinguished from pickling.

dry-ditch† (dri'dich), v. t. To labor at without result, as one who digs a ditch in which no water will flow.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adventures did but dry-ditch their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ll. 98.

dry-dock (dri'dok), n. See dock3.

dryer, n. See drier.

dry-eyed (dri'id), a. Tearless; not weeping.

Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Dry-eyed behold? Milton, P. L., xl. 495.

dry-fat† (dri'fat), n. Same as dry-fat.

dry-fist† (dri'fist), n. A niggardly person. Ford.

dry-fisted (dri'fis'ted), a. Niggardly.

Dry-fisted patrons. News from Parnassus.

dryfoot (dri'fut), adv. [< ME. drye foot, dru fot, drui fot, drige fot, adverbial ace.; AS. dat. pl. drygum fötum, on dry feet.] 1. With dry feet; on dry land.—2. In the manner of a dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well. Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

My old master intends to follow my young master, dry-foot, over Moorfields to London. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ll. 2.

dry-founded (dri'foun'derd), a. Foundered, as a horse.

If he kick thus I' the dog-days, he will be dry-founder'd. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

dry-goods (dri'gudz), n. pl. Textile fabrics, and related or analogous articles of trade (as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery, etc.), in distinction from groceries, hardware, etc.

112 horses were laden on the beach near Benacre with dry goods, . . . and on the 20th of the same month 40 horses were laden with dry goods at Kartley by riders well armed. Rep. of House of Commons on Smuggling, 1745.

dry-house (dri'hous), n. Same as drying-house.

To have wooden bobbins retain their size and shape after they are put into a hot mill, the wood must be thoroughly seasoned in a good, well heated dry-house. Manufacturers' Rev., XX. 217.

drying (dri'ing), a. [Ppr. of dry, v.] 1. Serving to dry; adapted to exhaust moisture: as, a drying wind or day.—2. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard: as, a drying oil. See oil.

drying-box (dri'ing-boks), n. In photog., an oven or a cupboard heated by a gas- or oil-stove, or otherwise, and used to dry and harden gelatin plates, phototypes, etc.

drying-case (dri'ing-käs), n. A copper case inclosed in a hot-water chamber, employed in drying tissues and hardening balsam preparations for the microscope.

drying-chamber (dri'ing-chäm'bër), n. See chamber.

drying-floor (dri'ing-flör), n. See floor.

drying-house (dri'ing-hous), n. A building, room, etc., in establishments of many different kinds, as gunpowder-works, dye-houses, fruit-drying establishments, etc., where goods or materials are dried in an artificially raised temperature; a drying-chamber. Also dry-house, drying-room.

drying-machine (dri'ing-mä-shëu'), n. A machine used in bleaching, dyeing, and laundry establishments, consisting of two concentric drums or cylinders, one within the other, open at the top, and having the inner cylinder perforated with holes. The goods to be dried are placed

within the inner cylinder, and the machine is then made to rotate with great velocity, when, by the action of centrifugal force, the water escapes through the holes. The action of the drying-machine is the same in principle as that witnessed when a person trundles a mop to dry it. Also called extractor.

drying-off (dri'ing-öf'), n. The process by which an amalgam of gold is evaporated, as in gilding.

drying-plate (dri'ing-plät), n. One of a series of frames in a malt-kiln, covered with woven wire, and placed one over the other, so that the hot air from the flues beneath may ascend through them and dry malt placed in them.

drying-tube (dri'ing-tüb), n. A tube filled with some material having a great avidity for moisture, such as calcium chloride, sulphuric acid, or phosphoric anhydrid, and used to dry a current of gas which is passed through it, or to retain the moisture evolved from a substance so that it can be weighed.



Drying-tube.

addition to the hind wings, or, when the wings are wanting in the female, by enlarged raptorial front feet. The wingless species resemble ants.

Dryinus (dri'i-nus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. drüvōs of a tree, esp. of the oak (= E. tree), < drüs, a tree, the oak: see dryad.] 1. In entom., the typical genus of Dryininae, having the vertex impressed and the wings ample. It is wide-spread, and the species appear to be parasitic upon leaf-hoppers. D. atriventris of North America is an example.

2. In herpet., a genus of whip-snakes, of the family Dryophidae, distinguished from Dryophis (which see) by having smooth instead of keeled scales. Merrem, 1820; Wagler.

dryly, drily (dri'li), adv. [< dry + -ly2.] 1. Without moisture.

It looks ill, it eats drily; marry, 'tis a withered pear. Shak., All's Well, i. 1.

2. Without embellishment; without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain.

The poet either drily didactic gives us rules which might appear abstruse even in a system of ethics, or triflingly volatile writes upon the most unworthy subjects. Goldsmith, The Augustan Age in England.

3. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

Virtue is but drily praised and starved. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

4. Severely; harshly; inconsiderately.

Conscious to himself how drily the king had been used by his council. Bacon, Henry VII.

5. With apparently unintentional or sly humor or sarcasm.

Drymodes (dri-mō'dëz), n. [NL. (Gould, 1840), < Gr. drüvōdos, woody (of the wood), < drüvōs, a coppice, wood, an oak-coppice (< drüs, a tree, esp. the oak), + eidōs, form.] A genus of Australian turdoid passerine birds. Its position is uncertain; by some it is referred to a family Timeliidae. Also written Drymaedus.

Drymœca (dri-më'kä), n. [NL. (Drymoica — Swainson, 1827), < Gr. drüvōs, a coppice, + oikos, house, > oikēiv, dwell.] 1. A genus of small dentostrual oscine passerine birds, containing numerous characteristic African species known as grass-warblers: now commonly merged in Cisticola.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

Also Drymoica.

Drymomys (dri-mō'mis), n. [NL. (Tschudi, 1846), < Gr. drüvōs, a coppice, + mys, a mouse.] A notable genus of South American sigmodont rodents, of the family Muridae and subfamily Murinae. They have the upper lip cleft, the ears large, the tail long and scaly, the incisors furrowed on the sides, and the molars small, the first of them with 3 pairs of tubercles, the second with 2 pairs, and the third with 1 pair.

dry-multure (dri'mäl'tür), n. In Scots law, a sum of money or quantity of corn paid yearly to a mill, whether those liable in the payment grind their grain at the mill or not. See thirl-age.

dryness (dri'nes), n. [Formerly also driness; < ME. drynesse, < AS. drygnes, drignes, etc., < dryge, dry: see dry and -ness.] The character or state of being dry. Specifically—(a) Freedom from moisture; lack of water or other fluid; aridity; aridness. (b) Barrenness; jejuneness; want of that which interests, enlivens, or entertains: as, the dryness of style or expression; the dryness of a subject. (c) Want of feeling or

sensibility in devotion; want of ardor: as, dryness of spirit. (d) In painting, harshness and formality of outline, or want of mellowness and harmony in color. (e) In sculp., want of tenderness in form.

dry-nurse (dri'nërs), n. 1. A nurse who attends and feeds a child, but does not suckle it. Compare wet-nurse.—2. One who stands to another in a relation somewhat similar; hence, especially, an inferior who instructs his superior in his duties. [Slang.]

Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the Church. Cowper.

dry-nurse (dri'nërs), v. t. 1. To feed, attend, and bring up without suckling.—2. To instruct in the duties of a higher rank or position than one's own. [Slang.]

When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be dry-nursed. The inferior nurses the superior as a dry-nurse rears an infant. Brewer.

Dryobalanops (dri-ö-bal'a-nops), n. [NL., < Gr. drüvōbalavos, an acorn (< drüs, a tree, esp. the oak, + balavos, an acorn or any similar fruit), + óψ, face, appearance.] A small ge-



Flowering branch of Camphor-tree (Dryobalanops aromatica).

nus of trees, belonging to the natural order Dipterocarpacee, natives of the Malay archipelago. The principal species, D. aromatica, is remarkable as the source of the Borneo or Sumatra camphor, which is found filling cracks or cavities in the wood. See camphor.

Dryocopus (dri-ok'ö-pus), n. [NL., < Gr. drüs, a tree, esp. the oak, + -kopos, < κόπτειν, cut.] 1. A genus of woodpeckers, of which the great black



Great Black Woodpecker (Dryocopus martius).

woodpecker of Europe, Dryocopus martius, is the type. This bird is one of the largest of its tribe, black with a scarlet crest, and resembles somewhat the ivory-billed and pileated woodpeckers of the United States. It inhabits northerly portions of Europe. Boie, 1826.

2. A genus of South American tree-creepers. Also Dendrocincla. Maximilian, 1831.

Dryodromas (dri-öd'rō-mas), n. [NL. (Hartlaub and Finsch, 1869), < Gr. drüs, a tree, esp. the oak, + drōmās, running, < δραπέειν, run.] A genus of African warblers, the dryodromes, as D. fulvicapilla of South Africa.

dryodrome (dri'ö-dröm), n. A bird of the genus Dryodromas.

Dryolestes (dri-ö-les'tëz), n. [NL., < Gr. drüs, a tree, esp. the oak, + ληστής, a robber.] A genus of fossil pantotherian mammals of the

Jurassic age, remains of which are found in the *Atlantosaurus* beds of the Rocky Mountain region of North America, indicating an animal related to the opossum.

Dryolestidae (dri-ō-les'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryolestes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct marsupial mammals, represented by the genus *Dryolestes*.

Dryophidæ (dri-ōf'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dryophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont or colubriiform serpents; the whip-snakes. They have an extremely slender form and a greenish color; their habits are arboreal, and they inhabit warm countries. The pupil is horizontal, and the dentition characteristic; the snout is sometimes prolonged into a flexible appendage. There are several genera.

Dryophis (dri'ō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *φίς*, snake.] A genus of colubriiform serpents, typical of the family *Dryophidæ*, or whip-snakes, having no nasal appendage and keeled scales. *D. acuminata* and *D. argentea* are two South American species.

Dryopithecus (dri'ō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, = E. tree, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of extinct anthropoid apes from the Miocene of France, of large size and among the highest simians, regarded by Gervais and Lartet as most closely related to the early ancestors of man. These apes were of nearly human stature, and were probably arboreal and frugivorous.

Dryoscopus (dri-os'kō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. *δρῦς*, a tree, esp. the oak, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An extensive genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidæ*, containing about 22 species, all confined to Africa. The type is *D. cubla*. The bill is always hooked and notched, but varies in proportion of height to width in different species. The nostrils are oval and exposed, the wings and tail rounded and of about equal lengths, and the tarsal scutellate. The plumage of the back and rump is extremely fluffy; the coloration is black and white, sometimes with an ochraceous tinge but without any bright colors, and is alike in both sexes. Also called *Hapalonotus*, *Chaunonotus*, and *Rhynchastatus*.

dry-point (dri'point), *n.* and *a.* **I. n. 1.** A steel instrument or etching-needle with a sharp point, used by etchers to cut delicate lines on copperplates from which the etching-ground has been removed. The bur raised by the cutting of the metal is either left standing on one side of the furrow to catch the printing-ink and produce a mezzotint effect of more or less deep tone, or removed with the burnisher so that the line may yield a clean impression.

2. The process of engraving with the dry-point. **II. a.** In *engraving*, an epithet applied to a line made with the dry-point, or to an engraving produced by means of that instrument.

dry-pointing (dri'poin'ting), *n.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

Drypta (drip'tā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), irreg. < Gr. *δρῦπτειν* (?), tear, strip.] A genus of adepbagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*. They are of small size and slender, graceful form. There are 20 to 30 species, confined to the old world, especially well represented in the East Indies and Africa; only 2 are European. *D. marginata* of Europe is the type.

Dryptidæ (drip'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Laporte, 1834), < *Drypta* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Drypta*, now merged in *Carabidæ*.

dry-rent (dri'rent), *n.* In *law*, a rent reserved without clause of distress.

dryrihedt, *n.* A false spelling of *drcarihead*.

dry-rot (dri'rot), *n.* 1. A decay affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.



Dry-rot Fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*).

Polyporus hybridus causes the dry-rot of oak-bull ships; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common and most formidable dry-rot fungus, found chiefly in fir- and pine-wood. *Polyporus destructor* is common in Germany. Damp, unventilated situations are most favorable to the development of dry-rot fungi. Dry wood is not attacked. Various methods have been proposed for the prevention of dry-rot; that most in favor is to thoroughly saturate the wood with creosote, which makes it unfit for vegetation. (See *kyanizing*.) Animal dry-rot is also found to be occasioned by the attack of fungi.

2. Figuratively, a concealed or unsuspected inward decay or degeneration, as of public morals or public spirit.

dry-rub (dri'rub), *v. t.* To make clean by rubbing without wetting.

dry-salt (dri'salt), *v. t.* To cure (fish, meat, hides, etc.) by salting and drying; dry-cure.

dry-salter (dri'sal'ter), *n.* [*< dry-salt, v., + -er*.] 1. A dealer in salted or dried meats, pickles, sauces, etc.

I became a merchant—a wholesale trafficker . . . in everything, from barrels of gunpowder down to a pickled herring. In the civic celebration of the world, I am a merchant; amongst the vulgar, I am called a *dry-salter*. *T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, III. ii.*

2. A dealer in dyestuffs, chemical products, etc. [Great Britain.]

dry-saltery (dri'sal'tēr-i), *n.* [*< dry-salt + -ery*.] 1. The business of a dry-salter.—2. The articles kept by a dry-salter.

dry-shod (dri'shod), *a.* Having dry shoes or feet.

Dry-shod to pass she parts the floods in tway. *Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.*

Those Feet, that *dry-shod* past the Crimsin Gulf, Now dance (alas!) before a Molten Calf. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.*

dry-stone (dri'stōn), *n.* Composed of stones not cemented with mortar: as, "drystone walls," *Scott.*

dry-stove (dri'stōv), *n.* A glazed structure for containing plants which are natives of dry climates.

dryth, *n.* [*< dry + -th*; a mod. formation, as a var. of *drouth*, with direct ref. to *dry*. See *drought*¹, *drouth*.] Same as *drought*¹.

dry-vat (dri'vat), *n.* A basket, box, or packing-case for containing articles of a dry kind. Also *dry-fat*.

I am a broken vessel, all runs out: A shrunk old *dryfat*. *B. Jonson, Staple of News, III. 2.*

Charles has given o'er the world; I'll undertake . . . to buy his birthright of him For a *dry-fat* of new books. *Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, I. 2.*

D. S. An abbreviation of *dal segno*.

d/s. An abbreviation of *days' sight*, common in commercial writings: as, a bill payable at 10 *d/s.* (that is, ten days after sight).

D. Sc. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Science*.

dso, n. [E. Ind.] A valuable hybrid between the yak and the common cow. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 197.*

D-string (dē'string), *n.* The third string on the violin, and the second on most other instruments played with a bow; the third string on the guitar.

duad (dū'ad), *n.* [Var. of *dyad*, after L. *duo*, two; see *dyad, dual*.] 1. Same as *dyad*.—2. In *math.*, an unordered pair; two objects considered as making up one, and as the same one whichever is taken first.

duadic (dū-ad'ik), *a.* 1. Same as *dyadic*.—2. In *math.*, composed of unordered pairs.

dual (dū'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. dualis*, of two (in gram. tr. Gr. *δ्वικός*), < *duo* = Gr. *δύο* = E. two, *q. v.*] **I. a.** 1. Relating to two; specifically, in *gram.*, expressing two, as distinguished from *singular*, expressing one, and from *plural*, expressing more than two. The languages of our family originally had a dual number, both in declension and in conjugation; it is preserved in Sanskrit and Greek, and less fully in other tongues, as Gothic. Dual forms also occur in other families.

2. Composed or consisting of two parts, qualities, or natures, which may be separately considered; twofold; binary; dualistic: as, the *dual* nature of man, spiritual and corporeal.

Faint glimpses of the *dual* life of old, Inward, grand with awe and reverence; outward, mean and coarse and cold. *Whittier, Garrison of Cape Ann.*

II. n. In *gram.*, the number relating to two; the dual number.

The employment of a *dual* for the pronouns of the first and second persons marks an early date. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xiv.

dualin (dū'a-lin), *n.* [*< dual*, of two, + *-in*².] A mixture of 30 parts of fine sawdust, 20 of saltpeter, and 50 of nitroglycerin, used as an explosive. Also called *dualin-dynamite*.

dualism (dū'a-lizm), *n.* [= F. *dualisme* = Sp. *dualismo* = D. G. *dualismus* = Dan. *dualisme* = Sw. *dualism*; as *dual* + *-ism*.] 1. Division into two; a twofold division; duality.

An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman; odd, even; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man. *Emerson, Compensation.*

2. In *philos.*, in general, that way of thinking which seeks to explain all sorts of phenomena by the assumption of two radically independent and absolute elements, without any continuous gradation between them: opposed to *monism*. In particular, the term is applied—(a) To the doctrine that spirit and matter exist as distinct substances, thus being opposed both to *idealism* and to *materialism*.

Berkeley then is right in triumphing over Realism and *Dualism*. Right in saying that if he were to accord them

the existence of matter they could make no use of it. The subject would remain as dark as before. *G. H. Lewes.*

(b) To the doctrine of a double absolute, especially a principle of good and a principle of evil, or a male and a female principle.

Rudimentary forms of *Dualism*, the antagonism of a Good and Evil Deity, are well known among the lower races of mankind. *E. E. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 287.*

3. In *theol.*: (a) The doctrine that there are two independent divine beings or eternal principles, one good and the other evil: characteristic especially of Parsism and various Gnostic systems. (b) The heretical doctrine, attributed to Nestorius by his opponents, of the twofold personality of Christ, the divine logos dwelling as a separate and distinct person in the man Christ Jesus, and the union of the two natures being somewhat analogous to the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in the believer; that view of the personality of Christ which regards him as consisting of two personalities.—4. In *chem.*, a theory advanced by Berzelius which assumed that every compound, whether simple or complex, must be constituted of two parts of which one is positively and the other negatively electrified. Thus, for example, sodium sulphate is put together not from sulphur, oxygen, and sodium, but from sulphuric acid and soda, which can themselves be separated into positive and negative constituents. *Muir, Principles of Chemistry.*

5. In general, any system or theory involving a duality of principles.—**CREATORIAL DUALISM.** See *creatural*.—**HYPOTHETIC DUALISM.** See *hypothetic*.—**NATURAL DUALISM.** the doctrine of a real subject and a real object in cognition accepted unreflectively.—**PERSIAN DUALISM.** the doctrine of a good and an evil active principle struggling against each other in the government of human affairs and destiny.—**REALISTIC DUALISM.** the doctrine that the universe consists of two kinds of realities, spirit and matter.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* [= F. *dualiste* = Sp. *Pg. It. dualista* = D. Dan. Sw. *dualist*; as *dual* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms; an opponent of monism; especially, one who admits the existence both of spirit and of matter. *Craig.*

dualistic (dū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [= F. *dualistique* (cf. D. G. *dualistisch* = Dan. Sw. *dualistisk*); as *dualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Consisting of two; characterized by duality.—2. Of or pertaining to dualism; not monistic.

The *dualistic* doctrine of a separate mind is therefore based upon an artificial and impossible separation of the two necessarily co-existent sides of thought-life, namely, the plastic and the functional.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 118.

In the Mazdean or Zoroastrian religion we have the best example of a *dualistic* faith. *Faiths of the World, p. 350.*

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. dualitie* = F. *dualité* = Pr. *dualitat* = Sp. *dualidad* = Pg. *dualidade* = It. *dualità*, < L. as if **dualita*(-t)-s, < *dualis*, *dual*: see *dual*.] The state of being two, or of being divided into two; twofold division or character; twoness.

This *dualitie* after determination is founden in euery creature, be it neuer so single or oned. *Testament of Love, II.*

Though indeed they be really divided, yet are they so united as they seem but one, and make rather a *duality* than two distinct souls.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medicæ, II. 5.

To the schoolmen the *duality* of the universe appeared under a different aspect. *Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 192.*

The principle of *duality*, in *geom.*, the principle that in any proposition not involving measure, if for "point" be everywhere substituted "plane," and vice versa, the latter proposition will be as true as the former.

Upon this supposition of a positive curvature, the whole of geometry is far more complete and interesting; the principle of *duality*, instead of half breaking-down over metric relations, applies to all propositions without exception. *W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 323.*

duan (dū'an), *n.* [*< Gael. duan*, a poem, canto, ode, song, ditty, oration, = Ir. *duan*, a poem, song. Cf. Ir. *duar*, a word, saying, *duas*, a poet.] A division of a poem; a canto; also, a poem or song. *Burns; Byron.*

duarchy (dū'ar-ki), *n.*; *pl. duarchies* (-kiz). [*Prop. *dyarchy*, < Gr. *δύο*, = E. two, + *-αρχία*, < *ἀρχεῖν*, rule.] Government by two persons; diarchy (which see).

Siam is practically a monarchy, although nominally a *duarchy*, the second king hardly holding the power of a vice-king. *Harper's Weekly, XXVIII. 330.*

dub¹ (dub), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. dubbed*, *ppr. dubbing*. [*< ME. dubben*, rarely *dobben, dubben, dub* (also in comp. *adubben*: see *adub*), < late AS. **duðban* (only once in *pret. dubbade*: "Se cyng [William the Conqueror] dubbade his sunu Henric tō ridere" the king dubbed his son Henry a knight) (whence the equiv. *Icel. dubba til riddara*, Sw. *dubba till riddare*; *Icel. dubba*, also, equip with arms, dress), < OF.

**douber*, **dober*, *duber*, in comp. *adouber*, *aduber*, *adubber*, *adoubber*, *adobber*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, prepare, repair, adjust, mod. F. *adoubber*, adjust (a piece in chess), *adoubber*, *radoubber*, repair (a ship, etc.) (= Sp. *adobar*, prepare, dress, pickle, cook, tan, etc. (hence Sp. and E. *adobe*), = OPg. *adubar* = It. *addobbare*, dress, deck, adorn; so ML. *adobare*, equip with arms, invest with armor, dub as knight, dress, repair, adorn, etc.), < *a-*, L. *ad-*, to, + *douber*, *duber*, adjust, arrange, repair, prob. of OLG. origin, meaning orig. 'strike' (whence, in two independent applications, (a) 'strike, give the accolade,' with reference to that part of the ceremony of knighting, whence, in general, equip with arms, invest with armor, dress, adorn, etc., and (b) 'strike, beat, dress, prepare,' in various mechanical uses; not found in ME.); cf. OF. *dober*, *dauber*, beat, swinge, thwack (in part identical with *dober*, *dauber*, plaster, daub: see *daub*); < East Fries. *dubba*, beat, slap (Koolman), = OSw. *dubba*, strike (Ihre), appar. orig. in part imitative; cf. *dub²*. Cf. also *dab¹*.] 1. To strike with a sword in the ceremony of making one a knight; hence, to make or designate as a knight; invest with the knightly character.

He lokede
As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be *dubbed*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 11.

He [the Nairo] is *dubbed* or created by the king, who commaundeth to gird him with a sword, and laying his right hand upon his head, uttereth certaine wordes aofly, and afterward *dubbeth* him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 495.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight.
Hayward.

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, or can, or glass;
God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub* me knight

Domingo.

Nash, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

[This catch, a scrap of which is also put into the mouth of Silence in Shakspeare's 2 Henry IV., v. 3, alludes to a convivial custom, according to which he who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubbed* a knight, and retained his title for the evening.]

Hence—2. To confer a new character or any dignity or name upon; entitle; speak of as.

O Poet! thou had'st been discreeter, . . .
If thou had'st *dubb'd* thy Star a Meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die.
Prior, On the Taking of Namur, st. 12.

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 81.

The settlers have *dubbed* this the cabbage-tree.
The Century, XXVII. 920.

3†. To invest with the dress and insignia of a knight, or with any distinctive character; in general, to dress; ornament; embellish.

He [the Lord] *dubbed* him with our likenes.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 12.

[It was] *dubbed* over with diamonds, that were dere holdyn,
That with lemys of light as a lamp alone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1633.

And alle the Robea ben orfrayed alle abouten, and *dubbed* richely of precious Stones and of grete oryent Perles, fulle richely.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

4. To strike, cut, rub, or dress so as to make smooth, or of an equal surface. (a) To cut down or reduce with an adz.

If I wanted a board, I had no other way but to cut down a tree, set it on an edge before me, and hew it flat on either side with my axe, till I had brought it to be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze.
De Foe.

(b) To rub with grease, as leather when being carried. (c) To raise a nap on, as cloth, by striking it with teazels. (d) To cut off the comb and wattles, and sometimes the earlobes of (a game-cock); trim. (e) To dress (a fishing-fly).

Some *dub* the Oak-fly with black wool, and Isabella-coloured mohair, and bright brownish bear's hair, warped on with yellow silk. *I. Walton*, Compleat Angler, p. 105, note.

It is no time to be *dubbing* when you ought to be fishing.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Fish, p. 265.

To *dub out*, in plaster-work, to bring out (a surface) to a level plane by pieces of wood, tins, slate, plaster, or the like.

dub² (dub), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dubbed*, ppr. *dubbing*. [Prob. orig. 'strike' (see *dub¹*), but in *dub-a-dub*, *rub-a-dub*, considered imitative, like Ar. *dabdaba* (a pron. like E. *u*), the noise of a drum, of horses' feet, etc. The noun *dub²* is rather due to *dub¹*, 4 (a), dress with an adz.] To make a quick noise, as by hammering or drumming.

dub² (dub), n. [See *dub²*, v.] A blow.
As skillful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 850.

dub³ (dub), n. [E. dial. and Sc.; see *dib²*.] A puddle; a small pool of foul, stagnant water.

They rudely ran with all their might,
Spared neither *dub* nor mire.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).
Tam skelpt on thro' *dub* and mire,
Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dub-a-dub (dub'a-dub'). [See *dub²*. Cf. *rub-a-dub*.] An imitation of the sound of a drum. See second extract under *drum¹*, 1.

dubash (dö'bash), n. Same as *dobhash*.

dubb (dub), n. [Ar. (> Pers.) *dubb*, a bear.] A name of the Syrian bear.

dubbeh (dub'e), n. [Ar. *dabba*.] The modern Egyptian name of the common wooden loek used in Cairo and elsewhere in the East. It has a square bolt of wood, sometimes as much as two feet long, in which are a number of holes arranged in a pattern; a movable block, above and resting upon the bolt, has iron pegs corresponding to the holes in the bolt. The key, also of wood, has also pegs or pins by means of which the pins of the loek are pushed up, allowing the bolt to slide. Also spelled *dabeh*.

dubber¹, n. A furberisher of old clothes. *York Plays*, Int., p. lxxv.

dubber² (dub'er), n. [Repr. Gujarati *dabaro* (cerebral *d*), a leathern vessel, bottle, etc.] In India, a large leathern vessel made of untanned hide of the buffalo or the goat, and used for holding oil, ghee, etc. Also written *dupper*.

Did they net boll their Butter it would be raux, but sfter it has passed the Fire they kept it in *Duppers*, the year round.
Fryer, East India and Persia, p. 118.

dubbing (dub'ing), n. [< ME. *dubbing*, *dobbyng*; verbal n. of *dubl*, v.] 1. The act of making a knight; the accolade.

A prince longeth for to do
The gode knyghtes *dobbyng*.
Shoreham, Poems, p. 15.

The *dubbing* of my dngnite may not be done downe,
Nowdir with duke nor duzeperes, my dedis are so dreste.
York Plays, p. 219.

2†. Dress; ornament; trappings.

His coron and his kinges array
And his *dubbing* he did away.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

3. The act of striking, cutting, rubbing, or dressing, so as to make smooth or otherwise adapted to a purpose. (a) Dressing by means of an adz. (b) Rubbing with grease, as leather when being carried. See *dipping*, 4. (c) Raising a nap on cloth by means of teazels.

Hence—4. A preparation of grouse for use in currying leather.—5. The materials used for making the body of a fishing-fly. The term is applied more particularly to material of short fiber used in making the body of the fly, as fur, pig's wool, or pig's down. It is spun sparsely around the waxed wrapping-silk and wound on with it. The materials commonly used are mohair, seal's wool, pig's wool, floss silk, and hurls of peacock-feathers or of ostrich-plumes. Wool is least used for *dubbing*, especially in trout-fishing, as it absorbs too much water and makes the fly soggy; it is used, however, for salmon-flies, seal's wool being preferable.

Take your *dubbing* which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think convenient.

Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ff. 245.

dubbing-tool (dub'ing-töl), n. A tool for paring or smoothing off an irregular surface; an adz.

dubbh. [Ir. and Gael., black. See *dhu*.] See *dhu*.

dubhash (dö'bash), n. Same as *dobhash*.

dubiety (dü-bi'e-ti), n. [= Sp. *dubiedad* = Pg. *dubiedade* = It. *dubbieta*, *dubbieta*, *dubbieta*, < L. *dubieta*(-s), < *dubius*, doubtful: see *dubious*.] Doubtfulness; dubiousness.

A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied by uneasiness.
Richardson.

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon a Scetchman.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

Had the antagonist left *dubiety*,
Here were we proving murder a mere myth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

dubiosity (dü-bi-os'i-ti), n.; pl. *dubiosities* (-tiz). [= It. *dubbiosità*, *dubbiositate*, *dubbiositate*, < L. as if **dubiosita*(-s), < *dubiosus*, dubious: see *dubious*.] 1. Dubiousness; doubtfulness.—2. Something doubtful.

Men often swallow falacies for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

dubious (dü'bi-us), a. [= It. *dubbioso*, < LL. *dubiosus*, an extension of L. *dubius* (> Pg. *dubio*, = It. *dubio*, *dubbio*), doubtful: see *doubt¹*.] 1. Doubting; hesitating; wavering or fluctuating in opinion, but inclined to doubt.

At first he seemed to be very *dubious* in entertaining any discourse with us, and gave very impertinent answers to the questions that we demanded of him.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 12.

Dubious still whose word to take.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 121.

Wedderburn, the Attorney-General, was restless and *dubious*, and was anxious to oblige the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to retire, in order that he might obtain his place.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. Doubtful; marked by or occasioning doubt or uncertainty; difficult to determine or relieve of uncertainty; not distinct or plain; puzzling: as, a *dubious* question; a *dubious* light.

Sometimes the manner of speaking, even concerning common things, is dark and *dubious*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

For *dubious* meanings learn'ti polemics strove,
And wars on faith prevented works of love.
Crabbe, Works, I. 147.

Looked to it probably as a means of solving a *dubious* problem.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome *dubious* eggs called possibilities.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 91.

3. Of uncertain event or issue: as, a *dubious* undertaking.

His utmost power with adverse power opposed
In *dubious* battel on the plains of heaven,
And shook his throne.
Milton, P. L., i. 104.

4. Liable to doubt or suspicion; of doubtful quality or propriety; questionable: as, a man of *dubious* character; a *dubious* transaction; his morals or his methods are *dubious*. = *Syn.* 1. Unsettled, undetermined.—2. *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, a.); questionable, problematical, puzzling.

dubiously (dü'bi-us-li), adv. Doubtfully; uncertainly; questionably.

For first, Albertus Magnus speaks *dubiously*, confessing he could not confirm the verity hereof.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., tit. 5.

dubiousness (dü'bi-us-nes), n. 1. The state of being *dubious*, or inclined to doubt; doubtful-ness.

She [Minerva] speaks with the *dubiousness* of a man, not the certainty of a Goddess. *Pope*, Odyssey, l. note.

2. Uncertainty; the quality of being difficult to determine, or open to doubt or question: as, the *dubiousness* of a problem.

Let us therefore at present acquiesce in the *dubiousness* of their antiquity.
J. Phillips, Splendid Shilling, Ded.

dubitable (dü'bi-tä-bl), a. [< OF. *dubitable* = Sp. *dubitable* = Pg. *dubitavel* = It. *dubitabile*, < L. *dubitabilis*, < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, v.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain.

All the *dubitable* hazards
Of fortune. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*, their invocation is sin.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, p. 25.

dubitably (dü'bi-tä-bli), adv. In a *dubitable* manner. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dubitancy (dü'bi-tän-si), n. [< OF. *dubitance* = It. *dubitanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, < L. *dubitan*(-s), ppr. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt*, v.] Doubt; uncertainty. [Rare.]

Running headlong and wilfully after the old impurities, even then when they are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice.
Hammond, Works, IV. 505.

dubitare (dü'bi-tät), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dubitated*, ppr. *dubitating*. [< L. *dubitatus*, pp. of *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*, v.] To doubt; hesitate. [Rare.]

If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come; if he were to come, and fail.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iv. 1.

How largely his statements are to be depended on, I more than merely *dubitare*.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 7.

dubitatingly (dü'bi-tä-ting-li), adv. Hesitatingly. *Carlyle*.

dubitatio (dü-bi-tä'shon), n. [< OF. and F. *dubitatio* = Pr. *dubitaçio* = Sp. *dubitacion* = Pg. *dubitaçao* = It. *dubitazione*, < L. *dubitatio*(-n-), < *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*, *doubt¹*.] The act or state of doubting; doubt; hesitation. In the scholastic disputations, *dubitatio* was the condition of a disputant who had pronounced a matter to be doubtful and was bound to sustain that position.

Dubitatio is the beginning of all Knowledge.
Honell, Letters, I. v. 20.

The ordinary effects . . . might for ever after be confidently expected, without any *dubitatio*.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 255.

In states of *dubitatio* under impelling elements, the instinct pointing to courageous action is, besides the manner, conjecturably the right one.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XI. 451.

dubitativus (dü'bi-tä-tiv), a. [= F. *dubitatif* = Pr. *dubitativu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dubitativo*, < LL. *dubitativus*, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *dubitate*.] Tending to doubt; doubting. [Rare.]

They were engaged. She had been nibbled at, all but eaten up, while he hung *dubitativus*; and though that was the cause of his wounding her, it offended his niceness.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, III.

dubitably (dū'bi-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Hesitatingly; doubtfully; as if in doubt. [Rare.]

"But ought I not to tell Ezra that I have seen my father?" said Mirah, with deprecation in her tone. "No," Mrs. Meyrick answered, *dubitably*, "I don't know that it is necessary to do that."

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, III.

Duboisia (dū-boi'si-ā), *n.* [NL., named after F. N. A. Dubois, a French botanist and ecclesiastic (1752-1824).] 1. A solanaceous genus of plants, of Australia and New Caledonia, including two shrubby or arborescent species. *D. myoporoides* is employed in surgery for the dilatation of the pupil, and yields an alkaloid, duboisine, identical with hyoscyamine. The wood is white and very soft, but close and firm, and excellent for carving. The leaves and twigs of the pituri, *D. Hopwoodii*, are chewed by the natives as a stimulating tonic.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *duboisine*.

duboisine (dū-boi'sin), *n.* [*< Duboisia + -ine².*] An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*, a shrub or small tree which is a native of Australia. In its chemical reactions and its physiological effects it presents strong resemblances to hyoscyamine. Also *duboisia*.

dubs¹ (dubz), *n. pl.* [An abbr. of *doublers*.] Doublers at marbles. A player knocking two marbles out of the ring cries "dubs," and thereby claims both.

The ground was beaten by many feet to the hardness of a floor, and the village boys delighted to play marbles in this convenient spot. Their cries of "rounses," "taw," "dubs," "back licks," and "vent" might often be heard there before and after school hours.

The Century, XXXVI, 78.

dubs² (dubz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. equiv. dubs: see dib³.*] Money: same as *dib³*, 3. [Slang.]

ducal (dū'kal), *a.* [= F. *ducal* = Sp. *Pg. ducal* = It. *ducale*, < LL. *ducalis*, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, general, ML. duke: see *duke¹*.] 1. Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal coronet*.

Oil, salt, even flour and bread, were subject to monopoly, and could only be sold by the *ducal agents*. Brougham.

2. In *ornith.*, a term applied to certain large terns of the subgenus *Thalasseus*, as *Sterna* (*Thalasseus*) *cantiaca*. Coues.

ducally (dū'kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a duke; with a duke or a ducal family: as, *ducally* connected.

ducape (dū'kăp), *n.* A heavy silk, especially black or of plain color, usually corded.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* [Altered in spelling from earlier *dukat*, *duket*, < ME. *duket* (= D. *dukaat*, G. *dukat*, Dan. Sw. *dukat*), < OF. and F. *ducat* = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. *Pg. ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatius*, a ducat; so called, it is said, from the motto "Sit tibi, Christe, datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus" (let this duchy which thou rulest be dedicated to thee, O Christ), impressed on a coin struck by Roger II. of Sicily as duke of Apulia; < ML. *ducatius*, a duchy, < L. *dux* (*duc-*), a leader, ML. duke: see *duke¹*. *Cf. duchy*, ult. a doublet of *ducat*.] 1.

A gold coin of varying form and value, formerly in use in several European countries. A ducat was first issued in Apulia, about the middle of the twelfth



Obverse.

Reverse.

Ducat of Ladislaus Postumus, King of Hungary, A. D. 1453-1457.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

century, by the Norman duke Roger II. In 1283 a gold ducat was struck in Venice, but the piece was afterward called a *zechino* (sequin), the ducat becoming only a money of account. (See *def. 2*.) The earliest gold coins of Germany seem to have been called ducats, and this name was applied to German gold coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Gold coins called ducats were also issued in the Netherlands, in Hungary, and elsewhere. The value of the ducat varied but little, the coin usually containing from 3.42 to 3.44 grams of fine gold, worth from \$2.27 to \$2.52.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats

Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,

I would not draw them. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Take you a *ducket*, or your chequin of gold, and apply to the place affected. B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

After it grew tributary to the Turke; yet was it governed and possessed by the Genoese, who paid for their immunities the Annual sum of fourteen thousand *duckats*.

Sandys, Travails, p. 11.

2. An old money of account in the Venetian republic.

Now whereas the Venetian *dukat* is much spoken of, you must consider that this word *dukat* doth not signifie any one certain coine; but many several pieces do concur to make onc *dukat*. Coryat, Crudities, II. 68.

3. *pl.* Money; cash. [Slang.]—4. An Austrian weight for gold, which has been determined by Vienna authorities to be 3.490896 grams. This unit is supposed to have been derived through the Jews from the Ptolemaic drachma of 3.56 grams.—**Ducat gold**, in *ceram.*, a name given to gilding of brilliant color slightly in relief above the glaze, especially in the painting of fine porcelain.

ducatoon (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* [Also formerly *ducatoon*, *ducatoon*; < F. *ducaton* = Sp. *ducaton* = Pg. *ducatão*, < It. *ducatone*, aug. of *ducato*, a



Obverse.



Reverse.

Ducat struck by Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice, A. D. 1628-1629.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ducat: see *ducat*.] The English name of the ducatone, a silver coin (also called *giustina*) formerly current in the republic of Venice, and containing nearly 398 grains of fine silver, equal to 0.965 of the United States silver dollar.

Some gae her crowns, some *ducatoons*. Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads), VIII. 290.

The *ducatone*, which containeth eight livers, that is, six shillings. This piece hath in one side the effigies of the Duke of Venice and the Patriarch, . . . and in the other, the figure of St. Justina, a chast Patavine [Paduan] virgin. Coryat, Crudities, II. 68.

duces, *n.* Plural of *dux*.

duces tecum (dū'sēz tē'kum). [*L.*, you will bring with you: *duces*, 2d pers. sing. fut. ind. of *ducere*, lead, bring (see *duct*); *te*, abl. of *tu* = E. *thou*; *cum*, with (appended to personal pronouns).] In *law*, a writ commanding a person to appear in court, and to bring with him specified documents or other things in his custody, which may be required as evidence. More fully called *subpœna duces tecum*. See *subpœna*.

Duchet, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *Dutch*.
duchess (dūch'es), *n.* [Formerly also *duchesse*; < ME. *duchesse*, *duches* (also *dukes*, i. e., *dukes*), < OF. *duchesse*, F. *duchesse* = Pr. *duquesa* = Sp. *duquesa* = Pg. *duquesa* = It. *duchessa*, < ML. *ducessa* (the orig. hard sound of *c* being retained in Rom., after the masc. form), fem. of *dux* (*duc-*), > OF. *duc*, etc., E. *duke*: see *duke¹*.] 1. The consort or widow of a duke, or a woman who holds the sovereignty or titles of a duchy.

Ich am hus dere donhete, *duchesse* of heuene. Piets Ploverman (C), III. 33.

The dictionary definition is far from being exhaustive, since, obviously, where so created, or where the terms of the patent so run, a *duchesse* may be *duchesse* in her own right. There is no antinomy to resolve in the case of a princess being also a *duchesse*. N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 229.

2. A variety of roofing-slate two feet long and one foot wide.—3. A part of ladies' head-dress in the seventeenth century, apparently a knot of ribbon.

duchy (dūch'i), *n.*; *pl. duchies* (-iz). [Also formerly *dutchy*; < ME. *duchie*, *duchee*, *duche*, < OF. *duchee*, *duchet*, f., F. *duché*, m., = Pr. *ducat* = Sp. *Pg. ducado* = It. *ducato*, < ML. *ducatius*, a duchy, territory of a duke, L. *ducatius*, military leadership, command, < *dux* (*duc-*), a leader,

ML. a duke: see *duke¹*, and cf. *ducat*, *dogate*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom. See *duke¹*, 3.

duchy-court (dūch'i-kōrt), *n.* The court of a duchy; especially, in England, the court of the duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

ducipert, *n.* In *her.*, same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).

duck¹ (duk), *v.* [*< ME. *dukken* (= MD. *ducken* = LG. *ducken*, > G. *ducken* = Dan. *dukke*, also *dylke*), duck, dive, stoop; a secondary verb, partly displacing its orig., E. dial. and Sc. *douk*, *dook*, < ME. *douken*, *duken*, < AS. **ducan* (found only in deriv. *duce*, a duck: see *duck²*) = MD. *duycken*, D. *duiken* = MLG. *duken*, LG. *duken* = OHG. *tūhhan*, MHG. *tūchen*, G. *tauchen* = Sw. *dyka*, orig. intr., duck, dive, stoop.] I. *intrans.* 1. To plunge the head or the whole body into water and immediately withdraw; make a dip.

They shot marvellously at him, and he was driven sometimes to *duck* into the water. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 609.

Well, my dear brother, if I scape this drowning, 'Tis your turn next to sink; you shall *duck* twice Before I help you. Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 2.

2. To nod or bob the head suddenly; bow.

Because I cannot flatter, and look fair, . . . *Duck* with French nods and apish courtesy, I must be held a rancorous enemy. Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.

You shall have

A Frenchman *ducking* lower than your knee, At th' instant mocking even your very shoe-ties. Ford, Love's Sacrifice, I. 1.

Hence—3. To give way; yield; cringe.

"What, take the credit from the Law?" you ask? Indeed, we did! *Law ducks* to Gospel here. Browning, Ring and Book, II. 107.

Wig *ducked* to wig, each blockhead had a brother, and there was a universal apotheosis of the mediocrity of our set. Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 338.

II. *trans.* 1. To dip or plunge in water and immediately withdraw: as, to *duck* a witch or a scold.

So strait they were seizing him there

To *duck* him likewise.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 220).

I say, *duck* her in the loch, and then we will see whether she is witch or not. Scott, Abbot, II.

2. To lower or bend down suddenly, as in dodging a missile or an obstacle, or in saluting awkwardly: as, to *duck* the head.

duck¹ (duk), *n.* [*< duck¹, v.*] A diving inclination of the head.

As it is also their general custom scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*. Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Here be, without *duck* or nod, Other trippings to be trod Of lighter toes. Milton, Comus, I. 960.

duck² (duk), *n.* [= Sc. *duik*, *duke*, *dook*, < ME. *ducke*, *dukke*, *doke*, *dokke*, *douke*, *duke*, < AS. *duce*

(found only in gen. *ducan*), a duck, lit. a ducker, < **ducan* (pret. pl. **ducon*, pp. **ducen*), duck, dive: see *duck¹, v.* Cf. *ducker*, 3; Dan. *duk-and*, *dyk-and*, a sea-duck (and, duck: see *drake¹*); Sw. *dyk-fågel*, diver, plungeon (*fågel* = E. *owl*). So *diver*, *dipper*, *dopper*, etc., names applied to diving birds.] 1. A lamellirotal natorial bird of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Anatinae* or *Fuligulinae* (which see). The technical distinction between any duck and other birds of the same family, as geese and mergansers, is not clear; but a duck may usually be recognized by the broad and flat bill, short legs, scutellate tarsi, and entirely feathered head. The common wild duck or mallard is *Anas boschas*, the feral stock of the domestic duck. The species of ducks are numerous, about 125, divided into some 40 modern genera, and found in nearly all parts of the world. Most ducks fall in one or the other of two series, fresh-water ducks or river-ducks, *Anatinae*, and salt-water ducks or sea-ducks, *Fuligulinae*; and from the latter a few are sometimes detached to form a third subfamily, *Eristatarinae*; but the implied distinction in habits by no means holds good, since some or any river-ducks may be found in salt water, and few if any sea-ducks are entirely maritime. The mallard and closely related species now form the restricted genus *Anas*. Teal are small ducks, chiefly of the genus *Querquedula*; *Q. citreola* is the garganey. The widgeons form the genus *Mareca*; the gadwalls, *Chadrolasmus*; the spoonbills, *Spatula*; the pintails or sprigtails, *Dafila*. Certain arboreal ducks of various parts of the world constitute the genus *Dendrocygna*. The muscovy duck or musk-duck is *Cairina moschata*. The celebrated mandarin-duck of China and the wood-duck or summer duck of the United States are two species of the genus *Aix*, *A. galericulata* and *A. sponsa*. Sheldrakes or burrow-ducks are of the genus *Casarea* or *Tadorna*. A number of sea-ducks with black or red heads are placed in genera variously named *Fuligula*, *Fulize*, *Aithya*, *Nyroca*, etc.; such are the scaups and pochards, the canvasback, and others. The buffleheads, goldeneyes, and whistling-tails belong to a ge-

ous variously called *Clangula*, *Glaucion*, and *Bucephala*. The harlequin duck is *Histrionicus histrionicus* or *H. minutus*. The old-wife or long-tailed duck is *Harelda glacialis*. The Labrador duck, *Camptoleucus labradorius*, is notable as being probably on the point of extinction; it is a near relative of the steamer-duck of South America, *Micropterus cinereus*. Eiders are large sea-ducks of the genus *Somateria* and some related genera. Scoters and surf-ducks, also called sea-coots, are large black sea-ducks of the genus *Edemia* and its subdivisions. The ruddy ducks belong to the genus *Eristamata* and some related genera. Fishing-ducks, so called, are not properly ducks, but mergansers (*Merganser*).

The duck and mallard first, the falconers only sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

2. The female duck, as distinguished from the male, or *drake* (which see).—3. Some web-footed bird likened to or mistaken for a duck: as, the cobbler's-awl duck (that is, the avoset).—4. One of the stones used in playing the game of duck on drake.—**Acorn-duck**, the summer duck or wood-duck, *Aix sponsa*. [Maryland, Carolina, U. S.]—**American scaup duck**, a variety of the common scaup peculiar to America, *Aithya marila nearectica*.—**Bimaculated duck**. See *bimaculate*.—**Black duck**. (a) The dusky duck. (b) The velvet scoter. (c) The surf-scooter. [Local, U. S.]—**Black English duck**, the dusky duck. [Southern U. S.]—**Blaten duck**, the gadwall—that is, the blataut or beating duck. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Bombay duck**. See *bummato*.—**Brahminy duck**. See *brahminy*.—**Buffalo-headed, buffel-head, buffel's-head, or buffe-headed duck**. Same as *buffel*, 2.—**Butter-duck**. (a) The butterball. [Georgia, U. S.] (b) The ruddy duck. [Virginia, U. S.]—**Cayuga duck**, a large black variety of the domestic duck. It has been recently introduced into England.—**Channel-duck**, the velvet scoter. *Sharpless*, 1833. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Cobbler's-awl duck**. See *cobbler*.—**Cock-rob-in duck**, the hooded merganser. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Conjuring duck**, the buffle or spirit-duck; also, the goldeneye or whistling; from their quickness in diving. *Sir J. Richardson*. [British America.]—**Creek-duck**, the gadwall. *G. Trumbull*. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]—**Crested wood-duck**, the wood-duck. *Belknap*, 1784. [New Hampshire, U. S.]—**Crow duck**. See *Fulica*.—**Cuthbert duck**, or **St. Cuthbert's duck**, the common eider, *Somateria mollissima*.—**Daub-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Eristamata rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangleley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Deaf-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**Duck on drake**, a game in which one player places upon a large stone (the *drake*) a small stone (the *duck*), which the other players try to knock off with their ducks and return to the pitching-line without having been touched. If the player whose duck is on the drake succeeds in touching one of the other players while his duck is in his hand, the latter takes his place, and the game continues as before.—**Duclair duck**, a French variety of the domestic duck, the result of crossing white and colored varieties.—**Dumpling-duck**. Same as *daub-duck*. [Georgia, U. S.]—**Dunter duck**. See *dunter*.—**Dusky and spotted duck**, the harlequin duck. *G. Edwards*, 1747.—**Dusky duck**, *Anas obscura*, a large duck closely related to the mallard, of varied dark coloration, with white under the wings and purplish-violet speculum, abundant along the eastern coast of the United States, and highly esteemed for food. A variety resident in Florida is *Anas obscura fulvigrula*.—**English duck**, the mallard. *G. Trumbull*. [Local, southern U. S.]—**Fall duck**, the American redhead or pochard. *Schoolcraft*, 1820; *Tanner*, 1830.—**Fan-crested duck**, the hooded merganser. *Barton*, 1799.—**Fish- or fishing-duck**, a general name of mergansers, from their food or habits.—**Flock duck**. See *flocking-fowl*.—**Fool-duck**, the ruddy duck, *Eristamata rubida*. *G. Trumbull*. [Michigan, U. S.]—**French duck**, the mallard. [Louisiana, U. S.]—**German duck**, the gadwall. Also called *W'elsh drake*. *Giraud*, 1844. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Gray duck**. (a) Properly, the gray or gadwall, *Anas strepera* or *Chaulestomus streperus*. (b) The female mallard. (c) The female pintail. [Local, U. S.]—**Harle duck**. Same as *harle*. *Rev. C. Swainson*, 1855. [Orkney islands.]—**Harlequin duck**. See *harlequin*.—**Heavy-tailed duck**, the ruddy duck. Also called *bristletail*, *pintail*, *quilltail*, *sticktail*, *stiftail*, *spinetail*, etc., in reference to the peculiar tail-feathers. *Sharpless*, 1830. [Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Herald duck**, the herald, a merganser. [Shetland Isles.]—**Isles of Shoals duck**, the American eider.—**Labrador duck**, *Camptoleucus labradorius*, a species of sea-duck of the northeastern coast of North America. See def. 1.—**Lame duck**. See *lame*.—**Little black and white duck**, the male buffle. *Edwards*, 1747.—**Little brown duck**, the female buffle. *Catesby*, 1731.—**Long-tailed duck**, *Harelda glacialis* or *Clangula hyemalis*. See *harleld* and *Harelda*.—**Maiden duck**, the shoveler. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Mandarin-duck**, a beautiful kind of duck, *Aix galericulata*, having a purple, green, white, and chestnut plumage, and a varied green and purple crest. It is a native of China, and is regarded in that empire as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is a near relative of the common summer duck or wood-duck of the United States, *Aix sponsa*.—**Mire, moss-, or muir-duck**, the mallard. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]—**Mountain duck**, the harlequin. *Sir J. Richardson*. [Hudson's bay.]—**Mussel-duck**, the American scaup. *G. Trumbull*. [Shinnecock bay, New York, U. S.]—**Noisy duck**, the long-tailed duck. *J. J. Audubon*.—**Painted duck**. (a) The Chinese mandarin-duck, *Aix galericulata*. (b) The harlequin. [Hudson's bay.]—**Penguin-duck**, a variety of the domestic duck; so called from its erect attitude.—**Pheasant-duck**. (a) The pintail, *Daifla acuta*. Also called *sea-pheasant* and *water-pheasant*. A related species is technically known as *Daifla urophasianca*. [Local, U. S.] (b) The hooded merganser. Also called *water-pheasant*. *Lawson*, 1769. [New Jersey, U. S.]—**Pied duck**, the Labrador duck, *Camptoleucus labradorius*.—**Pied gray duck**, the male pintail. *G. Trumbull*. [Long Island, New York, U. S.]—**Puddle-duck**, the common domestic duck, of no special breed.—**Raft duck**. See *raft-duck*.—**Red-headed duck**. See *red-head*.—**Ring-necked duck**. See *ring-neck*.—**Rock-duck**, the harlequin duck. *Rev. J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]—**Rouen duck**, a large variety of domestic duck, colored like

the mallard.—**Round-crested duck**, the hooded merganser.—**Ruddy duck**, the most general name of *Eristamata rubida*: so called from the prevailing reddish color of the adult male, first by A. Wilson, 1814. It has many popular and more or less local names in the United States, derived from some peculiarity of its aspect or habits.—**St. Cuthbert's duck**. See *Cuthbert duck*.—**Scale-duck**, the red-breasted merganser. [Strangford Lough.]—**Scotch duck**, the buffle. Also called *Scotchman*, *Scotch dipper*, *Scotch teal*. *G. Trumbull*. [North Carolina, U. S.]—**Scoter duck**. See *scoter*.—**Sharp-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Rev. C. Swainson*. [Orkney and Shetland.]—**Shoal-duck**, the American eider. [New England.]—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck.—**Sleigh-bell duck**, the American black scoter. *G. Trumbull*. [Rangleley lakes, Maine, U. S.]—**Smoking-duck**, the American widegeon. [Fur countries.]—**Squam-duck**, the American eider; so called from a locality in Long Island, New York. *Giraud*, 1844.—**Squaw-duck**, the American eider: a misprint for *squam-duck*. *De Kay*, 1844; *Trumbull*, 1838.—**Stock-duck**, the mallard.—**Summer duck**, a duck which summers or breeds in a given place or region. Specifically—(a) The wood-duck (which see). See *Aix*. [U. S.] (b) The garganey or summer teal, *Querquedula cirica*. [Eng.]—**Surf-duck**, a sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*; a scoter; a sea-coot; specifically, *Ed. perspicillata*, inhabiting North America at large, especially coastwise, the male of which is black with a white patch on the nape and another on the poll, and the bill pinkish-white, orange, and black.—**Swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck. *Swainson and Richardson*, 1831. [Hudson's bay.]—**To make or play (at) duck and drake**, to make or play ducks and drakes. (a) To cast or shy a flat stone, a piece of slate, etc., along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly.

What watered slates are best to make
On watery surface duck-and-drake
S. Butler, Hudibras.

Duck and Drake is a very silly pastime, though inferior to few in point of antiquity. . . . and was anciently played with flat shells, testulam marinam, which the boys threw into the water, and he whose shell rebounded most frequently from the surface before it finally sunk was the conqueror. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 494.

Hence—(b) To handle or use a thing recklessly; scatter; squander; throw into confusion: with *with* or *of*.

He [the unscientific etymologist] has now added to his marvelous capacity for philological blundering the power of wandering into the field of comparative philology and of there playing ducks and drakes with the Aryan roots and their permutations. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 312.

My fortune is nae inheritance—'a' mine ain acquisition
—I can make ducks and drakes of it. So don't provoke me.
H. Mackenzie, Man of the World, iv. 1.

Tree-duck. (a) Any duck of the genus *Dendrocygna* (which see). (b) The wood-duck or summer duck, which breeds in trees. (c) The hooded merganser: so called from breeding in trees. *R. Ridgway*. [Indiana, Illinois, U. S.]—**Tufted duck**, the ring-necked scoter, *Aithya collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*. *A. Wilson*.—**Velvet duck**, the velvet or white-winged scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wheat-duck**, the American widegeon. *D. Cray*. [Oregon, U. S.]—**Whistle-duck**. See *whistling*.—**Whistling duck or coot**, the American black scoter.—**White-faced duck or teal**, the blue-winged teal. See *teal*.—**White-winged surf-duck**, the velvet scoter. See *scoter*.—**Wild duck**, specifically, the mallard.—**Winter duck**, the long-tailed duck. [U. S.]—**Wood duck**. See *wood-duck*.

duck³ (duk), n. [Prob. a familiar use of *duck²*, like *dove*, *chick¹* = *chuck²*, *mouse*, *lamb*, *F. poule*, and other zoölogical terms of endearment; but cf. *Dan. dukke* = *Sw. docka* = *East Fries. dokke*, *dok* = *G. docke*, etc., a doll, puppet: see *duck²*. Cf. also *doxy*.] A sweetheart; a darling: a word of endearment, fondness, or admiration. It is sometimes also applied to things: as, a duck of a bonnet. [Colloq.]

Will you buy any tape
Or lace for your cape,
My dainty duck, my dear-a?
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Prithee goe in (my duck); I'll but speak to 'em,
And return instantly. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

duck⁴ (duk), n. [Cf. *D. doek*, linen cloth, a towel, light canvas, = *MLG. dôk* = *OHG. tuoh*, *MHG. tuoch*, *G. tuch*, cloth, = *Icel. dukr*, any cloth or texture, a table-cloth, a towel, = *Sw. duk* = *Dan. dug*, cloth.] 1. A strong linen fabric simply woven without twill, lighter than canvas, and used for small sails, sails for pleasure-boats, and for men's wear. Duck is usually white or unbleached, but is sometimes made in plain colors.—2. A cotton fabric sometimes considered the second grade, for strength and durability, after double-warp (which see, under *warp*).—**Russia duck**, a white linen canvas of fine quality.

duck-ant (duk'ant), n. In Jamaica, a species of *Termes* or white ant, which, according to P. H. Gosse, constructs its nest on the branches or trunks of trees, where clusters of them may be seen forming large, black, round masses, often as big as a hog's head.

duckat, duckatoon. Obsolete forms of *ducat, ducatoon*.

duckbill (duk'bil), n. 1. The duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a monotrematous oviparous mammal of Australia, having a horny beak like a duck's, whence the name. Also *duck-mole*. See *Ornithorhynchus*.—2. Same as *duck-billed speculum* (which see,



Duckbill, or Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

under *speculum*).—3. [In allusion to the shape of the toe.] A broad-toed shoe of the fifteenth century.

duck-billed (duk'bild), a. Having a bill like a duck's, as that of the *Ornithorhynchus*.—**Duck-billed cat**, the fish *Polyodon spatula*, or paddle-fish. Also called *spoon-billed cat*.—**Duck-billed speculum**. See *speculum*.

ducker (duk'er), n. [= E. dial. *douker*, *doucker*, < ME. *douker*, a ducker, a bird so called, = D. *duiker* = OHG. *tühari*, MHG. *tucher*, G. *taucher* = Dan. *dukker*, a diver (bird), *dykker*, a plunger, = Sw. *dykare*, a diver.] 1. One who ducks; a plunger or diver.

They haul Oysters, in which the Pearles are found, which are fished for by *duckers*, that die into the water, at least ten, twenty, or thirty fathom.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

2. A eringer; a fawner.
No, dainty *duckers*,
Up with your three pl'd spirits, your wrought valours.
Beau and Fl., Philaster, iv. 1.

3. A bird that ducks or dives; specifically, the European dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. *Macgillivray*. [Local, British.]

duckery (duk'er-i), n.; pl. *duckeries* (-iz). [Cf. *duck²* + *-ery*.] A place for breeding ducks.

Every city and village has fish ponds and *duckeries*. [Southern China.] *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 1V. (1855), p. 583.

ducket¹, n. An obsolete spelling of *ducat*.

ducket², n. A corruption of *dowcote*, variant of *dovecote*. *Brockett*.

duck-hawk (duk'hák), n. 1. In England, the moor-buzzard or marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*.—2. In the United States, the great-footed hawk or peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*: so called from its habitually preying upon ducks. It is very closely related to and not specifically distinct from the peregrine falcon of the old world. It is a bird of great strength and spirit, a true falcon, little inferior to the gers-falcon in size, and about as large as the launer or prairie-falcon. The female, which is larger than the male, is 17 to 19 inches long and about 45 in extent of wings. In both sexes, when adult, the upper parts are slaty-blue or dark-bluish ash, darker on the head, the sides of which have a characteristic curved black stripe; the under parts are whitish or buff, variously spotted or barred with blackish; the wings and tail are also spotted or barred; the bill is blue-black; the cere and feet are yellow. The duck-hawk is widely but irregularly distributed throughout North America; it nests indifferently on trees, cliffs, or the ground, and usually lays 3 or 4 heavily colored eggs.



Duck-bark (*Falco peregrinus*, var. *anatum*).

ducking¹ (duk'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *duck¹*, e.] 1. The act of plunging or the being plunged into water: as, to get a ducking.

At length, on the 18th of September, we crossed the line in the longitude of 8° west; after which the ceremony of *ducking*, &c., generally practised on this occasion, was not omitted.

Cook, Voyages, III. ii. 1.

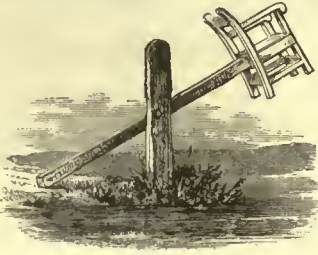
2. The act of bowing stiffly or awkwardly.

For my kneeling down at my entrance, to begin with prayer, and after to proceed with reverence, I did but my duty in that: let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*, or what he pleases. *State Trials*, Abp. Laud, an. 1640.

ducking² (duk'ing), n. [Cf. *duck²* + *-ing¹*.] The sport of shooting wild ducks.

For water service of any kind, and especially for *ducking*, he [the Chesapeake Bay dog] is the dog par excellence. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 424.

ducking-gun (duk'ing-gun), *n.* A very heavy fowling-piece used for shooting ducks, and usually mounted upon a fixture in a punt or skiff. **ducking-sink** (duk'ing-sink), *n.* A boat used in hunting ducks and other water-fowl. **ducking-stool** (duk'ing-stöl), *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. They were of different forms, but that most commonly in use consisted of an upright post and a transverse pivoted beam on which



Ducking-stool.

the seat was fitted or from which it was suspended by a chain. The ducking-stool is mentioned in the Domesday survey; it was extensively in use throughout Great Britain from the fifteenth till the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in one rare case at least—at Leominster—was used as recently as 1809. See *ducking-stool*. Also called *castigatory*.

If he be not fain before he dies to eat acorns, let me live with nothing but pollard, and my mouth be made a *ducking-stool* for every scold.

G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforst Marriage, iii.

duckins (duk'inz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Berwick, England, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

duckish (duk'ish), *n.* [A dial. transposition of *duck*.] *Dusk*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

duck-legged (duk'leg'ed), *a.* Having short legs, like a duck.

Duck-legg'd, short-waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, vi.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* [*< ME. dokenyng, dookelyng; < duck2 + dim. -ling1.*] A young duck.

I must have my capons
And turkeys brought me in, with my green geese
And ducklings i' th' season.

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, i. 1.

So have I seen, within a pen,
Young ducklings foster'd by a hen.

Swift, Progress of Marriage.

duck-meat, duck's-meat (duk'-, ducks'möt), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Lemna* and *Wolffia*, natural order *Lemnaceæ*, plants growing in ditches and shallow water, floating on the surface, and eaten by ducks and geese. See *Lemna*. Also called *duckweed*.

duck-mole (duk'möl), *n.* Same as *duckbill*, 1.

The *duck-mole*, on the other hand, lays two eggs at a time, and does not carry them about, but deposits them in her nest, an underground burrow like that of the mole. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 666.

duckoy!, *n.* [See *decoy*, *v.*] Same as *decoy*.

duck's-bill (duks'bil), *n.* In *printing*, a projecting lip (□) of stiff paper or cardboard pasted on the tympan of a hand-press to sustain and keep in place the sheet to be printed. —**Duck's-bill bit**. See *bit*. —**Duck's-bill limpet**. See *limpet*.

duck's-egg (duks'eg), *n.* In *cricket*, the zero (0) which marks in the score the fact that a side or a player makes nothing; hence, a score of nothing; as, to win a *duck's-egg*.

duck's-foot (duks'füt), *n.* In some parts of England, the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. The name is said to be given in the United States to the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

duck-shot (duk'shot), *n.* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks.

duck's-meat, *n.* See *duck-meat*.

duck-snipe (duk'snip), *n.* The semipalmated tattler or willet, *Symphemia semipalmata*. *Dr. Henry Bryant*, 1859. [Bahamas.]

duckweed (duk'wöd), *n.* Same as *duck-meat*.

duck-weight (duk'wät), *n.* A stone figure of a duck, used as a weight in ancient Assyria and Babylonia. It was usually inscribed with a legend, giving the name of the king and the value of the weight in mine, as "30 manahs, Palace of Irba Merodach, King of Babylon."

Duclair duck. See *duck2*.

duct (dukt), *n.* [Also, as *L.*, *ductus*; = *OF. duit, doit, doct* = *Pg. ducto* = *It. dutto*, *< L. ductus*, a leading, a conduit-pipe (cf. *aqueeduct*,

conduit, *douche*), *< ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, etc. (in a great variety of uses), = *Goth. tihhan* = *OHG. ziohan*, *MHG. G. zichen* = *AS. teón*, draw, *> ult. E. tow, tug*; see *towl*, *tug*, *tuck1*, etc. The *L. ducere* is the ult. source of very many *E.* words, as *abduce*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, *educate*, *induce*, *introduce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*, *abduct*, *conduct*, etc., *conduit*, *conduit2*, *aqueeduct*, *viaduct*, etc., *enduce3*, *subduce*, etc., *educate*, etc., *ductile*, etc., *duke*, *doge*, *ducat*, *duchy*, etc.] 1. Leading; guidance; direction; bearing.

According to the duct of this hypothesis. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 146.

2. Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed. Specifically—(a) *In anat.*, one of the vessels of an animal body by which the blood, chyle, lymph, secretions, etc., are conveyed. See *ductus*.

The little ducts began
To feed thy bones with lime, and ran
Their course, till thou wert also man.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

(b) *In bot.*: (1) A long continuous vessel or canal, formed by a row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions. The walls are variously marked by pits and by spiral, annular, or reticulated thickenings, and the cavity may be filled with air or water, or they may be lactiferous. (2) *In bryology*, the narrow continuous cells which surround the utricles in the leaves of *Sphagnum*.—**Aberrant duct of the testis**. See *aberrant*.—**Acoustic duct**. See *acoustic* and *auditory*.—**Annular duct**. See *annular*.—**Archinephric duct**, the duct of the archinephron, or primitive kidney.—**Arterial duct, auditory duct, branchial duct**. See the adjectives.—**Biliary duct**, one of the ramified systems of ducts which collect the bile from the liver and by their union form the hepatic duct.—**Cystic duct**, the duct of the gall-bladder conveying bile into the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the hepatic duct in a ductus communis choledochus.—**Duct or canal of Bartholin**, one of the ducts of the sublingual gland, running alongside of Wharton's duct, and opening into it or close to its orifice into the mouth.—**Duct of Gärtner**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Duct or canal of Müller** (*ductus Muelleri*), the primitive oviduct, or passage in the female from the ovary to the exterior, which subsequently becomes converted, as in mammals, into the Fallopian tube, uterus, etc. One Müllerian duct may be obliterated, or both may persist, in different animals; or the two may be united in one in most of their extent, giving rise to a single uterus and vagina with a pair of Fallopian tubes.—**Duct or canal of Wharton**. See *Wharton's duct*, below.—**Duct or canal of Wirsung**. See *pancreatic duct*.

—**Ducts or canals of Rivinus** (*ductus Riviniani*), those ducts of the sublingual gland which open apart from one another and from Wharton's duct.—**Ducts or canals of Stenson**, the communication of Jacobson's organ with the buccal cavity.—**Efferent duct**. Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).—**Ejaculatory duct or canal**. See *ductus ejaculatorius*, under *ductus*.—**Galactophorous duct**, one of the lactiferous ducts of the mammary gland which terminate in the nipple.—**Genito-urinary duct**. See the extract.

In the Urodela, the vasa efferentia of each testis enter the inner side of the corresponding kidney, and traverse it, leaving its outer side to enter a *genito-urinary duct*, which lies on the outer side of the kidney, ends blindly in front, and opens behind into the cloaca.

Huxley, *Anst. Vert.*, p. 163.

Hepatic duct, the duct of the liver, conveying bile to the intestine, either directly or, as in man, by uniting with the cystic duct to form the ductus communis choledochus. It is formed in man of two main branches which issue from the liver at the transverse fissure, one from the right, the other from the left lobe, and unite in one trunk before joining the cystic duct.

All the ducts from the liver and gall-bladder are sometimes known as *biliary ducts*, collectively.—**Lactiferous duct**. Same as *galactophorous duct*.—**Lymphatic duct**. See *lymphatic*, *n.*—**Nasal duct**, the membranous tube leading from the lacrymal sac to open into the inferior meatus of the nose.—**Obliterated duct**. See *obliterate*.—**Pancreatic duct**, the duct of the pancreas, discharging the pancreatic secretion into the intestine.

In man the principal pancreatic duct is also called *duct or canal of Wirsung*.—**Parotid duct**. Same as *ductus Stenonis* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Secondary archinephric duct**. See the extract.

In both sexes the products escape by an apparatus which is homologous with the Müllerian duct, consisting of a canal of varying length, and provided with an infundibular orifice, which is attached to the ureter (*secondary archinephric duct*); this takes up the generative products.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.*

[*(trans.)*, p. 610.]

Steno's duct. See *ductus Stenonis*, under *ductus*.—**Thoracic duct**, the ductus thoracicus, the common trunk of all the lymphatics, excepting those which form the right

lymphatic duct, conveying the great mass of lymph and chyle directly into the venous circulation: so called from its course through the cavity of the thorax. In man this duct is from 15 to 18 inches long; it begins opposite the second lumbar vertebra, by a dilated sac or cyst (the receptaculum chyli or cistern of Pecquet), and runs up to the root of the neck, alongside the vertebral column, passing through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm. It ends in the venous system at or near the junction of the left internal jugular and subclavian veins. It is composed of 3 coats, and is provided with valves. Its caliber varies between that of a crow-quill and of a goose-quill.—**Wharton's or Whartonian duct** (*ductus Whartoni*); named for Thomas Wharton, an English physician, author of "Adeuographia," 1656, the duct of the submaxillary gland, conveying saliva into the mouth, about 2 inches long, opening on a papilla at the side of the frenum lingue, or bridle of the tongue.—**Wolfian duct**. See *ductus Wolffii*, under *ductus*.

ductible (duk'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L.* as if **ductibilis* (cf. *ML. ductabilis*), *< ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [Rare.]

The purest gold is most ductible. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 2.

ductile (duk'til), *a.* [= *F. ductile* = *Sp. dúctil* = *Pg. ductil* = *It. duttile*, *< L. ductilis*, that may be led, extended, or hammered out thin, *< ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] 1. Susceptible of being led or drawn; tractable; complying; yielding to persuasion or instruction: as, the *ductile* mind of youth; a *ductile* people.

The sinful wretch has by her arts defiled
The ductile spirit of my darling child.

Crabbe, *Works*, IV. 139.

Says he, "while his mind's ductile and plastic,
I'll place him at Dotheboys Hall,
Where he'll learn all that's new and gymnastic."

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 165.

The overwhelming popularity of "Guzman de Alfarache" . . . rendered this form of fiction so generally welcome in Spain that it made its way into the *ductile* drama. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, III. 106.

2. Flexible; pliable. The ductile rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden*, *Æneid*.

The toughest and most knotty parts of language became ductile at his touch. *Macaulay*, *Dryden*.

3. Capable of being drawn out into wire or threads: as, gold is the most ductile of the metals.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires. *Bacon*.

ductilely (duk'til-li), *adv.* In a ductile manner. *Imp. Dict.*

ductileness (duk'til-nes), *n.* The quality of being ductile; capability of receiving extension by drawing; ductility. [Rare.]

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The ductileness, the application.

Donne, *Elegies*, xviii.

ductilimeter (duk-ti-lim'e-tér), *n.* [= *F. ductilimètre*, *< L. ductilis*, ductile, + *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for showing with precision the ductility of metals.

ductility (duk-ti-l'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. ductilité* = *Sp. ductilidad* = *Pg. ductilidade* = *It. duttilità*, *< L.* as if **ductilita* (*t-s*), *< ductilis*, ductile; see *ductile*.] 1. That property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, with correlative diminution of their thickness or diameter, without any actual fracture or separation of parts. On this property the wire-drawing of metals depends. It is greatest in gold and least in lead. Dr. Wollaston succeeded in obtaining a wire of platinum only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch in diameter.

The order of *ductility* is—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Palladium, Aluminium, Zinc, Tin, Lead.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 232.

2. Flexibility; adjustability; ready compliance.

It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys.

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, i.

In none of Dryden's works can be found passages more pathetic and magnificent, greater ductility and energy of language, or a more pleasing and various music.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

duction (duk'shon), *n.* [*< L. ductio* (*n-*), *< ducere*, pp. of *ducere*, lead; see *duct*.] Leading; guidance.

The but meanly wise and common *ductions* of benighted nature. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 66.

ductless (dukt'les), *a.* [*< duct* + *-less*.] Having no duct: as, a *ductless gland*. The so-called ductless glands of man are four—the spleen, thymus, thyroid, and adrenal. The last is a pair, and the others are single. See *gland*.

ductor (duk'tör), *n.* [*< L. ductor*, a leader, *< ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead; see *duct*.] 1. A leader. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. An inking-roller on a printing-press which takes printing-ink from the ink-fountain and conducts it (whence the name)



Human Thoracic Duct and Azygous Veins.

a, receptacle of the chyle; *b*, trunk of the thoracic duct, opening at *c* into root of left innominate vein at junction of *f*, left jugular, and *g*, left subclavian vein; *e*, right innominate vein; *d*, *d*, *d*, several thoracic and humbar lymphatic glands; *h*, *h*, a short portion of the esophagus. Two azygous veins run parallel with and on each side of the duct, until the left crosses behind the duct to join the right. The structures represented rest nearly upon the back-bone.

to the distributing-table and -rollers. Improperly called *doctor* by many pressmen.

ductor-roller (duk'tor-rō'ler), *n.* Same as *drop-roller*.

ductule (duk'tūl), *n.* [*< NL. *ductulus, dim. of L. ductus, a duct: see duct.*] A little duct. [Rare.]

As the *ductules* grow longer and become branched, vascular processes grow in between them.

Foster, Embryology, I. vi. 18.

ducture (duk'tūr), *n.* [*< ML. as if *ductura, < L. ductus, pp. of ducere, lead: see duct and -ure.*] Guidance; direction.

Interest and design are a kind of force upon the soul, bearing a man oftentimes beside the *ducture* of his native propensities. *South, Works, VIII. i.*

ductus (duk'tus), *n.*; pl. *ductus*. [*L.: see duct.*] In *anat.*, any duct, tube, pipe, canal, or other conduit. [In technical use the Latin form is commonly preserved.]—**Ductus ad nasum** (duct to the nose), the nasal or lacrymal duct, conveying tears from the eye to the nose.—**Ductus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial duct* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Ductus Belliniani** (duct of Bellini), the excretory tubes of the kidneys.—**Ductus Botalli** (duct of Botalli), a ductus arteriosus between the fourth aortic arch and the fifth; in mammals, the communication which persists during fetal life between the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery, on the closure of which passage, after birth, the duct becomes a fibrous cord, the *ligamentum Botalli*. The term is sometimes extended to the corresponding ductus arteriosus of other primitive aortic arches. So named from Leonardo Botalli, of Piedmont, born at Asti about 1530, who described it in 1565.—**Ductus choledochus**, a bile-duct; the common bile-duct. Also called *ductus communis choledochus*. See *choledoch*.—**Ductus cochlearis**, the cochlear canal (which see, under *canal*).—**Ductus Cuvieri** (duct of Cuvier), a short transverse venous trunk, formed on each side of a vertebrate embryo by the junction of anterior and posterior cardinal veins; the primitive anterior or superior vena cava, both of which may persist as two preceval veins, or, as usual in higher *Vertebrata*, one of which may be more or less obliterated, when a single (right) vena cava superior persists.—**Ductus ejaculatorius** (ejaculatory duct), in both *Vertebrata* and many *Invertebrata*, the duct conveying semen from the testicles or associate structures to the canal of the Intromittent organ, especially from the seminal vesicles to the urethra.—**Ductus endolymphaticus**, a tubular process of the membranous labyrinth of the ear which passes through the aqueductus vestibuli into the cranial cavity, where it terminates in a blind enlargement below the dura mater, the *accessus endolymphaticus*. See *labyrinth*, and *recessus vestibuli*, under *recessus*.—**Ductus Gaertneri**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal* (which see, under *canal*).—**Ductus hepato-entericus**, a bile-duct in general; a ductus choledochus; any efferent duct conveying the hepatic secretion into the intestine.—**Ductus nasolacrimalis**, the membranous tube consisting of the lacrimal sac and nasal duct.—**Ductus oesophagocutaneus**, a duct which places the oesophagus in communication with the branchial pora and so with the exterior, in some fishes, as the hag, *Myxine*.—**Ductus pneumaticus**, a pneumatic duct; an air-duct or passage placing the cavity of any pneumatic organ in communication with the cavity of the enteron, as the air-duct of a fish, in its higher development becoming any of the ordinary air-passages of a body, as a windpipe, etc.—**Ductus Rivini** or *Rivini*, the ducts of Rivinus (which see, under *duct*).—**Ductus Stenonis** (Steno's duct), the duct of the parotid gland, conveying saliva into the mouth; so called from the Danish anatomist Nicolas Steno, of Copenhagen (1638-86). Also called *parotid duct*.—**Ductus thoracicus** (thoracic duct), the largest lymphatic vessel of the body, conveying chyle directly into the venous circulation. See *cut under duct*.—**Ductus venosus** (venous duct), the communicating vein, in the fetus, between the inferior vena cava and the umbilical vein, obliterated soon after birth.—**Ductus vitellinus**, or *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (vitelline or vitello-intestinal duct), in a vertebrate embryo, the communication between the primitive intestine and the cavity of the yolk-sac or umbilical vesicle.—**Ductus Wirsungianus**, the duct of Wirsung, the principal pancreatic duct.—**Ductus Wolffii** (Wolffian duct), the excretory duct of the Wolffian body or primitive kidney, in the female soon disappearing for the most part, in the male becoming the permanent vas deferens, or excretory duct of the testicle. (See also *canal*.)

dudd (dud), *n.* [*< ME. dudd, dudde, a coarse cloak; said to be of Celtic origin. Cf. brat^l.*] 1. A coarse cloak or mantle.

Dudde, clothe, [*L.*] *amphibillus birrus*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 134.

Lacerna est pallium fimbriatum, a coule, or a dudde or a gowne. Prompt. Parv., p. 134, note (*Harl. MS.*, No. 2257).

2. A rag.—3. *pl.* [Formerly also spelled *dudes*, as in Harman's "Caveat" (1567), where the word is erroneously set down as "pedlar's French"—that is, thieves' cant.] Clothes; especially, poor or ragged clothing; tatters; used in contempt. [*Colloq. or humorous.*]

For warrant it was the tae half of her fee and bountith, for she wared [spent] theither half on pinners and pearlugs; . . . she'll ware t' a' on *duds* and nonsense.

Scott, Old Mortality, xiv.

Away I went to sea, with my *duds* tied in a han'kercher.

Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

At some windowa hung lace curtains, flannel *duds* at some.

G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 151.

dudder (dud'er), *v.* [*Var. of dodder² and didder, q. v.*] *I. intrans.* To didder or dodder; shiver or tremble.

'Tis woundy cold, sure. I *dudder* and shake like an aspen leaf, every joint of me.

Forst and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

II. trans. To shock with noise; deafen; confound; confound; amaze. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **dudder**¹ (dud'er), *n.* [*< dudder¹, v.*] Confusion; amazement; as, all in a *dudder* (that is, quite confounded). *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

dudder² (dud'er), *n.* [*< dud + -er.*] Same as *dudder*¹, 2.

duddery (dud'er-i), *n.*; pl. *dudderies* (-iz). [*< dud + -ery.*] A place where duds or rags are kept for sale. *Gent. Mag.*; *Grose*. [*Colloq. or low.*]

duddlest, *n. pl.* Duds. *Pilkington, Sermons* (Parker Soc.). [*North. Eng.*]

duddy (dud'i), *a.* [*Sc., also duddie; < dud + -y.*] Ragged; tattered; having a disreputable appearance.

Nae tawted tyke, though e'er sae *duddie*,
But he wad stan t, as glad to see him.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

Their goods were contained in certain *duddy* pokes.

Carlyle, in Froude, I. 271.

duddy (dud'i), *n.*; pl. *duddies* (-iz). [*Dim. of dud.*] A little rag. *Mackay*.

dude (dād), *n.* [A slang term said to have originated in London, England. It first became known in general colloquial and newspaper use at the time of the so-called "esthetic" movement in dress and manners, in 1882-3. The term has no antecedent record, and is probably merely one of the spontaneous products of popular slang. There is no known way, even in slang etymology, of "deriving" the term, in the sense used, from *duds* (formerly sometimes spelled *dudes*: see *dud*), clothes, in the sense of "fine clothes"; and the connection, though apparently natural, is highly improbable.] A fop or exquisite, characterized by affected refinements of dress, speech, manners, and gait, and a serious mien; hence, by an easy extension, and with less of contempt, a man given to excessive refinement of fashion in dress.

There was one young man from the West, who would have been flattered with the appellation of *dude*, so attractive in the fit of his clothes, the manner in which he walked and used his cane and his eyeglass, that Mr. King wanted very much to get him and bring him away in a cage.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 180.

The elderly club *duds* may lament the decay of the good old code of honor.

Harper's Mag., LXVII. 632.

The social *dude* who affects English dress and the English drawl.

The American, VII. 151.

dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* [*Of Ir. origin.*] A short tobacco-pipe; a clay pipe with a stem only two or three inches long.

It is not the descendants of the "Mayflower," in short, who are the representative Americans of the present day; it is the Micks and the Pats, the Hanses and the Wilhelmes, redolent still of the *dudeen* and the sauerkraut barrel.

The Century, XXXV. 807.

dudeism (dū'dizim), *n.* See *duddism*.

dudgeon¹ (duj'on), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgen, dudgin, Sc. dugeon*; *< ME. dojoum, dojon, dogon* (as a noun: see def. 3 and quot.); perhaps, through an unrecorded OF. **dojon, *dogon*, dim. of OF. (and E.) *douve = Pr. Cat. doga = It. doga, dial. dova* (ML. *doga*), a stave (of a hog'shead or other cask), *< MD. duyghe, D. duyg = MHG. dūge, G. daube*, a stave; further origin unknown.] **I. n.** 1. A stave of a barrel or cask. [Recorded only in the compound *dudgeon-tree*: see def. 2 and *dudgeon-tree*.]—2. Wood for staves: same as *dudgeon-tree*. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]—3. Some kind of wood having a mottled grain; or the wooden hilt of a dagger, ornamented with graven lines.

Ronnyn [i. e., run, as linea interwoven] as *dojoum* or *masere* [maple: see *mazer*] or other lyke.

Prompt. Parv., p. 436.

4. The hilt of a dagger. See *dudgeon-haft*.
And on thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood.

Shak., Macbeth, II. 1.

5. † A dagger. See *dudgeon-dagger*.
II. † a. Ornamented with graven lines; full of wavy lines; curiously veined or mottled.

Now for the box-tree: . . . seldom hath it any graine crisped damaske wise, and never but about the root, the which is *dudgin* and full of worke.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 16.

dudgeon² (duj'on), *n.* [By apheresis from the orig. form *endugine*, appar. *< W. *endugyn, < en-*, an enhancing prefix, + *dygen*, malice, resentment. Cf. *dychan*, a jeer, *dygas*, hatred. Corn. *duchan, duchan*, grief, sorrow.] A feeling of offense; resentment; sullen anger; ill will; discord.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing a Letter to him [Wolsey], subscribed Your Brother William of Canterbury; he took it in great *Dudgeon* to be termed his Brother.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 265.

I drink it to thee in *dudgeon* and hostility. *Scott*.
Mrs. W. was in high *dudgeon*; her heels clattered on the red-tiled floor, and she whisked about the house like a parched pea upon a drum-head.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 365.

dudgeon³ (duj'on), *a.* [Origin uncertain; ME. *doron*, explained by L. *degener, degenerate, worthless*, occurs in "Prompt. Parv." (p. 125) in the alphabetical place of and appar. intended for **dogon, *doion*, but another manuscript has in the same place "*doion, dogena*" (p. 436), which seems to refer to *dudgeon*¹, the hilt of a dagger: see *dudgeon*¹.] Rude; unpolished.

By my troth, though I am plain and *dudgeon*, I would not be an ass. *Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 1.*

You see I use old *dudgeon* phrase to draw him. *Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, II. 4.*

dudgeon-dagger (duj'on-dag'er), *n.* A dagger having an ornamental hilt of wood; hence, a dagger of any sort, but especially one carried by a civilian, and not a weapon of war.

An his justice be as short as his memory,
A *dudgeon-dagger* will serve him to mow down sin withal.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

dudgeon-haft (duj'on-haft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dudgin hafte*; *< dudgeon*¹ + *haft*.] The haft or hilt of a dagger ornamented with graven lines.

A *dudgeon haft* of a dagger, [*F.*] *dague a roelles*.
Sherwood.

dudgeon-tree, *n.* [*Sc. dugeon-tree*; *< dudgeon*¹ + *tree*.] Wood for staves. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch.*]

duddism (dū'dizim), *n.* [*< dudd + -ism.*] The dress, manners, and social peculiarities of the class known as *dudes*.

I suppose it to be the efflorescence of that pseudo-matheticism which has had other outcoms in sun-flowers, and *Dude-ism*, and crazy quilts, and crushed strawberry tights.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

Dudley limestone, trilobite. See *limestone, trilobite*.

dudman (dud'man), *n.*; pl. *dudmen* (-men). [*< dud + man.*] A rag man, or a man made of rags—that is, a scarecrow made of old garments. *Mackay*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

due¹ (dū), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dew*; *< ME. duc, deve, duwe, < OF. deu, deut, m., deve, f., mod. F. dû, m., due, f.* (pp. of *devoir*: see *dever, devoir*), = *It. debuto, < ML. as if *debutus* for *L. debitus*, owed (neut. *debitum*, fem. *debita*, a thing due or owed, a debt), pp. of *debere* (> *It. dovere = F. devoir, etc.*), owe: see *debt*.] **I. a.** 1. Owed; payable as an obligation; that may be demanded as a debt: as, the interest falls *due* next month.

The penalty,

Which here appeareth *due* upon the bond.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Then there was Computation made, what was *due* to the King of Great Britain, and the Lady Elizabeth.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

In another [inscription] there is a sort of table of the fees or salaries *due* to the several officers who were employed about the games.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 71.

2. Owing by right of circumstances or condition; that ought to be given or rendered; proper to be conferred or devoted: as, to receive one with *due* honor or courtesy.

Do thou to every man that is *due*,
As thou woldst he hide to thee.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

We receive the *due* reward of our deeds. Luke xxiii. 41.
Hapless the lad whose mind such dreams invade,
And win to verse the talents *due* to trade.

Crabbe.

With dirgea *due* in sad array,
Slow through the churchyard path we saw him borne.

Gray, Elegy.

3. According to requirement or need; suitable to the case; determinate; settled; exact: as, he arrived in *due* time or course.

Many days he endurth, all in *due* pes,
And had rest in his revme right to his deth.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13386.

They cannot nor are not able to make any *due* proofe of our letters of coquet.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 211.

Last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of *due* time.

I Cor. xv. 8.

To ask your patience,
If too much zeal hath carried him aside
From the *due* path.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, III. 2.

4. That is to be expected or looked for; under engagement as to time; promised: as, the train is *due* at noon; he is *due* in New York tomorrow.—5. Owing; attributable, as to a cause or origin; assignable: followed by *to*: as, the delay was *due* to an accident.

This effect is *due* to the attraction of the sun and moon.
J. D. Forbes.

In the mind of the savage every effect is believed to be *due* to a special worker, because special workers have been observed to precede effects in a multitude of instances.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 330.

That which is most characteristic of us [Americans] is unmistakably a political education *due* to English origin and English growth.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 191.

6. In law: (a) Owing, irrespective of whether the time of payment has arrived: as, money is said to be *due* to creditors although not yet payable. (b) Presently payable; already matured: as, a note is said to be *due* on the third day of grace.—**Due and payable**, said of a subsisting debt the time for payment of which has arrived.—**Due notice, due diligence**, such as the law requires under the circumstances.—**Due process of law**, in *Amer. const. law*, the due course of legal proceedings according to those rules and forms which have been established for the protection of private rights. Constitutional provisions securing to citizens due process of law imply judicial proceeding with opportunity to be heard, as distinguished from a legislative act. They refer generally to those processes which the American law inherited from the English common law, as part of the law of the land secured by Magna Charta; but they may include any new form of legal proceeding devised and sanctioned by legislative act, provided it be consonant with the recognized general principles of liberty and justice.

II. n. 1. That which is owed; that which is required by an obligation of any kind, as by contract, by law, or by official, social, or religious relations, etc.; a debt; an obligation.

And unto me addoom that is my *due*.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 56.

I'll give thee thy *due*, thou hast paid all there.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Measuring thy course, fair Stream! at length I pay
To my life's neighbour *dues* of neighbourhood.

Wordsworth, The River Eden, Cumberland.

For I am but an earthly Muse,
And owning but a little art,
To lull with song an aching heart,
And render human love his *dues*.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Specifically—**2.** Any toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction: as, custom-house *dues*; excise *dues*.

Men that cleave the soil,
Sow the seed, and reap the harvest with enduring toil,
Storing yearly little *dues* of wheat and wine and oil.

Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

3. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due* . . .
I keep.

Milton, P. L., ii. 850.

Easter dues. See *Easter*¹.—**For a full due** (*naut.*), so that it need not be done again.

The stays and then the shrouds are set up *for a full due*.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 116.

Sound dues, a toll or tribute levied by Denmark from an early date (it is mentioned as early as 1319) until 1857, on merchant vessels passing through the Sound between Denmark and Sweden. These dues were an important source of revenue for Denmark; they were sometimes partially suspended, were regulated by various treaties, and continued until abolished for a compensation fixed by treaties with the maritime nations.—**To give the devil his due.** See *devil*.

due¹ (*dū*), *adv.* [*< due, a.*] Directly; exactly: only with reference to the points of the compass: as, a *due east course*.

Due west it rises from this shrubby point.

Milton, Comus, l. 306.

The Danube descends upon the Euxine in a long line
running *due south*.

De Quincey, Herodotus.

due², *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *also dewe*; *< ME. duen*, by aphesis from *enduen*, *endewen*, *endowen*: see *endue*², *endow*.] To endue; endow. For Frances founded hem [religious orders] nougt to faren on that wise,

Ne Domyrik *dued* hem neuer swiche drynkers to worthe [become].

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 776.

This is the latest glory of thy praise,
That I, thy enemy, *due* thee withal.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

due-bill (*dū'bil*), *n.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

due corde (*dō'e kōr'de*). [*It.*: *due*, fem. of *duo*, *< L. duo = E. two*; *corde*, pl. of *corda*, *< L. chorda*, cord, chord: see *chord*.] Two strings: in music, a direction to play the same note simultaneously on two strings of any instrument of the violin class.

due-distant (*dū'dis'tant*), *a.* Situated at a suitable distance. [*A nonce-word.*]

A seat, soft spread with furry spoils, prepare;
Due-distant, for us both to speak and hear.

Pope, Odyssey, xix.

dueful (*dū'fūl*), *a.* [Formerly also *dewful*; *< due*¹ + *-ful*.] Fit; becoming.

But thee, O Jove! no equal Judge I deeme,
Of my desert, or of my *dueful* Right.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

duel (*dū'el*), *n.* [= D. Dan. *duel* = G. Sw. *duell*, *< F. duel*, *< It. duello* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. *duello*, *< ML. duellum*, lit. a combat between two, a restored form of L. *bellum*, OL. *duellum*, war (see *bellicose*, etc.), *< duo = E. two*.] **1.** A single combat; specifically, a premeditated and prearranged combat between two persons with deadly weapons, and usually in the presence of at least two witnesses, called *seconds*, for the purpose of deciding a quarrel, avenging an insult, or clearing the honor of one of the combatants, or of some third party whose cause he champions. The origin of the modern practice of dueling was doubtless the judicial combat or wager of battle resorted to in the middle ages as a means of settling disputes. The practice was formerly common, but has generally been suppressed by adverse public opinion in civilized countries. In England and the United States dueling is illegal, death resulting from this cause being regarded as murder, no matter how fair the combat may have been; and the seconds are liable to severe punishment as accessories. *Deliberate dueling* is where both parties meet avowedly with intent to murder. In law the offense of dueling consists in the invitation to fight; and the crime is complete on the delivery of a challenge.

They then advanced to fight the *duel*

With swords of temper'd steel.

Sir Hugh le Blond (Child's Ballads, III. 258).

A certain Saracen . . . challenged the stoutest Christian of all the army to a *duel*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 119.

Modern war, with its innumerable laws, regulations, limitations and refinements, is the *Duel of Nations*.

Sumner, Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.

A *duel* is a fighting together of two persons, by previous consent, and with deadly weapons, to settle some antecedent quarrel.

2 Bishop, Cr. L. (7th ed.), 313.

2. Any fight or contest between two parties; especially, a military contest between parties representing the same arm of the service.

The Son of God,

Now entering his great *duel*, not of arms,
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles.

Milton, P. R., i. 174.

The long-range artillery *duels* so popular at one time in the war.

The Century, XXXVI. 104.

duel (*dū'el*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dueled*, *duelled*, ppr. *dueling*, *duelling*. [= D. *duellere* = G. *duelliren* = Dan. *duellere* = Sw. *duellera*; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** To engage in single combat; fight a *duel*.

With the king of France *duelled* he.

Metrical Romances, iii. 297.

II. trans. To meet and fight in a *duel*; overcome or kill in a *duel*.

Who, single combatant,

Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army.

Milton, S. A., l. 345.

He must at length, poor man! die dully of old age at home; when here he might so fashionably and gently, long before that time, have been *duell'd* or flux'd into another world.

South, Works, II. vi.

The stage on which St. George *duelled* and killed the dragon.

Maunderell.

dueler†, dueller† (*dū'el-er*), *n.* A combatant in single fight; a duelist.

You may also see the hope and support of many a flourishing family untimely cut off by a sword of a drunken *dueller*, in vindication of something that he miscalls his honour.

South, Works, VI. iii.

dueling, duelling (*dū'el-ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *duel*, *v.*] The fighting of a *duel*; the practice of fighting *duels*.

duelist, duellist (*dū'el-ist*), *n.* [= D. *duellist*, *< F. duelliste* = Sp. *duellista* = Pg. *It. duellista*; as *duel* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; one who practises or promotes the practice of dueling.

You imagine, perhaps, that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take that of another; but where, sir, is the difference between a *duellist* who hazards a life of no value, and the murderer who acts with greater security?

Goldsmith, Vicar.

duello (*dū-el'ō*), *n.* [*< It. duello*: see *duel*.] **1.** A *duel*; a single combat.

This being well forc'd, and urg'd, may have the power
To move most gallants to take kicks in time,
And spurn out the *duellos* out o' th' kingdom.

Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

2. The art or practice of dueling, or the code of laws which regulate it.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

duelsome (*dū'el-sum*), *a.* [*< duel* + *-some*.] Inclined or given to dueling; eager or ready to fight *duels*. [Rare.]

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.

Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book, ii.

dueña (*dō-ā'nyā*), *n.* [Sp.] See *duenna*.

dueness (*dū'nes*), *n.* [*< due*¹ + *-ness*.] Fitness; propriety; due quality. [Rare.]

That *dueness*, that debt (as I may call it), that obligation, which, according to the law of nature, in a way of meetness and comeliness, it was fit for God as a creator to deal with a creature.

Goodwin, Works, I. ii. 199.

duenna (*dū-en'ā*), *n.* [Sp., formerly *duenna*, now spelled *dueña*, vernacular form of *doña*, mistress, lady (fem. corresponding to masc. *dueño*, master, *don*, sir), *< L. domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*², *donna*, etc.] **1.** The chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain.—**2.** An elderly woman holding a middle station between a governess and a companion, appointed to take charge of the girls of a Spanish family.

How could I know so little of myself when I sent my *duenna* to forbid your coming more under my lattice?

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, Slawkenbergius's Tale.

3. Any elderly woman who is employed to guard a younger; a governess; a chaperon.

You are getting so very pretty that you absolutely need a *duenna*.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

duet (*dū-et'*), *n.* [Also, as *It.*, *duetto*; = D. Dan. *duet* = G. Sw. *duett* = Sp. *dueto* = Pg. *duetto*, *< It. duetto*, *< duo*, *< L. duo = E. two*.] A musical composition either for two voices or for two instruments, or for two performers on one instrument, and either with or without accompaniment.

duetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *duty*.

duettino (*dō-et-tō'no*), *n.* [*It.*, dim. of *duetto*, *duet*.] A short, unpretentious *duet*.

Ariettas and *duettinos* succeed each other.

Longfellow, Hyperion, p. 329.

duetto (*dō-et-tō*), *n.* [*It.*: see *duet*.] A *duet*.

They then . . . set off in a sort of *duetto*, enumerating the advantages of the situation.

Scott, Monastery, xviii.

due volte (*dō'e vōl'te*). [*It.*: *due*, fem. of *duo*, *< L. duo = E. two*; *volte*, pl. of *volta*, turn: see *vault*, *n.*] Two times; twice: a direction in musical compositions.

duff (*duf*), *n.* [Another form of *dough* (with *f* *< gh*, as in *draft* = *draught*, *dwarf*, etc.): see *dough*.] **1.** Dough; paste of bread. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *Naut.*, a stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag or cloth: as, sailors' plum *duff*.

The crew . . . are allowed [on Sunday] a pudding, or as it is called, a *duff*. This is nothing more than flour boiled with water, and eaten with molasses.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 19.

3. Vegetable growth covering forest-ground. [Local, U. S.]

This *duff* (composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc.) has the power of holding water almost equal to the sponge, and, when it is thoroughly dry, burns like punk, without a blaze.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XLII. 289.

I have seen the smoke from fires in the *duff* even after the snow has fallen.

Rep. of Forest Commission of State of New York, 1886,

[p. 102.]

4. Fine coal.

duffar, *n.* Same as *duffer*², *duffart*.

duffart (*duf'art*), *n.* and *a.* [Sc., also *dowfart*, *doofart*, *< dōwf*, *q. v.*, + *-art*, *-ard*.] **I. n.** A dull, stupid fellow.

II. a. Stupid; dull; spiritless.

duff-day (*duf'dā*), *n.* The day on which *duff* is served on board ship; Sunday.

duffel, *n.* and *a.* See *duffle*.

duffer¹ (*duf'er*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A peddler; specifically, one who sells women's clothes.

A class of persons termed "*duffers*," "packmen," or "Scotchmen," and sometimes "tallymen," traders who go rounds with samples of goods, and take orders for goods afterwards to be delivered, but who, carrying no goods for immediate sale, were not within the scope of the existing charge, were in 1861 brought within the charge by special enactment and rendered liable to duty. These *duffers* were numerous in Cornwall.

S. Dowell, Hist. Taxation, III. 38.

2. A hawker of cheap, flashy, and professedly smuggled articles; a hawker of sham jewelry. [*Eng.* in both uses.]

duffer² (*duf'er*), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *duffart*, *q. v.*] A stupid, dull, plodding person; a foggy; a person who only seemingly discharges the functions of his position; a dawdling, useless character: as, the board consists entirely of old *duffers*.

Duffers (if I may use a slang term which has now become classical, and which has no exact equivalent in English proper) are generally methodical and old. Fosset certainly was a *duffer*.

Hood.

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer*."

W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxv.

The snob, the cad, the prig, the *duffer*—du Maurier has given us a thousand times the portrait of such specialities. No one has done the *duffer* so well.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXVI. 55.

duffelt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duffle*.
duffing (dūf'ing), *n.* In *angling*, the body of an artificial fly.
duffle, **duffel** (dūf'l), *n.* and *a.* [*< D. duffel = L.G. duffel, a kind of coarse, thick, shaggy woolen cloth, = W. Flem. duffel, any shaggy material for wrapping up; cf. duffelen, wrap up, < duffel, a bundle or bunch (of rags, hay, straw, etc.) (Wedgwood). Usually referred to Duffel, a town near Antwerp.*] **I. n. 1.** A coarse woolen cloth having a thick nap or frieze, generally knotted or tufted.

And let it be of duffle grey
 As warm a cloak as man can sell.
Wordsworth, Alice Fell.

They secured to one corporation the monopoly to continue to introduce . . . trade guns, fishing and trapping gear, calico, duffle, and gawags.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 69.

2. Baggage; supplies; specifically, a sportsman's or camper's outfit.

Every one has gone to his chosen ground with too much impedimenta, too much duffle.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft, p. 4.

II. a. Made of duffle.

She was going . . . to buy a bran-new duffle cloak.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, II.

dufoil (dū'foil), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. duo (= E. two) + E. foil¹, < L. folium, a leaf. Cf. trefoil, etc.*] **I. n. In her.,** a head of two leaves growing out of a stem. Otherwise called *twifoil*.

II. a. In her., having only two leaves.

dufrenite (dū-fren'it), *n.* [From the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrenoy (1792-1857).] A native hydrous iron phosphate, generally massive with radiated fibrous structure. It has a dark-green color, but changes on exposure to yellow or brown.

dufrenoyite (dū-fre-noi'zit), *n.* [*< Dufrenoy (see def.) + -ite².*] A sulphid of arsenic and lead, found in small prismatic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland: named for the French mineralogist P. A. Dufrenoy.

dug¹ (dug), n. [Early mod. E. *dugge*; cf. E. dial. *ducky, dukky*, the female breast; prob. ult. connected with Sw. *dägga* = Dan. *dægge*, suckle. See *dairy, dey¹*.] The pap or nipple of a woman or a female animal; the breast, with reference to suckling. It is now applied to that of a human female only in contempt.

It was a faithless squire that was the source
 Of all my sorrow, and of those sad tears;
 With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourse,
 At once I was up brought.
Spenser, F. Q.
 She wildly breaketh from their strict embrace,
 Like a milch doe, whose swelling *dugs* do hehe,
 Hasting to feed her fawn hid in some brake.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 875.

dug² (dug). Preterit and past participle of *dig*.
dugong (dū'gong), *n.* [Also *duyong*; *< Malay duyong, Javanese duyung.*] A large aquatic herbivorous mammal of the order *Sirenia, Halicore dugong*, of the Indian seas. In general configuration it resembles a cetacean, having a tapering fish-like body ending in flukes like a whale's, with two fore



Dugong (*Halicore dugong*).

flippers and no hind limbs. It is known to attain a length of 7 or 8 feet, and is said to be sometimes much longer. The flesh is edible, and not unlike beef. Other products of the dugong are leather, ivory, and oil. The dugong and the manatee, of the old and new world respectively, are the best-known sirenians, and leading living representatives of the order *Sirenia* (which see). They may have contributed to the myth of the mermaid. See *Halicore*.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* **1.** A boat consisting of a log with the interior dug out or hollowed. It is a common form of the primitive canoe.

Our boat was a very unsafe *dug-out* with no out-riggers, in which we could not dare to beguile a part of the way in sleep, for fear of capsizing it by an unguarded movement.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 296.

The sun was just rising, as a man stepped from his slender *dug-out* and drew half its length out upon the oozy bank of a pretty bayou.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV, 89.

2. A shelter or rough kind of house excavated in the ground, or more generally in the face of a bluff or bank. *Whole dugouts* are entirely excavated; *half dugouts* are partly excavated and partly built of logs. The latter kind is frequently used in Montana for dwellings; the whole dugouts are chiefly built for storing the crops and other things and as a refuge from cyclones and tornadoes. [Western U. S.]

The small outlying camps are often tents or mere *dug-outs* in the ground. *T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV, 469.*

People must resort to *dug-outs* and cellar caves.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI, 259.

Dugungus, n. [NL. (Tiedmann), *< dugong, q. v.*] A genus of sirenians: same as *Halicore*. Also called *Platystomus*.

dug-way (dug'wā), *n.* A way dug along a precipitous place otherwise impassable; a road constructed for the passage of vehicles on the side of a very steep hill, along a bold river-front, etc. [Western U. S.]

dū- [Aecoom. form of Skt. *dvi* (= E. *twi-*), *< dva = L. duo = E. two*: noting a supposed second following element.] A prefix attached to the name of a chemical element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element, which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is attached and next but one to it. For instance, *dū-fluorine* is the name of a supposed element not yet discovered, belonging in the same group as fluorine and separated from it in the group by manganese.

Dujardinia (dū-jär-din'i-jä), *n.* [NL., named after Dujardin.] A genus of ctenopodous annelids, of the family *Syllidae*.

duke¹ (dūk), n. [*< ME. duke, dewke, duk, due, douk, douc, < OF. duc, ducs, dux, F. duc = Sp. Pg. duque = It. duca (Venetian doge: see doge) = MGr. δοῦξ, < L. dux (duc-), a leader, general, ML. a duke, < L. ducere, lead: see duct. Cf. G. herzog = D. hertog = Dan. hertug = Sw. hertig, a duke, = AS. heretoga, a general, lit. 'army-leader'; the second element (G. -zog, AS. -toga) being ult. akin to L. dux, as above. Cf. duchess, duchy, ducat, etc.*] **1.** A chief; a prince; a commander; a leader: as, "the dukes of Edom," Ex. xv. 15.

"What lord art thou?" quoth Lucifer; a voys aloud seyde,
 "The lord of myght and of mayn, that made alle thynges.
Duke of this dynime place, a non vnde the gates."
Piers Plowman (C), xxi, 365.

With-ynne the Clte were lij³⁰ men defensible, that of the Duke made grete loye when thei hyn saugh.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II, 188.

Hannibal, duke of Carthage. *Sir T. Elyot.*

2. In Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, a hereditary title of nobility, ranking next below that of *prince*, but in some instances a sovereign title, as in those of the dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, Lorraine, etc. (see 3, below), or borne as his distinguishing title by a prince of the blood royal. The first English duke was Edward the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall in 1337. Dukes, when British peers, sit in the House of Lords by right of birth; Scotch and Irish dukes have a right of election to it, in common with other peers of those countries, in certain proportions; in other countries, except Germany (see below), the title conveys no prescriptive political power. In Great Britain a duke's coronet consists of a richly chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, with or without a cap of crimson velvet, closed at the top with a gold tassel, lined with sarsenet, and turned up with ermine.



Coronet of an English Duke.

His grandfather was Lionel *duke* of Clarence,
 Third son to the third Edward king of England.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II, 4.

Next in rank [to the sovereign] among the lords temporal were the *dukes*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

3. A sovereign prince, the ruler of a state called a *duchy*. In the middle ages, on the continent of Europe, all dukes were hereditary territorial rulers, generally in subordination to a king or an emperor, though often independent; now only German dukes retain that status, and of these there are but five, those of Anhalt, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen. Modena and Parma, in Italy, were ruled by sovereign dukes until their incorporation with the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

4. A name of the great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, called *grand-duc* by the French. — **5. pl. The fists.** [Slang.] — **Duke of Exeter's daughter.** See *brake³, 12*. — **Duke palatine.** See *palatine*. — **To dine with Duke Humphrey.** See *dine*.

duke² (dūk), v. t.; pret. and pp. *duked*, ppr. *duking*. [*< duke¹, n.*] To play the duke. [Rare.]

Lord Angelo *dukes* it well in his absence.
Shak., M. for M., III, 2.

duke³, n. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *duck²*.

Thré dayis in dub among the *dukis*
 He did with dirt him hyde.
Bannatyne Poems, p. 22.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* [*< duke¹ + -dom.*] **1.** The jurisdiction, territory, or possessions of a duke.

Is not a *dukedom*, sir, a goodly gift?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Edward III. founded the *dukedom* of Cornwall as the perpetual dignity of the king's eldest son and heir apparent.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

2. The rank or quality of a duke.

dukeling (dūk'ling), *n.* [*< duke¹ + dim. -ling.*] A petty, mean, insignificant, or mock duke.

This *dukeling* mushroom
 Hath doubtless charm'd the king.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II, 3.

dukely (dūk'li), *a.* [*< duke¹ + -ly¹.*] Becoming a duke. *Southey.*

dukery (dū'kēr-i), *n.*; pl. *dukeries* (-iz). [*< duke¹ + -ery.*] A dual territory, or a duke's seat: as, the *Dukeries* (a group of dual seats in Nottinghamshire, England). *Davies.* [Humorous.]

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apapages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind.
Carlyle, Misc., IV, 359.

England is not a *dukery*.
Nineteenth Century.

dukeship (dūk'ship), *n.* [*< duke¹ + -ship.*] The state or dignity of a duke.

Will your *dukeship*
 Sit down and eat some sugar-plums?
Masinger, Great Duke of Florence, IV, 2.

duke's-meat, n. ME. *dukes* as *duck-meat*.

dukessit, n. [Name, *Dukes*, a var. of *duches*: see *duchess*.] A duchess.

Dukhobortsí (dō-kō-bōrt'si), *n. pl.* [Russ. *dukhobortsí*, pl. *dukhobortsí*, one who denies the divinity of the Holy Ghost (*dukhoborstvo*, a sect of such deniers), *< dukhú*, spirit (*Sryatnái Dukhú*, Holy Ghost), + *bortsí*, a contender, wrestler, *< boroti*, overcome, refl. contend, wrestle, fight.] A fanatical Russian sect founded in the early part of the eighteenth century by a soldier named Procope Loupkin, who pretended to make known the true spirit of Christianity, then long lost. They have no stated places of worship, observe no holy days, reject the use of images and all rites and ceremonies, have no ordained clergy, and do not acknowledge the divinity of Christ or the authority of the Scriptures, to which they give, in so far as they accept them, a mystical interpretation. Owing to their murders and cruelties, they were removed to the Caucasus in 1841 and subsequent years; they now form a community there of seven villages.

dulcamara (dul-ka-mā'ri), *n.* [= F. *duccamara* = Sp. *dulcamara*, *dulcamara* = Pg. It. *duccamara*, *< NL. dulcamara*, lit. bitter-sweet, *< L. dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.] A pharmaceutical name for the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a common hedge-plant through Europe and the Mediterranean region, and naturalized in the United States. The root and twigs have a peculiar bitter-sweet taste, and have been used in decoction for the cure of diseases of the skin.



Bittersweet (*Solanum Dulcamara*).

dulcamarin (dul-ka-mā'rin), *n.* [= F. *dulcamarine*; as *dulcamara* + -in².] A glucoside obtained from the *Solanum Dulcamara* or bittersweet, forming a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, readily soluble in alcohol, sparingly so in ether, and very slightly soluble in water.

dulcarnon, n. A word occurring in the phrase to be at *dulcarnon*—that is, to be at a loss, to be uncertain what course to take. It is found in the following passage from Chaucer:

"I am, til God me bettere mynde sende,
 At *dulcarnon*, right at my wittes ende."
 Quod Pandarus, "Ye, nece, will ye here?
Dulcarnon called is 'flemyng of wrecches';
 It semeth hard, for wrecches wol not here,
 For veray slouthes, or other wilful teches."
Troilus, III, 981.

Dulcarnon represents the Arabic *dū' l karnain*, 'lord of the two horns,' a name applied to Alexander, either because he boasted himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and therefore had his coins stamped with horned images, or, as some say, because he had in his power the eastern and western world, signified in the two horns. (Selden's Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.) But the epithet was also applied to the 47th proposition of Euclid, in which the squares of the two sides of the right-angled triangle stand out something like two horns. This proposition was confounded by Chaucer with the 5th proposition, the

famous *pons asinorum*. This, for some reason, was in the middle ages termed *Elefusa*, which is explained as meaning 'flight of the miserable,' or, as Chaucer renders it, 'fleming of wretches.' *Ele* was supposed to be derived from *elegi*, meaning miserable, and this latter was itself derived from *elegia*, meaning sorrow. The passage from Chaucer was first thus explained in the London *Athenæum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393.

dulce (duls), *a.* and *n.* [Altered to suit the orig. *L.*; early mod. E. *doulce*, earlier *douce*, < ME. *douce*, *douce*, sweet, < *L. dulcis*, sweet; see *douce*.] **I. a.** Sweet; pleasant; soothing.

Nevertheless with much *doulce* and gentle terms they make their reasons as violent and as vehement one against the other as they may ordinarily.

Quoted in *Stubbs's Const. Hist.*, § 443.

II. n. Sweet wine; must. See the extract.

Sweetness is imparted by the addition of "dulce,"—that is, must, frequently made from grapes dried for some days in the sun. *Ure, Dict.*, IV. 950.

dulcet, *v. t.* [*dulce*, *a.*] To make sweet; render pleasant; soothe.

Severus . . . (because he would not leave an enemy behind at his back) . . . wisely and with good foresight dulceth and kindly intreateth the men.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 68.

dulceness† (duls'nes), *n.* [*dulce*, *a.* (see *douce*, *a.*); < *L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-ness*.] Sweetness; pleasantness.

Too much *dulceness*, goodness, and facility of nature. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, il. 338.

dulcet (dul'set), *a.* and *n.* [Altered, after *L. dulcis*, from ME. *doucet*, sweet, < OF. *doucet*, *F. doucet* (= Pr. *dosset*, *dousset*), dim. of *doux*, fem. *douce*, < *L. dulcis*, sweet. Cf. *doucet*.] **I. a. 1.** Sweet to the sense, especially of taste; luscious; exquisite; also, melodious; harmonious.

Dainty lays and dulcet melody. *Spenser.*

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge
Rose, like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet.
Milton, P. L., l. 1712.

So mild and dulcet as the flesh of young pigs. *Lamb, Roast Pig.*

2 Agreeable to the mind.

They have . . . styled pousy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

II.† n. The sweetbread.

Three stagg upbreking they slit to the *dulcet* or inche-pyn. *Stanisburst, Æneid*, i. 218.

dulceness (dul'set-nes), *n.* Sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time that we have to use them should assuage their *dulceness*.

J. Bradford, Writings (Parker Soc.), I. 338.

dulcian†, *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *dulcian* = OF. *doulçaine*, *dougainne*, *douçaine*, also *doulçine*, *douçine*, a flute, = Sp. *dulçaina* = Pg. *dulçaina*, *douçaina*, *dougainha*, < ML. *dulciana*, a kind of bassoon, < *L. dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] A small bassoon.

dulciana (dul-si-an'ä), *n.* [ML., a kind of bassoon: see *dulcian*.] In *organ-building*, a stop having metal pipes of small scale, and giving thin, incisive, somewhat string-like tones. The word was formerly applied to a reed stop of delicate tone. See *dulcian*. Also called *dolcan*.

dulcification (dul'si-fi-kä'shön), *n.* [= F. *dulcification* = Sp. *dulcificación* = Pg. *dulcificação* = It. *dolcificazione*, < *L.* as if **dulcificatio*(*n*), < *dulcificare*, sweeten; see *dulcify*.] The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltness, or acrimony. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcifluous (dul-sif'lö-us), *a.* [*ML. dulcifluus*, < *L. dulcis*, sweet, + *fluus*, < *fluere*, flow.] Flowing sweetly. *Bailey*, 1727.

dulcify (dul'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dulcified*, ppr. *dulcifying*. [*F. dulcifier*, < LL. *dulcificare*, sweeten, < *L. dulcis*, sweet, + *facere*, make.] **1.** To sweeten; in old chemistry, to free from corrosive and sharp-tasting admixtures; render more agreeable to the taste.

Can you sublime and dulcify? calcine?

B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Other beneficial inventions peculiarly his; such as the *dulcifying* sea-water with that ease and plenty.

Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

2. To render more agreeable in any sense.

His harshest tones in this part came steeped and dulcified in good-humour. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy.*

Dulcified spirit, a compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits of nitre*.

dulciloquy† (dul-sil'ö-kwi), *n.* [= Pg. It. *dulciloquo*, It. also *dolciloquo*, < LL. *dulciloquus*, sweetly speaking, < *L. dulcis*, sweet, + *loqui*, speak.] A soft manner of speaking. *Bailey*, 1731.

dulcimet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dulcimer*.

dulcimer (dul'si-mér), *n.* [Formerly also *dulcimet* (after Sp. and It.); < OF. *doulcemer* (Roquefort), < Sp. *dulcénicle* = It. *dolemele*, a musical instrument, < *L. dulce melos*, a sweet song; *dulce*, neut. of *dulcis*, sweet; *melos*, < Gr. *μέλος*, a song; see *melody*.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a body shaped like a trapezium, over which are stretched a number of metallic strings, having a compass—sometimes diatonic, sometimes chromatic—of from 2 to 3 octaves. The tones are produced by striking the strings with hammers, the heads of which have both hard and soft sides, so that different qualities and degrees of force are possible. The dulcimer is a very ancient instrument. It is especially notable because it was the prototype of the pianoforte, which is essentially a keyed dulcimer—that is, a dulcimer whose hammers are operated by keys or levers. The immediate precursor of the pianoforte, however, the harpsichord, was a keyed psalter. See *harpsichord*, *psalter*, *pianoforte*.

Here, among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimer* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty. *Pepys, Diary*, I. 283.

It was an Abyssinian maid,
And on her dulcimer she played,
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2.† A kind of woman's bonnet.

With bonnet trimmed and founced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call.
Warton, High Street Tragedy.

dulcin (dul'sin), *n.* [*L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-in*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulciness† (dul'si-nes), *n.* [*dulce* + *-y* + *-ness*.] Softness; easiness of temper. *Bacon.*

Dulcinist (dul'si-nist), *n.* [*ML. Dulcinista*, pl., < *Dulcinus*, a proper name (It. *Dolcino*), < *L. dulcis*, sweet.] A follower of Dulcinus or Dolcino (born at Novara, Italy; burned alive in 1307), a leader of the Apostolic Brethren of northern Italy. With that sect, the Dulcinists rejected the authority of the pope, oaths, marriage, capital punishment, and all rites and ceremonies. They held that all law and all rights of property should be abolished, and that the rite of marriage should be superseded by a merely spiritual and celibate union of man and wife.

dulcitamine (dul-sit-am'in), *n.* [*dulcite* + *amine*.] In *chem.*, a compound of dulcitan with ammonia, having the formula $C_6H_8(OH)_2NH_2$.

dulcitan (dul'si-tan), *n.* [*dulcite* + *-an*.] The anhydride of dulcitol ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), an alcohol prepared by heating dulcitol.

dulcite (dul'sit), *n.* [*L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-ite*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dulcitol (dul'si-tol), *n.* [*dulcite* + *-ol*.] A saccharine substance ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), similar to and isomeric with mannite, which occurs in various plants, and is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. Also called *dulcite*, *dulcin*, *dulcose*.

dulcitude† (dul'si-tüd), *n.* [*L. dulcitus*, sweetness, < *dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*, *douce*.] Sweetness. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulcorate† (dul'kö-rät), *v. t.* [*LL. dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcorare*, sweeten, < *dulcor*, sweetness, < *L. dulcis*, sweet; see *dulce*.] To sweeten; make less acrimonious.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swines-dung above all other dung. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 465.

dulcoration† (dul'kö-rä'shön), *n.* [*ML. dulcoratio*(*n*), < LL. *dulcorare*, sweeten; see *dulcorate*.] The act of sweetening.

The fourth is in the *dulcoration* of some metals; as saccharum Saturni, &c. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 358.

dulcose (dul'kös), *n.* [*L. dulcis*, sweet, + *-ose*.] Same as *dulcitol*.

dule (döl), *n.* Same as *dool*, a dialectal form of *dole*.

duledge (dü'lej), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *mech.*, a peg of wood which joins the ends of the six fellies that form the round of the wheel of a gun-carriage.

Dules (dü'löz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), irreg. < Gr. *δούλος*, a slave. Prop. *Dulus*, as applied to a genus of birds.] A genus of serranoid fishes, characterized by a lash-like extension of a spine of the dorsal fin, the body being thus under the lash, whence the name.

dule-tree, *n.* See *dool-tree*.

dulia (dü-lí'ä), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *δουλεία*, service, servitude, < *δούλος*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church. Also *duly*, *doulia*.

Catholic theologians distinguish three kinds of cultus. Latria, or supreme worship, is due to God alone, and cannot be transferred to any creature without the horrible sin of idolatry. *Dulia* is that secondary veneration which Catholics give to saints and angels as the servants and special friends of God. Lastly, hyperdulia, which is only

a subdivision of *dulia*, is that higher veneration which we give to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature.

Cath. Dict.

Dulichia (dü-lik'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δουλιχός*, Ionic form of *δούλος*, long; see *Dolichos*.] The typical genus of the family *Dulichidae*.

Dulichiidæ (dü-li-ki'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulichia* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans.

Dulinæ (dü-lí'nö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of West Indian dextrostral oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Vireonidæ*, sometimes to the *Ampelidæ*. It is represented by the genus *Dulus* (which see).

dull¹ (dul), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dul*, *dulle*; < ME. *dul*, *dull*, also *dyl*, *dill*, and in earlier use *dwal*, < AS. **dwal*, **dwo*l, found only in contr. form *dol*, stupid, foolish, erring (= OS. *dol* = OFries. *dol* = D. *dol* = MLG. *dwal*, *dwel*, *dol*, LG. *dol*, *dul* = OHG. MHG. *tol*, G. *toll*, mad, = Icel. *dulr*, silent, close, = Goth. *dwals*, foolish), < **dwe*lan, pret. **dwal*, pp. *gedwolen*, mislead, = OS. *fordwe*lan, neglect. From the same root come AS. *dwe*lian, err, *dwo*la, *dwo*ala, error, *gedwo*la = OHG. *gitwo*la, error, etc., and ult. E. *dwell* and *dwo*le, q. v. Cf. also *dill*² and *dolt*.] **1.** Stupid; foolish; doltish; blockish; slow of understanding; as, a lad of *dull* intellect.

The murmur was mykell of the mayn pepull,
Leat thai dang hir to dethe in hor *dull* hate.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 11904.

If our Ancestors had been as *dull* as we have been of late, 'tis probable we had never known the way so much as to the East Indies. *Dampier, Voyages*, II. i. 102.

Among those bright folk not the *dullest* one.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 366.

2. Heavy; sluggish; drowsy; inanimate; slow in thought, expression, or action: as, a surfeit leaves one *dull*; a *dull* thinker; a *dull* sermon; a *dull* stream; trade is *dull*.

Their hands and their minds through idleness or lack of exercise should wax *dull*.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

It can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has been proved, on the contrary, remarkably *dull*. *Franklin, Antoblog*, p. 262.

3. Wanting sensibility or keenness; not quick in perception: as, *dull* of hearing; *dull* of seeing.

And yet, tho' its voice be so clear and full,
You never would hear it; your ears are so *dull*.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

4. Sad; melancholy; depressed; dismal.

If thi herte be *dulle* and myrke and felis nother witte ne sauour ne deuocyoone for to thyne.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

5. Not pleasing or enlivening; not exhilarating; causing dullness or ennui; depressing; cheerless: as, *dull* weather; a *dull* prospect.

He from the Rain-bow, as he came that way,
Borrow'd a Lace of those fair woven beams
Which clear Heavens blubber'd face, and gild *dull* day.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 59.

Fly, fly, profane fogs, far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your *dull* influence. *Crashaw, A Foul Morning*.

There are very few people who do not find a voyage which lasts several months insupportably *dull*. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings*.

Dull, dreary flats without a bush or tree.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

6. Gross; inanimate; insensible.

Looks on the *dull* earth with disturbed mind.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 340.

7. Not bright or clear; not vivid; dim; obscure: as, a *dull* fire or light; a *dull* red color; the mirror gives a *dull* reflection.

One *dull* breath against her glass.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

By night, the interiors of the houses present a more *dull* appearance than in the day.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 188.

8. Not sharp or acute; obtuse; blunt: as, a *dull* sword; a *dull* needle.

The murderous knife was *dull* and blunt.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

I wear no *dull* sword, sir, nor hate I virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 3.

Wielding the *dull* axe of Decay.
Whittier, Mogg Megone.

9. Not keenly felt; not intense: as, a *dull* pain.

= *syn.* 1. *Silly*, etc. See *simple*.
dull¹ (dul), *v.* [= E. dial. *dill*; < ME. *dullen*, *dyllen*, *dillen*, make dull; < *dull*¹, *a.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To make dull, stupid, heavy, insensible, etc.;

lessen the vigor, activity, or sensitiveness of; render inanimate; damp: as, to *dull* the wits; to *dull* the senses.

How may ye thus meane you with malis, for shame!
Youre deuis me *dullis*, & dos out of hope.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11314.

I hate to heare, lowd plaints have *dull* mine eares.
Spenser, *Daphnaida*, v.

Those [drugs] she has
Will stupify and *dull* the sense awhile.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, l. 6.

The nobles and the people are all *dull'd*
With this usurping king.
Beau. and Fl., *Phylaster*, III.

Dull not thy daya away in slothful supinity and the tediousness of doing nothing.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. xxxiii.

2. To render dim; sully; tarnish or cloud: as, the breath *dulls* a mirror.

She deem'd no mist of earth could *dull*
Those spirit-thrilling eyes so keen and beautiful.
Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*.

3. To make less sharp or acute; render blunt or obtuse: as, to *dull* a knife or a needle.—4. To make less keenly felt; moderate the intensity of: as, to *dull* pain.

Weep; weeping *dulls* the inward pain.
Tennyson, *To J. S.*

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become dull or blunt; become stupid.

Right nought am I thurgh youre doctrine,
I *dulle* under youre discipline.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4792.

Which [wit] rusts and *dulls*, except it subiect finde
Worthy it's worth, whereon it self to grinde.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Barlas's Weeks*, l. 6.

2. To become calm; moderate: as, the wind *dulled*, or *dulled* down, about twelve o'clock. [Rare.]—3. To become deadened in color; lose brightness.

The day had *dulled* somewhat, and far out among the western isles that lay along the horizon there was a faint, still mist that made them shadowy and vague.
W. Black, *A Daughter of Heth*, xx.

*dull*² (dul), *n.* [Origin obscure; there is no evidence to connect it with *dole*³, < *L. dolus*, a device, artifice, snare, net, < *Gr. δόλος*, a bait for fish, a snare, net, device, artifice.] A noose of string or wire used to snare fish; usually, a noose of bright copper wire attached by a short string to a stout pole. [Southern U. S.]

*dull*² (dul), *v. i.* [< *dull*², *n.*] To fish with a *dull*: as, to *dull* for trout. [Southern U. S.]

I hope that the barbarous practice called *dulling* has gone out of fashion.
Forest and Stream, March 11, 1880.

dullard (dul'ard), *n.* and *a.* [< *ME. dullarde*; < *dull* + *-ard*.] 1. *n.* A dull or stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

They which cannot doe it are holden *dullards* and blockes.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 342.

II. *a.* Dull; doltish; stupid.

But would I bee a poet if I might,
To rub my browes three days, and wake three nights,
And bite my nails, and scratch my *dullard* head?
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, l. 1v.

dullardism (dul'ar-diz-m), *n.* [< *dullard* + *-ism*.] Stupidity; doltishness. *Maunder*. [Rare.]

dull-brained (dul'bränd), *a.* Having a dull brain; being slow to understand or comprehend.

This arm of mine hath chastised
The petty rebel, *dull-brain'd* Buckingham.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

dull-browed (dul'broud), *a.* Having a gloomy brow or look.

Let us screw our panpered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow.
Quarles, *Judgment and Mercy*.

duller (dul'er), *n.* One who or that which makes dull.

Your grace must fly plebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey; they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits.
Beau. and Fl., *Phylaster*, II. 1.

dullery[†] (dul'er-i), *n.* [= *MLG. dullerie*; as *dull* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Master Antius of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.
Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, II. 11.

dull-eyed (dul'id), *a.* Having eyes dull in expression; being of dull vision.

I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool.
Shak., *M. of V.*, III. 3.

dullhead (dul'hed), *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.

This people (sayth he) be foolles and *dulhedes* to all goodnes.
Aecham, *The Scholmaster*, p. 76.

dullish (dul'ish), *a.* [< *dull* + *-ish*.] Somewhat dull.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the climate.

Howell, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 12.

dullness, dulness (dul'nes), *n.* [< *ME. dullnesse, dullness, dolnesse, dolnes*; < *dull* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being dull, in any sense of that word.

Thou art inclin'd to sleep; 'tis a good *dullness*,
And give it way.
Shak., *Tempest*, l. 2.

Dullness, that in a playhouse meets disgrace,
Might meet with reverence in its proper place.
Dryden, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Prolog.*, l. 25.

Nor is the *dullness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.

South, *Sermons*.

And gentle *Dullness* ever loves a joke.

Pope, *Dunciad*, II. 34.

When coloured windows came into use, the comparative *dullness* of the former mode of decoration (fresco) was immediately felt.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, l. 520.

Cardiac dullness. See *cardiac*.—*Syn. Baldness, Heaviness*, etc. (in style). See *frigidity*.

dully (dul'i), *adv.* In a dull manner; stupidly; sluggishly; without life or spirit; dimly; bluntly.

She has a sad and darkened soul, loves *dully*.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, lv. 1.

The dome *dully* tinted with violet mica.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 317.

dully (dul'i), *a.* [< *dull* + *-y*.] Somewhat dull. [Poetical.]

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

dulness, n. See *dullness*.

dulocracy[†] (dü-lok'ra-si), *n.* [Also written *doulocracy*; < *Gr. δουλοκρατία*, < *δοῦλος*, a slave, + *-κρατία*, < *κρατιν*, rule.] Predominance of slaves; a government of or by means of slaves. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

dulse (duls), *n.* [Also dial. *dullis, dilse, dills, dillisk*; < *Gael. duileasg, duileosg* = *Ir. duileasg, duilliasg, dulse*, perhaps < *Gael. Ir. duille*, a leaf, + (*Ir.*) *uisge*, water: see *usquebaugh, whisky*.] A seaweed, *Rhodymenia palmata*, belonging to the order *Floridæ*. It has bright-red, broadly wedge-shaped fronds, from 6 to 12 inches long and 4 to 8 inches broad, irregularly cleft or otherwise divided, and often bearing frondlets on the margin. It is common between tide-marks, and extends into deeper waters, adhering to the rocks and to other algae. It is eaten in New England and in Scotland; in Iceland it is an important plant, and is stored in casks to be eaten with fish; in Kamchatka a fermented liquor is made from it. In the south of England this name is given also to another alga of the same order, *Iridaea edulis*.

What dost thou here, young wife, by the water-side,
Gathering crimson *dulse*?
Celia Thaxter, *All's Well*.

Craw dulse, Rhodymenia ciliata. [Scotch.]—*Pepper dulse, Laurencia pinnatifida*. [Scotch.]

Dulus (dü'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *Gr. δούλος*, a slave. The bird used to be called *Tangara esclavo*.] A genus of probably vireonine



Dulus dominicus.

dentirostral oscine birds of the West Indies, representing a subfamily *Dulina*, the position of which is unsettled. In some respects it resembles *Icteria*. *D. dominicus* is the only established species.

dulwilly (dul'wil-i), *n.* [E. dial.] The ring-plover, *Egialites hiaticula*. *Montagu*.

*duly*¹ (dü'li), *adv.* [< *ME. duely, deely, diuely, dueliche*; < *due*¹ + *-ly*.] In a due manner; when or as due; agreeably to obligation or propriety; exactly; fitly; properly.

Vnto my dygnyte dere sall *duely* be dyghte
A place full of plente to my plesyng at ply.
York Plays, p. 1.

That they may have their wages *duly* paid them,
And something over to remember me by.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2.

As our Saviour, during his forty days' stay on earth, fully enabled his apostles to attest his resurrection, so did he qualify them *duly* to preach his doctrine.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. vii.

Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, III. 382.

None *duly* loves thee but who, nobly free
From sensual objects, finds his all in thee.
Couper, *Glory to God Alone*.

*duly*² (dü'li), *n.* [< *dulia*, *q. v.*] Same as *dulia*.

Now call you this devotion, as you please, whether *duly* or lightly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected or agricultural worship, which is bestowed on such images.

Brevint, *Saul and Sannal at Lidor*, p. 352.

dumt, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dumb*.

dumal (dü'mäl), *a.* [< *LL. dumalis*, < *L. dumus*, *OL. dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble, perhaps akin (as if a contraction of **densimus*) to *densus* = *Gr. δασις*, thick, dense: see *dense*.] Pertaining to briars; bushy.

dumb (dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dum, dumbe*; < *ME. dumb, domb, downb*, < *AS. dumb, mute*, = *OFries. dumbe, dumí* = *D. dom* = *MLG. LG. dum*, dull, stupid, = *OHG. tumb, MHG. lump, tum*, *G.* (with *LG. d*) *dumm*, mute, stupid, = *Icel. dumbr, dumbi*, mute, = *Sw. dumb, mute, dum*, stupid, = *Dan. dum*, stupid, = *Goth. dumbs*. *OHG. tumb, G. dumm*, is found also in sense of 'deaf' (*OHG. toup*); cf. *Gr. τριφός*, blind; perhaps the two words are ult. connected, the orig. sense being then 'dull of perception.' See *deaf*.] 1. Mute; silent; refraining from speech.

I was *dumb* with silence; I held my peace. *Ps. xxxix.* 2.

Dombe as any ston,
Thou sittest at another booke,
Tully full dasewyd is thy looke.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 658.

To praise him we could not be *dumm*.
Battle of Harlaw ('Child's Ballads, VII. 189).

Since they never hope to make Conscience *dumb*, they would have it sleep as much as may be.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xl.

2. Destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds: as, a deaf and *dumb* person; the *dumb* brutes.—3. Mute; not accompanied with or emitting speech or sound: as, a *dumb* show; *dumb* signs.

Such shapes, such gesture, and such sound, expressing
(Although they want the use of tongue) a kind
Of excellent *dumb* discourse.
Shak., *Tempest*, III. 3.

You shan't come near him; none of your *dumb* signs.
Steele, *Lying Lover*, III. 1.

Hence—4. Lacking some usual power, manifestation, characteristic, or accompaniment; destitute of reality in some respect; irregular; simulative: as, *dumb* ague; *dumb* craft. See phrases below.—5. Dull; stupid; doltish. [Local, U. S. In Pennsylvania this use is partly due to the *G. dumm*.]—6. Deficient in clearness or brightness, as a color. [Rare.]

Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour.
Defoe.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—*Dumb ague*, a popular name of an irregular intermittent fever, lacking the usual chill or cold stage; masked fever.—*Dumb bors-holder*, an old staff of office, serving also as an implement to break open doors and the like in the service of the law, of which an example is preserved at Twyford in the county of Kent, England. It was made of wood, about 3 feet long, with an iron spike at one end and several iron rings attached, through which cords could be passed. *J. A. A.*, IX. 505.—*Dumb compass*. See *compass*.—*Dumb craft*, lighters and boats not having sails.—*Dumb crambo, furnace*, etc. See the nouns.—*Dumb piano*. Same as *digitarium*.—*Dumb spinet*. Same as *manichord*.—To strike *dumb*, to render silent from astonishment; confound; astonish.

Alas! this parting strikes poor lovers *dumb*.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, II. 2.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Mute*, etc. See *silent*.

dumb (dum), *v.* [< *ME. doumben*, < *AS. ā-dumbian*, intr., become dumb, be silent, < *dumb*, dumb: see *dumb, a.*] I.† *intrans.* To become dumb; be silent.

I *dumbed* and meked and was ful stille.
Ps. xxxviii. 3 (ME. version).

II. *trans.* To make dumb; silence; overpower the sound of.

An arm-gaunt ateed,
Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him.
Shak., *A. and C.*, I. 5.

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* One of a pair of weights, each consisting of two balls joined by a bar, intended to be swung in the hands for the sake of muscular exercise, made of iron, or for very light exercise of hard wood.

Brandishing of two sticks, grasped in each hand and laden with plugs of lead at either end: . . . sometimes practised in the present day, and called "ringing of the *dumb bells*."
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 142.

dumb-bidding (dum'bid'ing), *n.* A form of bidding at auctions, where the exposor puts a reserved bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no sale is effected unless the bidding comes up to that.

dumb-cake (dum'kāk), *n.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous cere-

monies, by maids, to discover their future husbands. [Local, Eng.]

dumb-cane (dum'kän), *n.* An araceous plant of the West Indies, *Dieffenbachia Seguine*: so called from the fact that its acridity causes swelling of the tongue when chewed, and destroys the power of speech.

dumb-chalder (dum'chäl'dér), *n.* In *ship-building*, a metal cleat bolted to the after part of the stern-post, for one of the rudder-pintles to play on.

dumb-craft (dum'kräft), *n.* An instrument somewhat similar to the screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumbfound, dumbfounder. See *dumfound, dumfounder.*

dumble¹ (dum'bl), *a.* [E. dial., < *dumb* + *dim.* or freq. term. *-le.*] Stupid; very dull. *Hattiwell.*

dumble² (dum'hl), *n.* [E. dial., = *dimble*, *q. v.*] Same as *dimble*.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dör), *n.* [E. dial., also written *dumbledor*; < **dumble* = D. *dommelen*, buzz, mumble, slumber, doze (perhaps ult. imitative, like *bumble-*, *humblebee*), + *dore, dor*, a *humblebee*, a *black beetle*, a *cockchafer*: see *dor*¹.] 1. The *bumblebee*.

Betsy called it [the monk's hood] the *dumbledore's* delight. *Southey, The Doctor*, viii.

2. The brown cockchafer.

dumbly (dum'li), *adv.* [< *dumb* + *-ly*².] Mute-ly; silently; without speech or sound.

Cross her hands humbly,
As if praying *dumbly*
Over her breast.

Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

dumbness (dum'nes), *n.* 1. Muteness; silence; abstinence from speech; absence of sound.

Take hence that once a king; that sullen pride
That swells to *dumbness*.

Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

2. Incapacity for speaking; inability to utter articulate sounds. See *deafness*.

In the first case the demoniac or madman was dumb; and his *dumbness* probably arose from the natural turn of his disorder.

Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 5.

dumb-show (dum'shō'), *n.* 1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included, but sometimes merely emblematical. *Dumb-shows* were very common in the earlier English dramas.

Groundlings who, for the most part, are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The Julian feast is to-day, the country expects me; I speak all the *dumb-shows*: my sister chosen for a nymph.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 1.

2. Gesture without words; pantomime: as, to tell a story in *dumb-show*.

dumb-waiter (dum'wā'tér), *n.* A framework with shelves, placed between a kitchen and a dining-room for conveying food, etc. When the kitchen is in the basement story the dumb-waiter is balanced by weights, so as to move readily up and down by the agency of cords and pulleys. The name is also given to a small table or stand, sometimes with a revolving top, placed at a person's side in the dining-room, to hold dessert, etc., until required.

Mr. Meagles . . . gave a turn to the *dumb-waiter* on his right hand to twirl the sugar towards himself.

Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 16.

dumetose (dū'me-tōs), *a.* [< L. *dumetum, dumetum*, OL. *dumectum*, a thicket, < *dumus*, a bramble: see *dumal*.] In *bot.*, bush-like.

dumfound, dumbfound (dum-found'), *v. t.* [Orig. a dial. or slang word, < *dumb* + appar. *-found* in *confound*.] To strike dumb; confuse; stupefy; confound.

Words which would choke a Dutchman or a Jew,
Dumfound Old Nick, and which from me or you
Could not be forced by ipecacuanha,
Drop from his oratoric lips like manna.

Southey.

I waited doggedly to hear him [Landon] begin his celebration of them [pictures], *dumfound* between my moral obligation to be as truthful as I dishonestly could and my social duty not to give offense to my host.

Lovell, The Century, XXXV. 514.

dumfounder, dumbfounder (dum-foun'dér), *v. t.* [Another form of *dumfound*, apparently simulating *founder*³, sink.] Same as *dumfound*. [Rare.]

There is but one way to browbeat this world,
Dumfounder doubt, and repay scorn in kind—
To go on trusting, namely, till faith move
Mountains.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 114.

Dumicola (dū-mik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831, as *Dumecola*), < L. *dumus*, a bramble, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of South American

tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidae*, containing such species as *D. diops*. Also called *Musciphaga* and *Hemitricus*.

dummador (dum'ā-dör), *n.* Same as *dumbledore*.

dummerer (dum'er-ér), *n.* [< *dumb* + double suffix *-er-er*.] A dumb person; especially, one who feigns dumbness.

Equal to the Cranch in dissembling is the *Dummerer*; for, as the other takes upon him to have the falling sickness, so this counterfeits dumbness.

Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. D. 3.

Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us; we have *dummerers*, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 159.

dumminess (dum'i-nes), *n.* The character of being dumb; stupidity.

A little anecdote . . . which . . . strikingly illustrates the *dumminess* of a certain class of the English population.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 292, note.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *dumbie*; dim. of *dumb, dum*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *dummies* (-iz).

1. One who is dumb; a dumb person; a mute. [Colloq.]—2. One who is silent; specifically, in *theat.*, a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.—3. One who or that which lacks the reality, force, function, etc., which it appears to possess; something that imitates a reality in a mechanical way or for a mechanical purpose. Specifically—

(a) Some object made up to deceive, as a sham package, a wooden cheese, an imitation drawer, etc. (b) Something used as a block or model in exhibiting articles of dress, etc. (c) A specimen or sample of the size and appearance of something which is to be made, as a book composed of sheets of blank paper bound together. (d) Something employed to occupy or mark temporarily a particular space in any arrangement of a number of articles.

4. In *mech.*: (a) A dumb-waiter. (b) A locomotive with a condensing-engine, and hence avoiding the noise of escaping steam: used especially for moving railroad-cars in the streets of a city, or combined in one with a passenger-car for local or street traffic. (c) The name given by firemen to one of the jets from the mains or chief water-pipes. (d) A hatters' pressing-iron.—5. In *card-playing*: (a) An exposed hand of cards, as in *whist* when three play. (b) A game of *whist* in which three play, the fourth hand being placed face up. One player, with this and his own hand, plays against the other two.—**Double dummy**, a game at *whist* with only two players, each having two hands of cards, one of them exposed.

II. *a.* 1. Silent; mute. *Clarke*.—2. Sham; fictitious; feigned: as, a *dummy watch*.

About 1770 it became fashionable to wear two watches; but this was an expensive luxury, and led to the manufacture of *dummy watches*.

F. Voss, Bibelots and Curios, p. 83.

It is also probable that *farnis* made up in whole or part of land obtained by *dummy* entries would, for some time at least, be returned as having separate owners and therefore as separate farms.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 388.

Dumont's blue. See *blue, n.*

dumortierite (dū-mōr'tér-it), *n.* [After M. Eugène Dumortier.] A silicate of aluminium of a bright-blue color, occurring in fibrous forms in the gneiss of Chaponost near Lyons, and elsewhere.

dumose, dumous (dū'mōs, dū'mus), *a.* [< L. *dumosus, dumosus*, OL. *dusmosus*, bushy, < *dumus*, a thorn-bush, a bramble: see *dumal*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a compact, bushy form.—2. Abounding in bushes and briars.

dump¹ (damp), *n.* [< **dump*, *adj.*, Sc. *dumph*, dull, insipid; prob. < Dan. *damp*, dull, low, hollow, = G. *dumpf*, damp, musty, dull, esp. of sound, low, heavy, indistinct, muffled (< MHG. *dimpfen*, steam, reek); cf. D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty, = LG. *dumpig*, damp, musty, = Sw. dial. *dumpin*, melancholy (pp. of *dimba*, steam, reek), Sw. *dumpig*, damp; see below. Cf. D. *dampen*, quench, put out; from the same source as *damp*, *q. v.*] 1. A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; sorrow; heaviness of heart: as, to be in the *dumps*. [Regularly used only in the plural, and usually in a humorous or derogatory sense.]

Some of our poore familie be fallen into such *dumps*, that scanty can any such comfort as my poore nit can geent them any thing assuage their sorrow.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3. Why, how now, daughter Katharine? In your *dumps*?

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Gen. But where's my lady?

Pet. In her old *dumps* within, monstrous melancholy.

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

His head like one in doleful *dump*

Between his knees.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 106.

I know not whether it was the *dumps* or a hudding ecstasy.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 242.

2. Meditation; reverie. *Loeke*.—3. *pl.* Twilight. [Prov. Eng.]—4. (a) A slow dance with a peculiar rhythm.

And then they would have handled me a new way;
The devil's *dump* had been danc'd then.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

(b) Music for such a dance.

Visit by night your lady's chamber-window
With some sweet concert: to their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

(c) Any tune.

O, play me some merry *dump*, to comfort me.

Shak., R. and J., iv. 5.

dump² (damp), *v.* [< ME. *dumpen*, rarely *dampen*, tr. cast down suddenly, intr. fall down suddenly (not in AS.); = Norw. *dumpa*, fall down suddenly, fall or leap into the water, = Sw. dial. *dumpa*, make a noise, dance clumsily, *dompä*, fall down suddenly, = Icel. *dumpa* (once), thump, = Dan. *dumpe*, intr. thump, plump, tr. dip, as a gun, = D. *dampen*, tr., dip, as a gun, *dompelen*, tr., plunge, dip, immerse, = LG. *dumpeln*, intr., drift about, be tossed by wind and waves; all from a strong verb repr. by Sw. *dumpa*, pret. *damp*, pp. neut. *dumpit*, fall down, plump. Cf. *thump*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To throw down violently; plunge; tumble. [Obsolete, except as a colloquialism in the United States: as, the bully was *dumped* into the street.]

Than sall the rainbow descend . . .

With the wind than sall it mell,

And drie than dan all vntill hell

And *dump* the deuls [devils] thider in.

Cursor Mundi, l. 23630.

Kene men sall the kepe,

And do the dye on a day,

And *damp* the in the depe.

Minot, Poems (ed. Ritson), p. 47.

2. To put or throw down, as a mass or load of anything; unload; especially, to throw down or cause to fall out by tilting up a cart: as, to *dump* a stickful of type (said by printers); to *dump* bricks, or a load of brick. [U. S.]

The equipage of the campaign is *dumped* near the store-cabin.

W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 137.

Dumped like a load of coal at every door.

Lovell, To G. W. Curtis.

3. To plunge into. [Scotch.]—4. To knock heavily. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall or plunge down suddenly.

Vp so down schal ye *dumpe* depe to the abyne,
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 362.

The folke in the flete fellly that drowen:

Thai *dump* in the depe, and to dethe passe.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 13289.

2. To unload a cart by tilting it up; dispose of a refuse load by throwing it out at a certain place: as, you must not *dump* there. [U. S.]—3. In *printing*, to remove type from the stick and place it on the galley: as, where shall I *dump*?

dump² (damp), *n.* [= Norw. *dump*, a sudden fall or plunge, also the sound of something falling, also a gust of wind, a squall, = Dan. *dump*, the sound of something falling; from the verb. Hence *dumpy, dumping*.] 1. The sound of a heavy object falling; a thud.—2. Anything short, thick, and heavy. Hence—3. A clumsy medal of lead formerly made by casting in moist sand; specifically, a leaden counter used by boys at chuckfarthing and similar games. The *dumps* still existing are generally impressed with characters, often letters, perhaps the initials of the maker.

Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
Our tops are spun with coils of care,
Our *dumps* are no delights.

Hood, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

4. A small coin of Australia.

The small colonial coin denominated *dumps* have all been called in.

Sydney Gazette, January, 1823.

If the dollar passes current for five shillings, the *dump* lays claim to fifteen pence value still in silver money.

Sydney Gazette, January, 1823.

5. *pl.* Money; "chink." [Slang.]

May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 37.

6. A place for the discharge of loads from carts, trucks, etc., by dumping; a place of deposit for offal, rubbish, or any coarse material. [U. S.]

A sort of platform on the edge of the *dump*. There, in old days, the trucks were tipped and the loads sent thundering down the chute.

The Century, XXVII. 191.

We sat by the margin of the *dump* and saw, far below us, the green tree-tops standing still in the clear air.

The Century, XXVII. 38.

The next point is to get sufficient grade or fall to carry away the immense masses of débris: that is, the miner has to look out for his "dump."

Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 278.

7. The pile of matter so deposited; specifically, the pile of refuse rock around the mouth of a shaft or adit-level. [U. S.]—8. A nail. See the extract. [Eng.]

Nails of mixed metal being termed *dumps*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 216.

dump³ (dump), *n.* [Cf. Norw. *dump*, a pit, pool, also the bottom of a carriage or sleigh; LG. *dumpfel*, *tümpfel*, an eddy, a deep place in a lake or stream, orig. a place that "plunges" down; ult. from the verb represented by *dump*², *r.*] A deep hole filled with water. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dumpage (dum'pāj), *n.* [Cf. *dump*² + *-age*.] 1. The privilege of dumping loads from carts, trucks, etc., on a particular spot. [U. S.]—2. The fee paid for such privilege. [U. S.]

dump-bolt (dum'pōlt), *n.* In ship-building, a short bolt used to hold planks temporarily.

dump-car (dum'kär), *n.* A dumping-car.

dump-cart (dum'kärt), *n.* Same as *tip-cart*.

dumper (dum'pēr), *n.* One who or that which dumps; specifically, a tip-cart. [U. S.]—**Double dumper**, a cart or wagon the form of which is like that of a tip-cart, except that the rear contains a seat for the driver in the rear of the forward axle. [U. S.]

dumping-bucket (dum'ping-buk'ēt), *n.* See *bucket*.

dumping-car (dum'ping-kär), *n.* A truck-car the body of which can be turned partly over to be emptied. [U. S.]

dumping-cart (dum'ping-kärt), *n.* A cart whose body can be tilted to discharge its contents. [U. S.]

dumping-ground (dum'ping-ground), *n.* A piece of ground or a lot where earth, offal, rubbish, etc., are emptied from carts; a dump. [U. S.]

dumpish (dum'pish), *a.* [Cf. *dump*¹ + *-ish*.] Dull; stupid; morose; melancholy; depressed in spirits.

Sir knight, why ride ye *dumpish* thus behind?
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ff. 5.

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpish*, and sour life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.
Lord Herbert, *Memoirs*.

She will either be *dumpish* or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 237.

dumpishly (dum'pish-li), *adv.* In a dull, moping, or morose manner. *Bp. Hall*.

dumpishness (dum'pish-nes), *n.* The state of being dull, moping, or morose.

The duke demaundid of him what should signifie that *dumpishnes* of mynde.
Hall, *Edw. IV.*, an. 15.

dump (dum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dumped*, ppr. *dumping*. [Appar. freq. of *dump*², *v.*] To fold; bend; double. *Scott*.

dumping (dum'ping), *n.* [Cf. *dump*², *n.*, 2, + dim. *-ing*.] 1. A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, or a wrapping of paste in which fruit is boiled.

Our honest neighbour's gooso and *dumplings* were fine.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, x.

2. A dwarf. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotch dumping**, the stomach of a cod, stuffed with chopped cod-liver and corn-meal, and boiled.

dumping-duck, *n.* See *duck*².

dump¹ (dum'pi), *a.* [Cf. *dump*¹ + *-y*.] Dumpish; sad; sulky. [Rare.]

The sweet, courteous, amiable, and good-natured Saturday Review has *dump*y misgivings upon the same point.
New York Tribune.

dump² (dum'pi), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *dump*², *n.*, + *-y*.] 1. *a.* Short and thick; squat.

Her stature tall—I hate a *dump*y woman.
Byron, *Don Juan*, l. 61.

He had a round head, snugly-trimmed beard slightly dashed with gray, was short and a trifle stout—King thought, *dump*y. C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 185.

II. *n.*; pl. *dumpies* (-piz). 1. A specimen of a breed of the domestic hen in which the bones of the legs are remarkably short. Also called *creeper*.—2. Same as *dump*¹-level.

dump¹-level (dum'pi-lev'el), *n.* A form of spirit-level much used in England, especially for rough and rapid work. Its superiority consists principally in its simplicity and compactness. The telescope is of short focal length, whence the name *dump*¹-level, or simply *dump*y, as it is frequently called. It is also called the *Gravatt level*, after the name of the inventor. In the *dump*¹ the level is placed upon the telescope (not under it, as in the Y-level), and is fastened at one end with a hinge, and at the other with a capstan-headed screw. See *Y-level*.

dumreicherite (düm'ri-cher'it), *n.* [Named after Baron von *Dumreicher* of Lisbon.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and aluminium, related to the alums, found in the volcanic rocks of the Cape Verd islands.

dun¹ (dun), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *dunne*, *donne*, *dun*, < AS. *dun*, *dunn*, < W. *dun*, *dun*, dusky, swarthy, = Ir. and Gael. *dunn*, *dun*, brown. Not related to G. *dunkel*, dark. Hence *dunling*, *dunnoek*, *donkey*.] I. *a.* 1. Of a color partaking of brown and black; of a dull-brown color; swarthy.

And shote at the *donne* dere
As I am wont to done.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, IV. 256).

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are *dun*.
Shak., *Sonnets*, cxxx.

They [sea-lions] have no hair on their bodies like the seal; they are of a *dun* colour, and are all extraordinary fat.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1683.

And deer-skins, dappled, *dun*, and white.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, l. 27.

2. Dark; gloomy.
"O is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous *dun*!"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

He then survey'd
Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there
Coasting the wall of heaven on this side night
In the *dun* air sublime.
Milton, *P. L.*, ll. 72.

Fallow-dun, a shade between cream-color and reddish brown, which graduates into light bay or light chestnut.

Mouse-dun, lead- or slate-color which graduates into an ash-color.

II. *n.* A familiar name for an old horse or jade: used as a quasi-proper name (like *dobbin*).—**Dun in the mire**, a proverbial phrase used to denote an embarrassed or straitened position.

Syr, what *Dunne* is in the mire?
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, Prol.

dun¹ (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [Cf. ME. *dunnen*, *donnen*, make of a dun color, < AS. *dunnian*, darken, obscure (as the moon does the stars), < *dun*, *dunn*, dark, *dun*: see *dun*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make of a dun or dull-brown color.

Dunmyd of colour, subniger. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 135.
I sall yow gyfte twa gud grewhundes
Are *donned* als any doo [doe].
MS. in *Halticell*, p. 310.

Especially—2. To cure, as cod, in such a manner as to impart a dun or brown color. See *dunfish*. [New Eng.]

The process of *dunning*, which made the [Isles of] Shoals fish so famous a century ago, is almost a lost art, though the chief fisherman at Star still *duns* a few yearly.
Celia Thaxter, *Isles of Shoals*, p. 83.

II. *intrans.* To become of a dun color.
Thin hew [hue] *dunnet*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 221.

dun² (dun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dunned*, ppr. *dunning*. [Cf. ME. *dunnen*, make a loud noise (verbal *n.* *dunning*, a loud noise), var. of *dynnen*, *dynning*, *dinnen*, etc., earlier ME. *dunien*, < AS. *dynian*, make a din. *Dun*² is thus another form of *din*, *v.* Cf. *dunt* = *dint*, *dull* = *dill*², etc. The use of the word as in II. is modern, and may be of other origin.] I. *trans.* To make a loud noise; din.

II. *trans.* To demand payment of a debt from; press or urge for payment or for fulfillment of an obligation of any kind.

I scorn to push a lodger for his pay; so I let day after day pass on without *dunning* the old gentleman for a farthing.
Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 19.

dun² (dun), *n.* [Cf. *dun*², *v.*] 1. One who *duns*; an importunate creditor, or an agent employed to collect debts.

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve by some rascally *dun*, "Sir, remember my bill."
Arbuthnot, *Hist. John Bull*.

Has his distresses too, I warrant, like a lord, and affects creditors and *duns*.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III. 2.

2. A demand for the payment of a debt, especially a written one; a *dunning*-letter: as, to send one's debtor a *dun*.

dun³ (dun; AS. and Ir. pron. *dōn*), *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *dūn* = Gael. *dūn*, a hill, fort, town, W. *din*, a hill-fort; > AS. *dūn*, E. *down*¹, a hill: see *down*¹.] A hill; a mound; a fortified eminence. This word enters into the composition of many place-names in Great Britain, frequently under the modified forms *dun*-, *don*-, *-don* (as well as *down*, which see); as, *Dunstable*, *Dunmow*, *Dunce*, *Dunbar*, *Dumfries*, *Dunbarton*, *Doncaster*, *Donegal*, etc.

The *Dun* was of the same form as the *Rath*, but consisting of at least two concentric circular mounds or walls, with a deep trench full of water between them. They were often encircled by a third, or even by a greater number of walls, at increasing distances; but this circumstance made no alteration in the form or in the signification of the name.
O'Curry, *Ant. Irish*, II. xix.

dunbird (dun'bērd), *n.* 1. The common pochard or red-headed duck, *Fuligula ferina*.—2. The ruddy duck, *Eristmatura rubida*. *Nuttall*, 1834.

—3. The female scaup duck, *Fuligula marila*. [Essex, Eng.]

duncan (dun'kan), *n.* A half-grown eod. *Gordon*. [Scotch (Moray Frith).]

dunce (duns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dunse*, *duns*, *Duns* (> G. *Duns*), orig. in the phrase *Duns man*, *Duns-man*, that is, a follower of *Duns* (also written *Dunse*, *Dunce*), whose full name was *John Duns Scotus*, a celebrated scholastic theologian, called the "Subtle Doctor." He died in 1308. His followers, called *Scotists*, held control of the universities till the reformation set in, when the reformers and humanists, regarding them as obstinate opponents of sound learning and of progress, and their philosophy as sophistical and barren, applied the term *Duns man*, which at first meant simply a Scotist, to any caviling, sophistical opponent; and so it came finally to mean any dull, obstinate person.] I. [cap.] A disciple or follower of John Duns Scotus (see etymology); a *Dunce-man*; a Scotist. *Tyndale*.

Scotista [IL.], a follower of Scotus, as we say a *Dunce*.
Florio.

Hence—2. A caviling, sophistical person; a senseless caviler.

Whoso surpasseth others either in cavilling, sophistry, or subtle philosophy, is forthwith named a *Dunce*.
Stanhurst, in *Hollinshed's Chron.* (Ireland), p. 2.

3. A dull-witted, stupid person; a dolt; an ignoramus.

What am I better
For all my learning, if I love a *dunce*,
A handsome *dunce*? to what use serves my reading?
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

Grave clothes make *dunces* often seeme great clarkes.
Cotgrave (s. v. *fol.*).

Or I'm a very *Dunce*, or Womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing.
Cowley, *The Mistress*, *Women's Superstition*.

How much a *dunce* that has been sent to roan
Excels a *dunce* that has been kept at home.
Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 415.

The interval between a man of talents and a *dunce* is as wide as ever.
Macaulay, *Lord Bacon*.

duncedom (duns'dum), *n.* [Cf. *dunce* + *-dom*.] The domain of dunces; dunces in general. *Carlyle*.

It [dignity] is at once the thinnest and most effective of all the coverings under which *duncedom* sneaks and skulks.
Whipple, *Lit. and Life*, p. 142.

duncelyt, dunslyt (duns'li), *adv.* [Cf. *Dunce* (def. 1), *Duns*, + *-ly*.] In the manner of a follower of Duns Scotus, or of Duns Scotus himself.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.
Latimer, *Sermons and Remains*, II. 374.

Dunce-man, Duns-man (duns'man), *n.* [See *dunce*.] A disciple of Duns Scotus; a Scotist; hence, a subtle or sophistical reasoner (see *dunce*, etymology).

Now would Aristotle deny such speaking, & a *Dunce-man* would make us distinctions. *Tyndale*, *Works*, p. 88.

How thinke you? Is not this a likely answer for a great doctour of duintitie? for a great *Duns-man*? for so great a preacher?
Barnes, *Works*, p. 232.

duncepoll (duns'pōl), *n.* A dunce. [Prov. Eng.]

Duncer, *n.* [Cf. *Dunce*, *Duns* (i. e.), *Duns Scotus*: see *dunce*], + *-er*.] A *Dunce-man*. *Becon*.

duncery (dun'ser-i), *n.* [Formerly *dunsery* and *dunstery*; < *dunce* + *-ery*.] Dullness; stupidity.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.
S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 83.

The land had once infranchis'd her self from this impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorial and tyrannical *duncery* no free and splendid wit can flourish.
Milton, *Church-Government*, Pref., II.

With the occasional *duncery* of some untoward tyro serving for a refreshing interlude.
Lamb, *Old and New Schoolmaster*.

dunce-table (duns'tā'bl), *n.* An inferior table provided in some inns of court for the poorer or duller students. *Dyce*. [Eng.]

A phlegmatic cold piece of stuff: his father, methinks, should be one of the *dunce-table*, and one that never drunk strong beer in 'a life but at festival-times.
Dekker and Ford, *Sun's Darling*, v. 1.

dunch¹ (dunch), *v. t.* or *i.* [Also written *dunsh*; < ME. *dunchen*, push, strike, < Sw. *dunka*, beat, throb, = Dan. *dunke*, thump, knock, throb, = Icel. *dunka* (Haldorsen), give a hollow sound.] To push or jog, as with the elbow; nudge. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate [way], John," continued the old lady; "naebody says that ye ken whar the brandy comes from."
Scott, *Old Mortality*.

dunch² (dunch), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *dunce*.] Deaf. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dunche-down, dunse-down, *n.* [So called "because the downe of this herbe will cause one to be deaf, if it happens to fall into the

dunche-down

ears, as Matthiæus writeth" (Lyte, 1578); < *dunch²* + *down³*.] The herb reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

duncical¹ (dun'si-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *duncicall*, *duncial*, *dunstical*; < *dunice* + *-ic-al*.] Like a dunce.

The most dull and *duncical* commissioner.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duniceal* dog.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 100.

duncify¹ (dun'si-fi), *v. t.* [*dunice* + *-ify*, make.] To make dull or stupid; reduce to the condition of a dunce.

Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster.

Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxxx.

duncish (dun'sish), *a.* [*dunice* + *-ish¹*.] Like a dunce; sottish. *Imp. Dict.*

duncishness (dun'sish-nes), *n.* The character or quality of a dunce; folly. *Westminster Rev.*

dun-cow (dun'kou), *n.* In Devonshire speech, the shagreen ray, *Raja fullonica*, a batoid fish.

duncur (dun'kér), *n.* The pechard or dunbird. Also *dunker*. [Prov. Eng.]

Dundee pudding. See *pudding*.

dunder¹ (dun'dér), *n.* A dialectal variant of *thunder*.

dunder² (dun'dér), *n.* Lees; dregs; especially, the lees of cane-juice, which are used in the West Indies in the distillation of rum.

The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour. *Edwards.*

dunderbolt (dun'dér-bölt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *thunderbolt*.] A fossil belemnite; a thunderstone. *Davies.*

For "the rheumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall.

Potwhele, Traditions and Recollections (1826), II. 607.

dunderfunk (dun'dér-fungk), *n.* The name given by sailors to a dish made by soaking ship-biscuit in water, mixing it with fat and molasses, and baking in a pan. Also called *dandy-funk*.

dunderhead (dun'dér-hed), *n.* [Orig. E. dial., appar. < *dunder¹*, = *thunder* (cf. *Sc. downward*, stupid, appar. of same ult. origin), + *head*. Cf. equiv. *dunderpate*, *dunderpoll*.] A dunce; a numskull.

I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead*.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 4.

Here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, *dunderheads*, ninny-hammers, &c. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 25.

dunderheaded (dun'dér-hed'ed), *a.* Like a *dunderhead* or dunce. *G. A. Sala.*

dunderpate (dun'dér-pät), *n.* [*dunder¹* (see *dunderhead*) + *pate*.] Same as *dunderhead*.

Many a *dunderpate*, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

dunderpoll (dun'dér-pöl), *n.* [*dunder¹* (see *dunderhead*) + *poll¹*.] Same as *dunderhead*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. (Devonshire).]

dunder-whelp (dun'dér-hwelp), *n.* [*dunder¹* (see *dunderhead*) + *whelp*.] A *dunderhead*; a blockhead.

What a purblind puppy was I! now I remember him; All the while cast on 's face, though it were number'd, And mask'd with patches; what a *dunder-whelp*, To let him domineer thus!

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

dun-diver (dun'di'vèr), *n.* 1. The female merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser*: so called from the dun or brown head.—2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [New York, U. S.] *J. E. De Kay*, 1844.

Dundubia (dun-dü'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843) (so called from the resonant drumming sound which these insects emit), < Hind. Skt. *dundubhi*, a drum, < Hind. *dund*.] A remarkable genus of homopterous insects, containing the largest and most showy species of the family *Cicadidae*, or cicadas. *D. imperatoria* is the largest hemipteran known, expanding 8 inches, of a rich orange-color, and is a native of Borneo.

dune¹ (dün), *n.* [Partly a dial. form (also *dene*) of *dun¹*, and partly < F. *dune* = Sp. Pg. It. *duna*, a dune, = G. *düne*, a dune, = Dan. Sw. *dyner*, pl., < LG. *dünen*, pl., = Fries. *dünen* (also *dünninge*, *düm*) = D. *dün*, a dune, = E. *dun¹*, a hill: see *dun¹*.] A mound, ridge, or hill of loose sand, heaped up by the wind on the sea-coast, or rarely on the shore of a large lake, as on Lake Superior. Hills of loose sand at a distance from the coast, or in the interior of a country, are sometimes called by French authors *dunes*; but this is not the usage in English. Also *doun*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxxl.

Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures, . . .
Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snowdrifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shore with Sand *Dunes*.

Longfellow, Hiawatha, xl.

The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

dune² (dün), *n.* [See *dun³*.] An ancient fort with a hemispherical or conical roof. [Scotch.]

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* [*dun¹*, *a.* and *v. t.*, + *fish*.] Codfish cured by *dunning*, especially for use on the table uncooked. The fish are first slack-salted and cured, then taken down cellar and allowed to "give up," and then dried again. Great pains are taken in this mode of preparation, even to the extent of covering the "fatots" with bed-quilts to keep them clean. [New Eng.]

dung¹ (dung), *n.* [*ME. dung, dong*, rarely *ding*, < AS. *dung*, also *dyng* (in glosses badly written *ding* and *dimig*) = OFries. *dung*, Fries. *dong* = OHG. *tunga*, MHG. *tunge*, *dung*, G. *dung* (with LG. *d*) (cf. MHG. *tunger*, G. *dünger*, manure) = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = Dan. *dyngje*, a heap, heard, mass. Hence *dingy¹*.] The excrement of animals; ordure; feces.

Thel that kepen that Hows coveren hem with Hete of Hoors *Dong*, with outen Henne, Goose, or Doke, or any other Foul.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

For over colde doo [put] doves *dounge* at eve
Aboute her roote.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Pigeon *dung* approaches guano in its power as manure.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 233.

dung¹ (dung), *v.* [*ME. dungen, dongen* (with restored vowel), < AS. *ge-dyngan* = OFries. *donga*, *denga* = MHG. *tungen*, G. *dängen*, *dung*, manure (cf. Dan. *dyngje* = Sw. *dynga*, heap, heard, amass); from the noun.] **I. trans. 1.** To cover with dung; manure with or as with dung.

And, warring with success,

Dung Isaac's Fields with forrain carcasses.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schlame.

And he answering said unto him, Lord, let it alone this year also, till I shall dig about it, and *dung* it.
Luke xlii. 8.

This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

2. In *calico-printing*, to immerse in a bath of cow-dung and warm water in order to remove the superfluous mordant.

II. intrans. To void excrement.

dung² (dung). Preterit and past participle of *ding¹*.

dungaree (dung-ga-ré'), *n.* [Angle-Ind., low, common, vulgar.] A coarse cotton stuff, generally blue, worn by sailors.

The crew have all turned tailors, and are making themselves new suits from some *dungaree* we bought at Valparaiso.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xii.

dung-bath (dung'bäth), *n.* In *dyeing*, a bath used in mordanting, composed of water in which a small proportion of cows' or pigs' dung, or some substitute for it, has been dissolved, with a certain amount of chalk to remove the acetic acid from the printed material. See *dyeing*.

dung-beetle (dung'bè'tl), *n.* 1. A common English name of the dor or dor-beetle, *Geotrypes stercorarius*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the group of scarabs or scarabæoid beetles which roll up balls of dung; the tumblebugs or dung-chafers, as the sacred beetle of the Egyptians. See *ants* under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

dung-bird (dung'bèrd), *n.* Same as *dung-hunter*. See *badoch*. [Prov. Eng.]

dung-chaffer (dung'chä'fèr), *n.* A name given to various coleopterous insects of the family *Scarabæidae*, and especially of the genus *Geotrypes*, which frequent excrement for the purpose of depositing their eggs; a *dung-beetle*.

duncheon (dun'jun), *n.* [Also archaically in some senses *dunjon*; < ME. *duncheon*, *duncheon*, *dunjon*, *dunjon*, etc., F. *dunjon* = Pr. *dunjon*, *dunphon*, *dunjo* (ML. reflex *dunjo*(-n), *dungeo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), *dunjo*(-n), etc.), < ML. *dominio*(-n), a duncheon (tower), contr. from and a particular use of ML. *dominio*(-n), domain, dominion, possession: see *dominion*, *domain*, *demain*, *demesne*.] **1.** The principal tower of a medieval castle. It was usually raised on a natural or artificial mound and situated in the innermost court or bailey, and formed a last refuge into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity. Its lower or

underground part was often used as a prison. Also called *keep*, *duncheon-keep*, or *tower*. See *cut* under *castle*. [In this sense also written *dunjon*, a spelling preferred by some English writers; but there is no historical distinction.]

Hence—**2.** A close cell; a deep, dark place of confinement.

A-twee theis tweyn a gret comparison;

Kyng Alysander, he conquerryd alle;

Dyogene lay in a small *duncheon*,

In sondre wedyrs which turnyd as a baile.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 27.

They brought him [Joseph] hastily out of the *duncheon*.
Gen. xli. 14.

The King of Heaven hath doom'd

This place our *duncheon*, not our safe retreat.

Milton, P. L., li. 317.

duncheon (dun'jun), *v. t.* [*duncheon*, *n.*] To confine in or as in a *duncheon*.

Duncheoned up in the darkness of our ignorance.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 128.

You said nothing

Of how I might be *duncheoned* as a madman.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

duncheoner (dun'jun-èr), *n.* One who imprisons or keeps in jail; a jailer. [Poetical.]

That most hateful land,

Duncheoner of my friend. *Keats*, To —.

dung-fly (dung'fli), *n.* A dipterous insect of the genus *Scatophaga*.

dung-fork (dung'fòrk), *n.* 1. A fork used in moving stable-manure. Also *muck-fork*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a pointed or forked process upon which the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects carry about their own excrement, as in the genera *Cassida*, *Coptocycla*, and the like. See *cut* under *Coptocycla*.

dunghill (dung'hil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dunghil*, *dunghille*; < ME. *donghyll*, *donghel*, etc.; < *dung* + *hill¹*.] **I. n.** 1. A heap of dung.

Salt is good, but if salt vanysche, In what thing schal it be sauered? Neither in erthe, neither in *dunghille* it is profitable.
Wyclif, Luke xiv.

Shine not on me, fair Sun, though thy brave Ray

With safety can the foulest *dunghills* kiss.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 135.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively—(a) A mean or vile abode. (b) Any degraded situation or condition.

He . . . lifteþ up the beggar from the *dunghill*.
I Sam. ii. 8.

(c) A man meanly born: a term of abuse.

Out, *dunghill*! dar'at thou brave a nobleman?

Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

II. a. Sprung from the *dunghill*; mean; low; base.

Unfit are *dunghill* knights

To serve the town with spear in field. *Googe*.

You must not suffer your thoughts to creep any longer upon this *dunghill* earth.

Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. cxxxvii.

Dunghill fowl, a mongrel or cross-bred specimen of the common hen; a barn-yard fowl.

dunghill-raker (dung'hil-rä'kér), *n.* The common *dunghill* fowl. [A nonce-word.]

The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen, the chicken too, to me have taught a lesson.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

dung-hook (dung'hük), *n.* An agricultural implement for spreading manure.

dung-hunter (dung'hun'tèr), *n.* One of the species of jaeger or skua-gull, of the genus *Stercorarius*. The birds are so called from their supposed habits; but in reality they harass other gulls and terns to make them disgorge their food, not to feed upon their excrement. Also called *dung-bird* and *dirty-Allen*.

dunying (dung'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dung¹*, *v.*] In *dyeing*, the mordanting of goods by passing them through a *dung-bath* (which see). In modern practice substitutes are used.

dunyah (dung'gi-yä), *n.* A coasting-vessel in use in the Persian gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the gulf of Cutch. The *dunyahs* sail with the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvoes of artillery, music, and flags. They are flat-bottomed and broad-beamed, have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel, and are in other respects rigged like the baggala. The model is supposed to date from the expedition of Alexander.

dunmere (dung'mèr), *n.* A pit where dung, weeds, etc., are mixed, to rot together for manure. *E. Phillips*, 1706; *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] **dungy** (dung'gi), *a.* [*dung* + *-y¹*. Cf. *dingy¹*.] Full of dung; foul; vile.

There's not a grain of it [honesty], the face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shak.*, W. T., li. 1.

dung-yard (dung'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure where dung is collected.

dunite (dun'it), *n.* [So called from *Dun* Mountain, near Nelsen, New Zealand.] A rock consisting essentially of a crystalline granular mass of olivin with chromite or picotite, containing

also frequently more or less of various other minerals, alteration products of the olivin. Dunite appears to be frequently more or less altered into serpentine.

duniwassal, dunniewassal (dun-i-was'al), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *dun' uasal*, a gentleman; *dunne*, a man; *uasal*, gentle.] Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a gentleman, especially one of secondary rank; a cadet of a family of rank.

His bonnet had a short feather, which indicated his claim to be treated as a *Dunne-Wassal*, or sort of gentleman.

dunkadoo (dung-ka-dō'), *n.* [Imitative.] The American bittern, *Botaurus mugilans* or *lenticinosus*. [Local, New Eng.]

Dunkard (dung'kãrd), *n.* Same as *Dunker*¹.

Near at hand was the meeting-house of a sect of German Quakers—Tunkers or *Dunkards*, as they are differently named.

Dunker¹, **Tunker** (dung'-, tung'kër), *n.* [*< G. tunker*, a dipper, *< tunken*, MHG. *tunken*, *dunken*, OHG. *tunchôn*, *dunchôn*, *thunkôn*, dip, immerse, perhaps ult. = *L. tingero* = *Gr. τέγγειν*, wet, moisten, dye, stain; see *tinge*.] A member of a sect of German-American Baptists, so named from their manner of baptism. Their proper church-name is *Brethren*. Driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century, they took refuge in Pennsylvania, and thence extended their societies into neighboring States, and are especially found in Ohio. They condemn all war and litigation, acknowledge the authority of the Bible, administer baptism by triple immersion, and only to adults, practise washing of the feet before the Lord's supper, use the kiss of charity, laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and observe a severe simplicity in dress and speech. They have bishops, elders, and teachers, and are commonly supposed to accept the doctrine of universal redemption. Also called *Dipper*.

dunker² (dung'kër), *n.* Same as *duncur*.

Dunkirk lace. See *lace*.

dunlin (dun'lin), *n.* [A corruption of *E. dial. dunling*, the proper form, *< dun*¹ + *dim. -ling*¹. Cf. *dunbird*, *duncock*.] The red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa (Peleidna) alpina*, widely dispersed and very abundant in the northern hemisphere, especially along sea-coasts, during the extensive



American Dunlin (*Peleidna pacifica*), in summer plumage.

migrations it performs between its arctic breeding-grounds and its temperate or tropical winter resorts. The dunlin is 8 inches long, the bill an inch or more, slightly decurved; in full dress the belly is jet-black, the upper parts varied with brown, gray, and reddish. The American dunlin is a different variety, somewhat larger, with a longer or more decurved bill, the *Peleidna pacifica* of Coues. The dunlin is also called *stint*, *purre*, *ox-bird*, *bull's-eye*, *sea-snipe*, *pickerel*, etc.

dunling (dun'ling), *n.* A dialectal (and originally more correct) form of *dunlin*.

dunlop (dun'lop), *n.* A rich white kind of cheese made in Scotland out of unskimmed milk; so called from the parish of Dunlop in Ayrshire.

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. Fagots, boughs, or loose wood laid in the hold of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom and prevent injury from water; also, loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady and prevent injury from friction or collision.

We covered the bottom of the hold over, fore and aft, with dried brush for dunnage.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 304.

2. **Baggage.**

But Barnacle suggested, as some of the dunnage and the tent would need to be dried before being packed, that we build a fire outside.

C. A. Neid, Cruise of Aurora (1855), p. 105.

dunnage (dun'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dunnaged*, ppr. *dunnaging*. [*< dunnage, n.*] To stow with fagots or loose wood, as the bottom of a ship's hold; wedge or chock, as cargo. See *dunnage, n.*

Vessels fraudulently dunnaged for the purpose of reducing their tonnage.

The American, VIII. 382.

dunner (dun'ër), *n.* One who duns; one employed in soliciting payment of debts.

They are ever talking of new alkka, and serve the owners in getting their customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay.

Spectator.

dunniwassal, n. See *duniwassal*.

dunniness (dun'î-nes), *n.* [*< dunny* + *-ness*.] Deafness. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

dunning (dun'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dun*¹, *v.*] The process of curing codfish in a way to give them a particular color and flavor. See *dun*¹, *v. t.*, and *dunfish*.

dunnish (dun'ish), *a.* [*< dun*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Inclined to a dun color; somewhat dun.

dunnock (dun'ok), *n.* [*E. dial.* (Northampton) also *doney*; *< ME. donek*, *< donnen*, *dunnen*, *dun*, + *dim. -ek, -ock*. Cf. *donkey*.] The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. Also *dick-dunnock*. *Macgillivray*.

Isreton has been cast out like an unfledged dunnock.

E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights, iv.

dunny (dun'î), *a.* [*E. dial.*; origin obscure. Cf. *downerd*.] Deaf; dull of apprehension. [Local, Great Britain.]

My old dame, Joan, is something dunny, and will scarce know how to manage.

Scott.

dunpickle (dun'pik'1), *n.* The moor-buzzard, *Circus aruginosus*. *Montagu*. [Local, Eng.]

dunrobin (dun'rob'in), *n.* A superior kind of Scotch plaid.

dunst, dunset, n. Obsolete forms of *dunce*.

dunse-down, *n.* See *dunche-down*.

dunsery, *n.* An obsolete form of *duncery*.

dunset (dun'set), *n.* [A book-form repr. AS. *dunsæte*, *dunsêc*, pl., a term applied to a certain division of the Welsh people, lit. hill-dwellers, *< dūn*, a hill (see *down*¹), + *sæta* (= OHG. *sāzo*), a dweller, settler, *< sittan* (pret. *sæt*), sit. Cf. *coset*.] One of the hill-dwellers of Wales; a settler in a hill country.

dunsh, v. t. See *dunsh*¹.

dunsical, a. See *duncical*.

dunslit, Duns-man. See *duncely, Dunceman*.

dunst (dunst), *n.* A kind of flour; fine semolina without bran or germs. *The Miller* (London).

dunstable (dun'sta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [In allusion to *Dunstable* in England, the adj. use (as in def.) being derived from the word as used in the phrase *Dunstable road* or *way*.] *I. t. a.* [*cap.*] Plain; direct; simple; downright.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 177.

Dunstable road, way, or highway, the way to *Dunstable*: used proverbially as a symbol of plainness or directness.

"As plain as *Dunstable road*." It is applied to things plain and simple, without veils or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easy and obvious to be found.

Fuller, Worthless, Bedfordshire.

There were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*.

Latimer, Sermons.

II. *n.* A fabric of woven or plaited straw, originally made at *Dunstable* in England. Also used attributively: as, a *dunstable* hat or bonnet.

dunster (dun'stër), *n.* 1. A kind of broadcloth: so called in the seventeenth century.—

2. **Cassimere.**

dunt (dunt), *n.* [A var. of *dint, dent*, *< ME. dunt, dynt*, etc.: see *dint* and *dent*¹.] 1. A stroke; a blow. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

I ha'e a gude braid sword,

I'll tak dunts frae naebody.

Burns, I ha'e a Wife o' my Ain.

2. A malady characterized by staggering, observed particularly in yearling lambs. [Prov. Eng.]—

3. **Palpitation.** *Dunghison*. [Scotch.]

dunt (dunt), *v.* [A var. of *dint, dent*¹: see *dint, dent*¹, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To strike; give a blow to; knock. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Fearing the wrathful ram might dunt out . . . the brains, if he had any, of the young cavalier, they opened the door.

Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 220.

2. In packing herrings, to jump upon (the head of the barrel) in order to pack it more tightly. [Local, Canadian.]—

3. To confuse by noise; stupefy. [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. To beat; palpitate, as the heart. [Scotch.]

While my heart wi' life-blood dunted,

I'd bear't in mind.

Burns, To Mr. Mitchell.

dunter (dun'tër), *n.* [Se., perhaps so called from its waddling gait. *< dunt, v.*] The eiderduck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

dunter-goose (dun'tër-gōa), *n.* Same as *dunter*. *Symonds*.

duntle (dun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duntled*, ppr. *duntling*. [Freq. of *dunt*.] To dent; mark with an indentation. [Prov. Eng.]

His cap is duntled in; his back bears fresh stains of pest.

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, Int.

duo (dū'ō), *n.* [It., a dnet, also two, *< L. duo* = *E. two*.] The same as *duet*. A distinction is sometimes made by using *duet* for a two-part composition for two voices or instruments of the same kind, and *duo* for such a composition for two voices or instruments of different kinds.

(Lord's Day.) Up, and, while I staid for the barber, tried to compose a duo of counter point; and I think it will do very well, it being by Mr. Berkenshaw's rule.

Pepys, Diary, II. 312.

duo-. [*L. duo-, duo*, = *Gr. δύο-, δύο* = *E. two*.] A prefix in words of Latin or Greek origin, meaning 'two.'

duodecahedral, duodecahedron (dū-ō-dek-a-hē'dral, -drōn). See *dodecahedral, dodecahedron*.

duodecennial (dū'ō-dē-sen'i-al), *a.* [*< LL. duodecennis*, of twelve years (*< L. duodecim*, twelve, + *annus*, a year), + *-al*.] Consisting of twelve years. *Ash*.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. duodecim* (= *Gr. δωδέκα, δώδεκα*), twelve (*< duo* = *E. two*, + *decem* = *E. ten*), + *-al*. Cf. *dozen*, ult. *< duodecim*, and see *decimal*.] **I. a.** Reckoning by twelves and powers of twelve: as, *duodecimal* multiplication.

The *duodecimal* system in liquid measures, which is found elsewhere, appears to be derived from the Babylonians.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 19.

II. n. 1. One of a system of numerals the base of which is twelve.—

2. *pl.* An arithmetical rule for ascertaining the number of square feet, twelfths of feet, and square inches in a rectangular area or surface whose sides are given in feet and inches and twelfths of inches.

The feet of the multiplier are first multiplied into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, giving square feet, twelfths, and inches. The inches of the multiplier are then multiplied into the feet and inches of the multiplicand, giving twelfths of feet and square inches, and finally the twelfths of inches of the multiplier are multiplied into the feet of the multiplicand, giving square inches. These three partial products are then added together to get the product sought. It is used by artificers. Also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication*.

duodecimally (dū-ō-dēs'i-māl-i), *adv.* In a *duodecimal* manner; by twelves.

duodecimfid (dū'ō-dēs-sim'fid), *a.* [*< L. duodecim*, twelve, + *-fidus*, *< findere*, cleave, split (= *E. bite*): see *fission*, etc.] Divided into twelve parts.

duodecimo (dū-ō-des'i-mō), *n.* and *a.* [Origin in *L. (NL.) phrase in duodecimo: in*, prep., = *E. in*; *duodecimo*, abl. of *duodecimus*, twelfth, *< duodecim*, twelve.] **I. n. 1.** A size of page usually measuring, in the United States, about 5½ inches in width and 7¾ inches in length, when the leaf is uncut, and corresponding to crown octavo of British publishers.—

2. A book composed of sheets which, when folded, form twelve leaves of this size.—

3. In *music*, the interval of a twelfth. *E. D.*

II. a. Consisting of sheets folded into twelve leaves; having leaves or pages measuring about 5½ by 7¾ inches. Often written *12mo* or *12^o*.

duodecimole (dū-ō-des'i-mōl), *n.* [*< L. duodecimus*, twelfth: see *duodecimo*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight; a dodecplet.

duodecimpennata (dū'ō-dēs-sim-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. duodecim*, twelve, + *pennatus*, winged, feathered.] In *ornith.*, in *Sundevall's* system, a cohort of *Gallina*, composed of the American curassows and guans, *Cracidae*: so called from the 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. Also called *Sylvicole*.

duodecuple (dū-ō-dek'ū-pl), *a.* [= *F. duodécuple* = *Sp. duodécuplo* = *Pg. It. duodécuplo*, *< L. duo*, = *E. two*, + *decuplus*, tenfold: see *decuple* and *duodecimal*.] Consisting of twelves.

duodena, n. Plural of *duodenum*.

duodena¹ (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* [= *F. duodénal* = *Sp. Pg. duodenal* = *It. duodenale*; as *duodenum* + *-al*.] Connected with or relating to the *duodenum*: as, "*duodenal* dyspepsia," *Copland*.—

Duodenal fold, a special loop or duplication of the *duodenum*, in which the pancreas is lodged in many animals, especially in birds, where it forms the most constant and characteristic folding of the intestine.—**Duodenal glands.** See *gland*.

duodena² (dū-ō-dē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< duodene* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to a *duodene*.

II. n. In musical theory, the symbol of the root of a duodene.

duodenary (dū-ō-deu'ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *duodénaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *duodenario*, < L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*, twelve each, < *duodecim*, twelve.] Relating to the number twelve; twelfed; increasing by twelves.—**Duodenary** or **duodecimal arithmetic** or **scale**, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelve-fold proportion from right to left, instead of in the ten-fold proportion of the common decimal arithmetic.

duodene (dū-ō-dēn), *n.* [duodeni, twelve each; see *duodenary*. Cf. *duodenum*.] In musical theory, a group of twelve tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. Any tone whatever may be chosen as the root, and its symbol is called a duodenal. The root, the major third above, and the major third below it constitute the initial trine. The duodene consists of four such trines, one being the initial trine, one a perfect fifth below it, one a perfect fifth above it, and one two perfect fifths above it. The term and the process of analysis to which it belongs were first used by A. J. Ellis in England in 1874. The study of the process is incident to the attempt to secure just intonation (pure temperament) on keyed instruments of fixed pitch.

duodenitis (dū-ō-dē-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *duodenum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenostomy (dū-ō-dē-nōs'tō-mi), *n.* [duodenum, *q. v.*, + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth, opening.] The surgical formation of an external opening from the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

duodenum (dū-ō-dē'num), *n.*; pl. *duodena* (-nā). [NL. (so called because in man it is about twelve finger-breadths long), < L. *duodeni*, twelve each; see *duodenary*.] 1. In *anat.*, the first portion of the small intestine, in immediate connection with the stomach, receiving the hepatic and pancreatic secretions, and usually curved or folded about the pancreas. It extends from the pylorus to the beginning of the jejunum. In man it is from 10 to 12 inches in length. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, a short smooth portion of the intestine, between the ventriculus and the ileum, found in a few coleopterous insects. Some entomotomists, however, apply this name to the ventriculus.

duodrama (dū-ō-drā'mā), *n.* [= F. *duodrame* = It. *duodramma*, < L. *duo*, two (= Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*), + Gr. *δράμα*, a drama; see *drama*.] A dramatic or melodramatic piece for two performers only.

duoliteral (dū-ō-lit'ēr-āl), *a.* [duo, = E. *two*, + *literal*; see *literal*, *letter*.] Consisting of two letters only; bilateral.

duologue (dū-ō-log), *n.* [duo, two (= Gr. *δύο* = E. *two*), + Gr. *λόγος*, speech. Cf. *monologue*, *dialogue*.] A dialogue or piece spoken by two persons.

Mr. Ernest Warrour's *duologue* "The Nettle" is simple, pretty, and effective. *Athenæum*, No. 3077.

I do not feel that I shall be departing from the rule I prescribed to myself at the commencement of this paper, if I touch upon the *duologue* entertainments. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 644.

duomo (dwō'mō), *n.* [It., a dome, cathedral; see *dome*.] A cathedral; properly, an Italian cathedral. See *dome*¹.

Bright vignettes, and each complete,
Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet.
Tennyson, *The Daisy*.

The bishop is said to have decorated the *duomo* with 500 large and 200 small columns brought from Paros for the purpose.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. xxxv., note.

dup† (dup), *v. t.* [Contr. of dial. *do up*, open, < ME. *do up*, *don up*, open; see *do*¹, and cf. *don*¹, *doff*, *dout*¹.] To open.

What Devell! iche weene, the porters are drunke; will they not *dup* the gate to-day?
R. Edwards, *Damon and Pythias*.

Then up he rose and donn'd his clothea,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

dupability (dū-pā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Also written, less reg., *dupability*; < *dupable*; see *bility*.] The quality of being dupable; gullibility.

But this poor Napoleon mistook; he believed too much in the *dupability* of men. *Carlyle*.

dupable (dū-pā-bl), *a.* [Also written, less reg., *dupable*; < *dupc* + *-able*.] Capable of being duped; gullible.

Man is a *dupable* animal. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, lxxxvii.

duparted (dū'pār-ted), *a.* [duo, = E. *two*, + *parted*.] In *her.*, same as *biparted*.

dupe (dūp), *n.* [dupe, a dupe, < OF. *dupc*, *duppe*, F. dial. *dube*, *duppe*, a hoopoe, a bird regarded as stupid; see *hoopoe* and *Upupa*. For similar examples of the application of the names

of (supposed) stupid birds to stupid persons, cf. *booby*, *goose*, *gull*, and (in Pg.) *dodo*. Cf. Bret. *houpcrik*, a hoopoe, a dupe.] A person who is deceived; one who is led astray by false representations or conceptions; a victim of credulity; as, the *dupe* of a designing rogue; he is a *dupe* to his imagination.

First slave to words, then vassal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the same.
Pope; *Dunciad*, iv. 502.

He that hates truth shall be the *dupe* of lies.
Cowper, *Progress of Error*.

When the spirit is not master of the world, then it is its *dupe*.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 229.

dupe (dūp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *duped*, ppr. *duping*. [duper, *dupe*, *gull*, take in; from the noun.] To deceive; trick; mislead by imposing on one's credulity; as, to *dupe* a person by flattery.

Ne'er have I *duped* him with base counterfeitts.
Coleridge.

Instead of making civilization the friend of the poor, it [the theory of social equality] has *duped* the poor into making themselves the enemies of civilization.
W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 211.

dupeability, dupeable. See *dupability, dupable*.

duper (dū'pēr), *n.* [dupe + *-er*; after OF. (and F.) *dupeur*, a deceiver.] One who dupes or deceives; a cheat; a swindler.

The race-ground had its customary complement of knaves and fools—the *dupers* and the duped.
Bulwer, *Felham*, I. xii.

dupery (dū'pēr-i), *n.* [duperie, < *dupe*, a dupe; see *dupe*, *n.*] The art of deceiving or imposing upon the credulity of others; the ways or methods of a dupe.

Travelling from town to town in the full practice of *dupery* and wheedling. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 304.

It might be hard to see an end to the inquiry were we once to set diligently to work to examine and set forth how much innocent *dupery* we habitually practise upon ourselves in the region of metaphysics.
Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 23.

dupion, doupion (dū'-, dō'pi-ōn), *n.* [doupiōn, < It. *doppione*, aug. of *doppio*, double, < L. *duplus*, double; see *double*, and also *double* and *dobrag*, doublets of *dupion*.] 1. A double cocoon formed by two silkworms spinning together.—2. The coarse silk furnished by such double cocoons.

duplation (dū-plā'shon), *n.* [duplus, double, + *-ation*.] Multiplication by two; doubling.

duple (dū'pl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, < L. *duplus*, double; see *double*, the old form.] Double. [Rare in general use.]

A competent defence of Illyricum was upon a two-fold reason established, the *duple* greatness of which business the emperor having taken in hand affected both.
Holland, tr. of *Amianus*, p. 101.

Duple ratio, a ratio such as that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc. *Subduple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, etc.—

Duple rhythm, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by two beats or pulses to the measure; double time.

duple (dū'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dupled*, ppr. *dupling*. [duplc, *a.*] To double. [Rare.]

duplet (dū'plet), *n.* [duplus, double, + E. dim. *-et*.] A doublet. [Rare.]

That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown, and the highest *duplet* wins.
Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, iii.

duplex (dū'pleks), *a. and n.* [duplex, double, twofold, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *plicare*, fold.] 1. *a.* Double; twofold. Specifically applied in electricity to a system of telegraphy in which two messages are transmitted at the same time over a single wire; it includes both *diplex* and *contraplex*. See these words.—**Duplex escapement** of a watch. See *escapement*.—**Duplex idea**, *lathe*, *pelittl*. See the nouns.—**Duplex querela** (*ecles.*), a double quarrel (which see, under *quarrel*).

II. *n.* A doubling or duplicating.

duplex (dū'pleks), *v.* [duplex, *a.*] 1. *trans.* In *teleg.*, to arrange (a wire) so that two messages may be transmitted along it at the same time.

Four perfectly independent wires were practically created. . . . Each of these wires was also *duplexed*.
G. B. Prescott, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 219.

II. *intrans.* To transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *duplicated*, ppr. *duplicating*. [duplicatus, pp. of *duplicare*, make double, < *duplex* (*duplic-*), double, twofold; see *duplex*. Cf. *double*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To double; repeat; produce a second (like the first); make a copy or copies of.

Whereof perhaps one reason is, because there is shewn in this a *duplicate* power: a contrary stream of power running across and thwart, in its effects in this.
Goodwin, *Works*, III. l. 558.

2. In *physiol.*, to divide into two by natural growth or spontaneous division; as, some infusorians *duplicate* themselves.

II. *intrans.* To become double; repeat or be repeated; specifically, in ecclesiastical use, to celebrate the mass or holy communion twice in the same day. See *duplication*.

The desires of man, if they pass through an even and indifferent life towards the issues of an ordinary and necessary course, they are little, and within command; but if they pass upon an end or aim of difficulty or ambition, they *duplicate*, and grow to a disturbance.
Ser. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 104.

If the Priest has to *duplicate*, i. e., to celebrate twice in one day, he must not drink the abutions, which must be poured into a chalice and left for him to consume at the second celebration. For to drink the abutions would be to break his fast.

F. G. Lee, *Directorium Anglicanum*, 4th ed. (1879), p. 248.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *a. and n.* [= It. *duplicato* = D. *duplikaat* = G. Dan. *duplikat*, < L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplicare*, make double; see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Double; twofold; consisting of or relating to a pair or pairs, or to two corresponding parts; as, *duplicate* spines in an insect; *duplicate* examples of an ancient coin; *duplicate* proportion.—2. Consisting of a double number or quantity; multiplied by two.

The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea though the number were *duplicate*.
Hall, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5.

3. Exactly like or corresponding to something made or done before; repeating an original; matched; as, there are many *duplicate* copies of this picture; a *duplicate* action or proceeding.—**Duplicate proportion** or **ratio**, the proportion or ratio of squares: thus, in geometrical proportion, the first term is said to be to the third in the *duplicate* ratio of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second. Thus, in 9:15::15:25, the ratio of 9 to 25 is a *duplicate* of that of 9 to 15, or as the square of 9 is to the square of 15; also, the *duplicate* ratio of *a* to *b* is the ratio of *a* to *b* or of *a*² to *b*².

II. *n.* 1. One of two or more things corresponding in every respect to each other.

Of all these he [Vertue] made various sketches and notes, always presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford.
Walpole, *Life of Vertue*.

Specifically, in *law* and *com.*: (*a*) An instrument or writing corresponding in every particular to a first or original and of equal validity with it; an additional original.

Duplicates of dispatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of a miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original. *Wharton*.

In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* be regularly executed, although the other should be defective in the necessary solemnities.
Bell.

(*b*) A second copy of a document, furnished by authority when the original has been lost, defaced, or invalidated.

2. One of two or more things each of which corresponds in all essential respects to an original, type, or pattern; another corresponding to a first or original; another of the same kind; a copy; as, a *duplicate* of a bust.

Many *duplicates* of the General's wagon stand about the church in every direction.
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 72.

duplication (dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *duplicacion* = Pr. *duplicacio* = Sp. *duplicacion* = Pg. *duplicação* = It. *duplicazione*, < L. *duplicatio* (*n-*), < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double; see *duplicate*, *v.*] 1. The act of duplicating, or of making or repeating something essentially the same as something previously existing or done.

However, if two sheriffs appear in one year (as at this time and frequently hereafter), such *duplicacion* cometh to pass by one of these accidents.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Berkshire.

2. In *arith.*, the multiplication of a number by two.—3. A folding; a doubling; also, a fold; as, the *duplicacion* of a membrane.—4. In *physiol.*, the act or process of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.—5. In *music*, the process or act of adding the upper or lower octaves or replicates to the tones of a melody or harmony. See *double*, *n.* and *v.*—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—7. In *admiralty law*, a pleading on the part of the defendant in reply to the replication. *Benedict*. [Rare.]—8. *Eccles.*, the celebration of the mass or eucharist twice by the same priest on the same day. From the sixth century to the thirteenth, duplication was in many places not an unusual practice on a number of days. Since the fourteenth century it has been forbidden in the Roman Catholic Church except on Christmas day. In the mediæval church in England it was allowed on Easter day also. The Greek Church does not permit duplication.—**Duplication formula**, in *math.*, a formula for obtain-

ing the sine, etc., of the double of an angle from the functions of the angle itself.—**Problem of the duplication, or duplication of the cube**, in *math.*, the problem to determine the side of a cube which shall have double the solid contents of a given cube. The problem is equivalent to finding the cube root of 2, which is neither rational nor rationally expressible in terms of square roots of integers; consequently neither an exact numerical solution nor an exact construction with a rule and compass is possible. Also called the *Delian problem*.

There remain yet some other pages of Mr. Hobbes's dialogue, wherein he speaks of . . . the duplication of the cube, and the quadrature of the circle.

Boyle, Works, I. 234.

The altar of Apollo at Athens was a square block, or cube, and to double it required the duplication of the cube. *D. Webster*, Speech, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

duplicative (dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *duplicatif*; as *duplicate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of duplicating or doubling; especially, in *physiol.*, having the quality of duplicating or dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

In the lowest forms of Vegetable life, the primordial germ multiplies itself by *duplicative* subdivision into an apparently unlimited number of cells.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces.

duplicatopectinate (dū-pli-kā-tō-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [*duplicate* + *pectinate*.] In *entom.*, having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short.

duplicate (dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *duplication* = *It. duplicatura*, < L. as if **duplicatura*, < *duplicare*, pp. *duplicatus*, double: see *duplicate*, *v.*] A doubling; a fold or folding; a duplication: as, a *duplication* of the peritoneum.

The kidneys and bladder are contained in a distinct *duplication* of that membrane [the peritoneum], being thereby partitioned off from the other contents of the abdomen.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xl.

duplicidentate (dū'pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [*duplicidentatus*, < L. *duplex* (*duplice*), double, + *dentatus* = E. *toothed*: see *dentate*.] Of or pertaining to the *Duplicidentati*; having four upper incisors, two of which are much smaller than and situated behind the other two, of which they thus appear like duplicates, as in the hare, rabbit, or pika. *Cous.*

Duplicidentati (dū'pli-si-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (sc. *Glires*), orig. *Duplicidentata* (sc. *Rodentia*, Illiger, 1811); *pl. of duplicidentatus*: see *duplicidentate*.] A primo division of the order *Rodentia* or *Glires*, containing those rodents, as the hares and pikas, which have four upper front teeth—that is, twice as many as ordinary rodents, or *Simplexidentati*. The group consists of the families *Leporida* and *Lagomyida*. *E. J. Alston*.

duplicity (dū-plis'i-ti), *v.* [*ME.* *duplicité*, < *OF.* *duplicite*, F. *duplicité* = Sp. *duplicidad* = Pg. *duplicidade* = *It.* *duplicità*, < *LL.* *duplicitas*, doubleness, *ML.* ambiguity, < L. *duplex* (*duplic*), twofold, double: see *duplex*.] 1. The state of being double; doubleness. [Rare.]

They neither acknowledge a multitude of unmade devils, nor yet that *duplicity* of them which Plutarch contended for (one good and the other evil).

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 231.

These intermediate examples need not in the least confuse our generally distinct ideas of the two families of buildings; the one in which the substance is alike throughout, and the forms and conditions of the ornament assume or prove that it is so; . . . and the other, in which the substance is of two kinds, one internal, the other external, and the system of decoration is founded on this *duplicity*, as pre-eminently in St. Mark's. I have used the word *duplicity* in no depreciatory sense. *Ruskin*.

A star in the Northern Crown, . . . (γ Corone), was found to have completed more than one entire circuit since its first discovery; another, γ Serpentarii, had closed up into apparent singleness; while in a third, ζ Orionis, the converse change had taken place, and deceptive singleness had been transformed into obvious *duplicity*.

A. M. Clarke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 53.

2. Doubleness of heart or speech; the acting or speaking differently in relation to the same thing at different times or to different persons, with intention to deceive; the practice of deception by means of dissimulation or double-dealing.

And shall we even now, whilst we are yet smarting from the consequences of her treachery, become a second time the good easy dupes of her *duplicity*?

Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 273.

I think the student of their character should also be slow to upbraid Italians for their *duplicity*, without admitting, in palliation of the faults, facts of long ages of alien and domestic oppression, in politics and religion.

Hovells, Venetian Life, xxi.

3. In *law*, the pleading of two or more distinct matters together as if constituting but one. = *syn.* 2. Guile, deception, hypocrisy, artifice, chicanery.

duplo- (dū'plō). [*L.* *duplus*, double: see *double*.] A prefix signifying 'twofold' or 'twice as much': as, *duplo-carburet*, twofold carburet. **duply** (dū'pli'), *n.*; *pl. duplies* (-pliz'). [*OF.* *duply*, *v.* (on type of *reply*, < *OF.* *replier*), < *OF.* as if **duplier*, F. only *dupliquer* = Sp. Pg. *duplicar* = *It.* *duplicare*, < *ML.* *duplicare*, put in a rebutter, make a second reply, L. *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate*, *a.*] In *Scots law*, a second reply: a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

Answers, replies, *duplies*, tripltes, quadruplea, followed thick upon each other. *Scott*, Abbot, l.

dupondius (dū-pon'di-us), *n.*; *pl. dupondii* (-i). [*L.*, also *dupondium*, *dupondium*, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *pondus*, a weight, < *pendere*, weigh: see *pound*.] A Roman bronze coin, of the value



Obverse. Reverse. Dupondius of Augustus.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of 2 asses (see *as*), issued by Augustus and some of his successors: popularly called by coin-collectors "second brass," to distinguish it from the sestertius, the "first brass" Roman coin.

dupper (dup'èr), *n.* Same as *dubber* 2.

Dupytren's contraction. See *contraction*.

dur (dūr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *dur*, < L. *durus*, hard.] In *music*, major: as, C *dur*, or C major.

dura (dū'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] 1. Same as *duramen*.—2. The dura mater (which see). *Wilder and Gage*.

durability (dū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *durabilitet*, < F. *durabilité* (*OF.* *dureblete*) = Pr. *durabetat* = Pg. *durabilidade* = *It.* *durabilità*, < *LL.* *durabilia* (-s), < L. *durabilis*, durable: see *durable*.] The quality of being durable; the power of lasting or continuing in the same state by resistance to causes of decay or dissolution.

A Gothic cathedral raises ideas of grandeur in our minds by its size, its height, . . . its antiquity, and its *durability*.

H. Blair, Rhetoric, lii.

durable (dū'rā-bl), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *durabel*, < F. *durable* = Pr. Sw. *durabl* = Pg. *duravel* = *It.* *durabile*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durare*, last, < *durus*, hard, lasting: see *dure*, *v.*] Having the quality of lasting, or continuing long in being; not perishable or changeable; lasting; enduring: as, *durable* timber; *durable* cloth; *durable* happiness.

The monuments of wit and learning are more *durable* than the monuments of power, or of the hands.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 101.

They might take up their *Crosse*, and follow the second Adam unto a *durable* happiness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 28.

For time, though in eternity, applied To motion, measures all things *durable* By present, past, and future.

Milton, P. L., v. 531.

The very susceptibility that makes him quick to feel makes him also incapable of deep and *durable* feeling.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

= *syn.* Permanent, Stable, etc. (see *lasting*), abiding, continuing, firm, strong, tough.

durableness (dū'rā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being lasting or enduring; durability: as, the *durableness* of honest fame.

As for the timber of the walnut-tree, it may be termed an English shittim-wood for the fineness, smoothness, and *durableness* thereof.

Fuller, Worthies, Surrey.

The *durableness* of metals is the foundation of this extraordinary steadiness of price.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 11.

durably (dū'rā-bli), *adv.* In a lasting manner; with long continuance.

An error in physical speculations is seldom productive of such consequences, either to one's neighbour or one's self, as are deeply, *durably*, or extensively injurious.

V. Knox, Essays, I.

dural (dū'rāl), *a.* [*<* *dura* (*mater*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *dura mater*.

The *dural* vessels were well injected externally and internally.

Medical News, LII. 430.

dura mater (dū'rā mā'tēr). [*NL.*: L. *dura*, fem. of *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother: see *dure*, *mother*, and cf. *dura*.] The outermost membranous envelop or external meninx of the brain

and spinal cord; a dense, tough, glistening fibrous membrane which lines the interior of the brain-case, but in the spinal column is separated from the periosteum lining the vertebrae by a space filled with loose areolar tissue. In the skull it envelops the brain, but does not send down processes into the fissures. It forms, however, some *malis* folds, as the vertical falcate sheet or *falx cerebri* between the hemispheres of the cerebrum, and the tentorium or horizontal sheet between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. Sundry venous channels between layers of the *dura mater* are the sinuses of the brain. The term *dura mater* is contrasted with *pia mater*, both these meninges being so named from an old fanciful notion that they were the "mothers," or at least the nurses, of the contained parts.

duramen (dū-rā'mon), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *duramen*, hardness, also applied to a ligneous vine-branch, < *durare*, harden, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*.] In *bot.*, the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is harder and more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood-cells. It is also usually of a deeper color, owing to the presence of peculiar coloring matters. Called by ship-carpenters the *spine*. See *alburnum*. Also *dura*.

The inner layers of wood, being not only the oldest, but the most solidified by matters deposited within their component cells and vessels, are spoken of collectively under the designation *duramen* or "heart-wood."

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 369.

durance (dū'rāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *durance*, *duransc*; < *OF.* *durance* = Sp. *duranza* = *It.* *duranza*, < *ML.* as if **durantia*, < L. *durant* (-s), pp. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.* In E. *durance* is prob. in part an abbr. by aphoresis of *endurance*, *q. v.*] 1. Duration; continuance; endurance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Loe! I have made a Calendar for every year, That steels in strength, and time in *durance*, shall out-wear.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Epil.

An antique kind of work, composed of little square pieces of marble, gilded and coloured, . . . which set together . . . present an unexpressible stateliness; and are of marvellous *durance*.

Sandys, Travels, p. 24.

Of how short *durance* was this new made state!

Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

The *durance* of a granite ledge.

Emerson, Astræa.

2. Imprisonment; restraint of the person; involuntary confinement of any kind.

What bootes it him from death to be unbowed, To be captiv'd in endless *durance* Of sorrow and despeyre without alleageance?

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 42.

They [the Flemmings] put their Lord in Prison, till with long *Durance* he at last consented.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 122.

I give thee thy liberty, set thee free from *durance*.

Shak., L. L. L., III. 1.

In *durance* vile here must I wake and weep.

Burns, Epistle from Esopus to Maria.

3. Any material supposed to be of remarkable durability, as buff-leather; especially, a strong cloth made to replace and partly to imitate buff-leather; a variety of tammy. Sometimes written *durant*, and also called *everlasting*.

Your mincing niceries—*durance* petticoats, and silver bodkins.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, I. 1.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance*.

R. Wilson, Three Ladies of London.

Is not a buff-jerkin a most sweet robe of *durance*?

Shak., I Hen. IV., I. 2.

4. A kind of apple.

durancyt, *n.* [As *durance*.] Continuance; lastingsness; *durance*.

The souls ever *durancyt* I sung before, Ystruck with mighty rage.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, I. 1.

durangite (dū-rān'jit), *n.* [*<* *Durango* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A fluo-arsenate of aluminium, iron, and sodium, occurring in orange-red monoclinic crystals, associated with cassiterite (tin-stone), at Durango, Mexico.

duranset, *n.* An obsolete form of *durance*.

durant (dū'rānt), *n.* [*<* *It.* *durante*, a kind of strong cloth, < L. *durant* (-s), lasting, pp. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Same as *durance*.

Duranta (dū-rān'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Castor *Durante*, an Italian physician (died 1590).] A genus of verbenaceous shrubs of tropical America, bearing a great profusion of blue flowers in racemes. *D. Plumieri* is found in greenhouses.

durante beneplacito (dū-rān'tē bē-nē-plas'i-tō). [*ML.* *NL.*: L. *durante*, abl. of *durant* (-s), during, pp. of *durare*, last, *dure* (see *dure*, *v.*, and *during*); *LL.* *beneplacito*, abl. of *beneplacitum*, good pleasure, neut. of *beneplacitus*, pp. of *beneplacere*, *bene placere*, please well: see *beneplacit*.] *During* good pleasure.

durante vita (dū-ran'tē vi'tā). [L.: *durante*, abl. of *durant*(-t)-s, during (see *durante beneplicito*); *vitā*, abl. of *vita*, life: see *vital*.] During life.

duration (dū-rā'shon), *n.* [ME. *duracion*. Cf. Pr. *duracio* = Sp. *duracion* = Pg. *duração* = It. *durazione*, < ML. *duratio*(-n-), continuance, perseverance, < L. *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Continuance in time; also, the length of time during which anything continues: as, the *duration* of life or of a partnership; the *duration* of a tone or note in music; the *duration* of an eclipse.

The distance between any parts of that succession [of ideas], or between the appearance of any two ideas in our minds, is that we call *duration*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xiv. 8.

Is there any thing in human life, the *duration* of which can be called long? Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

It was proposed that the *duration* of Parliament should be limited. Macaulay.

Relative, apparent, and common time is *duration* as estimated by the motion of bodies, as by days, months, and years. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

darbar, darbar (dēr'bār), *n.* [Hind. *darbār*, Turk. *darbār*, < Pers. *darbār*, a court, an audience-room, < *dar*, a door, + *bār*, admittance, audience, court, tribunal.] 1. An audience-room in the palace of a native prince of India; the audience itself.

He was at once informed that a Rampore citizen had no right to enter the *darbar* of Jubbul, and was obliged to go out in the rain in the court-yard.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 206.

2. A state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by one of the native princes; an official reception.

On January 1, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, at a *darbar* of unequalled magnificence, held on the historic "ridge" overlooking the Mughal capital of Delhi. Encyc. Brit., XII. 811.

dure (dūr), *a.* [Sc. also *dour*; < OF. *dur*, F. *dur* = Sp. Pg. It. *duro*, < L. *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible, = Ir. *dur* = Gael. *dur*, dull, hard, stupid, obstinate, firm, strong, = W. *dir*, certain, sure, of force, *dir*, force, certainty; but the Celtic forms, like W. *dur*, steel, may be borrowed from the Latin.] Hard; rough.

What *dure* and cruel penance doest I sustaine for none offence at all.

Palace of Pleasure, I. sig. Q, 4.

dure (dūr), *v.* [ME. *duren*, < OF. *durer*, F. *durer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *durar* = It. *durare*, < L. *durare*, intr. be hardened, be patient, wait, hold out, endure, last, tr. harden, inure, < *durus*, hard, rough, harsh, insensible: see *dure*, *a.* Hence *endure*, *perdure*, *duration*, *during*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To extend in time; last; continue; be or exist; endure.

Why! that the world may *dure*.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 986.

Upon a sabbath day, when the disciples were come together unto the breaking of the bread, Paule made a sermon *during* to mynighit.

Tyndale, Works, p. 476.

Yet hath he not root in himself, but *dureth* for a while.

Mat. xiii. 21.

The noblest of the Citizens were ordained Priests, which function *dured* with their lines.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. To extend in space.

Arabye *durethe* fro the endes of the Reme of Caldee unto the laste ende of Affryk, and marchethe to the Lond of Ydumee, toward the ende of Botron.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 43.

"How fer is it heus to Camelot?" quod Seigramor. "Sir, it is vj mille vnto a plain that *dureth* wele two myle fro theus."

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 260.

II. *trans.* To abide; endure.

He that can trot a courser, break a rush, And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a straws strong push.

Marston, Satires, i.

dureful (dūr'fūl), *a.* [< *dure* + *-ful*.] Lasting; as, *dureful* brass.

The *durefull* oake whose sap is not yet dride.

Spenser, Sonnets, vi.

dureless (dūr'les), *a.* [< *dure* + *-less*.] Not lasting; fading; fleeting: as, "*dureless* pleasures," Raleigh, Hist. World.

Düreresque (dūr-rēr-esk'), *a.* [< *Dürer* (see def.) + *-esque*.] In the manner or style of Albert Dürer, the most famous Renaissance artist of Germany (1471-1528), noted for the perfection of his drawing and the facility with which he delineated character and passion: as, *Düreresque* detail. Albert Dürer was at once painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect; but his fame is most widely spread through his admirable engravings, both on wood and on copper, which far surpassed anything that had

been produced in that branch of art in his day, and provided free scope for his remarkable sureness and delicacy of hand. One of the greatest merits of his work lies in the harmony of composition characterizing even his most complicated designs. In his early work the detail, though



Düreresque Detail, as illustrated in a woodcut by Dürer. (Reduced from the original.)

always rendered with almost unparalleled truth, is somewhat profuse and labored, and often sacrifices beauty to exactness; but toward the close of his career he sought to attain repose and simplicity of manner and subject.

duress (dū'res or dū-res'), *n.* [ME. *duressc*, *duressce*, hardship, < OF. *durece*, *duresce*, *duresse* = Pr. *duressa* = Sp. Pg. *dureza* = It. *durezza*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, harshness, severity, austerity, < *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness.

Ye that bere an herte of suche *duressc*, A faire body formed to the same.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

2. Hardship; constraint; pressure; imprisonment; restraint of liberty; duress.

When the spaynols that a-spied spakll the him folwed, And deden all the *duresse* that thei do miht.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3632.

Yef I deluyer my moder fro this Iuge, shall eny other do her *duresse*?

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 19.

Right feeble through the evill rate Of food which in her *duresse* she had found.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

After an unsatisfactory examination and a brief *duress*, the busy ecclesiastic was released.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 398.

3. In law, actual or apprehended physical restraint so great as to amount to coercion is a species of fraud in which compulsion in some form takes the place of deception in accomplishing the injury. Cooley.—*Duress of goods*, the forcible seizing or withholding of personal property without sufficient justification, in order to coerce the claimant.—*Duress of imprisonment*, actual deprivation of liberty.—*Duress per minas*, coercion by threats of destruction to life or limb. A promise is voidable when made under duress, whether this is exercised immediately upon the promisor or upon wife, husband, descendant, or ascendant.

duress† (dū-res'), *v. t.* [< *duress*, *n.*] To subject to duress or restraint; imprison.

If the party *duressed* do make any motion. Bacon.

duressor† (dū-res'or), *n.* [< *duress* + *-or*.] In law, one who subjects another to duress. Bacon. **duret** (dū-ret'), *n.* [Appar. < OF. *duret*, F. *duret* (= It. *duretto*), somewhat stiff, hard, etc., dim. of *dur*, stiff, hard, etc., < L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] A kind of dance.

The Knights take their Ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.

Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

durettat, *n.* [As if < It. *duretto*, somewhat hard: see *duret*.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never durst be seen Before my father out of *durettat* and serge; But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs, To make me look like one that lets out money, Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.

Jasper Mayne, City Match, l. 5.

Durga (dōr'gā), *n.* [Hind. *Durgā*, Skt. *Durgā*, a female divinity (see def.), prop. adj., lit. whose going is hard, hard to go to or through, impassable, as *n.* difficulty, danger, < *dur-* for *du-*, hard, bad (= Gr. *δυσ-*, bad: see *dys-*), + *gā*, another form of *gam*, go, come, = E.

come, *q. v.*] A Hindu divinity, the consort of Siva, other names given her being *Devi*, *Kali*, *Parvati*, *Bhavani*, *Uma*, etc. She is generally represented with ten arms. In one hand she holds a spear, with which she is piercing Mahisha, the chief of the demons, the killing of whom was her most famous exploit; in another, a sword; in a third, the hair of the demon chief, and the tail of a serpent twined round him; and in others, the trident, discus, ax, club, and shield. A great festival lasting ten days is celebrated annually in Bengal in her honor. Also spelled *Doorga*.



Durga. (From Coleman's "Hindu Mythology.")

durgan, durgan (dēr'gan, -gen), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwarf* (ME. *dwergh*, etc.): see *dwarf*.] A dwarf. E. Phillips, 1706; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Durham (dēr'am), *n.* One of a breed of short-horn cattle, so named from the county of Durham in England, where they are brought to great perfection: also used attributively: as, the *Durham* breed; *Durham* cattle.

Duria (dū'ri-ā), *n.* See *Durio*.

durian (dū'ri-an), *n.* [< Malay *duryon*.] 1. A tree, the *Durio Zibethinus*. See *Durio*.—2. The fruit of this tree.

We tasted many fruits new to us; . . . we tried a *durian*, the fruit of the East, . . . and having got over the first horror of the onion-like odour we found it by no means bad. Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

durillo (dōr-rēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *duro*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] An old Spanish coin, a gold dollar: otherwise called the *escudillo de oro* and *coronilla*.

during†, *n.* [< ME. *during*; verbal *n.* of *dure*, *v.*] Duration; existence.

And that shrewes ben more unsely if they were of lenger *during* and most unsely yf they weren perdurable.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

during†, *p. a.* [< ME. *during*, ppr. of *duren*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] Lasting; continuing; enduring. Chaucer.

Temples and statues, reared in your minds, The fairest, and most *during* imagery.

E. Jonson, Sejanus, l. 2.

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* [< ME. *duringe*, prep., prop. ppr. of *dure*, last (see *during*, *p. a.*), like OF. and F. *durant* = Pr. *durant*, *durant* = Sp. Pg. It. *durante*, < L. *durante*, abl. agreeing with the substantive, as in *durante vitā*, during life, lit. life lasting, where *durante* is the present participle used in agreement with the noun *vita* (E. life), used absolutely: *durante*, abl. of *durant*(-t)-s, ppr. of *durare*, last: see *dure*, *v.*] In the time of; in the course of; throughout the continuance of: as, *during* life; *during* our earthly pilgrimage; *during* the space of a year.

Ulysses was a baron of Greece, exceedingly wise, and *during* the siege of Troy invented the game of chess.

Quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 405.

During the whole time Rip and his companion had labored on in silence. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 53.

The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged *during* many years and in every quarter of the globe.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Durio (dū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL., also written *Duria* and (non-Latinized) *Durion*, *Dhourra*, etc., < Malay *duryon*: see *durian*.] A genus of malvaceous trees, of which there are three species, natives of the Malay peninsula and adjoining islands. The *duriau*, *D. zibethinus*, the best-known species, is a tall tree very commonly cultivated for its fruit, which is very large, with a thick hard rind and entirely covered with strong sharp spines. Notwithstanding its strong civet odor and somewhat terebinthinate flavor, it is regarded by the natives as the most delicious of fruits. The custard-like pulp in which the large seeds are embedded is the part eaten; the seeds are also roasted and eaten, or pounded into



Durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

flour. They may be used as vegetable ivory. It possesses very marked aphrodisiac qualities.

durity (dū'ri-ti), *n.* [= F. *durété* = It. *durità*, *duritate*, *duritate*, < L. *durita* (-s), hardness, < *durus*, hard; see *dure*, *a.*] 1. Hardness; firmness.

As for irradiancy or sparkling, which is found in many gems, it is not discoverable in this; for it cometh short of their compactness and *durity*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, li. 1.

The ancients did burn their firmest stone, and even fragments of marble, which in time became almost marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Elem. of Architecture*.

2. Hardness of mind; harshness; cruelty. *Cockeram*.

durjee (dér'jē), *n.* [Also written *dirjee*, *durzee*, etc., repr. Hind. *darzi*, vernacularly *darji*, < Pers. *darzi*, a tailor.] In the East Indies, a native domestic tailor or seamster.

durmast (dér'mást), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or, according to some, *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, and less easy to split or to break; but it is comparatively easy to bend, and is therefore highly valued by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

durn¹, **durns** (dérn, dèrnz), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall) *durn*, a door-post, gate-post, < Corn. *dorn*, door-post; cf. W. *dor*, *drows*, door; see *door*.] In *mining*, a "sett" of timbers in a mine. *Durns* is sometimes made singular and sometimes plural. (*Pryce*.) The term chiefly used at present, especially in the United States, is *sett* (which see).

durn², *v. t.* See *derns*.

duro (dō'rō), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish silver dollar, the peso duro. See *dollar*.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tér), *n.* [< L. *durus*, hard, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus invented by Behrens for testing the hardness of steel rails. It consists essentially of a small drill fitted with apparatus for measuring the amount of feed under a given pressure of the drill, and counting the turns of the drill. The feed and work are considered to give relatively the hardness of the steel.

duroust (dū'rus), *a.* [< L. *durus*, hard; see *dure*, *a.*] Hard.

They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*.

J. Smith, *Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 186.

duroy (dū-roi'), *n.* [See *corduroy*.] Same as *corduroy*.

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys*, *Druggets*, *Shalloons*, *Cantaloons*, *Devonshire Kersies*, etc.

Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 94.

durra (dūr'ū), *n.* [Also written *dura*, *doura*, *dourah*, *dora*, *dhura*, *dhourra*, *dhurra*, etc., repr. Ar. *durra*, *durra*, *dora*, Turk. *dori*, millet; cf. Ar. *durra*, Turk. Pers. Hind. *durr*, a pearl.] The Indian millet or Guinea corn, *Sorghum vulgare*. See *sorghum*.

The always scanty crop of *doura* falls away from the Nile.

The Century, XXIX. 651.

durst (dèrst). A preterit of *darel*.

durukuli, *n.* See *douroucouli*.

dusack (dū'sak), *n.* [G. *dusak*, also *duseck*, *tusack*, *disak*, *thesak*, *liszek*, < Bohem. *tesak*, a short, broad, curved sword.] A rough cutlas in use in Germany in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is commonly represented as forged of a single piece, the fingers passing through an opening made at the end opposite the point, so that the grip consists of a rounded and perhaps leather-covered part of the blade itself. It is said to have originated in Bohemia.

duset, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deuce*¹.

dush (dush), *v.* [E. dial., < ME. *dusshen*, *duschen*; appar. orig. a var. of *dasshen*, *daschen*, dash; see *dash*.] *I. trans.* To strike or push violently. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Thei *dusshed* hym, thei *dashed* hym,
Thei *lashed* hym, thei *lashed* hym,
Thei *pushed* hym, thei *pushed* hym,
All *sorowe* thei *saide* that it *semed* hym.

York Plays, p. 481.

Mynours then mightly the moldes did *serche*,
Ouertymet the *tonres*, & the *fore walles*
All *dusshed* into the *diche*, *doll* to be-holde.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 477b.

II. intrans. To fall violently; dash down; move with violence. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Such a *dasande* drede *dusched* to his *herte*
That al *falewit* [followed] his *face*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1538.

dusk (dusk), *a. and n.* [= E. dial. *duckish* (transposed from *dusk*); < early ME. *dosk*, *dosc*, *deosc*, *deosc*, dark; not found in AS., but perhaps a survival of the older form of AS. *deore*, ME. *deore*, *derk*, E. *dark*, which in its rhotacized form has no obvious connections, while *deosc*, *dosc*, *dusking* appears to be related to Norw. *dusk*, a drizzling

rain, Sw. dial. *dusk*, a slight shower, Sw. *dusk*, chilliness, raw weather (> Norw. *duska* = Sw. *duska* = Dan. *duiske*, drizzle; Sw. *duskig*, misty, etc.), appar. orig. applied to dark, threatening weather. LG. *duksen*, slumber, is not related.] *I. a.* Dark; tending to darkness; dusky; shaded, either as to light or color; shadowy; swarthy. [Rare and poetical.]

A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades.

Milton, P. R., l. 290.

Dusk faces with white silken *trubans* wreathed.

Milton, P. R., lv. 70.

As rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons.

Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

II. n. 1. Partial darkness; an obscuring of light, especially of the light of day; a state between light and darkness; twilight: as, the *dusk* of the evening; the *dusk* of a dense forest.

He *quits*

His door in darkness, nor till *dusk* returns.

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, v.

Prona to the lowest vale th' aerial tribes

Descend: the tempest-loving raven scarce

Dares wing the dubious *dusk*. *Thomson*, *Summer*.

Fortunately the *dusk* had thrown a veil over us, and in the exquisite delicacy of the fading light we drifted slowly up the mysterious river.

C. W. Stoddard, *Mashallah*, p. 161.

2. Tendency to darkness of color; swarthy.

Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,

Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of the skin.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 77.

dusk (dusk), *v.* [< ME. *duksen*, earlier *dosken*, make dark, become dark; < *dusk*, *a.*] *I. trans.*

1. To make dusky or dark; obscure; make less luminous.

After the sun is up, that shadow which *dusketh* the light of the moon must needs be under the earth. *Holland*.

Essex, at all times his (Raleigh's) rival, and never his friend, saw his own lustre *dusked* by the eminence of his inferior.

I. D. Idraci, *Anien. of Lit.*, II. 266.

2. To make dim.

Which clothes a dirkness of a ferletyn and a deepslad

elide hadde *dusked* and derked.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, l. prose 1.

The faithfulness of a wife is not stained with deceit, nor *dusked* with any dissembling.

Sir T. Wilson, *Art of Rhetoric*, p. 55.

II. intrans. 1. To grow dark; begin to lose light, brightness, or whiteness.

Dusken his eyghen two, and fayleth breth.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1948.

2. To cause a dusky appearance; produce a slightly ruffled or shadowed surface.

Little breezes *dusk* and shiver

Thro' the wave that runs for ever

By the island in the river

Flowing down to Camelot.

Tennyson, *Lady of Shalott*, l.

[Rare in all uses.]

duksen (dus'kn), *v.* [< *dusk* + -en¹.] *I. intrans.* To grow dusk; dim; become darker. [Rare.]

I have known the male to sing almost uninterruptedly during the evenings of early summer, till twilight *duksened* into dark.

Lovell.

II. trans. To make dark or obscure. [Rare.]

The said epigram was not vitally defaced, but only *duksened*, or so rated that it might be redde, though that with some difficulty. *Nicolls*, tr. of *Thucydides*, fol. 163.

duskily (dus'ki-li), *adv.* With partial darkness; with a tendency to darkness or somberness.

The twilight deepened, the ragged battlements and the low broad oriels [of Hadden Hall] glanced *duskily* from the foliage, the rooks wheeled and clamored in the glowing sky.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 26.

duskiness (dus'ki-nes), *n.* Incipient or partial darkness; a moderate degree of darkness or blackness; shade.

Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room.

Boethius (trans.), p. 3 (Oxf., 1674).

duskish (dus'kish), *a.* [< *dusk* + -ish¹.] Moderately dusky; partially obscure; dark or blackish.

Sight is not well contented with sudden departments from one extrem to another; therefore let them have rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black.

Sir H. Wotton, *Elem. of Architecture*.

duskishly (dus'kish-li), *adv.* Cloudily; darkly; obscurely; dimly.

The Comet appeared again to-night, but *duskishly*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 195.

duskishness (dus'kish-nes), *n.* Duskiness; slight obscurity; dimness.

The harts use *detamus*. The swallow the hearbe *celandonia*. The wasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and bearihsnesse of her eyes.

Benvenuto, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612).

The divers colours and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various vesture changes write
Of light, of *duskishnesse*.

Dr. H. More, *Psychozola*, l. 22.

dusky (dus'ki), *a.* [< *dusk* + -y¹.] 1. Rather dark; obscure; not luminous; dim: as, a *dusky* valley.

Here dies the *dusky* torch of Mortimer,

Chok'd with ambition of the meaner sort.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., li. 5.

He (Dante) is the very man who has heard the tormented spirits crying out for the second death, who has read the *dusky* characters on the portal within which there is no hope.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

Memorial shapes of saint and sage,

That pave with splendor the Past's *dusky* aisles.

Lovell, *Under the Willows*.

2. Rather black; dark-colored; fuscous; not light or bright: as, a *dusky* brown; the *dusky* wings of some insects.

I will take some asvage woman, she shall rear my *dusky* race.

Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

A smile gleams o'er his *dusky* brow.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*, l.

Here were the squalor and the glitter of the Orient—the solemn *dusky* faces that look out on the reader from the pages of the Arabian Nights.

T. B. Aldrich, *Ponkapog to Peth*, p. 201.

3. Hence, figuratively, gloomy; sad. [Rare.]

While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition will frequently occur to his fancy.

Bentley, *Sermons*.

Dusky duck. See *duck*.

Dussumiera (dus-ū-mē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1847; also *Dussumieria*); named for the traveler *Dussumier*.] A genus of fishes, in some systems made type of a family *Dussumieridae*.

dussumierid (dus-ū-mē'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Dussumieridae*.

Dussumieridæ (dus-ū-mē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + -idæ.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Dussumiera*. It is closely related to the family *Clupeidae*, but the abdomen is rounded and the ribs are not connected with a median system of scales. The species are few in number; one (*Dussumiera tere*) is an inhabitant of the eastern coast of the United States.

Dussumierina (dus-ū-mē'ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dussumiera* + -ina².] In Günther's system, the fourth group of *Clupeidae*, with the mouth anterior and lateral, the upper jaw not overlapping the lower, and the abdomen neither carinate nor serrate, and without an osseous gular plate. The group corresponds to the family *Dussumieridae*.

dust¹ (dust), *n.* [< ME. *dust*, *doust*, < AS. *dust* (orig. *dūst*) = OFries. *dust* = MLG. LG. *dust* (> G. *dust*), *dust*, = D. *duist*, meal-dust, = Icel. *dust*, *dust*, = Norw. *dust*, *dust*, fine particles, = Dan. *dyst*, fine flour or meal; allied prob. to OHG. *tuinst*, *duinst*, *dunst*, breath, storm, MHG. G. *dunst*, vapor, fine dust, = Sw. and Dan. *dunst*, steam, vapor; and to Goth. *duvns*, odor; all prob. ult. from a root repr. by Skt. √ *dhevas* or √ *dheas*, fall to dust, perish, vanish, in pp. *dheas-ta* (= E. *dust*), bestrewn, covered over, esp. with dust.] 1. Earth or other matter in fine dry particles, so attenuated that they can be raised and carried by the wind; finely comminuted or powdered matter: as, clouds of *dust* obscure the sky.

Than a-roos the *duste* and the powder so grete that vnethethe oon myght knowe a-nother, ne noon ne a-bode his felowe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 201.

The ostrich, which leaveth her eggs in the earth, and warmeth them in *dust*.

Job xxxix. 13, 14.

2. A collection or cloud of powdered matter in the air; an assemblage or mass of fine particles carried by the wind: as, the trampling of the animals raised a great *dust*; to take the *dust* of a carriage going in advance.

By reason of the abundance of his horses their *dust* shall cover thee.

Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Hence—3. Confusion, obscurity, or entanglement of contrary opinions or desires; embroilment; discord: as, to raise a *dust* about an affair; to kick up a *dust*. See phrases below.

Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*

Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,

And truth disclaiming both. *Cowper*, *Task*, ill. 101.

4. A small quantity of any powdered substance sprinkled over something: used chiefly in cookery: as, give it a *dust* of ground spice.—5. Crude matter regarded as consisting of separate particles; elementary substance.

Many [a day] had I be ded & to *dust* roted,

Nadde it be Goddes grace & help of that best.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4124.

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.

Gen. iii. 19.

My flesh is clothed with worms and clods of dust. . . .
For now ahall I sleep in the dust. Job vii. 5, 21.

Fair brows
That long ago were dust.

Bryant, Flood of Years.

Hence—6†. A dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it; remains.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone, can be denied. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 106.

Hereafter if one *Dust* of Me
Mix'd with another's Substance be,
'Twill leaveen that whole Lump with love of Thee.
Cowley, The Mistress, All over Love.

7. A low condition, as if prone on the ground.

He raiseth up the poor out of the *dust*. 1 Sam. ii. 8.

8. Rubbish; ashes and other refuse. [Eng.]

But when the parish dustman came,
His rubbish to withdraw,
He found more *dust* within the heap
Than he contracted for! Hood, Tim Turpin.

A string of carts full of miscellaneous street and house rubbish, all called here [London] by the general name of *dust*.
New York Tribune, Sept. 9, 1879.

9. Gold-dust; hence, money; cash. See phrases below. [Slang.]—10. Same as *dust-brand*.—**Cosmic dust.** See *cosmic*.—Down with the (his, your) *dust*, pay or deliver the money at once.

The abbot down with his *dust*; and, glad he had escaped so, returned to Reading, as somewhat lighter in purse, so much more merry in heart than when he came thence.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. 218.

Limbo. I'll settle two hundred a year upon thee. . . .
Aldo. Before George, son Limerham, you'll spoil all, if you underbid so. Come, down with your *dust*, man; what, show a base mind when a fair Lady's in question!
Dryden, Limerham, II. 1.

Come, fifty pounds here; down with your *dust*.
O'Keefe, Fontainebleau, II. 3.

Dust and ashes. See *ash*.—**Founders' dust.** See *founder*.—**Metallic dust,** powdered oxides or filings of metals, used for giving a metallic luster to wall-papers, lacquered ware, etc. The metal-powders are washed, treated with chemicals, and heated, to obtain a variety of colors.—**To beat the dust.** See *beat*.—**To bite the dust.** See *bite*.—**To kick up a dust,** to make a row; cause tumult or uproar. [Colloq.]—**To make one take the dust,** in driving, to pass one on the road so as to throw the dust back toward him; beat one in a race.—**To raise a dust.** (a) To cause a cloud of dust to rise, as a fast-driven carriage, a gust of wind, etc. (b) To make confusion or disturbance; get up a dispute; create discord or angry discussion. [Colloq.]

The Bishop saw there was small reason to raise such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 61.

By the help of these [men], they were able to raise a *dust* and make a noise; to form a party, and set themselves at the head of it. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

To throw dust in or into one's eyes, to mislead, confuse, or dupe one.

This is certainly the *dust* of Gold which you have thrown in the good Man's Eyes. Dryden, Spanish Friar, III. 1.

dust¹ (dust), *v. t.* [*ME. dusten*, intr., rise as dust, = *Icel. dusta* = *Norw. dusta*, tr., dust, sprinkle with dust, = *Dan. dyste*, sprinkle; from the noun.] 1. To free from dust; brush, wipe, or sweep away dust from: as, to *dust* a table, floor, or room.

Let me *dust* yo' a bit, William. Yo've been leaning against some whitewash, a'll be bound.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

2. To sprinkle with dust, or with something in the form of dust: as, to *dust* a cake with fine sugar; to *dust* a surface with white or yellow.

Especially in one of those stand-stills of the air that forebode a change of weather, the sky is *dusted* with motes of fire of which the summer-watcher never dreamed.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 52.

Insects in seeking the nectar would get *dusted* with pollen, and would certainly often transport it from one flower to another.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 95.

To dust one, to make one take the dust (which see, under *dust*, *n.*)—**To dust one's jacket,** to give one a drubbing; beat one as if for freeing him from dust, or so as to raise a dust.

dust² (dust), *v.* [*ME. dusten*, *desten*, throw, hurl, intr. rush, comp. *adusten*, throw (a different word from *dusshen*, throw down, dash: see *dush*), appar. of *Scand.* origin: *Icel. dusta*, beat; cf. *dustera*, tilt, fight (Haldorsen, Cleasby), *dust*, a blow (Haldorsen), = *Sw. dust* = *Dan. dyst*, a tilt, bout, fight, = *MLG. dust* (*z dust, sust*), a tilt, a dance. Prob. allied to *douse²*, beat (see *douse²*). Hitherto confused by a natural figure with *dust¹*, from which, in def. I., 2, and II., it cannot now be entirely separated. It is possible that the two words are ult. connected. Cf. *Gr. koviev*, tr. cover with dust, intr. run (as horses or men), or march (as an army), making

a dust in the act, i. e., 'dust.'] I.† *trans.* 1. To throw; hurl.

This milde melden . . . toe [took] him bi the ateliche [grisly] top, ant hef him up ant *duste* him adunriht [down-right] to ther [the] eorthe.
St. Margherete (ed. Cockayne), p. 12.

He iss Godd self, that *duste* death under him.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 1093.

2. To strike; beat.

An engel *duste* hit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to clat-eren.
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 2025.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blows have a wonderful prerogative in the feminine sex; . . . if . . . she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular . . . vertue.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

II. *intrans.* To run; leave hastily; scuttle; get out: as, to get up and *dust*; come, *dust* out of here. [Colloq. or slang.]

Vrgan lepe vnfain
Ouer the bregge [bridge] he *deste*.
Sir Tristrem, III. 9 (Minstrely, ed. Scott, V.).

dust-ball (dust'bal), *n.* A disease in horses in which a ball is sometimes formed in the intestinal canal, owing to over-feeding with the dust of corn or barley. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

dust-bin (dust'bin), *n.* A covered receptacle for the accumulated dust, ashes, and rubbish of a dwelling, usually placed in a cellar or in a yard. [Eng.]

Villages, with their rows of hovels sandwiched in between rows of *dustbins*. Contemporary Rev., LII. 123.

dust-brand (dust'brand), *n.* Smut. Also *dust*.

dust-brush (dust'brush), *n.* A brush made of feathers, fine bristles, tissue-paper, or the like, for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, framed pictures, etc.

dust-cart (dust'kärt), *n.* A cart for conveying dust, refuse, and rubbish from the streets. [Eng.]

dust-chamber (dust'chäm'bër), *n.* An inclosed flue or chamber filled with deflectors, in which the products of combustion from an ore-roasting furnace are allowed to settle, the heavier and more valuable portions being left in the dust-chamber, and the volatile portions passing out through the chimney or other escape.

dust-collar (dust'kol'är), *n.* A grooved ring or flange placed between the hub of a wheel and the journal, to hold a dust-guard and keep the axle-box clean.

duster (dus'tër), *n.* 1. One who dusts.—2. That which is used in dusting or removing dust, as a piece of cloth or a brush. A kind of cloth especially for use in the form of dusters is made of cotton, or of linen and cotton, generally twilled, woven plain or with a checked pattern, and sold by the yard, and also in separate squares, like handkerchiefs.

We were taught to play the good housewife in the kitchen and the pantry, and were well instructed in the conduct of the broom and the *duster*.
Watts, Education of Children and Youth, § viii.

3. A fine sieve.—4. A machine for sifting dry poisons upon plants, to destroy insects. E. H. Knight.—5. A light overcoat or wrap worn to protect the clothing from dust, especially in traveling.

With February came the Carnival. . . . Hawthorne . . . accepted its liberties . . . with great good humor. He used to stroll along the streets, with a linen *duster* over his black coat.
J. Hawthorne, Nathaniel Hawthorne, II. v.

Set duster, a long broom, hearth-brush, or any dusting-brush.

dust-guard (dust'gärd), *n.* A thin piece of wood, leather, or fabric fitted to a journal-box to exclude dust from the axle and bearings, and to prevent the escape of the oil and waste from the box.

The *dust-guard* is made of sycamore wood, and is either in one or two parts. Engineer, LXV. 297.

dust-hole (dust'höl), *n.* A dust-bin.

Our *dusthole* ain't been hemptied this week, so all the stuff is running into the alle.
Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 80.

dustiness (dus'ti-nes), *n.* The state of being dusty.

dusting-colors (dus'ting-kul'grz), *n. pl.* In printing, colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. Ultramarine blue and gold bronzes are common dusting-colors, and by this treatment show greater depth or brilliancy of color than when mixed with the varnish as a printing-ink.

dustless (dust'les), *a.* [*ME. dust* + *-less*.] Free from dust.

A *dustless* path led to the door.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 177.

dust-louse (dust'lous), *n.* An insect of the genus *Psocus* or family *Psocidae*.

dustman (dust'män), *n.*; *pl. dustmen* (-men). 1. One whose employment is the removal of dust, rubbish, or garbage.—2. The genius of sleep in popular sayings and folklore: so named because the winking and eye-rubbing of a sleepy child are as if he had dust in his eyes.—**Running or flying dustman,** a man who removed dust from dust-holes, without license, for the sake of what he could pick out of it. [Eng.]

At Marlborough Street one day early in November, 1837, two of the once celebrated fraternity known as "*flying dustmen*" were charged with having emptied a dust-hole in Frith Street, without leave or licence of the contractor. Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, pp. 78, 79.

dustoori (dus-tö'ri), *n.* Same as *dasturi*.

dust-pan (dust'pan), *n.* A utensil for collecting and removing dust brushed from the floor, furniture, etc.

dust-point (dust'point), *n.* An old rural game, probably the same as push-pin.

We to nine holes fall,
At *dust-point* or at quoits.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, vi.

Then let him be more manly; for he looks
Like a great school-boy that had been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, III. 3.

dust-prig (dust'prig), *n.* A dust-hole thief; one who filched from dust-bins. [Eng.]

The days of "dusting on the aly" seem to be rapidly passing away. The transportation of the renowned Bob Bonner, first of *dust-prigs*, added to the great fall in breeze, have caused this consummation.
Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 79.

dust-prigging (dust'prig'ing), *n.* Filching or stealing from dust-bins. [Eng.]

In the palmy days of *dust-prigging*, [men] fearlessly encountered the perils of Tothill Fields and the treadmill in pursuit of their unlawful vocation.
Quoted in First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 79.

dust-shot (dust'shot), *n.* The smallest size of shot. Also called *mustard-seed*.

Mustard-seed or *dust-shot*, as it is variously called.
Cousa.

dust-storm (dust'störm), *n.* A storm of wind which raises dense masses of dust into the air, as on one of the great deserts of Africa or Asia.
dustuck, dustuk (dus'tuk), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *dastak*, a passport, permit, < Hind. *dast*, < Pers. *dast*, the hand.] In India, a customs permit.

Mir Jafr pledged himself to permit all goods of every kind and sort to be carried duty free, under the company's *dustuck*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 295.

dust-whirl (dust'hwërl), *n.* A whirl of dust, made by an eddy of wind.

In deflating this phenomenon [the whirlwind] it will be best perhaps that you should be asked to recall the occurrence, on any warm day, of the formation of a *dust-whirl* as it suddenly burats upon you in the open street.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI. 247.

dusty (dus'ti), *a.* [*ME. dusty*, *dusti*, < *AS. dystig*, dusty, < *dust*, dust; = *see dust¹* and *-y¹*.] 1. Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; clouded with dust: as, a *dusty* road; *dusty* matter; *dusty* windows.

All our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to *dusty* death. Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

The house thro' all the level abinea,
Close-latticed to the brooding heat,
And silent in its *dusty* vinea.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

Nothing ever gave me such a poignant sense of death and *dusty* oblivion as those crumbling tombs overshadowing the clamorous and turbulent life on the hillside.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesh, p. 245.

2. Like dust; of the hue of dust; clouded: as, a *dusty* white or red.—3. Covered with minute, dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. Westwood.

dusty-foot (dus'ti-füt), *n.* Same as *piepoudre*.
dusty-miller (dus'ti-mil'ër), *n.* 1. The auricula, *Primula Auricula*: so called from the white meanness upon the leaves.—2. The *Senecio Cineraria*, a common cultivated foliage-plant which is covered with white tomentum.

Dutch (duch), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Duteche*, *Doutche*, *Duche*; < *ME. Duteche*, *Duche* (Hollandish or German), < *MD. duytsch* (OD. *dietsch*), *D. deutsch*, Dutch, Hollandish (*hoog-duitsch*, High Dutch, German), = *MLG. dutesch*, *LG. düdesk* = *OS. thiudisk* = *OHG. diutisk*, *MHG. diutisch*, *diutsch*, *diusch*, *tiutisch*, *tiutsch*, *tiusch*, *MG. dutesch*, *diutisch*, *tiutisch*, *G. deutsch*, until recently also *teutsch*, = *Icel. Thjðverskr*, *Thjðerskr*, *thjeskr* (perverted forms), later and mod. *Icel. thýskr* = *Sw. tysk* = *Dan. tydsk* (the Scand.

forms after G.) (ML. *theodiscus*, *theotiscus*, first in the 9th century), German, Teutonic, lit. belonging to the people, popular, national (supposed to have been first applied to the 'popular' or national language, German, in distinction from the literary and church language, Latin, and from the neighboring Romance tongues), being orig. = Goth. **thiudisks* (in adv. *thiudiskō*, translating Gr. *ἰθυκός*, adv. of *ἰθυκός*, national, also foreign, gentile) = AS. *theódisc*, n., a language, < Goth. *thiuda* = AS. *theód* = OS. *thiod*, *thiodu*, *thioda* = OFries. *thiade* = OD. *diot* = OHG. *diota*, *diot*, MHG. *diot*, *diot*, people, = Icel. *thjóð*, nation, = Lett. *tauta*, people, nation, = Lith. *tautà*, country, = Ir. *tuath*, people, = Oscan *touto*, people (cf. *medix tuticus* (Livius), the chief magistrate of the Campanian towns: *medix*, *medix*, a magistrate); cf. Skt. *√ tu*, grow, be strong. This noun (Goth. *thiuda*, OHG. *diot*, etc.) appears in several proper names, as in AS. *Theódric*, G. *Dietrich*, D. *Dierrijk*, whence E. *Derrick*, giving name to the mechanical contrivance so called: see *derrick*. The word *Dutch* came into E. directly from the MD., but it is also partly due to the G. form.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Teutonic or German race, including the Low German (Low Dutch) and the High German (High Dutch). See II. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the Low Germans or to their language, particularly to the inhabitants of Holland; Hollandish; Netherlandish: formerly called specifically *Low Dutch*.

Light pretexes drew me; sometimes a Dutch love For tulips. *Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

The word *Dutch* in this sense came to have in several phrases an opprobrious or humorous application, perhaps due in part to the animosity engendered by the long and severe contest for the supremacy of the seas waged by England and the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. See *Dutch auction*, *courage*, *defense*, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the High Germans or to their language: formerly called specifically *High Dutch*.—*Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder; a mock auction.—*Dutch bargain*. See *bargain*.—*Dutch bricks*. See *brick*.—*Dutch cheese*. See *cheese*.—*Dutch clover*. See II., 7.—*Dutch collar*, a horse-collar.—*Dutch concert*. See *concert*.—*Dutch courage*, artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.

Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow Dutch courage, since thine English is oozed away.

Kingsley, Westward Ho, xl.

Dutch cousins, intimate friends: a humorous perversion of *german cousins* or *cousins german*.—*Dutch defense*, a sham defense.

I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of Dutch defense, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair Sophia.

Fielding, Tom Jones, ix, 5.

Dutch foil. See *foil*.—*Dutch glee*, drink: a joenlar allusion to the game of glee; as if tripping were the favorite game of Dutchmen. *Nares*.

Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call Dutch glee, where he played his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withal.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 96.

Dutch gold. See *Dutch metal*.—*Dutch lace*, a thick and not very open lace, like a coarse Valenciennes lace, made in the Netherlands, generally by the peasants.—*Dutch leaf*. See *Dutch metal*.—*Dutch liquid* (so named because first made by an association of Dutch chemists), a thin, oily liquid, insoluble in water, having a pleasant, sweetish smell and taste. It is a definite compound, ethylene dichloride (C₂H₄Cl₂), formed by mixing ethylene or olefiant gas and chlorine. It also occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of chloral.—*Dutch metal*, one of the alloys used as a cheap imitation of gold, and sold in the form of leaves, called *Dutch leaf* or *leaf-gold*. It is a kind of brass, containing 11 parts of copper to 2 of zinc, and is one of the most malleable of alloys. It is cast in thin plates and then rolled, and afterward beaten into very thin leaves. It is used in bookbinding.—*Dutch myrtle*, *oven*, *pink*. See the nouns.—*Dutch pins*. See *pin*.—*Dutch roller*, *rush*. See the nouns.—*Dutch school*, the name applied to a peculiar style of painting which attained its highest development in the Netherlands, characterized by the selection of subjects of a low or commonplace character, as boozing, butchers' shops, the materials of the laborer, etc., but raised to the highest popularity by admirable imitation and general perfection of execution. Rembrandt, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are among the best-known masters of this peculiar school.—*Dutch syrup*. See the extract.

A kind of syrup called colonial-syrup or *Dutch-syrup* is brought into commerce from those colonies where sugar is manufactured from sugar-cane.

Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 217.

Dutch talent (*nat.*), any piece of nautical work which, while it may answer the purpose, and even show a certain ingenuity, is not done in clever, shipshape style: defined by sailors as "main strength and stupidity."—*Dutch tile*. See *tile*.—*Dutch white*. See *white*.—*Dutch wife*, an open frame of ratan or cane, used in hot weather in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries to rest the arms and legs upon while in bed.—*To talk like a Dutch uncle*, to talk with great but kindly severity and directness, as if with the authority and unsparing frankness of an uncle from whom one has expectations.

Milverton . . . began reasoning with the boys, talking to them like a Dutch uncle (I wonder what that expression means) about their cruelty.

Helps, Animals and their Masters, p. 131.

II. n. 1. The Teutonic or Germanic race; the German peoples generally: used as a plural. Specifically—2. The Low Germans, particularly the people of Holland, or the kingdom of the Netherlands; the Dutchmen; the Hollanders: called specifically the *Low Dutch*: used as a plural.—3. The High Germans; the inhabitants of Germany; the Germans: formerly called specifically the *High Dutch*: used as a plural.

Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the Dutch, and called fools for their pains.

Fuller.

4. The Teutonic or Germanic language, including all its forms. See 5, 6.—5. The language spoken in the Netherlands; the Hollandish language (which differs very slightly from the Flemish, spoken in parts of the adjoining kingdom of Belgium): called distinctively *Low Dutch*.—6. The language spoken by the Germans; German; High German: formerly, and still occasionally (as in the United States, especially where the two races are mingled), called distinctively *High Dutch*.—7. The common white clover, *Trifolium repens*: an abbreviation of *Dutch clover*.—8. [*l. c.*] A kind of linen tape.

—*Pennsylvania Dutch*, a mixed dialect, consisting of German intermingled with English, spoken by the descendants of the original German settlers of Pennsylvania.—*To beat the Dutch*, to be very strange or surprising; excel anything before known or heard of: said of a statement, an occurrence, etc., usually in the form "That beats the Dutch." [*Colloq.*, northern U. S.]

dutch (*duch*), *v. t.* [That is, to treat in Dutch fashion: in allusion to the fact that quilts were first so prepared in Holland; < *Dutch*, *a.*] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills.

dutchess, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchess*.

Dutchman (*duch'man*), *n.*; pl. *Dutchmen* (-men). 1. A member of the Dutch race; a Hollander: in the United States often locally applied to Germans, and sometimes to Scandinavians.

The Dutch man who sold him this vessel told him withal that the Government did not allow any such dealings with the English, tho they might wink at it.

Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 111.

2. [*l. c.*] A wooden block or wedge used to hide the opening in a badly made joint.—*Flying Dutchman*. (a) A legendary Dutch captain who for some heinous offense was condemned to sail the sea, beating against head-winds, till the day of judgment. Legends differ as to the nature of his offense. According to one, a murder was committed on board his ship; according to another, the captain swore a profane oath that he would weather the Cape of Good Hope, though it took him till the last day. It is said that he sometimes hails vessels with the request that they will take letters home for him. (b) The ship commanded by this captain.—*Harry Dutchman*, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*. [*Local*, Eng.]

Dutchman's-breeches (*duch'manz-brich'ez*), *n.* The plant *Dicentra Cucullaria*: so called from its broadly two-spurred flowers. [*U. S.*]—*Dutchman's-laudanum* (*duch'manz-lá' dā-num*), *n.* Bullhoof, the flowers of which are used in Jamaica as a narcotic.

Dutchman's-pipe (*duch'manz-píp*), *n.* The plant *Aristolochia Siphon*, a climber with broad handsome foliage: so called from the shape of the flowers. See out under *Aristolochia*. [*U. S.*]

dutchy, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duchy*.

duteous (*dū'tē-us*), *a.* [*< duty + -ous* (cf. *beauteous*, < *beauty + -ous*).] 1. Dutiful; obedient; subservient. [*Rare*.]

As *duteous* to the vices of thy mistress

As badness would desire. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

A *duteous* daughter and a sister kind.

Dryden, On a Lady who Died at Bath.

2. Pertaining to or required by duty. [*Rare*.]

With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,

With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

My ways and wishes, looks and thoughts, she knows,

And *duteous* care by close attention shows.

Crabbe, Works, V. 52.

duteously (*dū'tē-us-li*), *adv.* In a *duteous* manner.

duteousness (*dū'tē-us-nes*), *n.* The quality of being *duteous*.

If piety goes before, whatever *duteousness* or observance comes afterwards, it cannot easily be amiss.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

dutiable (*dū'ti-ā-bl*), *a.* [*< duty + -able*.] Subject to a customs duty: as, *dutiable* goods.

dutied (*dū'tid*), *a.* [*< duty + -ed*.] Subjected to duties or customs. [*U. S.*, and rare.]

Breadstuf is *dutied* so high in the market of Orest Britain as in times of plenty to exclude it, and this is done from the desire to favor her own farmers.

Anes, Works, II. 13.

dutiful (*dū'ti-fūl*), *a.* [*< duty + -ful*.] 1. Performing the duties required by social or legal obligations; obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; obediently respectful: as, a *dutiful* son or daughter; a *dutiful* ward or servant; a *dutiful* subject.

The Queen being gone, the King said, I confess she hath been to me the most *dutiful* and loving Wife that ever Prince had.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 276.

Though never exceptionally *dutiful* in his filial relations, he had a genuine fondness for the author of his being.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 137.

2. Expressive of a sense of duty; showing compliant respect; required by duty: as, *dutiful* attentions.

There would she kiss the ground, and thank the trees, bless the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing she thought did accompany her at their first meeting.

Sir P. Sidney.

Surely if we have unto those laws that *dutiful* regard which their dignity doth require, it will not greatly need that we should be exhorted to lie in obedience unto them.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

dutifully (*dū'ti-fūl-i*), *adv.* In a *dutiful* manner; with regard to duty; obediently; submissively.

I advised him to persevere in *dutifully* bearing with his mother's ill humour.

Anecdotes of Bp. Watson, I. 367.

dutifulness (*dū'ti-fūl-nes*), *n.* The quality of being *dutiful*; submission to just authority; habitual performance of duty.

At his [the Earl of Essex's] landing, Bryan MacPhelym welcomed him, tendering unto him all manner of *Dutifulness* and Service.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 350.

Piety or *dutifulness* to parents was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

Dryden.

duty (*dū'ti*), *n.*; pl. *duties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *ducie*, *ductie*, *dewty*, *dewtie*, < ME. *duete*, *duetec*, *deute*, *deutee*, etc., < *duc*, *deve*, *due*, + *-te*, *-ty*, formed after such words as *beute*, *beauty*, etc.: see *due*¹ and *-ty*.] 1. Obligatory service; that which ought to be done; that which one is bound by natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform.

It doth not stand with the *duty* which we owe to our heavenly Father, that to the ordinances of our mother the Church we should show ourselves disobedient.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Take care that your expressions be prudent and safe, consisting with thy other *duties*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 664.

In the middle ages fealty to a feudal lord was accounted a *duty*, and the assertion of personal freedom a crime.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 265.

2. The obligation to do something; the binding or obligatory force of that which is morally right: as, when *duty* calls, one must obey.

For the parents inlurie was reuenged, and the *duetie* of nature performed or satisfied by the childe.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

I taught my wife her *duty*, made her see

What it behoved her see and say and do,

Feel in her heart and with her tongue declare.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 227.

O hard, when love and *duty* clash!

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

It is asserted that we are so constituted that the notion of *duty* furnishes in itself a natural motive of action of the highest order, and wholly distinct from all the refinements and modifications of self-interest.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

Duty to one's countrymen and fellow-citizens, which is the social instinct guided by reason, is in all healthy communities the one thing sacred and supreme.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 69.

3. Due obedience; submission; compliant or obedient service.

Every subject's *duty* is the king's; but every subject's soul is his own.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

4. A feeling of obligation, or an act manifesting such feeling; an expression of submissive deference or respectful consideration. [*Archaic* or prov. Eng.]

They both atone

Did *dewty* to their Lady, as became.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 23.

There also did the Corporation of Dover and the Earl of Winchelsea do their *duties* to him, in like sort.

England's Joy (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 27).

I must entreat you to take a promise that you shall have the first [copy] for a testimony of that *duty* which I owe to your love.

Donne, Letters, xiv.

He craved so for news of Sylvia, . . . even though it was only that she sent her *duty* to him.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

5. Any requisite procedure, service, business, or office; that which one ought to do; particularly, any stated service or function: as, the *duties* of one's station in life; to go or be on *duty*; the regiment did *duty* in Flanders.

Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. xii. 13.

To employ him on the hardest and most imperative duty. Hallam.

6. In *mch.*, the number of foot-pounds of work done per bushel or per hundredweight of fuel consumed: as, the duty of a steam-engine.—7†. That which is due; an obligation; compensation; dues.

And right as Judas hadde purses amale
And was a theef, right swiche a theef was he,
His master hadde but half his *duete*.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 6934.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to paie his schoolemaister a *duete*.

J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 309.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed duty to the Priest and Clerk. Rubric in Marriage (1552).

Do thy duty, and have thy duty. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

8. A tax or impost; excise or customs dues; the sum of money levied by a government upon certain articles, specifically on articles imported or exported: as, the stamp duty of Great Britain; the legacy duty; the duties on sugar; ad valorem and specific duties.

To dames discreet, the *dueties* yet unpaid,
His stores of lace and hyson he convey'd.

Crabbe, Works, l. 55.

The word *duties* is often used as synonyma with taxes, but is more often used as equivalent to customs; the latter being taxes levied upon goods and merchandises which are exported or imported. In this sense, *duties* are equivalent to imposts, although the latter word is often restrained to *duties* on goods and merchandises which are imported from abroad.

Andrews, Revenue Laws, § 133.

Almage duties. See *almage*.—**Breach of duty.** See *breach*.—**Countervailing duties.** See *countervailing*.—**Differential duty.** Same as *discriminating duty* (which see, under *discriminating*).—**Mails and duties.** See *mail*.—**To do duty for.** See *do*.—**Syn. 8. Custom, Excise, etc.** See *tax*, n.

duty-free (dū'ti-frē), a. Free from tax or duty.

duumvir (dū-um'vēr), n.; pl. *duumviri, duumvirs*

(-vī-rī, -vēr-z). [L., usually, and orig., in pl. *duumviri*, more correctly *duoviri* (sing. *duovir*), i. e., *duo viri*, two men: *duo* = E. *two*; *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man. Cf. *centumvir, decemvir*.] In *Rom. hist.*, one of two officers or magistrates united in the same public function. The officers specifically so called were either the highest magistrates of municipal towns or persons appointed for some occasional service, the kind of duty in all cases being indicated by a descriptive term: as, *duumviri navales*, officers for equipping and repairing the fleet.

duumvirate (dū-um'vi-rā-si), n. [*duumvirate*: see *acy*.] The union of two persons in authority or office. [Rare.]

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *duumviracy*.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 438.

duumviral (dū-um'vi-rāl), a. [= F. *duumviral* = It. *duumvirale*, < L. *duumviralis*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-al*.] Pertaining to Roman *duumviri*, or to a *duumvirate*.

duumvirate (dū-um'vi-rāt), n. [= F. *duumvirat* = Sp. *duumvirato* = Pg. *duumvirato* = It. *duumvirato*, < L. *duumviratus*, < *duumviri*: see *duumvir* and *-ate*.] The union of two men in the same office, or the office, dignity, or government of two men thus associated, as in ancient Rome.

duumviri, n. Latin plural of *duumvir*.

duvet (dū-vā'), n. [F., < OF. *duvet*, down, wool, nap.] A quilt or comfortable stuffed with swans' down or eider-down.

dux (duks, n.; pl. *duces* (dū'sēz). [L., a leader, general, chief: see *duke*.] 1. A leader; a chief; specifically, the head or chief pupil of a class or division in some public schools. *Imp. Dict.*—2. In *music*, the subject or theme of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

duyker, duykerbok (dī'kēr, -bōk), n. [*D. duyker*, = E. *ducker*, + *bok* = E. *buck*.] The diving-buck, or impoon, *Cephalophus mergens*, an antelope of South Africa: so called from its habit of plunging through and under the bushes in flight instead of leaping over them. There are several species of *Cephalophus*, besides the one mentioned, to which the name is also applicable. See *cut* under *Cephalophus*.

dugong, n. Same as *dugong*.

duzine, n. [*D. dozijn*, a dozen: see *dozen*.] A body of twelve men, governing a village. [N. Y., colonial, local.]

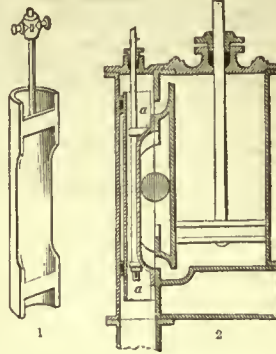
The patentees are said to have been called the "Twelve Men" or *Duzine*, and to have had both legislative and judicial powers in town affairs.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud., IV, 55.

D. V. An abbreviation of the Latin *Deo volente*, God willing. See *Deo volente*.

D-valve (dē'valv), n. A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages

of a steam-engine cylinder: so called from its plan resembling the letter D. The usual form of the D-valve is shown in fig. 1, where it is seen detached, and at a, fig. 2, which represents a section of a steam-cylinder and nozzles.



D-valve.

dwale (dwāl), n.

[< ME. *dwale*, *dwole*, error, delusion, also, in later use, *dwale*, a sleeping-potion, deadly nightshade, < AS. *dwola* (rarely *dwala*), *ge-dwola*, error, delusion, heresy; cf. *D. dwaal*- (in comp.), delusion, = OHG. *twālo*, MHG. *twāle*, delay; Icel. *dwali*, sleep, lethargy (Haldorsen), *dwala*, also *dwöl*, pl. *dwalar*, a short stay, a stop, pause; Sw. *dwala*, a trance, ecstasy, = Dan. *dwale*, torpor, lethargy, a trance (*dwale-drik*, a sleeping-potion, *dwale-bær*, mandrake): words variously formed and connected with AS. **dwal*, **dwol*, *dol* (= Goth. *dwals*, etc.), stupid, foolish, dull (see *dull*), and with the secondary verbs AS. *dwelian*, mislead, intr. err, *duellan*, hinder, mislead, *duelian*, remain, dwell, etc.; all ult. from the strong verb represented by AS. **dwelan*, pret. **dwal*, **dwol*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead: see further under *dwell*, and cf. *dwale*, v., *dwalm*.] 1†. Error; delusion.

The Goddes lamb than clenge sale

This wreched world fra sinful *dwale*.

Cursor Mundi, l. 12840.

2†. A sleeping-potion; a soporific.

To hedde goth Aleyn, and also Jon,

Ther naa no more, hem needede no *dwale*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 241.

The frere with hua flak this folke hath enchaunted,
And doth men drynke *dwale* that men dredeth no ayne.

Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 379.

3. The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*, which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties.

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade canesth sleep.

Gerarde, Herball (ed. T. Johnson), ii. 56.

4. In *her.*, a sable or black color.—**Deadly dwale**, the *Acuistus arborescens*, a small solanaceous tree of tropical America, nearly allied to *Atropa*. It bears yellow berries.

dwale (dwāl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *dwaled*, ppr. *dwaling*. [See *dwel*.] To mutter deliriously. *Dumglison*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

dwalm, dwaum (dwām, dwām), n. [Sc., also written *dwalm, dwam*; < ME. **dwolme*, < AS. *dwolma*, a confusion, chaos, hence a gulf, chasm (cf. OS. *dwalm*, delusion, = OHG. *twalm*, stupefaction, a stupefying drink), < **dwelan*, pp. *ge-dwolen*, mislead, lead into error: see *dwel*, *dwale*, and *dull*.] A swoon; a sudden fit of sickness.

Hir Majestie . . . this nicht has had sum *dwauemes* of swooning.

Letter of Council of State, in Keith's Hist., App., p. 183.

When a child is seized with some undefinable ailment, it is common to say, "It's just some *dwauem*." Jamieson.

dwang (dwang), n. A strut inserted between the timbers of a floor to stiffen them. [Scotch.]

dwarf (dwārf), n. and a. [*ME. dwarf, dwerf*, where *f* represents the changed sound (so in LG. below) of the guttural, which also took a different development in the parallel ME. *dwerwe*, *dwerwe* (mod. E. as if **dwarrow*; cf. *arrow, barrow*, etc.), < *dwergh, dwerck* (whence also mod. dial. *dorgan*), a dwarf, particularly as an attendant, < AS. *dweorg, dweorh*, a dwarf (def. 1), = *D. dwerg*, a dwarf, = MLG. *dwerch, dwarch, dwark* = LG. *dwarf*, a dwarf, contr. *dorf*, an insignificant person or thing, = OHG. *twerg*, MHG. *twerc, querc*, *zwerch*, G. *zwerg*, a dwarf, = Icel. *dvergr* = Sw. and Dan. *dverg*, a dwarf. The mythological sense appears esp. in Scand., and may be the orig. sense.] I. n. 1. A person of very small size; a human being much below the ordinary stature. True dwarfs (some of the most celebrated of whom have been from 3 to less than 2 feet in height) are usually well formed; but dwarfishness is often accompanied by deformity or caused by disproportion of parts. In ancient, medieval, and later times, dwarfs have been in demand as personal attendants upon ladies and noblemen; and the ancient Romans practised methods of dwarfing persons artificially.

Of that Citee was Zacheus the *Dwerf*, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre, for to see our Lord; be cause he was so lillite, he myghte not seen for the peple.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 98.

Behind her farre away a *Dwarfe* did lag,
That laste acemd, in being ever last.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 6.

Beneath an oak, mossed o'er by eld,
The Baron's *Dwarf* his courser held.

Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 31.

2. An animal or a plant much below the ordinary size of its species.—3. In *Scand. myth.*, a diminutive and generally deformed being, dwelling in rocks and hills, and distinguished for skill in working metals.

II. a. Of small stature or size; of a size smaller than that common to its kind or species: as, a *dwarf* palm; *dwarf* trees. Among gardeners *dwarf* is used to distinguish fruit-trees of which the branches spring from the stem near the ground from riders or standards, the original stocks of which are several feet in height.

In the northern wall was a *dwarf* door, leading by break-neck stairs to a pigeon-hole.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 92.

Many of the *dwarf* bicycles now offered for sale, though they have merits of their own, are anything but safe.

Bury and Hillier, Cycling, p. 23.

Similar to it [*B. Aquifolium*], but different in foliage and *dwarfer* in growth, is *B. repens*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 292.

Dwarf bay, bilberry, cherry, etc. See the noun.—**Dwarf dove**, a small ground-dove of the genus *Chamaepelia* (or *Columbigallina*). There are several species, all American, the best-known being *C. passerina*, common in southern parts of the United States. See *cut* under *ground-dove*.—**Dwarf lemur**, a small lemur of the genus *Microcebus* (which see).—**Dwarf male**, in algæ of the group *Edogoniaceæ*, a small, short-lived plant consisting of only a few cells, developed in the vicinity of the oogonium from a peculiar zoospore, and producing antherozoids.—**Dwarf quail**, a small quail of the genus *Excalfactoria*, as the Chinese dwarf quail, *E. sinensis*.—**Dwarf snake**, a serpent of the family *Calamariidae* (which see), of diminutive size, and with non-diatribable jaws, very generally distributed over the globe, found under stones and logs. There are several genera and species.—**Dwarf thrush**, a small variety of the hermit-thrush, found in the Western States; *Turdus nanus*.—**Dwarf wall**, specifically, a wall of less height than a story of a building. The term is generally applied to walls which support the sleeper-joints under the lowest floor of a building.

dwarf (dwārf), v. [*dwarf*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To hinder from growing to the natural size; make or keep small; prevent the due development of; stunt.

Thus it was that the national character of the Scotch was, in the seventeenth century, *dwarfed* and mutilated.

Buckle, Civilization, II. v.

The habit of brooding over a single idea is calculated to *dwarf* the soundest mind.

Dr. Ray, in Huxley and Youmans' Physiol., § 508.

The window heads have been *dwarfed* down to mere framings for masks.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 124.

You may *dwarf* a man to the mere stump of what he ought to be, and yet he will put out green leaves.

G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 331.

2. To cause to appear less than reality; cause to look or seem small by comparison: as, the cathedral *dwarfs* the houses around it.

The larger love

hour of one to one.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The mind stretches an hour to a century, and *dwarfs* an age to an hour.

Emerson, Old Age.

And who could blame the generous weakness
Which, only to thyself unjust,
So overprized the work of others,
And *dwarfed* thy own with self-distrust?

Whittier, A Memorial, M. A. C.

II. *intrans.* To become less; become dwarfish or stunted.

As it grew, it *dwarfed*.

Buckle, Civilization, II. ii.

The region where the herbage began to *dwarf*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

dwarfish (dwārf'ish), a. [*dwarf* + *-ish*.] 1. Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; diminutive: as, a *dwarfish* animal; a *dwarfish* shrub.—2. Slight; petty; despicable.

The king . . . is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

dwarfishly (dwārf'ish-li), adv. Like a dwarf; in a dwarfish manner.

The painter, the sculptor, the composer, the epic rhapsodist, the orator, all partake one desire, namely, to express themselves asymmetrically and abundantly, not *dwarfishly* and fragmentarily.

Emerson, The Poet.

dwarfishness (dwārf'ish-nes), n. Smallness of stature; littleness of size.

Science clearly explains this *dwarfishness* produced by great abstraction of heat; showing that, food and other things being equal, it unavoidably results.

H. Spencer, Education, p. 247.

dwarfing (dwārf'ing), n. [*dwarf* + *dim-*ling]. A very small dwarf; a pygmy.

When the Dwarfing did perceive me, . . .
Skip't he sooner into a corner.

Sylvester, The Woodman's Bear.

dwarfy (dwar'fi), *a.* [*< dwarf + -y¹.*] Small; dwarfish.

Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, dwarfy, &c., yet these deformities are joys.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 65.

dwaum, n. See *dwaum*.

dwell (dwell), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dwelld*, more usually *dwellt*, ppr. *dwelling*. [*< ME. dwellen* (pret. *dwelede, dwelede, dwalde, dwalte, dwelte, dwelt*), intr. linger, remain, stay, abide, dwell, also err, tr. mislead; *< AS. (a) dwellan* (pret. *dwealde*), tr., mislead, deceive, hinder, prevent; (b) *dweolian* (also in comp. *gedweolian* and *adweolian*) (pret. *dweode, dweode*), tr. mislead, deceive, intr. err, wander; (c) *dweolian* (pret. *dweode*), intr., remain, dwell (rare in this sense); (d) *dwoelian*, rarely *dwoelian*, comp. *gedwoelian*, intr., err, wander; = *D. dwalen*, err, = *MLG. dwelen, dwalen*, err, be foolish, *LG. dwalen*, intr. err, tr. mislead, cheat, = *OS. bi-dweolian*, hinder, delay, = *OHG. tweljan, twellan, MHG. twellen, twelen*, tr. hinder, delay, intr. linger, wait, = *Icel. dvelja*, intr. wait, tarry, tr. delay, defer, red. *dveljask*, stay, make a stay, = *Sw. dväljas*, intr., dwell, = *Dan. dwalc*, intr., linger, loiter; all secondary verbs, more or less mixed in forms and senses, and with numerous derivatives, ult. from the strong verb represented by *AS. *dwealan* (pret. **dwal, *dwol*, pp. *gedwolen*), mislead, cause to err (pp. as adj., perverse, erring), = *OS. for-dwealan*, neglect, = *OHG. ar-twealan*, become dull, stupid, or lifeless, *ga-twealan*, stop, sleep (not in Goth. except as in deriv. *duals*, stupid, foolish, etc.: see *dull*); prob. from a root repr. by *Skt. √ dhvar*, bend or make crooked. See *dwaite, dull, doll*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To linger; delay; continue; stay; remain.

I ne dar no leng dwelle her,
For hec was sent as Messager.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Sertes, ich haue wouder

Where my dougter to-day dwelles thus longe.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1989.

Yat qwat broyer or systor be ded of yis gyldre, ye aldyrman and alle ye gyldre breycryn and systers schullyn be redt to bere hym to ye chyrchle, and offyryn as it sforne seyde, and dwelle yer tyll ye messe be don, and be heryd.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

Go, and let
The old men of the city, ere they die,
Kiss thee, the matrons dwell about thy neck.

B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

2. To abide as a permanent resident; reside; have abode or habitation permanently or for some time.

In that Desert dwellyn manye of Arrabyenes.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem.

Gen. ix. 27.

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 135.

And Virtue cannot dwell with slaves, nor reign
O'er those who cower to take a tyrant's yoke.

Bryant, The Ages.

3†. To live; be; exist: without reference to place.

There was dwellynge sototyme a ryche man, and it is not longe sithen, and men clep't him Gatholonabae; and he was fulle of Cautels.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 277.

To dwell on or upon. (a) To keep the attention fixed on; regard with attention or interest.

They stand at a distance dwelling on his looks and language, fixed in amazement.

Buckminster.

The mind must abide and dwell upon things, or be always a stranger to the inside of them.

South.

Do you not, for instance, dwell on the thought of wealth and splendour till you covet these temporal blessings?

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, l. 89.

Then Lancelot lifted his large eyes; they dwell
Deep-tranced on hers.

Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

(b) To continue on; occupy a long time with; speak or write about at great length or with great fullness; as, to dwell on a note in music; to dwell upon a subject.

But I shall not dwell upon speculations so abstracted as this.

Steele, Spectator, No. 19.

I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

Tennyson, Guinevere.

To dwell under one's vine and fig-tree, to live in one's own home; enjoy the possession of a home in one's own right. 1 *Ki. iv. 25.* = **Syn. 2. Abide, Sojourn, Continue, etc.** See *abide*.

II.† trans. 1. To inhabit.

We sometimes

Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth,
To town or village.

Milton, P. R., l. 331.

2. To place as an inhabitant; plant.

The promise of the Father, who shall dwell
His Spirit within them.

Milton, P. L., xii. 487.

dwell (dwell), *n.* [*< dwell, v.*] In printing, the brief continuation of pressure in the taking of an impression on a hand-press or an Adams press, supposed to set or fasten the ink more firmly in the paper.

dweller (dwell'er), *n.* [*< ME. dwellere, < dwellen, dwell*; see *dwell, v.*] An inhabitant; a resident of some continuance in a place.

And it was known unto all the dwellers at Jerusalem.

Acts i. 19.

Dweller in yon dungeon dark.

Burns, Ode on Mrs. Oswald.

Dweller on the threshold, in *occultism*, an imaginary being or spirit, of frightful aspect and malicious character, supposed to be encountered on the threshold of one's studies in psychic science, as a kind of Cerberus guarding the realm of spirit. *Bulwer.*

dwelling (dwell'ing), *n.* [*< ME. dwelling, dwelling, delay, continuance, an abode, verbal n. of dwellen, dwell*.] 1†. Delay. *Chaucer.*—2†. Continuance; stay; sojourn.

Therefore euery man bihinke him weel

How litil while is his dwellinge.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

3. Habitation; residence; abode; lodgment.

Ne no wighte made, by my clothing,

Wete with what tolke is my dwelling.

Rom. of the Rose.

Thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.

Dan. iv. 32.

The condition of that fardel, the place of your dwelling, your names?

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

4. A place of residence or abode; an abiding-place; specifically, a house for residence; a dwelling-house.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons.

Jer. xlix. 33.

There was a neat white dwelling on the hill, which we took to be the parsonage.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 350.

dwelling-house (dwell'ing-hous), *n.* A house occupied or intended to be occupied as a residence.

One Message or Dwelling-house, called the Viccareage house.

Record Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, l. 13.

dwelling-place (dwell'ing-plas), *n.* [*< ME. dwellynge place*.] A place of residence; an abiding-place.

Thel . . . hav not here a dwellynge place for ever.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 197.

There, where seynt Kateryne was buryed, is nonther Chirche no Chapelle, no other dwellynge place.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 62.

The Church of Christ hath been hereby made, not "a den of thieves," but in a manner the very dwelling-place of foud spirits.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

This wretched Inn, where we scarce stay to bait,

We call our Dwelling-place.

Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xii. 1.

dwelt (dwelt). Preterit and past participle of *dwell*.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwindled*, ppr. *dwindling*. [*Freq. (for *dwinle) of ME. dwinen, waste away, dwine*; see *dwine*.] 1. To diminish; become less; shrink; waste or consume away; with *by* or *from* before the cause, and *to, in, or into* before the effect or result; as, the body *dwindles* by pining or consumption; an estate *dwindles from* waste; an object *dwindles in* size as it recedes from view; *from* its constant exposure, the regiment *dwindled to* a skeleton.

Weary ev'n' nights, nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.

Shak., Macbeth, l. 3.

By a natural and constant transfer, the one [estate] had been extended; the other had *dwindled* to nothing.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

In the common Triton of our ponds, the external lungs or branchiæ *dwindle* away when the internal lungs have grown to maturity.

II. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

2. To degenerate; sink; fall away in quality.

Religious societies . . . are said to have *dwindled* into factious clubs.

Swift.

The flattery of his friends began to *dwindle* into simple approbation.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

= **Syn. 1. Diminish, etc. (see decrease)**; attenuate, become attenuated, decline, fall off, fall away.

dwindle† (dwin'dl), *n.* [*< dwindle, v.*] Gradual decline or decrease; a wasting away; degeneracy; decline.

However inferior to the heroes who were born in better ages, he might still be great among his contemporaries, with the hope of growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity.

Johnson, Milton.

dwindlement (dwin'dl-ment), *n.* [*< dwindle + -ment*.] A dwindled state or condition; decreased size, strength, etc.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.

Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, l.

dwine (dwin), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dwind*, ppr. *dwinning*. [*E. dial. and Sc., < ME. dwinen, <*

AS. dwinan, pine away, dwindle, = *MD. dwynen* = *LG. dwinen* = *Icel. dwina, dwina, dwena* = *Sw. dwina*, pine away, languish; cf. *Dan. dwine*, whine, whimper. Hence *dwindle*.] To pine; decline, especially by sickness; fade or waste: usually with *away*.

Duelfull ache *dwind* a-*waie* bothe dayes & nigtea.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 678.

MI loue enere waxinge be,

So that y neuere *dwyne*.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

He just *dwind* away, and we hadn't taken but one whale before our captain died, and first mate took th' command.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

dwt. A contraction of *pennyweight*, *d.* standing for Latin *denarius*, a penny, and *wt.* for *weight*.
dyad (di'ad), *n.* and *a.* [*< LL. dyas (dyad-), < Gr. dyas (dyad-), the number two, < duo = E. two, q. v.*] **I. n.** 1. Two units treated as one; a pair; a couple.

A point answers to a monad, and a line to a dyad, and a superficies to a triad.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 376.

2. In chem., an elementary substance each of whose atoms, in combining with other atoms or molecules, is equivalent in saturating power to two atoms of hydrogen. For example, oxygen is a dyad as seen in the compound H₂O (water), where one atom of oxygen combines with and saturates two atoms of hydrogen.

3. In morphology, a secondary unit of organization, resulting from individuation or integration of an aggregate of monads. See *monad*.—

4. In math., an expression signifying the operation of multiplying internally by one vector and then by another.—**Pythagorean dyad**, the number two considered as an essence or constituent of being.

II. a. Same as *dyadic*.

dyad-deme (di'ad-dēm), *n.* A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated dyads. See *monad-deme*.

A secondary unit or dyad, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a triad.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 843.

dyadic (di-ad'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*< dyad + -ic*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad; consisting of two parts or elements: as, a *dyadic* metal.—**2. In Gr. pros.**: (a) Comprising two different rhythms or meters: as, a *dyadic* epitroche. (b) Consisting of pericopes, or groups of systems each of which contains two unlike systems: as, a *dyadic* poem.—

Dyadic arithmetic. Same as *binary arithmetic* (which see, under *binary*).—**Dyadic disyntheme**, any combination of dyads, with or without repetition, in which each element occurs twice and no oftener.—**Dyadic syntheme**, a similar combination in which each element occurs only once.

Also *dyad, duadic*.

II. n. 1. In *math.*, a sum of dyads. See *dyad*.—**2.** The science of reckoning with a system of numerals in which the ratio of values of successive places is two.—**Complete dyadic**. See *complete*.—

Conjugate dyadics. See *conjugate*.—**Cyclic dyadic**, a dyadic which may be expressed to any desired degree of approximation as a root of a unity or universal identifier.—**Linear dyadic**, a dyadic reducible to a dyad.—**Planar dyadic**, a dyadic which can be reduced to the sum of two dyads.—**Shearing dyadic**, a dyadic expressing a simple or complex shear.—**Uniplanar dyadic**, a planar dyadic in which the plane of the antecedents coincides with that of the consequents.

Dyak (di'ak), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago. The Dyaks are numerically the leading people of the island, and are usually believed to be its aborigines. Also *Dyank, Daynker*.

dyakis-dodecahedron (di'ā-ki-s-dōs-dek-a-hē-dron), *n.* [*< Gr. dyakis, twice, + dōdekáedron, a dodecahedron*; see *dodecahedron*.] Same as *diploid*.

The *dyakisdodecahedron*, bounded by twenty-four trapezoids with two sides equal, has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

Encyc. Brit., XVI. 355.

dyarchy (di'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *dyarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. dyarchia, dyarchy, < duo, two, + archein, rule, govern*.] A government by two; a diarchy. Also *duarchy*.

The name *Dyarchy*, given by Dr. Mommsen to the Constitution of Augustus, is not yet sufficiently justified.

The Academy, Feb. 25, 1888, p. 123.

Dyas (di'as), *n.* [*NL. use of LL. dyas, the number two*; see *dyad*.] In *geol.*, a name sometimes applied to the Permian system, from its being divided into two principal groups. Compare *Trias*. See *Permian*.

Dyassic (di-as'ik), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Dyas or Permian.

dyaster (di-as'tēr), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. duo, = E. two, + aster = E. star*.] The double-star figure occurring in or resulting from caryocinesis. Also spelled *diaster*.

dye¹ (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dyled*, ppr. *dyeing*. [Formerly also *die*; < ME. *dyen*, *dien*, *deyen*, < AS. *deagan*, *dēgian*, dye, color, < *deag*, *deah*, a dye, color, < **deagan*, a strong verb found only once, in pret. *deog*, dye, tinge, prob. (like *tinge*, < L. *tingere*), orig. wet, moisten, and allied to AS. *dedw*, E. *dew*, and so to E. *dagl*, dew, and *deg*, moisten, sprinkle: see *dew*.] 1. To fix a color or colors in the substance of by immersion in a properly prepared bath; impregnate with coloring matter held in solution. The matters used for dyeing are obtained from vegetables, animals, and minerals; and the subjects to which they are applied are porous materials in general, but especially wool, cotton, silk, linen, hair, skins, feathers, ivory, wood, and marble. The great diversity of tint obtained in dyeing is the result of the combination of two or more simple coloring substances with one another or with certain chemical reagents. To render the colors permanent, the subsequent application of a mordant, or the precipitation of the coloring matter by the direct use of a mordant, is usually required; but when aniline and some other artificial dyes are used, no mordant is necessary. The superficial application of pigments to tissues by means of adhesive vehicles such as oil and albumen, as in painting or in some kinds of calico-printing, does not constitute dyeing, because the coloring bodies so applied do not penetrate the fiber, and are not intimately incorporated with it. 2. To overspread with color, as by effusion; tinge or stain in general.

I cannot rest
Until the white rose that I wear be *dyled*
Even in the lukewarm blood of Henry's heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Mony o' Murry's men lay gasplin,
An' dyit thi grund wi' theire bleid.
Battle of Coriche (Child's Ballads, VII. 213).

Their [maidens'] cheekes were *died* with vermilion.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 807.

Over the front door trilled a luxuriant woodbine, now
dyled by the frosts into a dark claret.
S. Judd, Margaret, li. 8.

To dye in grain. See *grain*.—To dye scarlet, to drink deep; drink till the face becomes scarlet.

dye² (dī), *n.* [*<* ME. **deye*, **deghe* (not found), < AS. *deag*, *deah*, a dye, color: see the verb, which is orig. from the noun.] 1. Coloring matter in solution; a coloring liquor.

A kind of shell-fish, having in the midst of his jaws a certain white vein, which containeth that precious liquor: a *dye* of sovereign estimation.
Sandys, Travails, p. 168.

2. Color; hue; tint; tinge.

And creeping shrubs of thousand *dyes*
Waved in the west wind's summer sighs.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

dye^{2t}, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *die*¹.

dye^{3t}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *die*³.

You shall no more deal with the hollow *dye*
Or the frail card.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

dye-bath (dī'bāth), *n.* A bath prepared for use in dyeing; a solution of coloring matter in which substances to be colored are immersed.

Oxalic acid, like acetic acid, is used for preparing *dye-baths*.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 708.

dye-beck (dī'bek), *n.* Same as *dye-bath*.

The *dye-beck* consists of alizarin and tannin.
Ure, Dict., IV. 915.

dye-house¹ (dī'hous), *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye-house² (dī'hous), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dye-house*.] A milk-house or dairy. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dyeing (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dye*¹, *v.*] The operation or practice of fixing colors in solution in textile and other porous substances.

dye-pot (dī'pot), *n.* A dye-vat.

There were clothes there which were to receive different colors. All these Jesus threw into one *dye-pot*, . . . and taking them out, each [piece] was dyed as the dyer wished.
Stowe, Origin of the Books of the Bible, p. 222.

dyer (dī'ēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *dyerc*, *diere*, *deyer*, < *dyen*, etc., dye: see *dye*¹, *v.*] One whose occupation is to dye cloth, skins, feathers, etc.

Almost . . . my nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the *dyer's* hand.
Shak., Sonnets, cxi.

Dyers' spirit, tin tetrachlorid, known in commerce as oxyuriate of tin (SnCl₄ + 5H₂O). It is a valuable mordant.

dyer's-broom (dī'ēr-z-brōm), *n.* The plant *Genista tinctoria*, used to make a green dye. Also called *dyeweed*.

dyer's-greenweed (dī'ēr-z-grēn'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyer's-moss (dī'ēr-z-mōs), *n.* The lichen *Rocella tinctoria*. Same as *archil*, 2.

dyer's-weed (dī'ēr-z-wēd), *n.* The wood, weld, or yellow-weed, *Reseda luteola*, affording a yellow dye, and cultivated in Europe on that account.

dyester (dī'stēr), *n.* [*<* *dye*¹ + *-ster*.] A dyer. [Scotch.]

dyestone (dī'stōn), *n.* A red ferruginous limestone occurring in Tennessee, used occasionally

in the place of a dye, although insoluble and not properly a dye.—**Dyestone ore**, an iron ore of great economical importance in the United States. Also called *foasil*, *dyestone foasil*, *flasseed*, and *Clinton ore*. See *Clinton ore*, under *ore*.

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* In *com.*, any dyewood, lichen, powder, or dye-cake used in dyeing and staining. The most important dyestuffs are cochineal, madder, indigo, logwood, fustic, quercitron-bark, and the various preparations of aniline. Also called *dyeware*.

dye-trial (dī'tri'al), *n.* An experiment with coloring matters to determine their value as dyes. Such experiments are usually performed by dyeing small pieces of yarn or fabric, of equal size, in beakers, one of which contains the coloring matter in question, the other a standard of the same colorant.

Never less than two *dye-trials* should be carried out at once, viz., one with the new coloring matter, the other with a coloring matter of known value, which is taken as the "type." *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 57.

dye-vat (dī'vat), *n.* A bath containing dyes, and fitted with an apparatus for immersing the fabrics to be colored.

dyeware (dī'wār), *n.* Same as *dyestuff*.

The reaction which ensues is not produced by any other *dye-ware*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 354.

dyeweed (dī'wēd), *n.* Same as *dyer's-broom*.

dyewood (dī'wūd), *n.* Any wood from which dyo is extracted.

dye-works (dī'wērks), *n. sing. or pl.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

dygogram (dī'gō-gram), *n.* [*<* Gr. *dyo*(*ναυς*), power, + *γω*(*νία*), angle, + *γράμμα*, anything written.] A diagram containing a curve generated by the motion of a line drawn from a fixed origin, and representing in direction and magnitude the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle while the ship makes a complete circuit. The course of the ship is marked on the curve. There are two kinds of dygogram, according as it is supposed to be fixed in space during the rotation of the ship or on the ship.

dying (dī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *die*¹, *v.*] The act of expiring; loss of life; death.

Always bearing about in the body the *dying* of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.
2 Cor. iv. 10.

dying (dī'ing), *p. a.* [*<* ME. *dyinge*, *dying*, with older term *diend*, *diand*, etc.; ppr. of *die*¹, *v.* In some uses, as *dying* hour, *dying* bed, etc. (defs. 4, 5), the word is the verbal noun used attributively.] 1. Physically decaying; failing from life; approaching death or dissolution; moribund: as, a *dying* man; a *dying* tree.

The noise of battle hurried in the air,
. . . and *dying* men did groan. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. Mortal; destined to death; perishable: as, *dying* bodies.

I preached as never aere to preach again,
And as a *dying* man to *dying* men.
Baxter, Love breathing Thanks and Praise.

3. Drawing to a close; fading away; failing; languishing: as, the *dying* year; a *dying* light.

That strain again;—it had a *dying* fall.
Shak., T. N., i. 1.

Where the *dying* night-lamp flickers.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death: as, *dying* words; a *dying* request; *dy-ing* love.

I do prophesy the election lights
On Fortinbras; he has my *dying* voice.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Sir, let me speak next,
And let my *dying* words be better with you
Than my dull living actions.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, a *dying* hour; a *dying* bed.

He served his country as knight of the shire to his *dy-ing* day.
Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Dying declaration. See *declaration*.

dyingly (dī'ing-li), *adv.* In a *dying* or languishing manner.

dyingness (dī'ing-nes), *n.* The state of *dying*; hence, a state simulating the approach of death, real or affected; affected languor or faintness; languishment.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*; you see that picture, Foible—a swimmingness in the eyes.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

dyke, *n.* and *v.* A less proper spelling of *dike*.

dykehopper (dik'hop'ēr), *n.* The wheatear, *Saxicola ananthe*. *Swainson*. [Local, Eng. (Stirling).]

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *dyn*(*αμς*), power, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτίω*), a ray, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of lenses.

dynagraph (dī'nā-grāf), *n.* [Short for *dynamograph*, *q. v.*] A machine for reporting the condition of a railroad-track, the speed of a train, and the power (and consumption of coal and water) used in traversing a given distance. The most important machine of this class was built by Professor Dudley, and is employed in examining road-beds in all parts of the United States. It consists of a paper ribbon arranged to pass under a series of recording pens, and moved by means of gearing from one of the axes of the car in which it is placed. The mechanical recording appliances give the tension on the draw-bar, showing the resistance of the car, its speed, the distance traveled absolutely, and in a given number of seconds, minutes, and hours. The oscillations of the car, also the level of the rails, the alignment, the condition of the joints of the rails, and the elevations of the rails at curves, are all mechanically traced on the paper band. Besides this, by simple electrical connections, the amount of water and coal consumed in the engine, the pressure of the steam, the mile-posts, stations, etc., are recorded from the car or from the engine, and all these records appear side by side upon the paper. See *seismograph*.

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* [*<* Gr. *δύναμις*, power, might, strength, faculty, capacity, force, etc., < *δύνασθαι*, be able, capable, strong enough (to do), pass for, signify, perhaps allied to L. *durus*, hard: see *dure*, *a.*] 1. A unit of work, equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot; a foot-pound.—2. A force, or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body. Also spelled *dynamie*.

Dynamene (dī-nam'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύναμις*, fem. of *δύναμις*, ppr. of *δύνασθαι*, be able (> *δύναμις*, power): see *dynam*.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Dromiidae*.—2. A genus of calyptoblastic hydroids, of the family *Sertulariidae*. *D. pumila* is an example.—3. A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos: same as *Eudynamys*. *Stephens*. [Not in use].—4. A genus of isopods, of the family *Sphaeromidae*.—5. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.

dynameter (dī-nam'e-tēr), *n.* [A contr. of *dynamometer*, which is differently applied: see *dynamometer*.] An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. It consists of a small tube with a transparent plate, exactly divided, which is fixed to the tube of a telescope, in order to measure the diameter of the distinct image of the object-glass.

dynametric, dynametrical (dī-nam'et'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [*<* *dynameter* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a dynameter.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *δύναμις*, powerful, efficacious, < *δύναμις*, power: see *dynam*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium: opposed to *static*.—2. Pertaining to mechanical forces, whether in equilibrium or not; involving the consideration of forces. By extension—3. Causal; effective; motive; involving motion or change: often used vaguely.

The direct action of nature as a *dynamic* agent is powerful on the language of savages, but gradually becomes insensible as civilization advances.

W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. viii.

Action is *dynamic* existence.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 482.

They [Calvinists] teach a spiritual, real, or *dynamic* and effective presence of Christ in the Eucharist for believers only, while unworthy communicants receive no more than the consecrated elements to their own judgment.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

4. In the *Kantian philos.*, relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.—**Dynamic category**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a category which is the concept of dynamic relation.—**Dynamic electricity**, current electricity. See *electricity*.—**Dynamic equivalent of heat**. See *equivalent*.—**Dynamic geology**, that branch of the science of geology which has as its object the study of the nature and mode of action of the agencies by which geological changes are and have been effected. See *geology*.—**Dynamic head**. See *head*.—**Dynamic murmurs**, cardiac murmurs not caused by valvular incompetence or atresia, but by anemia or an unusual configuration of the internal surface of the heart, as where a chorda tendinea is so placed as to give rise to a murmur.—**Dynamic relations**, causal relations; especially, the relations between substance and accident, between cause and effect, and between interacting subjects.—**Dynamic synthesis**, in the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of heterogeneous elements necessarily belonging together.

When the pure concepts of the understanding are applied to every possible experience, their *synthesis* is either mathematical or *dynamical*, for it is directed partly to the intuition only, partly to the existence of the phenomenon.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Dynamic theory, a theory by which Kant endeavored to explain the nature of matter or the mode of its formation. According to this theory, all matter was originated by two antagonistic and mutually counteracting principles called *attraction* and *repulsion*, all the predicates of which are referred to motion.—**Dynamic theory of nature**. (*a.*) A theory which seeks to explain nature from forces, especially from forces of expansion and contraction (as the Stoics did), opposed to a mechanical theory which starts with matter only. (*b.*) The doctrine that some

other original principle besides matter must be supposed to account for the phenomena of the universe.—**Dynamic theory of the soul**, the metaphysical doctrine that the soul consists in an action or tendency to action, and not in an existence at rest.—**Dynamic theory of the tides**, a theory of the tides in which the general form of the formulas is determined from the solution of a problem in dynamics, the values of the coefficients of the different terms being then altered to suit the observations; opposed to the *static theory*, which first supposes the sea to be in equilibrium under the forces to which it is subjected, and then modifies the epoch to suit the observations.—**Dynamic viscosity**. See *viscosity*.

II. n. 1. A moral force; an efficient incentive.

We hope and pray that it may act as a spiritual *dynamic* on the churches and upon all the benevolent in our land. *Missionary Herald*, Nov., 1879.

2. The science which teaches how to calculate motions in accordance with the laws of force: same as *dynamics*.

dynamical (di-nam'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dynamic*.

The *dynamical* theory [of the tides].

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 355.

Dynamical coefficient of viscosity. See *coefficient*.

dynamically (di-nam'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *dynamical* manner; as regards *dynamics*.

Dynamically, the only difference between carbonate of ammonia and protoplasm which can be called fundamental, is the greater molecular complexity and consequent instability of the latter. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I, 433.

dynamics (di-nam'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dynamic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dynamicus*, *dynamics*, < Gr. *δυναμική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), fem. of *δυναμικός*, *dynamic*.]

1. The mathematical theory of force; also (until recently the common acceptation), the theory of forces in motion; the science of deducing from given circumstances (masses, positions, velocities, forces, and constraints) the motions of a system of particles.

The science of motion is divided into two parts: the accurate description of motion, and the investigation of the circumstances under which particular motions take place. . . . That part of the science which tells us about the circumstances under which particular motions take place is called *dynamics*. . . . *Dynamics* are again divided into two branches: the study of those circumstances under which it is possible for a body to remain at rest is called *statics*, and the study of the circumstances of actual motion is called *kinetics*. *W. K. Clifford*. [What is here called *kinetics* has until recently been called *dynamics*.]

The hope of science at the present day is to express all phenomena in symbols of *Dynamics*.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II, 283.

2. The moving moral or physical forces of any kind, or the laws which relate to them.

The empirical laws of society are of two kinds; some are uniformities of coexistence, some of succession. According as the science is occupied in ascertaining and verifying the former sort of uniformities or the latter, M. Comte gives it the title of *Social Statics* or of *Social Dynamics*. *J. S. Mill*, *Logic*, VI, x, § 5.

These are then appropriately followed by the *dynamics* of the subject, or the institution in action in many grave controversies and many acute crises of history.

Atlantic Monthly, LVIII, 418.

Dynamics of music, the science of the variation and contrast of force or loudness in musical sounds.—**Geological dynamics**, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and mode of operation of all kinds of physical agents or forces that have at any time, and in any manner, affected the surface and interior of the earth.—**Rigid dynamics**, the dynamics of rigid bodies, in which only ordinary differential equations occur.

dynamism (di'na-mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine that besides matter some other material principle—a force in some sense—is required to explain the phenomena of nature. The term is applied—(a) to the doctrines of some of the Ionic philosophers, who held to some such principles as love and hate to explain the origin of motion; (b) to the doctrine adopted by Leibnitz that substance consists in the capacity for action; (c) to the doctrine of Tait that mechanical energy is substance; and (d) to the widely current doctrine that the universe contains nothing not explicable by means of the doctrine of energy.

2. The mode of being of mechanical force or energy.

Who does not see the contradiction of requiring a substance for that which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure *dynamism*?

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I, ii, § 2.

Dynamism would be more appropriate than *Materialism* as a designation of the modern scientific movement, the idea of inertia having given place to that of an equilibrium of forces. *J. M. Rigg*, *Mind*, XII, 557.

dynamist (di'na-mist), *n.* [As *dynam-ism* + *-ist*.] A believer in *dynamism*.

Thus I admit, with the pure *dynamist*, that the material universe, or successive material universes, as manifestations of matter and motion, are concatenated with time, are born, run their course, and fade away, as do the clouds of air. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII, 803.

dynamistic (di-na-mis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of force.

It is usual (and convenient) to speak of two kinds of monarchianism—the *dynamistic* and the modalistic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 719.

dynamitard (di'na-mi-tärd'), *n.* [< F. *dynamitard*; as *dynamite* + *-ard*.] Same as *dynamiter*.

If Ireland is to be turned into a Crown Colony, she must be put under martial law; and even that will be no defence against the attacks of *dynamitards* by whom we may be struck at home. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXIII, 411.

The associate guild of assassins—the nihilist and the *dynamitard*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVIII, 344.

dynamite (di'na-mit), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ite*².] An explosive of great power, consisting of a mixture of nitroglycerin with some absorbent such as sawdust, or a certain silicious earth from Oberlohe in Hanover. The object of the mixture is to diminish the sensitiveness of nitroglycerin to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without impairing its explosive quality. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Dynamite may be ignited with a match, and will burn quietly with a bright flame without any explosion. Large quantities have been known to fall 20 feet on a hard surface without explosion. It explodes with certainty when ignited by a percussion fuse containing fulminating mercury.

dynamite (di'na-mit), *v. t. i.*; pret. and pp. *dynamited*, prp. *dynamiting*. [< *dynamite*, *n.*] **1.** To mine or charge with dynamite in order to prevent the approach of an enemy, or for destructive purposes.

The military authorities of Pretoria had caused a rumor to go forth that some of the buildings and roads were *dynamited*, and this deterred the Boers from entering the town, which, as a matter of fact, was not *dynamited* at all. *Athenæum*, No. 3018, p. 201.

2. To blow up or destroy by or as if by dynamite.

It appears from the letters that the American Republic has been *dynamited*, and upon its ruins a socialistic republic established. *Science*, X, 92.

His [Prince Alexander's of Bulgaria] people . . . are not at all inclined to *dynamite* him, which is more than can be said for the Czar. *Times* (London), April 26, 1886.

dynamite-gun (di'na-mit-gun), *n.* A gun constructed for propelling dynamite, nitroglycerin, or other high explosives, by means of steam or compressed air under high tension.

dynamiter (di'na-mi-tär), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-er*¹.] One who uses, or is in favor of using, dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; specifically, a political agitator who resorts to or advocates the use of dynamite and the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for the purpose of coercing a government or a party by terror.

Surely no plea of justification could absolve the *dynamiter* from the eternal consequences of his own infernal deeds. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL, 387.

The recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of . . . *dynamiters*. *The American*, VII, 93.

Dynamiters subvented by Parisian fanatics were to appear in Metz. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII, 421.

dynamitical (di-na-mit'i-kal), *a.* [< *dynamite* + *-ical*.] Having to do with dynamite; violently explosive or destructive.

Like certain *dynamitical* critics, he is satisfied with destruction, and his attitude towards constitutional formula is not unlike that of the *dynamitical* critic towards Constitutions—British and other. *Nature*, XXXIV, 25.

dynamitically (di-na-mit'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means, or as by means, of dynamite; with explosive violence.

The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, *dynamitically* to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 17, 1887.

dynamiting (di'na-mi-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dynamite*, *v.*] The practice of destroying or terrorizing by means of dynamite.

The question is, whether the law permits *dynamiting*, or whether it will stop *dynamiting* at the place where it is started, which is the only place where it can be stopped. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII, 426.

dynamitism (di'na-mi-tizm), *n.* [< *dynamite* + *-ism*.] The use of dynamite and similar explosives in the indiscriminate destruction of life and property for purposes of coercion; any political theory or scheme involving the use of such destructives.

Unqualified repudiation of assassination and *dynamitism*. *The American*, VI, 36.

dynamization (di'na-mi-zä'shon), *n.* [< *dynamize* + *-ation*.] **1.** Dynamic development; increase of power in anything; dynamogeny: as, *dynamization* of nerve-force.—**2.** In *homeopathy*, the extreme trituration of medicines with a view to increase their efficiency or strength.

dynamize (di'na-miz), *v. t. i.*; pret. and pp. *dynamized*, prp. *dynamizing*. [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *-ize*.] In *homeopathy*, to increase the efficiency or strength of (medicines) by extreme trituration.

Dynamizing of medicinal substances.

Encyc. Brit., XII, 127.

dynamo (di'na-mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *dynamo-electric machine*. See *electric*.

The machines were driven by a Cummer engine of about a hundred horse-power, which furnished power for other *dynamos*. *Science*, III, 177.

Characteristic of a dynamo. See *characteristic*.—**Series dynamo**, a dynamo in which the whole current generated in the armature is passed through the coil of the field-magnets.—**Shunt dynamo**, a dynamo in which only a part of the entire current generated by the rotating armature is applied to excite the field-magnets.

dynamo-electric, dynamo-electrical (di'na-mō-ē-lek'trik, -tri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *electric, electrical*.] Producing force by means of electricity: as, a *dynamo-electric machine*; also, produced by electric force.—**Dynamo-electric machine**. See *electric*.

dynamogenesis (di'na-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Same as *dynamogeny*.

dynamogenic (di'na-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *dynamogeny* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *dynamogeny*.

The influence thus manifested is *dynamogenic*.

Dr. Brown-Séquard.

dynamogeny (di-na-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γένεσις*, < *γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] In *psychic science*, production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force. Also *dynamogenesis*.

dynamograph (di-nam'ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument combining an elliptic spring and a register to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of a person compressing it.

dynamometer (di-na-mom'e-tär), *n.* [Contr. *dynameter*, *q. v.*; < Gr. *δύναμις*, power (see *dynam*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of force expended by men, animals, or motors in moving a load, operating machines, towing vessels, etc.; a power-measurer. Dynamometers use the resistance of springs, weights, and friction as a test, each comparison being made with a known weight or force that will overcome the resistance of the spring, raise the weight, or balance the friction. One of the simplest forms is a steel-yard in which the force to be measured is applied to the



Balance-dynamometer (elevation).

shorter arm while a weight is balanced on the longer graduated arm. The most common form of spring-dynamometer consists of an elliptical spring that may be compressed or pulled apart in the direction of its longer axis, with an

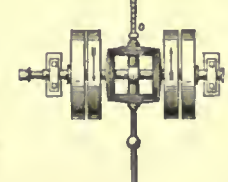
index and scale, and sometimes a recording pencil, to indicate the amount of force exerted. In the apparatus depending on friction a brake is applied to the face of a pulley, and the force is measured by the resistance of the brake to the motion of the pulley. In other forms fast and loose pulleys are placed side by side and connected by weighted levers, a certain amount of force being required to lift the lever and communicate motion to both pulleys. In still other forms coiled springs are used to test a direct strain, as in moving a load or in towing. There are other forms used to test the recoil of guns and the explosive force of gunpowder. In the Batchelder dynamometer

two pairs of bevel-wheels are interposed between the receiving and the transmitting pulleys, one pair in line with the pulleys, the other pair at right angles to them and in line with a balanced scale-beam. The force and resistance transmitted through the gears tend to turn the scale-beam about the line of the pulley-shafts, and this must be resisted by a weight upon the scale-beam, which is the measure of the force transmitted. The dynamometer is not a direct indicator of power exerted or of work performed; but when the velocity with which resistance is overcome or force transmitted has been determined by other means, this velocity, and the measure of the force obtained by the dynamometer, are the data for computing the power or work. See *balance-dynamometer, crusher-gage, piezometer, and pressure-gage*.—**Dynamometer coupling**, a device inserted in a shaft by means of which the power transmitted may be measured.

dynamometric, dynamometrical (di'na-mō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *dynamometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or made with the aid of a dynamometer.

dynamometry (di-na-mom'e-tri), *n.* [< *dynamometer* + *-y*².] The act or art of using the dynamometer.

Dynamostes (di-na-mos'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Pascoc, 1857), < Gr. *δύναμις*, power, strength.] A genus



Balance-dynamometer (plan).

of longicorn beetles, of the family Cerambycidae. There is but one species, D. audax, of the East Indies.

dynast (di'nast), n. [= F. dynaste = Pg. dynasta = Sp. It. dinasta, < L. dynasticus (ML. also *dynasta), < Gr. δυνάστης, a lord, master, ruler, < δυνασθα, be able, strong: see dynam.] A ruling prince; a permanent or hereditary ruler.

Philosophers, dynasts, monarchs, all were involved and overshadowed in this mist. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

The ancient family of Des Ewes, dynasts or lords of the dition of Kessell. A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

This Thracian dynast is mentioned as an ally of the Athenians against Philip in an inscription found some years ago in the Acropolis at Athens.

E. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 241.

dynastar (di-nas'tar), n. [*ML. *dynasta, L. dynastes, < Gr. δυνάστης: see dynasti.*] Same as dynast.

Wherefore did his mother, the virgin Mary, give such praise to God in her prophetic song, that he had now by the coming of Christ cut down dynastas, or proud monarchs? Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

Dynastes (di-nas'tez), n. [NL., < Gr. δυνάστης, a ruler: see dynast.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family Scarabaeidae or typical of a family Dynastidae. It is restricted to forms having the external maxillary lobe with 3 or 4 small median teeth, no lateral prothoracic projections, and the last tarsal joint arcuate and clubbed. The type is D. hercules, the Hercules-beetle, the largest known true insect, having a length of about 6 inches, of which the curved prothoracic horn is nearly one half.

dynastic (di-nas'tik), a. [= F. dynastique = Sp. dinástico; cf. D. G. dynastisch = Dan. Sw. dynastisk; < Gr. δυναστικός, < δυνάστης, a ruler: see dynast.] Relating or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

In Holland dynastic interests were betraying the welfare of the republic. Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 365.

The civil wars of the Roses had been a barren period in English literature, because they had been merely dynastic squabbles, in which no great principles were involved which could shake all minds with controversy and heat them to intense conviction.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 150.

The dynastic traditions of Europe are rooted and grounded in the distant past.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 15.

dynasticism (di-nas'ti-sizm), n. [*< dynastic + -ism.*] Kingly or imperial power handed down from father to son; government by successive members of the same line or family.

In the Old World dynasticism is plainly in a state of decadence. Goldwin Smith, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 628.

Dynastidae (di-nas'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dynastes + -idae.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, taking name from the genus Dynastes, and containing a few forms remarkable for their great size and strength. They are chiefly tropical, and burrow in the ground. The Hercules-beetle, elephant-beetle, and atlas-beetle are examples. The group is usually merged in Scarabaeidae.

dynastidan (di-nas'ti-dan), n. [*< Dynastidae + -an.*] One of the Dynastidae.

dynasty (di'nas-ti), n.; pl. dynasties (-tiz). [= D. G. dynastie = Dan. Sw. dynasti, < F. dynastie = Sp. dinastia = Pg. dynastia = It. dinastia, < ML. dynastia, dinastia, < Gr. δυναστεία, lordship, rule, < δυνάστης, a lord, master, ruler: see dynast.] 1. A government; a sovereignty.—2. A race or succession of sovereigns of the same line or family governing a particular country: as, the successive dynasties of Egypt or of France.

At some time or other, to be sure, all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. Burke, Rev. in France.

It is to Manetho that we are indebted for that classification called by the Greeks Dynasties, a word applied generally to those sets of kings which belonged to one family, or who were derived from one original stock. These Dynasties were named as well as numbered, and their names were derived from the town, or region, whence the founder came or where he lived.

H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 49.

dyne (dīn), n. [Abbr. of dynam, < Gr. δύναμις, power: see dynam.] In physics, the unit of force in the centimeter-gram-second system, being that force which, acting on a gram for one second, generates a velocity of a centimeter per second; the product of a gram into a centimeter, divided by the square of a mean solar second. The force of a dyne is about equivalent to the weight of a milligram. It requires a force of about 445,000 dynes to support one pound of matter on the earth's surface in latitude 45°.

The dyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface; and the megadyne is about 1.02 times the weight of a kilogramme.

J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 167.

dyocætriacontahedron, dyokaitriacontahedron (di'ō-sē, di'ō-ki-tri-a-kon-ta-hō'dron), n.

[< Gr. δὶο καὶ τριάκοντα, thirty-two (δὶο = E. two; καί, and; τριάκοντα = L. triginta = E. thirty), + ἔδρα, seat, base.] In geom., a solid having thirty-two faces.

dyophysitic (di'ō-fi-zit'ik), a. [*< Gr. δῖο, = E. two, + φύσις, nature, + -ite² + -ic. Cf. diphy-site.*] Having two natures.

They agree in the attempt to substitute a Christ-personality with one consciousness and one will for a dyophysitic Christ with a double consciousness and a double will.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 94.

dyotheism (di'ō-thē-izm), n. [*< Gr. δῖο, = E. two, + θεός, a god, + -ism. Cf. ditheism, the preferable form.*] The doctrine that there are two Gods, or a system which recognizes such a doctrine; dualism.

It [Arianism] starts with a zeal for the unity and the unchangeableness of God; and yet ends in dyotheism, the doctrine of an uncreated God and a created God.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 58.

dyothelism (di'ō-th'e-lizm), n. [Also dyothelism; < Gr. δῖο, = E. two, + θέλω, will, + -ism.] The doctrine that Christ had two wills.

dyothelite (di'ō-th'e-lit), n. and a. [As dyothelism + -ite².] I. n. A believer in dyothelism. II. a. Pertaining to dyothelism.

The reply of the Western Church was promptly given in the unambiguously dyothelite decrees of the Lateran synod held by Martin I. in 649. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 758.

dys- [*< L. dys-, < Gr. δυσ-, an inseparable prefix, opposed to eu- (see eu-), much like E. mis-² or un-¹, always with notion of 'hard, bad, unlucky,' etc., destroying the good sense of a word or increasing its bad sense; = Skt. dus- = Zend dush- = Ir. do- = Goth. tus-, tuz- = OHG. zur- = Icel. tor-, hard, difficult.*] An inseparable prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'hard, difficult, bad, ill,' and implying some difficulty, imperfection, inability, or privation in the act, process, or thing denoted by the word of which it forms a part.

dysæsthesia (dis-es-thē'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσαισθησία, insensibility, < δυσαισθητός, insensible, < δυσ-, hard, + αἰσθητός, verbal adj. of αἰσθάνομαι, perceive, feel.] In pathol., impaired, diminished, or difficult sensation; dullness of feeling; numbness; insensibility in some degree. Also spelled dysæsthesia.

dysæsthetic (dis-es-thet'ik), a. [*< dysæsthesia, after æsthetic.*] Affected by, exhibiting, or relating to dysæsthesia. Also spelled dysæsthetic.

dysanalyte (dis-an'a-lit), n. [*< Gr. δυσανάλυτος, hard to undo, < δυσ-, hard, + ἀνάλυτος, dissoluble: see analytic.*] A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in small black cubic crystals in limestone at Vogtsburg in the Kaiserstuhl, a mountainous district of Baden.

dysarthria (dis-ār'thri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] In pathol., inability to articulate distinctly; dyslalia.

dysarthric (dis-ār'thrik), a. [*< dysarthria + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to dysarthria.

Dysaster (dis-as'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + ἀστήρ = E. star.] A genus of fossil petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family Cassidulidae or Collyritidae, or giving name to a family Dysasteridae.

Dysasteridæ (dis-as-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dysaster + -idæ.] A family of irregular or eocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus Dysaster, with ovoid or cordate shell, showing bivalvum and trivium converging to separate apices, non-petaloid ambulacra, and eccentric mouth.

dyschezia (dis-kē'zi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + χέζω, defecate.] In pathol., difficulty and pain in defecation.

dyschromia, dyschroa (dis-kroi'ā, dis'krō-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + χροία, Attic also χροά, color.] In pathol., discoloration of the skin from disease.

dyschromatopsia (dis-krō-ma-top'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, bad, + χρωμα(τ-), color, + ὄψις, view, sight.] In pathol., feeble or perverted color-sense. Also dyschromatopsy, dyschromatopsis.

dysclasis (dis'klā-sit), n. [*< Gr. δυσ-, hard, + κλάσις, a breaking (< κλάν, break), + -ite².*] In mineral., a mineral, usually fibrous, of a white or yellowish color and somewhat pearly luster, consisting chiefly of hydrous silicate of lime. Also called okerite.

dyscophid (dis'kō-fid), n. A toad-like amphibian of the family Dyscophidae.

Dyscophidæ (dis-kof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dyscophus + -idæ.] A family of firmisternal salient anurous amphibians, typified by the genus Dyscophus, with teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids resting

upon coracoids, a cartilaginous omosternum, and a very large anchor-shaped cartilaginous sternum. There are several genera, chiefly Madagascan. Some of these frogs are remarkable for the beauty of their coloration.

Dyscophus (dis-kō'fus), n. [NL., < Gr. δῖο-κωφός, stone-deaf, < δῖο-, hard, + κωφός, deaf.] 1. A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family Dyscophidae.—2. In entom.: (a) A genus of the orthopteran family Ecanthidae, having the front deflexed and the male elytra rudimentary, typified by D. saltator of Brazil. Saussure, 1874. (b) A genus of South American Lepidoptera. Burmeister, 1879.

dyscrase (dis'krās), n. [Formerly also dyscrase; < NL. dyscrasia: see dyscrasia.] Same as dyscrasia.

dyscrasia (dis-krā'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δὺσκρασία, bad temperament, < δύσκρατος, of bad temperament, < δυσ-, bad, + *κρατός, verbal adj. of κρατύνω, mix (> κράσις, mixture): see crater, crasis.] In pathol., a generally faulty condition of the body; morbid diathesis; distemper. Also dyscrase, dyscrasy, and formerly dyscrase, dyscrasy.

dyscrasic (dis-kras'ik), a. [*< dyscrasia + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dyscrasia; characterized by dyscrasia: as, dyscrasic degeneration.

It should not be forgotten that the death-rate was greater among dyscrasic children. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 645.

dyscrasite (dis'krā-sit), n. [*< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + κράσις, a mixture (see dyscrasia), + -ite².*] A mineral of a silver-white color and metallic luster, occurring in crystals, and also massive and granular. It consists of antimony and silver. Also written dyscrase, dyscrasite, and also called antimomial silver (which see, under silver).

dyscrasy (dis'krā-si), n.; pl. dyscrasies (-siz). [Formerly also dyscrasie; < F. dyscrasie, < NL. dyscrasia: see dyscrasia.] Same as dyscrasia.

Sin is a cause of dyscrasies and distempers, making our bodies healthless. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 256.

A general malaise or dyscrasy, of an undefined character, but indicated by a loss of appetite and of strength, by diarrhoea, nervous prostration, or by a general impairment of health. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 6.

Dysdera (dis'dē-rā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. δύσδροπος, hard to fight with, < δυσ-, hard, + δρῶς, fight.] The typical genus of spiders of the family Dysderidae.

Dysderidæ (dis-der'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Dysdera + -idæ.] A family of tubitularian spiders, typified by the genus Dysdera. They are especially distinguished by having two pairs of stigmata, one just behind the other, and distributed on each side of the belly near its base; they have but six eyes or fewer. Also called Dysderides and Dysderoidæ.

dysenteric, dysenterical (dis-en-ter'ik, -i-kal), a. [= F. dysentérique, dysentérique = Sp. disenterico = Pg. dysenterico = It. disenterico, disenterico, < L. dysentericus, < Gr. δυσεντερικός, < δυσεντέριον, dysentery: see dysentery.] 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or resulting from dysentery: as, dysenteric symptoms or effects.—2. Suffering from dysentery: as, a dysenteric patient.

dysenterious (dis-en-tē'ri-us), a. [*< dysentery + -ous.*] Same as dysenteric. [Rare.]

All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a dysenterious person, that can relish nothing. Gataker.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), n. [Formerly dysentérie; < F. dysentérie, dysentérie = Sp. disenteria = Pg. disenteria = It. disenteria, disenteria = D. dysenterie = G. dysentery = Dan. Sw. dysentery, < L. dysentery, < Gr. δυσεντέριον, dysentery, < δυσέντερος, suffering in the bowels, < δυσ-, bad, ill, + έντερον, pl. έντερα, the bowels: see entero.] A disease characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, mucous, bloody, and difficult evacuations, and more or less fever.

dysepulotic (dis-ep-ū-lot'ik), a. [*< Gr. δυσ-, hard, + ἐπούλιος, q. v.*] In surg., not healing or cicatrizing readily or easily: as, a dysepulotic wound.

dysæsthesia, dysæsthetic. See dysæsthesia, dysæsthetic.

dysgenesis (dis-jē-nes'ik), a. [*< dysgenesis + -ic.*] Breeding with difficulty; sterile; infecund; barren. Darwin.

dysgenesis (dis-jen'e-sis), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, + γένεσις, generation.] Difficulty in breeding; difficult generation; sterility; infecundity.

Dysidea (di-sid'ē-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. δυσ-, hard, bad, + ἰδέα, form: see idea.] A genus of sponges, typical of the family Dysideida. Also Dysideia.

Dysideida (dis-i-dē'i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysidea* + *-ida*.] A family of fibrous sponges.

dysidrosis (dis-i-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσ-*, hard, + *ιδρώς*, sweat, perspiration, < *ἵδω* (√ *σφιδ) = *E. sweat*.] A disease of the sweat-follicles, in which they become distended with the retained secretion.

dysis (di'sis), *n.* [ML., also *disis*, < Gr. *δύσις*, setting of the sun or stars (*δύσις ἡλίου*, the west), < *δύειν*, sink, dive, set.] In *astrol.*, the seventh house of the heavens, which relates to love, litigation, etc.

dyskinesia (dis-ki-nē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσκίνησις*, < *δύς*, hard, + *κίνησις*, movement, < *κινέω*, move.] In *pathol.*, impaired power of voluntary movement.

dyslalia (dis-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, hard, + *λάλειν*, speak.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of utterance dependent on malformation or imperfect innervation of the tongue and other organs of articulation; slow or difficult speech.

dyslexia (dis-lek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, hard, + *λέξις*, a speaking, speech, word: see *lexicon*.] See the extract.

Dr. R. Berlin . . . describes under the name *dyslexia* a novel psychic affection related to "alexia," or word-blindness, but differing from it in that the patients can read a few lines, but apparently get no sense from their reading and give it up in despair.

dyslogistic (dis-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [*dyslogy* + *-istic* (after *eulogistic*, < *eulogy*). Cf. Gr. *δυσλόγιστος*, hard to compute, also ill-calculating, misguided.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.

Ask Reus for the motive which gave birth to the prosecution on the part of Actor; the motive of course is the most odious that can be found: desire of gain. If it be a case which opens a door to gain; if not, enmity, though not under that neutral and unimpassioned, but under the name of revenge or malice, or some other such *dyslogistic* name.

Any respectable scholar, even if *dyslogistic* were new to him, would see at a glance that *dyslogistic* must be a mistake for it, and that the right word must be the reverse of *eulogistic*. The paternity of *dyslogistic*—no banding, but now almost a centenarian—is adjudged to that genius of common-sense, Jeremy Bentham.

Gossips came to mean intimate friends; next, gossip meant the light, familiar talk of such friends; and, finally, with a *dyslogistic* connotation, any frivolous conversation.

dyslogistically (dis-lō-jis'ti-kā-lī), *adv.* In a *dyslogistic* manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.

Accordingly he [Kant] is set down as a "Transcendentalist," and all the loose connotation of that term, as it is now *dyslogistically* employed among us, is thought to be applicable to him.

dyslogy (dis'lō-jī), *n.* [*dys-*, bad, ill, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; after Gr. *εὐλογία*, *E. eulogy*, of opposite meaning.] Dispraise: the 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 Mirabcau.

dysluite (dis'lō-it), *n.* [*dys-*, hard, + *λύειν*, loosen, + *-ite*.] A name given to a variety of garnet, or zinc-spinel, from Sussex county, New Jersey, containing a small percentage of manganese: so named because difficult to dissolve.

dysmenorrhæa, dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-ō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL. *dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *δύσ-*, hard, + *μήν*, a month, + *ραία*, a flowing.] In *pathol.*, difficult or laborious menstruation; catamenial discharges accompanied with much local pain, especially in the loins.

dysmenorrhæal, dysmenorrhœal (dis-men-ō-rē'ā), *a.* [*dysmenorrhœa*, < Gr. *δύσ-*, hard, + *μήν*, a month, + *ραία*, a flowing.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with *dysmenorrhœa*: as, the *dysmenorrhœal* membrane which is sometimes discharged from the uterus.

dysmerism (dis'me-rizm), *n.* [*dys-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *-ism*.] An aggregation of unlike parts; a process or result of *dysmerogenesis*; a kind of merism opposed to *eumerism*.

dysmeristic (dis-me-ris'tik), *a.* [As *dysmerism* + *-istic*.] Having the character or quality of *dysmerism*; irregularly repeated in a set of more or less unlike parts whose relations to one another, or origin one from another, is disguised; *dysmerogenetic*: opposed to *eumeristic*. See extract under *dysmerogenesis*.

dysmerogenesis (dis'me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (division), + *γένεσις*, generation.] The genesis, origination, or production of many unlike parts, or of parts in irregular series or at irregular times, which

together form an integral whole; *dysmeristic* generation; repetition of forms with adaptive modification or functional specialization; a kind of merogenesis opposed to *eumerogenesis*.

The tendency to bud formation . . . has all along acted concurrently with a powerful synthetic tendency, so that new units have from the first made but a gradual and disguised appearance. This is *dysmerogenesis*, and such aggregates as exhibit it may be called *dysmeristic*.

dysmerogenetic (dis'me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*dysmerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Produced by or resulting from *dysmerogenesis*; characterized by or exhibiting *dysmerism*; *dysmeristic*: opposed to *eumerogenetic*.

dysmeromorph (dis'me-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*dys-*, bad, + *μέρος*, part (see *dysmerism*), + *μορφή*, shape.] An organic form resulting from *dysmerogenesis*; a *dysmeristic* organism: opposed to *eumeromorph*.

Synthesized *eumeromorph* simulates normal *dysmeromorph*; analyzed *dysmeromorph* simulates normal *eumeromorph*.

dysmeromorphic (dis'me-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*dysmeromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the character or quality of a *dysmeromorph*; *dysmerogenetic* or *dysmeristic* in form: opposed to *eumeromorphic*.

dysnomy (dis'nō-mī), *n.* [*dys-*, lawlessness, a bad constitution, < *δύσνομος*, lawless, < *δύσ-*, bad, + *νόμος*, law.] Bad legislation; the enactment of bad laws.

dysodile (dis'ō-dil), *n.* [*dys-*, ill, + *ὄζειν*, smell, akin to *L. odor*, smell, + *-ile*.] A kind of greenish- or yellowish-gray coal occurring in masses made up of felleaceous layers, which when burning emits a very fetid odor. It is a product of the decomposition of combined vegetable and animal matters.

dysodont (dis'ō-dont), *a.* [NL. *dysodont(-)is*, < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* (*odont-*) = *E. tooth*.] In *conch.*, having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dysodonta*.

Dysodonta (dis'ō-dont'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dysodont*: see *dysodont*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks having obsolete or irregular hinge-teeth, muscular impressions unequal or reduced to one, and pallial line entire. It corresponds to the *Monomyaria*.

Dysodus (dis'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *ὀδούς* = *E. tooth*.] A generic name bestowed by Cope upon the Japanese pug-dog, called *Dysodus pravus*, characterized by such degradation of the dentition that there may be in all but 16 teeth (no incisors, 1 canine in each half-jaw, 1 premolar and 1 molar in each upper, and 2 premolars and 2 molars in each lower half-jaw), thus exemplifying actual evolution of a generic form by "artificial selection" of comparatively few years' duration.

dysodontia (dis'ō-dō-ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, ill, + *ὄντοκία*, a laying of eggs, < *ὄντος*, laying eggs, < *ὄν* (= *L. ovum*), egg, + *τίκτειν*, *τεκεῖν*, produce, bear.] In *zool.*, difficult ovulation.

dysopia (dis'ō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσωπία*, confusion of face (taken in the def. in another sense), < *δύσ-*, bad, ill, + *ὤψ* (*ōp-*), eye, face.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysopsia (dis'ōp-si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *ὄψις*, view, sight.] In *pathol.*, painful or defective vision.

dysopsy (dis'ōp-si), *n.* [*dys-*, bad, ill, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *dysopsia*.

dysorexia (dis'ō-rek'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *ὄρεξις*, feebleness of appetite, < *ὄρεω*, bad, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite.] In *pathol.*, a depraved or failing appetite.

dysorexy (dis'ō-rek-si), *n.* Same as *dysorexia*.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-rō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, hard, + *πάρενος*, lying beside, < *παρά*, beside, + *εἰνή*, bed.] In *pathol.*, inability to perform the sexual act without pain: usually applied to females.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-ā), *n.* [Also *dyspepsy*; = *F. dyspepsie* = *Sp. It. dispepsia* = *Pg. dyspepsia*, < *L. dyspepsia*, < Gr. *δυσπεψία*, indigestion, < *δύσ-*, hard to digest, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *πέπτος*, verbal adj. of *πέπτεω*, ripen, soften, cook, digest, = *L. coquere*, cook: see *cook*.] Impaired power of digestion. The term is applied with a certain freedom to all forms of gastric derangement, whether involving impaired power of digestion or not. But it is usually discarded when some more definite diagnosis can be made, as gastric cancer, gastric ulcer, gastritis, gastroenteritis, or when it depends on poisonous ingesta or appears as a feature of some other disease, especially if that is acute.

Functional dyspepsia, also called *atonic* and *nervous dyspepsia*, is gastric derangement, not exclusively neuralgic,

which may involve a diminished or an excessive accretion of the gastric juice, or diminished or excessive acidity in that accretion, or an irritability of the stomach-walls or an impairment of their motor functions, and which appears to depend on some defect in the innervation of the stomach, and not on some grosser lesion.

dyspepsy (dis-pep'si), *n.* Same as *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. dyspeptique*, < Gr. as if **δυσπεπτικός*, < *δυσπεψία*, *dyspepsia*: see *dyspepsia*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *dyspepsia*: as, a *dyspeptic* complaint.—2. Suffering from or afflicted with *dyspepsia* or indigestion: as, a *dyspeptic* person.—3. Characteristic of one afflicted with chronic *dyspepsia*; hence, bilious; morbid; "blue"; pessimistic; misanthropic: as, a *dyspeptic* view or opinion.

II. n. A person afflicted with *dyspepsia*.

dyspeptical (dis-pep'ti-kal), *a.* [*dyspeptic* + *-al*.] Troubled with *dyspepsia*; hence, inclined to morbid or pessimistic views of things.

How seldom will the outward capability fit the inward; though talented wonderfully enough, we are poor, unfriended, *dyspeptical*, bashful; nay, what is worse than all, we are foolish.

dysphagia (dis-fā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δυσφαγία*, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in swallowing. Also *dysphagy*.

dysphagic (dis-faj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with *dysphagia*.

dysphagy (dis'fā-ji), *n.* [= *F. dysphagie*; < NL. *dysphagia*: see *dysphagia*.] Same as *dysphagia*.

dysphonia (dis-fō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφωνία*, roughness of sound, < *δύσφωνος*, ill-sounding, < *δύσ-*, ill, + *φωνή*, sound.] In *pathol.*, difficulty in producing vocal sounds.

dysphony (dis'fō-nī), *n.* [= *F. dysphonie*; < NL. *dysphonia*: see *dysphonia*.] Same as *dysphonia*.

dysphoria (dis-fō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δυσφορία*, pain hard to be borne, anguish, < *δύσφορος*, hard to bear, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] In *pathol.*, impatience under affliction; a state of dissatisfaction, restlessness, fidgeting, or inquietude.

dysphuistic (dis-fū-is'tik), *a.* [*dys-*, bad, + *-phuistic* as in *euphuistic*, q. v.] Ill-sounding; inelegant.

Of A Lover's Complaint . . . I have only space or need to remark that it contains two of the most exquisitely Shakespearean verses ever vouchsafed to us by Shakespeare, and two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man.

dyspnea (disp-nē'ā), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δύσπνοια*, difficulty of breathing, < *δύσπνοος*, scant of breath, short-breathed, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *πνέω*; cf. *πνέω*, breathing, < *πνέω*, breathe.] In *pathol.*, difficulty of breathing; difficult or labored respiration.

dyspnœal (disp-nē'al), *a.* [*dyspnea* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *dyspnea*; connected with *dyspnea*.

dyspnœic (disp-nē'ik), *a.* [*L. dyspnoicus*, *n.*, one short of breath, < Gr. *δύσπνοικός*, short of breath, < *δύσπνοια*, *dyspnea*: see *dyspnea*.] Affected with or resulting from *dyspnea*; *dyspnœal*.

dysporomorph (dis'pō-rō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Dysporomorpha*.

Dysporomorpha (dis'pō-rō-mōrf'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dysporus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a division of desmognathous birds, exactly corresponding to the *Steganopodes*, *Totipalmati*, or oar-footed natatorial birds. They have all four toes webbed, the oil-gland surmounted by a circlet of feathers, the sternum broad and truncate posteriorly, the mandibular angle truncate, the maxillopalatines large and spongy, the united palatine carinate, and no alapterygoid processes. The division includes the pelicans, gannets, cormorants, frigates, darters, and tropic-birds.

dysporomorph (dis'pō-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [*dysporomorpha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Dysporomorpha*; totipalmate; steganopodous.

Dysporus (dis'pō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811: so called with reference to the closure or obliteration of the nostrils), < Gr. *δύσπορος*, hard to pass, difficult, < *δύσ-*, hard, + *πόρος*, passage.] A genus of gannets: same as *Sula*. It is often separated from *Sula* to designate the brown gannets, as the booby, *D. fiber*, as distinguished from the white one, as *S. bassana*.

dyssycus (dis-si'kus), *n.*; pl. *dyssyci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *δύσ-*, bad, + *σύκων*, a fig.] Haeckel's name for a form of sponge also called *rhagon*.

dysteleological (dis-tel'ē-lō-jī-kal), *a.* [*dysteleology* + *-ical*.] Purposeless; without design; having no "final cause" for being; not teleological.

dysteleologist

dysteleologist (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< dys-teleology + -ist.*] One who believes in dysteleology.

Dysteleologists, without admitting a purpose, had not felt called upon to deny the fact.
L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, I. 173.

dysteleology (dis-tel-ē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσ-, bad, + τέλος (τελε-), end, purpose, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see teleology.*] The science of rudimentary or vestigial organs, apparently functionless or of no use or purpose in the economy of the organism, with reference to the doctrine of purposelessness. The idea is that many useless or even hurtful parts may be present in an organism in obedience to the law of heredity simply, and that such are evidences of the lack of design or purpose or "final cause" which the doctrines of teleology presume.

The Doctrine of Purposelessness, or *Dysteleology*.
Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 109.

It is no wonder that Mr. Romsnes should avow his "total inability to understand why the phenomena of instinct should be more fatal to the doctrine of *Dysteleology* than any other of the phenomena of nature."
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 63.

Dysteria (dis-tē'ri-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσ-, hard, + τηρεῖν, watch, have an eye on, keep; cf. δυστήρητος, hard to keep.*] The typical genus of *Dysteriidae*. *D. armata* of Huxley, which inhabits salt water, has such a structure that it has been supposed by Gosse to be a rotifer.

Dysteriidae (dis-tē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Dysteria + -idae.*] A family of free-swimming animalcules, more or less ovate, cylindrical, flattened or compressed, and mostly encuirassed. They have the carapace simple or consisting of two lateral, subequal, conjoined, or detached valves; cilia confined to the more or less narrow or constricted ventral surface; the oral aperture followed by a distinct pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a simple horny tube, by a cylindrical fascicle of corneous rods, or by otherwise differentiated corneous elements; a conspicuous tail-like style, or compact fascicle of setose cilia presenting a style-like aspect, projecting from the posterior extremity. Most of them inhabit salt water.

Dysterina (dis-tē-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [*< Dysteria + -ina.*] A family of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Dysteria*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858-60. See *Dysteriidae*.

dysthesia (dis-thē'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσθεσία, a bad condition, < δύσθετος, in bad condition: see dysthetic.*] In *pathol.*, a non-febrile morbid state of the blood-vessels; a bad habit of body dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dysthetic (dis-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δύσθετος, in bad case, in bad condition, < δυσ-, bad, + θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, place.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by dysthesia.

dysthymic (dis-thim'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. δυσθυμικός, melancholy, < δυσθυμία, despondency, despair, < δυσ-, bad, + θυμός, spirit, courage.*] In *pa-*

thol., affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.

dystocia (dis-tō'si-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δυστοκία, a painful delivery, < δύστοκος, bringing forth with pain, < δυσ-, hard, + τίκτειν, τεκείν, bring forth.*] In *pathol.*, difficult parturition. Also *dystokia*.

dystomic (dis'tōm), *a.* Same as *dystomic*.

dystomic, dystomous (dis-tōm'ik, dis'tō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. δύστομος, hard to cut (but taken in pass. sense 'badly cleft'), < δυσ-, hard, bad, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, cut.*] In *mineral.*, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dystrophic (dis-trof'ik), *a.* [*< dystrophy + -ic.*] Pertaining to a perversion of nutrition.

dystrophy (dis'trō-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσ-, hard, ill, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.*] In *pathol.*, perverted nutrition.

dysuria (dis-ū'ri-ā), *n.* [*< Gr. δυσουρία, < δυσ-, hard, + οὔρον, urine.*] In *pathol.*, difficulty in micturition, attended with pain and scalding. Also *dysury*.

dysuric (dis-ū'rik), *a.* [*< dysuria + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dysuria; affected with dysuria.

dysury (dis-ū-ri), *n.* Same as *dysuria*.

Dytes (di'tēz), *n.* [*< Gr. δύτης, a diver, < δύνειν, dive.*] A genus of small grebes, of the family *Podicipedidae*, containing such species as the horned and the eared grebe.

Dytiscid, *n. pl.* See *Dytiscidae*.

Dyticus, *n.* See *Dytiscus*.

dytiscid (di-tis'id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dytiscidae*.

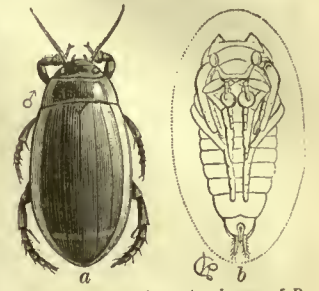
II. *n.* A water-beetle of the family *Dytiscidae*.

Dytiscidae, Dyticidae (di-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Dytiscus, Dyticus, + -idae.*] A family of two-eyed aquatic adephagous *Coloptera*, or predatory beetles, having the metasternum destitute of an antecoxal piece, but prolonged in a triangular process posteriorly, the antennæ slender, filiform, or setaceous, and the abdomen with six segments. The *Dytiscidae* are related to the ground-beetles or *Carabidae*, but differ in the form of the metasternum, and in the structure of the legs, which are natatorial. They are water-beetles, mostly of large size, with narrowly oval depressed bodies and oar-like hind legs, found almost everywhere in fresh water.

Dytiscus, Dyticus (di-tis'kus, dit'i-kus), *n.* [*< Gr. δύτικος, able to dive, < δύτης, a diver, < δύνειν, dive, sink, get into, enter.*] The typical genus of predaceous water-beetles of the family *Dytiscidae*, having the metasternal spiracles covered by the elytra, the front tarsi five-jointed, and patellate in the male, and the hind tarsi not ciliate, with the claws equal. The numerous species are large, but difficult to distinguish. They are dark olive-green above,

dziggetai

the thorax and elytra being often margined with yellow. The elytra are smooth in the male, usually sulcate in the female. *D. marginalis* (Linnaeus) is very abundant in Europe, inhabiting, like the other species, large bodies of stagnant water. Some species are called *water-butts*.



a, *Dytiscus fasciventris*; b, pupa of *D. marginalis*. (Natural size.)

dyvour (dī-vōr), *n.* [*< Sc., also dyvor, diver, < F. devoir, a duty, obligation, etc.: see dever and devoir.*] In *old Scots law*, a bankrupt who had made a cessio bonorum to his creditors.

Louis, what reck I by thee,
Or Geordie on his ocean?
Dyvor, beggar loons to me—
I reign in Jeanie's bosom. Burns.

dzeren, dzeron (dzē'ren, -ron), *n.* [*Mongol. name.*] The Chinese antelope, *Procapra gutturosa*, a remarkably swift animal, inhabiting the arid deserts of central Asia, Tibet, China, and southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet long, and is 2½ feet high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears over 20 feet at one bound. Also called *gottered antelope* and *yellow goat*.

dziggetai (dzig'ge-ti), *n.* [*Mongol. name.*] The wild ass of Asia, *Equus hemionus*, whose habits are graphically recorded in the book of Job, and which is believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and the ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, half-ass). The males especially are fine animals, standing as high as 14 hands. It lives



Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

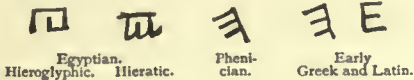
in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. The dziggetai or hemione is one of several closely related species, or more probably varieties, of large wild Asiatic asses which appear to lack the black stripe across the withers. Two of these are sometimes distinguished under the names of *kulan* (*Equus onager*), a wide-ranging form, and *kiang* (*E. kiang*), of Tibet. See *onager, ghur*, and *khur*. Also spelled *ajiggetai* and in other ways.





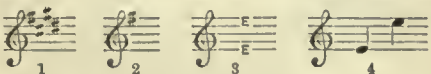
1. The fifth letter and second vowel in our alphabet. It has the same place in the order of the alphabet as the corresponding sign or character in the older alphabets, Latin and Greek and Phoenician, from which ours is derived (see A); but the value originally attached to the sign has undergone much modification. The comparative (like that given for the preceding

active scheme of forms letters) is as follows:



From the capital E have come by gradual modification and variation (as in the case of the other letters) all the other printed and written forms. The value of the sign in the Semitic alphabets was and still is that of an aspiration, a peculiar smooth h. But when the alphabet was adapted to Greek use, this unnecessary aspirate-sound was utilized as a sign for a vowel-sound, either short or long, being nearly that instanced in our two words *met* and *they*. This double value in point of quantity it had in all early Greek use, and until in one section of the Greek race—and later, after their example, in all the others—it was found convenient to distinguish the long sound by a separate sign, H (see H), after which the E was restricted to denoting the short sound, as in our *met*. This distinction was not introduced into the Italic alphabets; hence the same sign stands for both short and long sound in Latin, and with us. The name of the sign in Phoenician was *hs* (of doubtful meaning; usually explained as 'window'); in Greek it was *ε*, and later *ἔ* *ψιλον*, 'simple e'—it is believed, in antithesis to the double *αι*, which then had the same sound. In most of the languages of Europe the sign has retained its original Greek and Latin value; in the English it has done this only so far as concerns the short sound; the long sound has, in the history of the changes of pronunciation, so generally passed over into what was originally the long *i*-sound, that we now call this sound long *e* (as in *meet*, *meat*, *meat*, etc.). The proper *e*-sound (in *met*, *they*) is phonetically a medium between the completely open *a* of *father* and the close sound *i* of *pique*. In its two quantities (*met*, *they*) it constitutes about five per cent. of English utterance. Taking into account also the numerous digraphs, as *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ey*, *ae*, *ie*, *oe*, in which it is found, and its frequent occurrence as a silent letter, *e* is the most used of our alphabetic signs. This frequency is due in considerable measure to the general reduction of the vowels of endings to *e* that constitutes a conspicuous part of the change from Anglo-Saxon to English. The total loss then, further, of many of these endings in utterance has left numerous cases of silent final *e*, to which others have been added by analogy with these. A degree of value in the economy of our written speech belongs to it, in so far as its occurrence after a single consonant now almost regularly indicates the long sound of the vowel preceding that consonant, as in *mate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *mute*; but in many cases it appears also after a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, and such cases, as *give*, *live*, *have*, *vineyard*, constitute one of the classes where reform in orthography is most easily made, and has most to recommend it. (See *e*.) *E* has further come to be used as an orthographic auxiliary, in some cases after *c* and *g*, where it is conventionally regarded as preserving the so-called "soft" sound of those letters, as in *peaceable*, *manageable*.

2. As a numeral, 250. *Du Cange*.—3. As a symbol: (a) In the calendar, the fifth of the dominical letters. (b) In *logic*, the sign of the universal negative proposition. See A1, 2 (b). (c) In *alg.*: (1) [*cap.*] The operation of enlargement: thus, $Efx = f(x + 1)$; also, the greatest integer as small as the quantity which follows: thus, $E\frac{1}{2} = 3$. (2) [*l. c.*] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also, the eccentricity of a conic.—4. In *music*: (a) The key-note of the major key of four sharps, having the signature (1), or of the minor key of one sharp, having the signature (2); also, the final



of the Phrygian mode in medieval music. (b) In the fixed system of solmization, the third tone of the scale, called *mi*: hence so named by French musicians. (c) On the keyboard of the pianoforte, the white key to the right of every group of two black keys. (d) The tone given by such a key, or a tone in unison with such a tone. (e) The degree of a staff assigned to such a key or tone; with the treble clef, the

lower line and upper space (3). (f) A note on such a degree, indicating such a key or tone (4).

—5. As an abbreviation: (a) East: as, *E.* by *S.*, east by south. See *S. E.*, *E. S. E.*, etc. (b) In various phrase-abbreviations. See *e. g.*, *i. e.*, *E. and O. E.*, etc.—*E dur*, the key of E major.—*E moll*, the key of E minor.

e-1. A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, one of the forms of the original prefix *ge-*. It remains unfelt in *enough*. See *i-*.

e-2. [*L. ē, ē*, reduced form of *ex-, ex-*: see *ex-*] A prefix of Latin origin, a reduced form of *ex-*, alternating with *ex-* before consonants, as in *crede*, *elude*, *emit*, etc. See *ex-*. In some scientific terms it denotes negation or privation, like Greek *ἀ-* privative (being then conventionally called *e-* privative): as, *eccaudate*, tailless, anurous; *edenate*, toothless, etc. In *elope* the prefix is an accommodated form of Dutch *ent-*.

e. [*ME. -e, -en*, < *AS. -a, -e, -o, -u, -an, -en*, etc.] The unpronounced termination of many English words. Silent final *s* is of various origin, being the common representative (pronounced in earlier English) of almost all the Anglo-Saxon, Old French, Latin, etc., inflection-endings. In nouns and adjectives of native origin it may be regarded as representing the original vowel-ending of the nominative (as in *ale*, *tale*, *stake*, *rake*, etc.), or, more generally, the original oblique cases (dative, etc.), which from their greater frequency became in Middle English the accepted form of the nominative also, as in *lode*, *pole*, *mils*, *wile*, etc.; similarly, in words of Latin and other origin, as *rule*, *rude*, *spike*, *sprite*, etc. In verbs of native origin *-e* represents the original infinitive (*AS. -an*, *ME. -en*, *-e*) mixed with the present indicative, etc., as in *make*, *take*, *write*, etc. In a great number of words the *-e* has disappeared as an actual sound, the letter being retained, as a result of phonetic and orthographic accident, as a conventional sign of "length"—an accented vowel followed by a single consonant before final silent *e* being regularly "long," as in *rate*, *write*, *rode*, *tube*, etc.; words distinguished thus from forms with a "short" vowel, *rat*, *urit*, *rod*, *tub*, etc. In words of recent introduction *-e* is used whenever this distinction is to be made. In some cases the vowel preceding *-e* is short, as in *give*, *live*, *bad*, *have*, *javelin*, *vineyard*, etc., especially in polysyllables in *-ite*, *-ine*, *-ite*, etc., as *hostile*, *glycerine*, *opposite*, etc.; but some of these words were formerly or are now often spelled without the superfluous *e*, as *bad*, *glycerin*, *fibrin*, *deposit*, etc. Etymologically, final *e* in modern English has no weight or value, it being a mere chance whether it represents an original vowel or syllable.

é. [*F. -é*, fem. *-ée*, pp. suffix, < *L. -ātus, -āta*: see *ate*1.] A French suffix, the termination of perfect participles, and of adjectives and nouns thence derived, some of which are used, though consciously as French words, in English, as *protégé*, *négligé*, *retroussé*, *dégaqué*, *écarté*, etc. The Anglicized form is *-ee*1 (which see).

ea. A common English digraph, introduced about the beginning of the sixteenth century, having then the sound of *ā*, and serving to distinguish *e* or *ee* with that sound from *e* or *ce* with the sound of *ē*. The original sound *ā* remained in most of the words having *ea* until the eighteenth century, and still prevails in *break*, *great*, *yea*, and in a dialectal ("Irish") pronunciation of *beast*, *please*, *mean*, etc. (which in dialect-writing are spelled so as to represent this pronunciation: see *baste*4); it has become *ē* in *bread*1, *bread*, *head*, *meadow*, *health*, *wealth*, *leather*, *weather*, etc., and, modified by the following *r*, in *beard*1, *bear*2, *heart*, *earth*, *learn*, etc. In most words, however, the digraph *ea* now agrees in sound with *ee*, namely, *ē*, as in *read*1, pronounced the same as *reed* (but the preterit *read* like *red*). The modern digraph *ea* has no connection with the Anglo-Saxon and early Middle English diphthong or "breaking" *ea*, though it happens to replace it in some words, as in *bread*1 (Anglo-Saxon *brædd*), *lead*2 (Anglo-Saxon *leād*), *ear*1 (Anglo-Saxon *ēdre*).

ea. An abbreviation of *each*.

each (ēch), *a.* and *pron.* [*(1) ME. ech, eche, ache, iche, yeche, uche*, etc., these being prop. oblique forms, assimilated, of the proper nom. *clc, ālc, eile, ilc, ilk, ylc, ulc* (> *So. ilk, ilka*), each, < *AS. aic* = *MD. icghelick, ellick, cick*; *D. elk* = *OFries. elk, ellik, ek, ik* = *MLG. LG. ellik, cik* = *OHG. ēogalīh, iogelīh, MHG. icgelīch, G. jeglich*), each, orig. **ā-ge-līc*, < *ā*, ever, in comp. indef., + *gelic*, like, < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *līc*, body, form: see *ay*1 (= *o*3), *i-* (= *c*-1 = *y-*), and *like*1, *like*2, *-ly*1]. Mixed in ME. with (2) *ilc, ilk* (mod. *Sc. ilk*2, *ilka*, *q. v.*), assimilated *iche, ich, uch, uich*, contr. of earlier *iwīlc, iwīlc*, < *AS. gehwīlc, gehwylc* (= *OHG. gahwēlīh*), each, every one, any one, < *ge-*, gen-

eralizing prefix, + *hwīlc*, who, which (see *i-* and *which*); and with (3) *ME. cwīlc*, < *AS. āghwīlc* (= *OHG. ēogihwēlīh*), each, orig. **ā-ge-hwīlc*, < *ā*, ever, + *ghwīlc*, each, any one, as above. See *every*, where *-y* stands for an orig. *each*, and *such* and *which*, where *-ch* is of like origin with *-ch* in *each*.] I. *distributive adj.* Being either or any unit of a numerical aggregate consisting of two or more, indefinitely: used in predicating the same thing of both or all the members of the pair, aggregate, or series mentioned or taken into account, considered individually or one by one: often followed by *one*, with *of* before a noun (partitive genitive): as, *each sex*; *each side of the river*; *each stone in a building*; *each one of them has taken a different course from every other*.

Thei torken *ech* on by hymself a peny.
Wyclif, Mat. xx. 10.
Bethelcsm is a litylle Cytse, long and narwe and well walled, and in *eche* syde enclosed with gode Dyche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.
She her weary llmbes would never rest;
But every hil and dale, *each* wood and plaine,
Dyd search.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 8.
And the princes of Israel, being twelve men: *each* one was for the house of his fathur.
Num. i. 44.
Each envions brier hie weary legs doth scratch,
Each shadow makes him stop, *each* murmur stay.
Shak., Venna and Adonis, I. 705.

II. *pron.* 1. Every one of any number or numerical aggregate, considered individually: equivalent to the adjectival phrase *each one*: as, *each* went his way; *each* had two; *each* of them was of a different size (that is, from all the others, or from every one else in the number).
Than thei closed hem to-geder straite *eche* to other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 393.

And there appeared . . . cloven tongues like as of fire, and it eat upon *each* of them. Acts ii. 3.
You found his mote; the king your mote did see;
But I a beam do find in *each* of three.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.
Wandering *each* his several way. Milton, P. L., ii. 523.
Each is strong, relying on his own, and *each* is betrayed when he seeks in himself the courage of others.
Emerson, Courage.

2). *Both.*
And *each*, though enemies to either's reign,
Do in consent shake hands to torture me.
Shak., Sonnets, xxviii.

At each, joined each to another; joined end to end.
Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell.
Shak., Lear, iv. d.

Each other. (at) Each alternate; every other; every second.
Each other worde I was a knave.
Sp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle.
Living and dying *each other* day.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, p. 2.

(b) *Each* the other; one another: now generally used when two persons or things are concerned, but also used more loosely like *one another* (which see, under *another*): as, they love *each other* (that is, *each loves the other*).
eachwhere (ēch'hwār), *adv.* [*(c) each + where.*] Everywhere.

For to entrap the caroles Clarion,
That rang'd *each where* without suspicion.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 376.
The mountains *eachwhere* shook, the rivers turned their streams.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 268).

Eacles (ē'ā-klēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816); etym. dubious.] A genus of large, handsome bomby-



Male of *Eacles imperialis*, about one half natural size.

cid moths, peculiar to North and South America, having short hind wings, short proboscis, simple antennæ in the female, and the antennæ of the male pectinate to a greater or less extent. *E. imperialis* is one of the largest and handsomest moths of North America, of a yellow color, with purplish-brown spots on the wings. The male is more purplish than the female. The larvæ feed on the foliage of various forest-trees, and pupate in loose cocoons under ground.

Ead-. See *Ed-2*.

eadish, n. See *eddish*.

-æa. [NL., etc., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*, plants) of L. -eus: see -eous, and cf. -acea.] 1. In bot., a suffix used chiefly in the formation of tribal names and the names of other groups between the genus and the order. It also occurs as the termination of some ordinal names.—2. In zool., the termination of the names of various taxonomic groups: (a) regularly, of groups between the genus and the subfamily; (b) irregularly, of different groups above the family. In both cases -æa is used without implication of gender.

eager¹ (ē'gēr), a. [*ME. eger, egre*, < *OF. egre, aigre*, *F. aigre* = *Pr. agre* = *Osp. agre*, *Sp. agrio* = *Pg. It. agro*, < *L. acer* (*acr-*), sharp, keen: see *acid, acerb*, etc. Cf. *vinegar, alegar*.] 1†. Sharp; sour; acid.

This seed is eger and hot. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Egret fruits, and bitterest hearbs did mock
Madera Sugars, and the Apricock.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

It doth posses
And curd, like eager droppings into milk.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Sharp; keen; biting; severe; bitter. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A more myghty and more egre medicine.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 5.

If so thou think'st, vex him with eager words.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. c.

It is a nipping and an eager air. *Shak., Hamlet*, i. 4.

The cold most eager and sharpe till March, little winde,
nor snow, except in the end of April.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

3. Sharply inclined or anxious; sharp-set; excited by ardent desire; impatiently longing; vehement; keen: as, the soldiers were eager to engage the enemy; men are eager in the pursuit of wealth; eager spirits; eager zeal.

Manly he demeyned him to make his men egre,
Bad hem alle be bold & busiliche figt.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3636.

All the ardent and daring spirits in the parliamentary party were eager to have Hampden at their head.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

As our train of horses surmounted each succeeding eminence,
every one was eager to be the first who should catch a glimpse of the Holy City.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 144.

4. Manifesting sharpness of desire or strength of feeling; marked by great earnestness: as, an eager look or manner; eager words.

She sees a world stark blind to what enjoys
Her eager thought, and feeds her flowing joys.
Cowper, Charity, l. 405.

5†. Brittle.

Gold itself will be sometimes so eager . . . that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

=*Syn.* 3. Fervent, fervid, warm, glowing, zealous, forward, enthusiastic, impatient, sanguine, animated.

eager¹, v. t. [*ME. egren*; from the adj.] To make eager; urge; incite.

The nedy povert of his household mihte rather egren hym to don felonyes.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

He angurt hym full enyll, & egerd hym with,
for the dethe of the dere his dole was the more.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7329.

eager², eagre (ē'gēr), n. [Chiefly dial. or archaic, and hence of unstable form and spelling, but prop. *eager*; also written (obs., archaic, or dial.) *egre, eger, egor, egre, cygre, aigre, ager, hygre, hygre*, and with alteration of *g* to *k*, *aker, acker*, etc., < *ME. aker, akyr*, a corruption of AS. **agor*, **egor*, only in comp. *éagor*, **égor-streám*, ocean-stream, *égor-hera*, the 'ocean-host,' a flood, = *leel. agir*, the ocean, the sea, in myth. the giant *Ægir*, the husband of *Ran*, answering to both *Oceanus* and *Poseidon* in Greek mythology.] A sudden and formidable influx and surging of the tide in a high wave or waves, up a river or an estuary; a bore, as in the Severn, the Hooghly, and the Bay of Fundy.

His manly heart . . .
Is more than common transport could not hide;
But like an eagre rode in triumph o'er the tide.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 134.

Sea-tempest is the Jötun Aegir: . . . and now to this day, on our river Trent, as I hear, the Nottingham barge-

men, when the river is in a certain flooded state, call it *Eager*; they cry out, "Have a care; there is the *Eager* coming."
Carlyle.

A mighty eygre raised his crest.
Jean Ingelowe, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

eagerly (ē'gēr-ly), adv. [*ME. egerly, egurly, egreliche*, etc.; < *eager¹ + -ly²*.] 1†. With sharpness or keenness; bitterly; keenly.

And thanne welled water for wikked werkes,
Egerlich ernynge out of mennea eyen.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 376.

Abundance of rain froze so eagerly as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in.
Knolles, Hist. Turka.

2. In an eager manner; with ardor or vehemence; with keen desire, as for the attainment of something sought or pursued; with avidity or zeal.

[He] rode a-gein hym full egerly, and smote hym with all his myght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 158.

And egrelich he loked on me and ther-fore I spared
To asken hym any more ther-of, and badde hym full fayre
To discreue the fruit that so faire hangeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 64.

How eagerly ye follow my disgraces,
As if it fed ye!
Shak., Hen. VIII, iii. 2.

To the holy war how fast and eagerly did men go!
South, Sermona.

eagerness (ē'gēr-nes), n. 1†. Tartness; sourness; sharpness.—2. Keen or vehement desire in the pursuit or for the attainment of something, or a manifestation of such desire; ardent tendency; zeal; fervor: as, to pursue happiness or wealth with eagerness; eagerness of manner or speech.

She knew her distance, and did agd for me,
Madding my eagerness with her restraint.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

The eagerness and strong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it.
Locke.

What we call our despair is often only the painful eagerness of unfed hope.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii. 81.

=*Syn.* 2. Earnestness, Avidity, Eagerness, Zeal, Enthusiasm, ardor, vehemence, impetuosity, heartiness, longing, impatience. The first five words may all denote strong and worthy movements of feeling and purpose toward a desired object. In this field eagerness has either a physical or a moral application; with avidity the physical application is primary; earnestness, zeal, and enthusiasm have only the moral sense. Avidity represents a desire for food, primarily physical, figuratively mental: as, to read a new novel with avidity; it rarely goes beyond that degree of extension. Eagerness emphasizes an intense desire, generally for specific things, although it may stand also as a trait of character; it tends to produce corresponding keenness in the pursuit of its object. Earnestness denotes a more sober feeling, proceeding from reason, conviction of duty, or the less violent emotions, but likely to prove stronger and more permanent than any of the others. The word has at times a special reference to effort; it implies solidity, sincerity, energy, and conviction of the landableness of the object sought; it is contrasted with eagerness in that it affects the whole character. Zeal is by derivation a bubbling up with heat; it is naturally, therefore, an active quality, passionate and yet generally sustained, an abiding ardor or fervent devotion in any unselfish cause. Enthusiasm is so far redeemed from its early suggestion of extravagance that it denotes presumably a trait of character more general than eagerness or zeal, more lively than earnestness, a lofty quickness of feeling and purpose in the pursuit of laudable things under the guidance of reason and conscience; thus it differs from zeal, which still generally implies a poorly balanced judgment.

The nobles in great earnestness are going
All to the senate-house.
Shak., Cor., iv. 6.

I lent her some modern works: all these she read with avidity.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, xviii.

So Gawain, looking at the villainy done,
Forbore, but in his heat and eagerness
Trembled and quivered.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

It was the sense that the cause of education was the cause of religion itself that inspired Ælfred and Dunstan alike with their zeal for teaching.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 325.

Truth is never to be expected from authors whose understandings are warped with enthusiasm; for they judge all actions, and their causes, by their own perverse principles, and a crooked line can never be the measure of a straight one.
Dryden, Ded. of Plutarch's Lives.

There is a certain enthusiasm in liberty, that makes human nature rise above itself in acts of bravery and heroism.
A. Hamilton, Works, ii. 116.

eagle (ē'gl), n. [Early mod. E. also *egle*; < *ME. egle*, < *OF. egle, aigle*, *F. aigle* = *Pr. aigla* = *Sp. aguila* = *Pg. aguia* = *It. aquila*, < *L. aquila*, an eagle (prob. so called from its dark-brown color), fem. of *aquilus*, dark-colored, brown (cf. *Lith. aklas*, blind): see *Aquila, aquiline*, etc. The native E. name is *earn*: see *earn³*.] 1. Properly, a very large diurnal raptorial bird of the family *Falconidae* and genus *Aquila* (which see), having the feet feathered to the toes, and no tooth to the bill, which is straight for the length of the cere. There are about 9 species, all confined to the old world except the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*,

which ranges also in North America. This is the type-species, to which the term originally attached; it is 3 feet or more in length, of a dark-brown color, deriving the epithet *golden* from the ruddy-brown feathers of the back of the neck. It preys on lambs, hares, rabbits, various birds, such as grouse, and carrion. Other notable species are the imperial eagle, *A. heliaca*; the Russian eagle, *A. mogilnik*; the spotted eagle, *A. maculata* (or *navia*). From its size, strength, rapacity, and powers of flight and vision, the eagle has been called the king of birds; but its prowess is greatly exaggerated. By the ancients it was called the bird of Jove, and it was borne on the Roman standards. Many nations, as France under the Bonapartes, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, have adopted it as the national emblem. In heraldry it ranks as one of the most noble bearings in coat-armor.



Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*).

There myghte men the ryal egle fynde,
That with his sharpe lok persith the sunne;
And other eglys of a lowere kynde,
Of whiche that clerkis wel devyse cunne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 830.

So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
View'd his own feather on the fatal dart,
And wing'd the shaft that quiver'd in his heart.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 826.

2. A member of the genus *Haliaeetus*, which comprises the fishing-eagles, sea-eagles, or earns, resembling the eagle proper in size and form, but having the shank bare of feathers and scaly: such as the white- or bald-headed eagle, or bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, the national emblem of the United States; the white-tailed eagle, *H. albicilla*; the pelagic eagle, *H. pelagicus*, etc.—3. A name of many raptorial birds larger than the hawk and the buzzard, only distantly related, as the harpy eagle, booted eagle, etc. A number of genera of such large hawks are sometimes grouped with the true eagles in a sub-family *Aquilinae* (which see).

4. [cap.] An ancient northern constellation between Cygnus and Sagittarius, containing the bright star Altair. It seems to be shown on Babyonian stones of high antiquity, and the statement still current that it almost touches the equinoctial refers to the position of that circle about 2000 B. C. At present the constellation, enlarged by the addition of Antinous shortly after the Christian era, extends 20° north and 13° south of the equator. See *Aquila, 2*.

5. A military ensign or standard surmounted by the figure of an eagle. It is especially associated with ancient Rome, though borne, with various modifications, by certain modern nations, as France under the first and second empires.

This utter'd, overboard he leaps, and with his Eagle
felrcly advanc'd runs upon the Enemy.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

What! shall a Roman sink in soft repose,
And tamely see the Britons aid his foes?
See them secure the rebel Gaul supply;
Spurn his vain eagles and his power defy?
Langhorne, Caesar's Dream.

6. A lectern, usually of wood or brass, the upper part of which is in the shape of an eagle with outstretched wings supporting a book-rest, the eagle being the symbol of Saint John the Evangelist.

[The minister] read from the eagle. *Thackeray*.

7. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 10 dollars, weighing 258 grains troy, 900 fine, and equivalent to £2 1s. 1d. sterling.—8. In arch., a name for a pediment.—9. In the game of roulette, a spot, outside the regular 36 numbers, upon which is the picture of an eagle. If this is the winning number, the bank takes in all bets except those made on that particular one. See *roulette*. Also called *eagle-bird*.—American eagle. See *bald eagle*.—Bald eagle, or bald earn, a common though misapplied name for the white-headed eagle of North America, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. This is the eagle which has been adopted as the national emblem on the arms of the United States, and is figured on some of its coins, being popularly called "the American eagle," "the spread eagle," "the national bird," "the bird of freedom," etc. It is about 3 feet long, dark-brown or blackish when adult, with pure-white head and tail; the shank is partly naked and yellow, by which mark the species may be distinguished in any plumage from the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*. Also called *white- or bald-headed eagle*. See *ent* on following page.—Black eagle. (a) The golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*. (b) The young of the bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.—Calumet eagle. See



Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

calumet.—Fishing-eagle. Same as osprey.—**Golden eagle.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Black Eagle,** a Prussian order founded by Frederick I. in 1701. The number of knights is limited to 90, exclusive of the prince of the blood royal, and all must be of unquestioned nobility. The badge is a cross of 8 points, having in the center a circle with the monogram FR (for *Fredericus Rex*); the four arms are enameled red, with the eagle of Prussia in black enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is orange, but on occasions of ceremony the badge is worn pendent to a collar, consisting alternately of black eagles holding thunderbolts, and medallions bearing the same monogram as the badge and also the monogram "Summi cique."—**Order of the Red Eagle** (formerly *Order of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*; also called *Order of Sincerity*), an order founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and in 1792 adopted by Frederick William II. of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the order are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an 8-pointed cross, having in the center a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel, with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange-color and white.—**Order of the White Eagle,** an order founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Augustus II. of Poland and Saxony, or, as is alleged, revived by him. It has been adopted by the Czar of Russia, and is composed of one class only. The badge is a cross of 8 points, bearing a white eagle in relief, and surmounted by an imperial crown. The ribbon is sky-blue, but on state occasions the badge is worn pendent to a collar of white eagles connected by plain gold links.—**Spread eagle,** an eagle with outspread wings; specifically, the emblem of the United States of America: often applied attributively to any loud, bombastic, boastful, and arrogant display of national or other sentiments; as, a *spread-eagle* speech. See *spread-eagleism*.

eagle-bird (ē'gl-berd), *n.* Same as *eagle*, 9.
eagle-eyed (ē'gl-īd), *a.* 1. Sharp-sighted, like an eagle.—2. Quick to discern; having acute intellectual vision.

I know the frailty of my fleshly will;
My passion's eagle-eyed. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 1.*

To be curious and *Eagle-eyed* Abroad, and to be Blind and ignorant at Home, . . . is a Curiosity that carrieth with it more of Affectation than any thing else.

Hovell, Letters, ii. 55.

eagle-fint, *n.* [ME. *egrefyn* (see quot.), < F. dial. (Champagne) *aigrefin*, also pron. *aiglefin* (as if connected with *aigle*, > E. *eagle*), a sort of fish; origin uncertain.] An alleged old name of the haddock.

Belonius states that *Egrefyn* or *Eagle-fn* was formerly its (the haddock's) English name. *Day.*

eagle-fighted (ē'gl-fī'ted), *a.* Flying like an eagle; mounting high. [Poetical.]

eagle-hawk (ē'gl-hāk), *n.* A hawk of the genus *Morphnus*, as the Guiana eagle-hawk, *M. guianensis*. *G. Cuvier.*

eagle-owl (ē'gl-oul), *n.* 1. A name of the great horned owl of Europe, *Bubo maximus*, and hence of other large species of the same genus, as *B. virginianus*, the great horned owl of North America. See *cut* under *Bubo*.—2. A name of sundry other large owls. *Swainson.*

eagle-ray (ē'gl-rā), *n.* 1. A large species of ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish of the family *Myliobatidae*, found in the Atlantic. The sides or pectoral fins are expanded in a wing-like form, and



Eagle-ray (*Myliobatis aquila*).

the jaws are paved with rows of hexagonal teeth, the median of which are of much greater breadth than length. 2. Any ray of the family *Myliobatida*. These rays are immensely broad, owing to the development of the pectoral fins, and have a long, flexible tail, armed with one or more serrated spines. They inhabit for the most part tropical or warm seas.

eagle-sighted (ē'gl-sī'ted), *a.* Having strong sight, as an eagle.

What peremptory eagle-sighted eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

eagless (ē'gles), *n.* [*< eagle + -ess.*] A female or hen eagle. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

eaglestone (ē'gl-stōn), *n.* [Tr. of Gr. *αἰτίτης*; see *aëtites*.] A variety of argillaceous oxid of iron, found in masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head. In form these masses are spherical, oval, or nearly reniform, or sometimes resemble a paralleliped with rounded edges and angles. They have a rough surface, and are essentially composed of concentric layers. The nodules often embrace at the center a kernel or nucleus, sometimes movable, and always differing from the exterior in color, density, and fracture. To these hollow nodules the Greeks gave the name of *eaglestones*, from a notion that the eagle transported them to her nest to facilitate the laying of her eggs. Also called *aëtites*.

Whether the aëtite or eaglestone hath that eminent property to promote delivery or restrain abortion, respectively applied to lower or upward parts of the body, we shall not discourage common practice by our question.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

eglet (ē'glet), *n.* [Earlier mod. E. also *eglet*; < F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*, eagle: see *eagle*.] A young eagle; a little eagle. In heraldry, when three or more eagles are borne on an escutcheon they are usually called *eglets*, and always so when they are borne upon an ordinary, as a bend, fesse, etc., or another bearing, or on a mantle.

When like an eglet I first found my love,
For that the virtue I thereof would know,
Upon the nest I set it forth, to prove
If it were of that kingly kind, or no. *Drayton.*

My dark tall pines, that . . .
Foster'd the callow eglet. *Tennyson, Enone.*

eagle-vulture (ē'gl-vul'tūr), *n.* A book-name of the *Gypohierax angolensis* of western Africa.

eagle-winged (ē'gl-wīngd), *a.* Having the wings of an eagle; swift as an eagle.

The eagle-winged pride
Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

eaglewood (ē'gl-wūd), *n.* [*< eagle + wood*]; like F. *bois d'aigle*, G. *adlerholz*, a translation of NL. *lignum aquila*, or *aquilaria*, which is an accom. (to L. *aquila*, eagle) of the E. Ind. name *aghil*, Hind. *agar*, < Skt. *agaru* or *aguru* (the latter form accom. to *aguru*, not heavy, < a-priv. + *guru* = Gr. *βαρῆς* = L. *gravis*, heavy), > prob. Gr. *ἀγάλλογον*, NL. *agallochum*: see *agallochum* and *Aloë*.] A highly fragrant wood, much used by Asiatics for incense. See *agallochum*.

eagrass (ē'grās), *n.* Same as *eddish*, 1.

eagre, *n.* See *eager*².

eald, *n.* A dialectal variant of *eld*. *Grose.*

ealdert, *n.* An obsolete (Middle English and rare Anglo-Saxon) form of *elder*².

ealdorman, *n.* [AS. *see alderman*.] A chief; a leader: the Anglo-Saxon original of *alderman*, used in modern historical works with reference to its Anglo-Saxon use.

The name of *Ealdorman* is one of a large class; among a primitive people age implies command and command implies age; hence, in a somewhat later stage of language, the elders are simply the rulers.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 61.

The bishop declared the ecclesiastical law, as the *ealdorman* did the secular.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 299.

eamt, *n.* [Formerly *came*; < ME. *eme*, *eem*, *eam*, *em*, < AS. *edm*, contr. of **edhām*, = OFries. *em* = D. *oom*, uncle, = OHG. MHG. *oheim*, uncle (mother's brother), also nephew (sister's son), G. *oheim*, *ohm*, uncle. The first syllable, AS. *ea-* (= Goth. *au-*), is perhaps related to Goth. *awo*, grandmother, Icel. *afi*, grandfather, *ai*, great-grandfather, and to L. *av-un-culus*, uncle, *av-us*, grandfather; the second syllable is obscure. *Eam* remains in the surnames *Eames* and *Ames*.] Uncle.

Sons to hem of the cille a-ssembled he thanne,
& taugt than so ferschell for his emes saks.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3426.
Henry Hotspur, and his eame
The earl of Worcester. *Drayton, Polyolbton, xxii.*

ean (ēn), *v. i.* [*< ME. enen*, bring forth young, < AS. *cānian*, contr. of *ednian*, be pregnant, < *ēdean*, pregnant, lit. increased, pp. of **ēdean*,

pret. **ēde* (= Icel. *auka* = Goth. *aukan*), increase, found only in the pp. *ēdean*: see *cke*. Cf. the equiv. *yeau*, which differs from *ean* only in the prefix.] To bring forth young; *yeau*. See *yeau*.

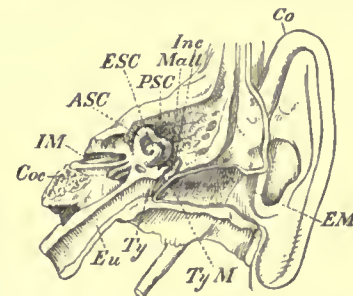
Both do feed,
As either promised to increase your breed
At eating-time, and bring you lusty twins.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepheard, l. 2.

E. and O. E. An abbreviation of the commercial phrase *errors and omissions excepted*, frequently appended to statements and accounts when rendered.

eanling (ēn'ling), *n.* [*< ean + dim. -ling*]. Cf. *yeantling*.] A lamb just brought forth.

All the eanlings which were streak'd and pled
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak., M. of V., l. 3.*

ear (ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *earre*; < ME. *ere*, *ire*, *carc*, < AS. *ādre* = OS. *ārā* = OFries. *āre*, *ār* = D. *oor* = MLG. LG. *ōr* = OHG. *ōrā*, MHG. *ōrc*, *ōr*, G. *ohr* = Icel. *eyra* = Sw. *ōra* = Dan. *øre* = Goth. *auso* = L. *auris* (dim. *auricula*, ML. *oricula*, > It. *orecchia* = Sp. *oreja* = Pg. *orelha* = Pr. *aurelha* = F. *oreille*, ear, = E. *auricle*: see *auricle*, *auricular*, etc.) = Gr. *οὖς* (*ōr-*), also *οὐρα* (*ōar-*), for **oūreia* (*ōoar-*) = O Bulg. Bulg. Croatian, Serv. *ucho* = Bohem. Pol. *ucho* = Russ. *ukho* = Lith. *ausis* = O Pruss. *ausins* (pl. acc.), ear; a general Indo-European name, prob. allied to Gr. *αἰεῖν*, hear, perceive, L. *audire*, hear: see *audience*, *audit*, etc., *auscultate*, etc. Connection with *hear* doubtful: see *hear*.] 1. The organ of hearing; the apparatus of audition; the acoustic sense-organ; any mechanism by which an animal receives the impact of sound-waves and perceives them as sound. In man and mammalia generally the ear consists of an *external ear*, which comprises (1) the more or less funnel-shaped pinna and (2) the external auditory meatus; of a *middle ear*, *ear-drum*, or *tympanum*, closed from the external auditory meatus by the tympanic membrane, traversed by a chain of small bones, the auditory ossicles, named *malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*, and communicating with the pharynx by the Eustachian tube; and of an *internal ear*, or *labyrinth*, the essential organ of hearing, containing the end-organs of the auditory nerve. The labyrinth consists of a complicated closed sac, the membranous labyrinth, lined with epithel-



Transverse Section through Side Walls of Skull, showing the Inner Parts of the Ear.
Co, concha or external ear, or pinna; EM, external auditory meatus; TyM, tympanic membrane; Inc, incus; Mall, malleus; ASC, PSC, ESC, anterior, posterior, and external semicircular canals; Coc, cochlea; Eu, Eustachian tube; IM, internal auditory meatus, through which the auditory nerve passes to the organ of hearing.

ium and lying in a roughly corresponding excavation in the petrous bone, the bony labyrinth. The membranous labyrinth contains a limpid fluid, the *endolymph*, and between the membranous labyrinth and the bony labyrinth is a similar liquid called *perilymph*. The auditory nerve, penetrating the bone by the internal auditory meatus, is distributed to the walls of the membranous labyrinth. The labyrinth is completely shut off from the tympanum, but there are two fenestrae or openings, closed by membranes, in the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth, and the foot of the stapes is applied to one of them. Sound-waves which impinge upon the tympanic membrane are transmitted across the tympanum by the chain of auditory ossicles, and thence into the labyrinth. In vertebrates below mammalia the ear at once becomes simplified, as by lack of an external ear and reduction of the ossicles and of the labyrinth, the latter being simply ligulate or strap-shaped; and, as in fishes, the inner ear may contain one or more concretions, sometimes of great size, called *otoliths* or *ear-stones*. An ear of some kind is recognizable in the great majority of invertebrates. In its simplest recognizable expression it is a mere capsule or vesicle, containing some hard body answering to an otolith, and so supposed to have an auditory function. See *cochlea*, *labyrinth*, and *cut* under *tympanic*.



External Ear, or Pinna.
1, helix; 2, fossa of antihelix, or fossa triangularis; 3, fossa of helix, or fossa scaphoidea; 4, antihelix; 5, c, concha; 6, antitragus; 7, lobule; 8, tragus.

2. The external ear alone, known as the pinna, auricle, or concha: as, the horse laid his ears back.

In another Yle hen folk, that han gret Eres and longe, that hangen down to here Knees.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 205.

Hollowing one hand against his ear,
To hist a foot-fall.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) The auriculars or packet of auricular feathers which cover the external ear-passage of a bird. (b) A plumicorn or corniplume; one of the "horns" of an owl.—4. The sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of perception of the differences of sound.

The Poet must know to whose ears he maketh his rime, and accommodate himselfe thereto, and not give such musick to the rude and barbarous as he would to the learned and delicate ears.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 72.

5. Specifically, in music, the capacity to appreciate, analyze, and reproduce musical compositions by hearing them; sensitiveness to musical intonation and to differences of pitch and quality in musical sounds: as, a correct ear. Sometimes called a musical ear.

Sneer. I thought you had been a decided critic in music, as well as in literature.

Dangle. So I am—but I have a bad ear.

Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

When therefore I say that I have no ear, you will understand me to mean—for music.

Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

And men who have the gift of playing on an instrument by ear are sometimes afraid to learn by rule, lest they should lose it.

J. H. Newman, Grasm. of Assent, p. 323.

6. A careful or favorable hearing; attention; heed.

I cried unto God with my voice, . . . and he gave ear unto me.

Ps. lxxvii. 1.

I guse as good eare, and do consider as well the taulke that passed, as any one did there.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 19.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.

Shak., Hamlet, l. 3.

But the bigots and fisterers who had his ear gave him advice which he was but too willing to take.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Disposition to listen; judgment; taste.

He laid his sense closer, and in fewer words, according to the style and ear of those times.

Sir J. Denham.

8. A part of any inanimate object having some likeness to the external ear. (a) A projection from the side of a vessel or utensil made to be used as a handle: as, the ears of a jar, pitcher, or other vessel.

Each bottle had a curling ear,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

Over the fireplace were . . . iron candlesticks hanging by their ears.

S. Judd, Margaret, ll. 7.

(b) That part of a bell by which it is suspended; the cannon. See first cut under bell. (c) A plate of soft metal at the mouth of the mouthpiece of an organ, used to qualify the tone by being bent more or less over the opening. (d) The loop or ring by which the ram of a pile-driver is raised. (e) In printing, a projecting piece on the edge of the frisket or of the composing-rule. *E. H. Knight.* (f) One of the holes bored in a spherical projectile for the insertion of the points of the shell-hooks used in manipulating it.

9. In arch., same as crosset, 1 (a).—A flea in the ear. See flea.—All ear or ears, listening intently; giving close attention to sounds or utterances.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death.

Milton, Comms, l. 560.

For at these [pulpit] performances she was all attention, all ear; she kept her heart fixed and intent on his holy work, by keeping her eye from wandering.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, l. vi.

Ass's ear, a kind of sea-ear, *Haliotis asininus*, a fine iridescent shell used in the manufacture of buttons, for inlaying woodwork, and for other purposes. See *abalone*, *Haliotis*, *ormer*.—At first ear, at first hearing; immediately. *Davies.*

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing at first ear what is delivered by others.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 5.

Barrel of the ear. Same as tympanum.—By the ears, in a state of discord or contention.

All Heav'n is by the Ears together,
Since first that little Rogue came hither.

Prior, Cupid and Oanymede.

Cheeks and earst. See cheek.—Dionysius's ear. (a) The name given to a secret subterranean ear-shaped passage connecting the palace of Dionysius the Elder, first tyrant of Syracuse (died 387 B. C.) with his stone-quarry prisons, through which he was able to overhear the conversation of his prisoners. (b) An aural instrument for the use of very deaf persons. It has a large pavilion secured by a swivel to a stand upon the floor, and an elastic tube with a nozzle to be held to the ear. *E. H. Knight.*—Drum of the ear. Same as tympanum.—Over head and ears. See up to the ears, below.—To fall together by the ears, to go together by the ears, to engage in a fight or scuffle; quarrel.

They will, instead of eating peaceably, fall together by the ears, each single one impatient to have all to itself.

Sir R. L'Estrange, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 7.

To give ear to. See give.—To meet the ear. See meet.—To set by the ears, to make strife between; cause to quarrel.

Who ever hears of fat men heading a riot, or herding together in turbulent mobs?—no—no—it is your lean, hungry men who are continually working society, and setting the whole community by the ears.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

To sleep upon both ears, to sleep soundly.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind, that he may sleep securely upon both ears.

Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 518.

Touching the ears, in the early church, a part of the ceremony of baptizing catechumens, consisting of touching the ears, and saying "Ephphatha" (be opened), a symbol of the opening of the understanding.—Up to the ears, over the ears, over head and ears, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed: as, over head and ears in debt, or in business.

This Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skillful in musicke, and fell in love with her over the eares.

Terence (trans.), 1614.

A cavalier was up to the ears in love with a very fine lady.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

When I was quite embarked, discovered myself up to the ears in a contested election.

Walpole, Letters, II. 353.

Venus's ear, an ear-shell or sea-ear; a species of *Haliotis*, as the ormer, *H. tuberculata*: with allusion to the fable of Aphrodite.—Wine of one ear, good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says: "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, ale of one ear; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it is a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hln, it is of one ear (it est a une oreille).

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 5.

ear¹ (ēr), v. t. [*ear¹, n.*] To listen to; hear with attention.

I eared her language, lived in her eye.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 1.

ear² (ēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *ear*; < ME. *ere*, *car*, < AS. *ēar*, contr. of orig. **eahor* = ONorth. *ehar*, *ehher* = MD. *aere*, D. *aar* = MLG. *ār*, *are*, LG. *ār* = OHG. *ahir*, *ehir*, MHG. *ehar*, G. *ähre* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *ax* = Goth. *ahs*, an ear, = L. *acus* (*acer-*, orig. **acis-*), chaff (see *acerosae*); connected with Goth. *ahana*, chaff, = E. *awn*¹; AS. *egl*, a beard of grain, E. dial. *ail*; L. *acus* (*acu-*), a needle; L. *acies* = AS. *ecge*, E. *edge*, etc.: see *awn*¹, *ail*², *acus*, *aculeate*, *aglet*, *edge*, *egg*.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of a cereal plant which contains the flowers and seed.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was boiled.

Ex. ix. 31.

Red ear, an ear of maize exceptionally of a deep-red color. Such an ear, when found, was made a source of sport at old-fashioned corn-huskings in the United States.

For each red ear a general kiss he gains.

Joel Barlow, Hasty Pudding.

Great ardor was evinced in pursuit of the red ear [of corn], for which piece of fortune the discoverer had the privilege of a kiss from any lady he should nominate.

S. Judd, Margaret, ll. 6.

ear² (ēr), v. i. [*ear², n.*] To shoot, as an ear; form ears, as corn.

The stalk was first set, began to eare ere it came to half growth, and the last not like to yield any thing at all.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 236.

ear³† (ēr), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *earc*; < ME. *eren*, *erien*, < AS. *erian* = OFries. *era* = MD. *eren*, *even*, *errien*, *aceren* = MLG. *eren* = OHG. *erran*, MHG. *eren*, *ern*, G. dial. *ären*, *eren* = Icel. *erja* = Sw. *ärja* = Goth. *arjan* = L. *arare* (whence E. *arable*, q. v.) = Gr. *ἀρᾶν*, *ἀροῖν* = Ir. *araim* = OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *orati* = Russ. *orati* = Lith. *arti* = Lett. *art*, plow.] To cultivate with a plow; plow; till.

To sow and eare npp feeldes fatte and weat,

And weedes tender yette oute of hem geet.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

A rough valley which is neither eared nor sown.

Dent, xxi. 4.

The English were brought so low, that they were fain to till and eare the Ground, whilst the Daues sate idle, and est the Fruit of their Labours.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 13.

For this date men that doo eare the ground there doo oft plow up bones of a large size, and great store of armour.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Brittain, l. 11.

ear⁴ (ār), adv. [Sc., < ME. *er*, *ar*, *ear*, etc., early, usually *ere*, before: see *ere* and *early*.] Early.

ear⁵ (ēr), n. [E. dial., by misdivision of a near, a kidney, as an ear: see *near*² and *kidney*.] A kidney. *Brockett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

earable† (ēr'a-bl), a. [*ear³* + *-able*. Cf. *arable*.] Capable of being tilled; being under cultivation; arable.

He [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meadowe, pasture, as earable, &c.

Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol., XIII. 315.

earache (ēr'āk), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.

earal† (ēr'al), a. [Improp. < *ear¹* + *-al*. Cf. *aural*.] Receiving by the ear; aural; auricular.

They are not true penitents that are merely earal, verbal, or worded men, that speak more than they really intend.

Hevyt, Sermons (1658), p. 34.

earbob (ēr'bob), n. An ear-ring or ear-drop.

[New Eng.]

I've got a pair o' ear-bobs and a handkercher pin I'm a goin' to give you, if you'll have them.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 35.

ear-bone (ēr'bōn), n. 1. A bone of the ear; one of the bones composing the otocrane, otic capsule, or periotic mass, inclosing the organ of hearing.—2. One of the auditory ossicles or bonelets of the cavity of the middle ear; an ossiculum auditus, as the malleus, incus, or stapes. See first cut under ear.—3. A hard concretion in the cavity of the inner ear; an ear-stone, otosteon, or otolith (which see).

ear-brisk (ēr'brisk), a. Having ears that move or erect themselves quickly; attentive. [Rare.]

He [the colt] was an ear-brisk and high-necked critter.

S. Judd, Margaret, ll. 7.

ear-brush (ēr'brush), n. A brush consisting of a piece of sponge attached to a handle, used to clean the interior (external auditory meatus) of the ear; an auralave.

ear-cap (ēr'kap), n. A cover for the ear against cold.

ear-cockle (ēr'kok'l), n. [*ear²* + *cockle*.] A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of worms belonging to the genus *Tylelenchus*. Called in some parts of England *purples*.

ear-conch (ēr'konk), n. The shell of the ear; the external ear, concha, auricle, or pinna.

ear-confession† (ēr'kon-fesh'ən), n. Auricular confession. See *confession*.

I shall dispute with a Greek about the articles of the faith which my elders taught me and his elders deny, as ear-confession.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 133.

Pardons, pilgrims, ear-confession, and other popish matters.

Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 57.

ear-cornet (ēr'kôr'net), n. A small auricle or ear-trumpet worn in the hollow of the outer ear.

ear-cough (ēr'kōf), n. A cough provoked by irritation in the ear.

eard (ārd), n. [*ME. erd*, *ærd*, *eard*, home, < AS. *earð*, land, country, dwelling-place, home (= OS. *ard*, dwelling-place, = OHG. *art*, a plowing, etc.), connected with *erian*, E. *ear³*, plow (see *ear³*); prob. not connected with *earth*.] 1†. Land; country; dwelling-place.

God-bar him into paradis,

An erd al ful of swete bliss.

Genesis and Exodus, l. 209.

2. [Partly confused with *earth*¹.] Earth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He sonnede færd [gathered an army] swulc næs næure eær on erde.

Layamon, l. 177.

ear-drop (ēr'drop), n. An ornamental pendant to an ear-ring; an ear-ring with a pendant.—Lady's ear-drops, the common garden fuchsia: so called from the formation and pendency of its flowers.

ear-dropper (ēr'drop'ēr), n. 1†. An eaves-dropper. *Davies.*

It is possible an ear-dropper might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ll. 81.

2. Same as ear-drop. [Colloq.]

Come, we can go down now. I'm as ready as a mawkin can be—there's nothing wanting to frighten the crows, now I've got my ear-droppers in.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xl.

eardrop-tree (ēr'drop-trē), n. A lofty leguminous tree of Jamaica, *Enterolobium cyclocarpum*, the pod of which is curved so as to form a complete circle.

ear-drum (ēr'drum), n. 1. The middle ear; the tympanum. See *tympanum*, and first cut under ear.—2. More especially, the tympanic membrane: as, to burst or puncture the ear-drum. See cuts under ear and *tympanic*.

ear-dust (ēr'dust), n. The small gritty particles found in the cavity of the inner ear of many animals; minute concretions in the labyrinth, distinguished from otoliths or otostea by their fineness; otoconia. See *otoconium*.

eared¹ (ērd), a. [*ear¹* + *-ed*.] 1. Having ears; having appendages or processes resembling the external ear. In heraldry, animals borne in coat-armor with their ears differing in tincture from that of the body are blazoned eared of such a metal or color.

2. In *ornith.*, having conspicuous auricular feathers, as the eared grebe, or having plumicorns, as various species of eared owls.—3. In *Mammalia*, auriculate; having large or pe-

cular outer ears, as certain bats; having outer ears in a group of animals of which have them not: as, the eared seals.—4. In *bot.*, same as *auriculate*, 2.—Eared eggs, of insects, those eggs which have, just before the apex, two short oblique appendages serving to prevent them from sinking in the semi-liquid substances on which they are deposited.

eared² (ēr'd), *a.* [*< ear*² + *-ed*².] Having ears or awns, as grain. In heraldry, grain with the ear differing in tincture from the stalk or blade is blazoned eared of such a metal or color: as, a stalk of wheat vert, eared or.

earer, *n.* [*ME. erer, erer, erere, < eren, plow: see ear*³.] A plowman; a plowman.

Whether al day shal ere the erers that he sowe.

Wyclif, Isa. xxviii. 24.

ear-flap (ēr'flap), *n.* The hanging flap of a dog's ear.

ear-gland (ēr'glānd), *n.* The warty glandular skin or tympanum of a batrachian, as a toad; the parotid.

ear-hole (ēr'hōl), *n.* The aperture of the ear; the outer orifice of the ear; the external auditory meatus or passage.

eariness, *n.* See *eriness*.

earring¹ (ēr'ing), *n.* [*< ear*¹ + *-ing*¹.] A small rope attached to the eringle of a sail, by which it is bent or reefed. When attached to the head-eringle for bending, it is called a *head-earring*; when attached to the reef-eringle, a *reef-earring*.

If the second mate is a smart fellow, he will never let any one take either of these posts from him; but if he is wanting either in seamanship, strength, or activity, some better man will get the bunt and earings from him.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

From clue to earing. See *clue*.

earring² (ēr'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of ear*², *v.*] The forming of ears of corn.

Their winter some call Popanow, the spring Cattapen, the sommer Cohattayough, the earing of their Corne Ne-pinough, the harvest and fall of leafe Taquitlock.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 126.

earring³ (ēr'ing), *n.* [*< ME. *ering, < AS. ering, ering, verbal n. of erian, plow, ear: see ear*³.] A plowing of land. See *ear*³.

If rishes, gresse, or fern In with this walle is,
With *ereng* ofte her lyses wol he apende.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

There are five years, in the which there shall neither be earing nor harvest. Gen. xlv. 6.

earring-eringle (ēr'ing-kring'gl), *n.* See *eringle*.

earish¹ (ēr'ish), *n.* [*< ear*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Auricular. *Davies*.

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his house in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedary, is utterly banished and driven out of this land.

Bacon, Works, III. 4.

ear-kissing (ēr'kis'ing), *a.* Kissing (that is, whispered in) the ear.

You have heard of the news abroad; I mean the whispered ones, for they are yet but *ear-kissing* arguments.

Shak., Lear, II. 1.

earl (ēr'l), *n.* [*< ME. erl, earlier eorl, earl, as a designation of rank, < AS. eorl, an earl, a nobleman of high rank, nearly equiv. to ealdorman (see alderman); first in the Kentish laws, but its common use as a title and designation of office begins with the Scandinavian invasion, through the influence of the cognate Icel. Sw. Dan. jarl, Icel. orig. earl, in the earliest Scand. use a man above the rank of a 'earl' or churl, then, esp. as a Norw. and Dan. title, an earl; the earlier AS. use occurs only in poetry, eorl, a man, esp. a warrior (pl. earlas, men, warriors, the people, as an army), = OS. erl, a man, = OHG. erl, only in proper names; cf. Heruli, Eruli, the LL. form of the name of a people of northern Germany, prob. 'the warriors,' OS. pl. erlos, AS. eorlas, etc. Further origin unknown; it is impossible to derive eorl from ealdor, a chief, as has been suggested.] A British title of nobility designating a nobleman of the third rank, being that next below a marquis and next above a viscount. *Earl* was the highest title until 1337, when the first duke was created; and it fell to the third rank in 1386, on the creation of the title of marquis. The earl formerly had the government of a shire, and was called *shireman*. After the conquest, when their office was first made hereditary, earls were for a time called *counts*, and from them shires took the name of *counties*; the wife of an earl is still called *countess*. *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 Russell*. An earl's coronet consists of a richly chased circle of gold, having on its upper edge eight strawberry-leaves, alternating with eight pearls, each raised on a spire higher than the leaves, and with a cap, etc., as in a duke's coronet. See *cut* under *coronet*.*

A Dukca Eldest sonnes be *Furles*, and all the rest of his sons are *Lords*, with the Addition of there Christen name, as Lord Thomas, Lord Henry.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extras ser.), I. 27.

My thanes and kinsmen,
Henceforth be *earls*; the first that ever Scotland
In such an honour nam'd. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

The government was entrusted to a magistrate with the title of Ealdorman, or its Danish equivalent *Earl*.

E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 52.

The ancient dignity of the earl has in former chapters been traced throughout its history. In very few instances was the title annexed to a simple town or castle.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 428.

Earl marshal, the eighth great officer of state in Great Britain. He is the head of the College of Arms (see *Heralds' College*, under *herald*), determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-at-arms, to persons not possessed of hereditary arms. It is his duty also to direct all great ceremonies of state, and to make the formal proclamation of war or peace. The office was formerly of great importance, and was originally conferred by grant of the king (as early as the time of Richard II.), but is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk, called the premier earls of England. (See *marshal*.) There were formerly also earls marshals in Scotland. See *marischal*.

The list

Of those that claim their offices this day,

By custom of the coronation. . . .

Next, the duke of Norfolk,

He to be *earl marshal*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Earl palatine. See *palatine*.

ear-lap (ēr'lap), *n.* [*< ME. erelappe, < AS. earleppa (= OFries. ārleppa, ārlippa = MD. dim. oorlapken = Norw. ørelap, ørelap = Sw. örlapp = Dan. ørelap (Sw. usually örläk or örläpp, Dan. øreflip) = G. ohrläppchen), ear-lap, < earc, ear, + leppa, lap: see ear*¹ and *lap*¹.] 1. The tip of the ear.—2. One of a pair of covers for the ears in cold weather, made of cloth or fur so as to incase them. [U. S.]

ear-lappet (ēr'lap'et), *n.* 1. An auricular cutaneous fold or fleshy excrescence of a bird; a kind of wattle hanging from the ear: usually called *ear-lobe*.

In the Dutch sub-breed of the Spanish fowl the white ear-lappets are developed earlier than in the common Spanish breed. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 263.

2. Same as *ear-lap*, 2. [Rare.]

earldom (ēr'l'dom), *n.* [*< ME. erldom, eorldom, < AS. eorldōm (= Icel. jarldóm = Norw. Dan. jarledōmme = Sw. jarldöme), < eorl, earl, + -dōm, -dom.*] The seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Of the eleven earldoms, three were now [1300] vested in the king, who, besides being earl of Lancaster, Lincoln, and Hereford, was also earl of Derby, Leicester, and Northampton. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

earldorman, *n.* A false form of Anglo-Saxon *ealdorman*, due to confusion with Anglo-Saxon *eorl*. See *alderman*.

earl-duck (ēr'l'duk), *n.* [Var. of *harle* (Orkney), name of same bird.] The red-breasted merganser. *Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]

earles-penny (ēr'lz'pen'si), *n.* [*ME. see artes, arle-penny.*] Money in ratification of a contract; earnest-money.

earless (ēr'les), *a.* [*< ear*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Deprived of ears; having the ears cropped.

Earless on high stool unabash'd Defoe.

Pope, Dunciad, II. 147.

2. Destitute of ears; not eared; exauricated: as, the *earless* seals.—3. Especially, in *ornith.*, having no plumicorns: as, the *earless* owls.—4. Not giving ear; not inclined to hear or listen.

A surd and *earless* generation of men. *Sir T. Browne*.

Earless marmot. See *marmot*.

earlet (ēr'let), *n.* [*< ear*¹ + *dim. -let*.] 1. A small ear.—2. An ear-ring.

And he said to them: I desire one request of you: Give me the earlets of your apolls. For the Ismaelites were accustomed to wear golden earlets.

Judges viii. 24 (Douay version).

3. In *bot.*, an auricle, as in certain foliose *Hepaticæ*.

earlid (ēr'lid), *n.* [*< ear*¹ + *lid*. Cf. *eyclid*.] In *zool.*, a valvular external cutaneous ear which can be shut down upon the auditory opening.

The tympanic membranes [of the crocodile] are exposed, but a cutaneous valve, or *earlid*, lies above each and can be shut down over it. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 214.

ear-lifter (ēr'lif'ter), *n.* [*< ear*², *n.*, + *lifter*.] A projecting guide on the knife-bar of a harvester to assist in lifting fallen or storm-beaten grain, so that it can be cut by the machine.

earliness (ēr'li-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being early; a state of advance or forwardness; a state of being prior to something else, or at the beginning.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answers the *earliness* of coming up. *Bacon*.

Thy *earliness* doth me assure,

Thou art up-rous'd by some distemperature.

Shak., R. and J., II. 3.

I have prayed your son Halbert that we may strive tomorrow with the sun's *earliness* to wake a stag from his lair. *Scott*, Monastery, xx.

earl-marshal (ēr'l'mār'shal), *n.* See *earl marshal*, under *earl*.

ear-lobe (ēr'lōb), *n.* 1. The lobe or lobule of the ear. See *labule*, and *cut* under *ear*.—2. The auricular caruncle or fleshy excrescence beside the ear of a fowl; an ear-lappet.

ear-lock (ēr'lok), *n.* [*< ME. *erelocke, < AS. earloec, < earc, ear, + locc, lock: see ear*¹ and *lock*².] A lock or curl of hair near the ear, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; a love-lock.

Love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory. . . . are yet . . . but so many badges of infamy, effeminacy, vanity. *Prynne*.

early (ēr'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *erly, erley*; < *ME. erly, erli, ereli, north. arly, arely, ayry, etc.*, < *AS. *ærlice, ONorth. ærlíce, early* (rare, the common form being *ær, E. ere*) (= Icel. *ærliga*, also *constr. ærla, adv.*, = *Dan. ærle, adj. and adv.*), < *ær, ere, early, + -lice, E. -ly*²: see *ere*¹.] Near the initial point of some reckoning in time; in or during the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course or procedure: as, come *early*; *early* in the day, or in the century; *early* in his career.

And Ewein that gladly roos ener *erly* more than euy other. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 418.

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

Saturday, *erley* in the morning, we toke our Journey towards Jerusalem.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

Diffuse thy beneficence *early*, and while thy treasures call thee master.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 5.

As the city of Thebes was so antient, sciences flourished in it very *early*, particularly astronomy and philosophy.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 109.

=*Syn. Early, Soon, Betimes*. *Early* is relative, and notes occurrence before some fixed or usual time, or before the course of time had far advanced beyond that point: as, he rose *early* (that is, he rose before the usual time of rising, or before the day had advanced far); he came *early* in the evening (that is, before the evening was far advanced); while in "come *early*" the meaning may be only "do not be late in your coming, or do not delay your coming beyond the set or accustomed time." *Soon* means shortly, or in a short time after the present or some fixed point of time: as, come *soon*; he left *soon* after my arrival. *Betimes* (by time) means in good time for some specific object or all useful purposes: as, he rose *betimes*.

early (ēr'li), *a.*; compar. *earlier*, superl. *earliest*. [*< ME. *erlich, earlich, found only once as adj., and prob. due to the adv.: see early, adv.*] 1. Pertaining to the first part or period of some division of time, or of some course in time; being at or near the beginning of the portion of time indicated or concerned: as, an *early* hour; *early* manhood; the *early* times of the church.

In their *early* days they had wings.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

The delinquencies of the *early* part of his administration had been atoned for by the excellence of the later part.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Unfortunately blighted at an *early* stage of their growth.

Hawthorne, Old Mansa, I.

2. Appearing or occurring in advance of, or at or near the beginning of, some appointed, usual, or well-understood date, epoch, season, or event; being before the usual time: as, an *early* riser; *early* fruit; *early* (that is, premature) decay; *early* marriage.

The *early* bird catches the worm.

Proverb.

The *early* lark, that erst was mute,

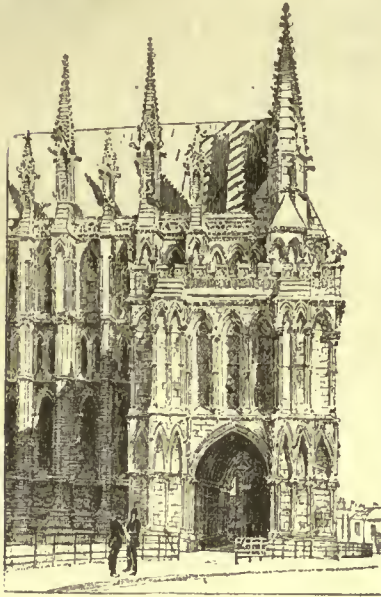
Carols to the rising day

Many a note and many a lay.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

3. Occurring in the near future: as, I shall take an *early* opportunity of calling on you; the petitioners asked that a meeting be called at an *early* date.—4. In *embryol.*, very young; very recently formed: as, an *early* embryo.—**Early English**. See *English*.—**Early English architecture**, the pointed style of medieval architecture in England, which was developed from and succeeded the Norman at the close of the twelfth and in the early part of the thirteenth century. It is characterized in general by purity and simplicity of line, combined with delicacy, refinement, and grace. The columns and shafts are more slender than those of the preceding style, and foliage in some instances sprouts out from the central pillar between the shafts; the moldings are more delicately curved, and are alternated with hollows so as to give beautiful effects of light and shade; the capitals frequently have the form of an inverted bell, and are often enriched with foliage, as of the trefoil, rising from the neck-molding and swelling outward beneath the abacus; the towers are loftier and are often crowned by apices; the buttresses project boldly; the vaults are groin-ed, and the graceful wall-arcades often have their spandrels filled with sculpture. The most distinctive features of the Early English style, however, are the pointed arches

and long, narrow, lancet-headed windows, without mullions. Toward the end of the period the windows be-



Early English Architecture.—Galilee Porch and South Transept of Lincoln Cathedral.

came grouped in a manner that led to the development of tracery, and the style passed into the Decorated style. Also called the *First Pointed* or *Lancet style*.

earmark (ēr'märk), *n.* [*< ear¹ + mark.*] 1. A mark on the ear by which a sheep or other domestic animal is known. Hence—2. Figuratively, in *law*, any mark for identification, as a privy mark made on a coin.—3. Any characteristic or distinguishing mark, natural or other, by which the ownership or relation of something 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*.

An element of disproportion, of grotesqueness, *earmark* of the barbarian, disturbs us, even when it does not disgust, in them all [songs of the Trouvères]. *Lovell, Study Windows*, p. 243.

earmark (ēr'märk), *v. t.* [*< earmark, n.*] To mark, as sheep, by cropping or slitting the ear.

For feare least we like rogues should be reputed,
And for eare-marked beasts abroad be bruted.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

earn¹ (ēr'n), *v. t.* [*< ME. ernēn, ernien, earnien, < AS. earnian, earn, merit, with altered sense, developed, as indicated by the cognate forms (the E. dial. sense 'glean,' as in def. 3, being appar. of later growth), from that of 'work (reap) for hire,' = MLG. arnen, ernēn, OHG. arnōn, MHG. arnen, reap; from a noun not found in AS., but represented by OFries. arn = MLG. arn, aren, arne, erne, OHG. aran, arn, MHG. erne (< OHG. pl. erni), harvest (whence OHG. arnōt, pl. arnōdi, MHG. ernede, ernde, G. ernde, ärnde, ernde, ärndte, ärndte, usually ernite, harvest), = Icel. örn for *asnu, work, a working season, = Goth. asans, harvest, harvest-time (cf. Russ. osenī, harvest, autumn); whence Goth. asneis = OHG. asni = AS. esne, a hired laborer.] 1. To gain by labor, service, or performance; acquire; merit or deserve as compensation or reward for service, or as one's real or apparent desert; gain a right to or the possession of: as, to *earn* a dollar a day; to *earn* a fortune in trade; to *earn* the reputation of being stingy.*

Grant that your stubbornness
Made you delight to *earn* still more and more
Extremities of vengeance.

J. Beaumont, Payche, ii. 119.

Every joy that life gives must be *earned* ere it is secured: and how hardly *earned*, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley*, vii. What steward but knows when stewardship *earns* its wage? *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 44.

2. In *base-ball*, to gain or secure by batting or base-running, and not by the errors or bad play of opponents: as, one side scored 5, but had *earned* only 3 runs.—3. To glean. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

earn² (ēr'n), *v. i.* [E. dial. and Sc., *< ME. ernēn, eornen, urnen, etc., < AS. irnan, yrnan, eornan, transposed form of rinnan, etc., run (ME. also coagulate): see run (of which carn² is a doublet), runnet, rennet.*] To curdle, as milk.

earn³, ern³, erne³ (ēr'n), *n.* [*< ME. ern, ernc, earn, arn, earn, < AS. carn, ONorth. arn = D. arend = MLG. arn, arne, erne, arnt, arent, LG. arend = OHG. arn = Icel. Sw. Dan. örn, an eagle; also without the formative -n, OHG. aro, MHG. ar, G. aar = Icel. ari = Goth. ara, an eagle (in comp. MHG. adel-arn, also adel-ar, G. adler = D. adelaar, eagle, lit. 'noble eagle'), akin to OBUlg. orlū = Bulg. Slov. orol = Serv. orao = Bohem. orol = Pol. orzel, orol (barred l) = Russ. orolū = OPruss. arelic = Lith. arelis, erelis = Lett. ērglis, an eagle, appar. orig. 'the bird' by eminence, = Gr. ὄρνις (stem ὄρνιθ-, dial. ὄρνιχ-, orig. ὄρνι-), also ὄρνειον, a bird, so called from its soaring, < ὄρνις (√*ōp) = L. oriri, rise, soar (> ult. E. orient), = Skt. √ ar, move.] An eagle. This is the original English name for the eagle. It is now chiefly poetical or dialectal, or used, as in zoology, in special designations like *bald earn*.*

That him ne hauede grip [gripe vulture] or ern.
Havelok, l. 572.

An ern, in stede of his baner, he set vp of golde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 215.

Bald earn. See *bald eagle*, under *eagle*.
earn⁴ (ēr'n), *v. i.* [*A corruption of yearn¹, by confusion with earn⁵, equiv. to yearn².*] To yearn.

And ever as he rode his hart did *earne*
To prove his pulissance in battell brave.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 3.

earn⁵ (ēr'n), *v. i.* Same as *yearn²*.
earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *n.* [*< ME. ernest, earnest, < AS. eornest, eornost, eornust, zeal, serious purpose, = OFries. ernst, Fries. ernste = MD. aernst, D. ernst = MLG. ernest, ernst, LG. ernst = OHG. ernust, MHG. ernest, G. ernst, zeal, vigor, seriousness; cf. Icel. ern, brisk, vigorous. The OHG. and MHG. word has, rarely, the sense of 'fighting,' but there is no authority in AS. or ME. for this sense, on which a comparison with Icel. orrosta, mod. orosta, orusta, a battle, is founded.] 1. Gravity; serious purpose; earnestness.*

The hoote *ernest* is al overblowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, i. 1287.

Therewith she laught, and did her *earnest* end in jest.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 23.

2. Seriousness; reality; actuality, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*.
Sir P. Sidney.

But take it—*earnest* wed with apoth,
And either sacred unto you.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Epil.

In *earnest*, or in good *earnest*, with a serious purpose; seriously; not in sport or jest, nor in a thoughtless, trifling way: as, they set to work in *earnest*.

What ever he be he shall repente the daye
That he was bold, in *earnest* or in game,
To do to you this viliany and shame.
Geverydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 510.

He acted in good *earnest* what Rehoboam did but *areat*'n.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *a.* [*< ME. *erneste, adj., not found (only earnestful), < AS. eornoste, adj. and adv., = MLG. ernest, ernst, G. ernst, adj.; from the noun.] 1. Serious in speech or action; eager; urgent; importunate; pressing; instant: as, *earnest* in prayer.*

He was most *earnest* with me, to haue me say my mynde also.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 71.

The common people were *earnest* with this new King for peace with the Tapaneans.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 792.

With much difficulty he suffer'd me to looke homeward, being very *earnest* with me to stay longer.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

Some of the magistrats were very *earnest* to have irons presently put upon them.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. Possessing or characterized by seriousness in seeking, doing, etc.; strongly bent; intent: as, an *earnest* disposition.

On that prospect strange
Their *earnest* eyes they fix'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 553.

3. Strenuous; diligent: as, *earnest* efforts.—4. Serious; weighty; of a serious, important, or weighty nature; not trifling or feigned.

They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Your knocks were so *earnest* that the very sound of them made me start.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 244.

Life is real, life is *earnest*. *Longfellow, Psalm of Life*.

earnest¹ (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [= G. ernsten, be severe, speak or act severely; from the noun.] To be serious with; use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our *arnes* in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use.
Pastor Fido (1602), sig. E. 1.

earnest² (ēr'nest), *n.* [With excrement -t, *< ME. ernes, cernes, a pledge, < W. ernes, a pledge, ern, a pledge, erno, give a pledge. Cf. L. arrha, arra, earnest: see arles and arrha.] 1. A portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge; security in kind; specifically, in *law*, a part of the price of goods or service bargained for, which is paid at the time of the bargain to evidence the fact that the negotiation has ended in an actual contract. Hence it is said to *bind* the bargain. Sometimes the earnest, if trifling in amount, is not taken into account in the reckoning.*

Giving them some money in hand as an *earnest* of the rest.
Ludlow, Memoirs.

2. Anything that gives pledge, promise, assurance, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits.

Poul tellth in this epistle of freedom of Cristene men,
how thei have ther *ernes* here, and fully freedom in hevene.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 277.

He who from such a kind of Psalmistry, or any other verbal Devotion, without the pledge and *earnest* of suitable deeds, can be persuaded of a zeale and true righteousness in the person, hath much yet to learn.

Ev'ry moment'a calm that soothea the brest
Is giv'n in *earnest* of eternal rest.
Cowper, An Epistle.

=Syn. *Earnest, Pledge.* *Earnest*, like *pledge*, is security given for the doing of something definite in the future, and generally returned when the conditions of the contract have been fulfilled. In 2 Cor. i. 22 and v. 5 we read that the Spirit is given as the *earnest* of indefinite future favors from God; in Blackstone we find "a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered as *earnest*." Whether literal or figurative, *earnest* is always a pledge in kind, a part paid or given in warrant that more of the same kind is forthcoming; as in "Macbeth," i. 3, Macbeth is hailed thane of Cawdor "for an *earnest* of a greater honor." See also "Cymbeline," i. 6. *Pledge* is often used figuratively for that which seems promised or indicated by the actions of the present, *earnest* being preferred for that which is of the same nature with the thing promised, and *pledge* for that which is materially different.

Man, if not yet fully installed in his powers, has given much *earnest* of his claims.

Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 15.

Seldom has so much promise, seldom have so great *earnests* of great work, been so sadly or so fatally blighted.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 10.

Bright *pledge* of peace and sunshine.

Vaughan, The Rainbow.

earnest² (ēr'nest), *v. t.* [*< earnest², n.*] To serve as an earnest or a pledge of.

This little we see is something in hand, to *earnest* to us those things which are in hope.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

earnestful¹ (ēr'nest-fūl), *a.* [*< earnest¹ + -ful.*] Serious; earnest.

Lat us stinte of *earnestful* maters.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, i. 1176.

earnestly (ēr'nest-li), *adv.* [*< ME. earnestly, < AS. eornostlice, earnestly, strictly (also used conjunctively as a stiff translation of L. ergo, igitur, itaque, etc., therefore, and so, but, etc.) (= D. ernstelijc = OHG. ernustliho, MHG. ernestliche, G. ernstlich), < eornost, earnest, + -lice, E. -ly².] In an earnest manner; warmly; zealously; importunately; eagerly; with real desire; with fixed attention.*

Thenne euefez on erthe *earnestly* greden.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2227.

Being in an agony, he prayed more *earnestly*.
Luke xxii. 44.

There stood the king, and long time *earnestly*
Looked on the leasening alip.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 309.

earnest-money (ēr'nest-mun'i), *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and confirm a sale. Also called *hand-money*.

earnestness (ēr'nest-nes), *n.* 1. Intensity or zeal in the pursuit of anything; eagerness; strong or eager desire; energetic striving: as, to seek or ask with *earnestness*; to engage in a work with *earnestness*.

So false is the heart of man, so . . . contradictory are its actions and intentions, that some men pursue virtue with great *earnestness*, and yet cannot with patience look upon it in another. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835)*, I. 799.

Moderation costs nothing to a man who has no *earnestness*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 140.

They who have no religious *earnestness* are at the mercy, day by day, of some new argument or fact, which may overtake them, in favor of one conclusion or the other.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 414.

2. Anxious care; solicitude; strength of feeling; seriousness: as, a man of great *earnestness*; the charge was maintained with much *earnestness*.

I learn that there is truth and firmness and an *earnestness* of doing good alive in the world.
Donne, Letters, xvii.

=Syn. 1. *Zeal, Enthusiasm, etc.* See *eagerness*.

earnest-penny† (ēr'nest-pen'fī), *n.* Same as *earnest-money*.

Accept this gift, most rare, most fine, most new;
The *earnest-penny* of a love so fervent.

Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ll. 2.

An argument of greater good hereafter, and an *earnest-penny* of the perfection of the present grace, that is, of the rewards of glory. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 265.

ear-net (ēr'net), *n.* A covering for the ears of horses, made of netted cord, to keep out flies.

earnful† (ēr'n'fūl), *a.* [A var. of *yearnful*.] Full of anxiety; causing anxiety or yearning.

The *earnful* smart which eats my breast.

P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, v.

earning¹ (ēr'ning), *n.* [⟨ ME. *erning*, *ernung*, ⟨ AS. *earnung*, *earnung* (= OHG. *arnune*, *arnunga*), desert, reward, verbal *n.* of *earnian*, *earn*: see *earn*¹.] That which is earned; that which is gained or merited by labor, service, or performance; reward; wages; compensation: used chiefly in the plural.

This is the great expense of the poor that takes up almost all their *earnings*. *Locke*.

A tax on that part of profits known as *earnings* of management. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 88.

earning² (ēr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *earn*², *v.*] Reunet. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

earning-grass (ēr'ning-grās), *n.* The common butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called from its property of eurling milk. [Prov. Eng.]

ear-pick (ēr'pik), *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.

ear-piece (ēr'pēs), *n.* [Tr. of F. *oreillère*.] A name given to the side-piece of the burgonet or open helmet of the sixteenth century, usually made of splints, and covering a leather strap or chin-band to which they are riveted. Compare *cheek-piece*. Also called *oreillère*.

ear-piercer (ēr'pēr'sēr), *n.* [Tr. of F. *perce-oreille*.] The earwig.

ear-piercing (ēr'pēr'sing), *a.* Piercing the ear, as a shrill or sharp sound.

O, farewell!

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,

The spirit-stirring drum, the *ear-piercing* file.

Shak., Othello, III. 3.

ear-pocket (ēr'pok'et), *n.* The little pouch formed by a fold of skin at the root of the outer ear of some animals, as the cat.

ear-reach (ēr'rēch), *n.* Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [Rare.]

The sound of it might have pierced your senses with gladness, had you been in *ear-reach* of it.

B. Jonson, Epicæne, II. 2.

Some invisible ears might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words. *Fuller*, Holy State.

ear-rent† (ēr'rent), *n.* Payment made by laceration or loss of the ears.

A hole to thrust your heads in,

For which you should pay *ear-rent*. *B. Jonson*.

ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* [⟨ ME. *erering*, *cerrying*, ⟨ AS. *ērhring* (= D. *erring* = OHG. *erring*, MHG. *ōrrinc*, G. *ohrring* = Sw. *öring* = Dan. *örering*), ⟨ *edre*, ear, + *hring*, ring: see *ear*¹ and *ring*¹.] A ring or other ornament, usually of gold or silver, and with or without precious stones, worn at the ear, the usual means of attachment being the ring itself, or a hook or projection which forms a part of it, passing through the lobe. Among Orientals ear-rings have been used by both sexes from the earliest times. In England they were worn by the Romanized Britons and by Anglo-Saxons. After the tenth century the fashion seems to have declined throughout Europe, and ear-rings are neither found in graves nor seen in paintings or sculptures. The wearing of ear-rings was reintroduced into England in the sixteenth century, and Stubbs, writing in the time of Queen Elizabeth, says, "The women are not ashamed to make holes in their ears wherewith they hang rings and other jewels of gold and precious stones." The use of ear-rings by women has continued to the present time. In the seventeenth century they were worn by men; and seafaring men, especially of the southern nations of Europe, have retained the use of them, commonly in the form of gold hoops, down to our own times. Among women the shape of ear-rings changes completely with the fashions, long, heavy pendants being succeeded by smaller ones, and these by single stones in almost invisible chignons, set close to the lobe of the ear.

Without *earings* of silver or some other metal . . . you shall see no Russe woman, be she wife or maiden. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 407.

ear-rivet (ēr'riv'et), *n.* One of the ottoporpe of a hydrozoan. See *ottoporpa*.

Earse, *n.* See *Erse*.

earsh, *ersh* (ērsh), *n.* [E. dial., also *errish*, *erige*, *arish*, and by contraction *ash*, ⟨ ME. *asche*, stubble, appar. corrupted, by association with *asche*, ashes, from reg. **ersch*, ⟨ AS. **ersc*, **arsc*, found only in comp. *ersc-hen*, *arsc-hen*, equiv. to *edisc-hen*, a quail (see *eddish-hen*), *edisc*, and presumably **ersc*, **arsc*, meaning a pasture, a

park for game: see *eddish*. The ult. origin and the relations of the two words are not clear.] Stubble; a stubble-field: same as *eddish*, 1.

ear-shell (ēr'shel), *n.* The common name of any shell of the family *Haliotidae*; a sea-ear: so called from the shape.—*Guernsey ear-shell*, *Haliotis tuberculata*: same as *ormer*.

ear-shot (ēr'shot), *n.* Reach of hearing; the distance at which words may be heard.

Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*. I have something to say to your wife in private. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

There were numerous heavy oaken benches, which, by the united efforts of several men, might be brought within *earshot* of the pulpit. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, vi.

ear-shrift† (ēr'shrift), *n.* Auricular confession. The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days' *earshrift*. *Cartwright*, Admonition.

Your *earshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose. *Calphill*, Answer to Martiail, p. 243.

ear-snail (ēr'snāl), *n.* A snail of the family *Otinidae*.

ear-sore† (ēr'sōr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Morose; quarrelsome; apt to take offense.

II. *n.* Something that offends the ear.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us. *Tom Brown*, Works, I. 306.

earst, *adv.* An archaic spelling of *erst*.

ear-stone (ēr'stōn), *n.* An otolith. The substance of these concretions is often called *brain ivory* (which see, under *ivory*).

ear-string (ēr'string), *n.* An ornamental appendage worn by men in the seventeenth century; a silk cord, usually black, passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging in two, four, or more strands, sometimes so low as to lie upon the shoulder, sometimes only two or three inches long. In all the representations of this fashion it is limited to the left ear.

earth¹ (ērth), *n.* [Early mod E. also *erth*; ⟨ ME. *erthe*, *corthic*, ⟨ AS. *eorthe* = OS. *ertha*, *ertha* = OFries. *erthe*, *irthe*, *erde*, NFries. *yerd* = MD. *erde*, *aerde*, D. *aarde* = MLG. *erde* = OHG. *erda*, *erdha*, MHG. G. *erde* = Icel. *jörð* = Sw. *jord* = Dan. *jord* = Goth. *airtha*, earth (OTeut. **ertha*, in L. as *Hertiha*, as the name of a goddess); allied to OHG. *ero*, earth, Icel. *jörfi*, gravel, Gr. *ἐπα-ζε*, to the earth, on the ground. Usually, but without much probability, referred to the √ **ar*, plow, whence *car*³, *earth*², *card*, *arable*, etc.] 1. The terraqueous globe which we inhabit. It is one of the planets of the solar system, being the third in order from the sun. The figure of the earth is approximately that of an ellipsoid of revolution or oblate spheroid, the axes of which measure 12,756,506 meters and 12,715,042 meters, or 7,926 statute miles and 1,041 yards, and 7,899 statute miles and 1,023 yards, respectively, thus making the compression 1:293. The radius of the earth, considered as a sphere, is 3,958 miles. The mean density of the whole earth is 5.6, or about twice that of the crust, and its interior is probably metallic. The earth revolves upon its axis in one sidereal day, which is 3 minutes and 55.91 seconds shorter than a mean solar day. Its axis remains nearly parallel to itself, but has a large but slow gyration which produces the precession of the equinoxes. The whole earth revolves about the sun in an ellipse in one sidereal year, which is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9 seconds. The ecliptic, or plane of the earth's orbit, is inclined to the equator by 23° 27' 12". 68 mean obliquity for January 9, 1890, according to Hansen. The earth is distant from the sun by about 93,000,000 miles.

A nobill tree, thou seemour;

I blisse hym that the on the *erthe* brought.

York Plays, p. 214.

One expression only in the Old Testament gives us the word *earth* in its astronomical meaning,—that in the twenty-sixth chapter of Job:—

"He stretched out the north over empty space;

He hanged the *earth* upon nothing."

Davson, Nature and the Bible, p. 104.

It appears, . . . from what we know of the tides of the ocean, that the *earth* as a whole is more rigid than glass, and therefore that no very large portion of its interior can be liquid. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 21.

Sir W. Thomson has calculated that, if no change has occurred in the order of things, it cannot have been more than 300,000,000 years since the *earth* was in the condition of a mass of molten matter, on which a solid crust was just beginning to form. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 248.

2. The solid matter of the globe, in distinction from water and air; the materials composing the solid parts of the globe; hence, the firm land of the earth's surface; the ground: as, he fell to the *earth*.

God called the dry land *earth*. Gen. i. 10.

3. The loose material of the earth's surface; the disintegrated particles of solid matter, in distinction from rock; more particularly, the combinations of particles constituting soil, mold, or dust, as opposed to unmixed sand or clay. Earth, being regarded by ancient philosophers as simple, was called an element; and in popular language we still hear of the four elements, fire, air, earth, and water.

Withlune a litil tyme ge schal se al the gold withlune the Mercurie turned into *erthe* as softe as flour.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 8.

Two mules' burden of *earth*.

2 Kl. v. 17.

The majority of the cities and townes [of Greece] compiled with the demand made upon them, and gave the [Persian] king *earth* and water.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 165.

4. The inhabitants of the globe; the world.

The whole *earth* was of one language. Gen. xi. 1.

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.

Shak., R. and J., I. 2.

5. Dirt; hence, something low or mean.

What ho! slave! Caliban!

Thou *earth*, thou! speak. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

6. The hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself.

Seeing I never stray'd beyond the cell,

But live like an old badger in his *earth*.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

7. In *chem.*, a name formerly given to certain inodorous, dry, and unflammable substances which are metallic oxides, but were formerly regarded as elementary bodies. They are insoluble in water, difficultly fusible, and not easily reduced to the metallic state. The most important of them are alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina. The alkaline earths, baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, have more the properties of the alkalis, being somewhat soluble in water, and having an alkaline taste and reaction.

8. In *elect.*: (a) The union of any point of a telegraph-line, submarine cable, or any system of conductors charged with or conveying electricity with the ground. It is generally made by joining the point at which the earth is to be established by means of a good conductor with a metallic plate buried in moist earth, or with metallic water-pipes or gas-pipes, which, on account of their large surface of contact with the earth, usually afford excellent earth-connections. (b) A fault in a telegraph-line or cable, arising out of an accidental contact of some part of the metallic circuit with the earth or with more or less perfect conductors connected with the earth.—**Adamic earth**. See *Adamic*.—**Axis of the earth**. See *axis*.—**Bad earth**, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which great resistance is offered to the passage of the current.—**Black earth**, a kind of coal which is pounded fine and used by painters in fresco.—**Chian earth**. See *Chian*.—**Cologne earth**, a kind of light bastard ochre, of a deep-brown color, transparent, and durable in water-color painting. It is an earthy variety of lignite or partially fossilized wood, and occurs in an irregular bed from 30 to 50 feet deep near Cologne, whence the name.—**Compression of the earth**. See *compression*.—**Dead earth**, or **total earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection offering almost no resistance to the passage of the current, as when a telegraph-wire falls upon a railroad-track, or when the conductor of a submarine cable has a considerable surface in actual contact with the water.—**Earth of alum**, a substance obtained by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potassa. It is used for paints.—**Earth of bone**, a phosphate of lime existing in bones after calcination.—**Ends of the earth**. See *end*.—**Figure of the earth**, the shape and size, not of the earth's surface, but of the mean sea-level continued under the land at the heights at which water would stand in canals open to the sea; also, the generalized figure or ellipsoid which most nearly coincides with the figure of the sea-level.

If Laetantius affirm that the *figure of the earth* is plane, or Austin deny there are antipodes, though venerable fathers of the church and ever to be honoured, yet will not their authorities prove sufficient to ground a belief thereon. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Good earth, in *elect.*, a connection with the earth in which the current meets with little resistance in its passage from the wire or conductor to the earth.—**Heavy earth**. Same as *baryta*.—**Intermittent earth**, in *elect.*, an earth-connection such as is produced by a wire touching at intervals conducting bodies in connection with the earth.—**Magnetic poles of the earth**. See *magnetic*.—**Partial earth**, in *elect.*, a poor earth-connection, such as exists when a telegraph-wire rests upon the ground, when its insulators are defective, or when it touches any conductor connected with the earth, but offering considerable resistance.—**To bring to the earth**, to bury. *Eng. Gilds*.—**To put to earth**, in *elect.*, to join or connect a conductor with the earth.—**To run to earth**, in *hunting*, to chase the game, as a fox, to its hole or burrow.—**Syn. 1. Earth, World, Globe**. *Earth* is used as the distinctive name of our planet in the solar system, as Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, etc. It is used not only of soil, but of the planet regarded as material, and also as the home of the human race. (See Job I. 7; Ps. lvi. 11.) *World* has especial application to the earth as inhabited; hence we say, he is gone to a better *world*; are there other *worlds* besides this? It belongs, therefore, especially to the surface of the earth; hence we speak of sailing around the *world*, but not the *earth*. *Globe* makes prominent the roundness of the earth: as, to circumnavigate the *globe*.

The first man is of the *earth*, earthy. 1 Cor. xv. 47.

The Sun flies forward to his brother Sun;

The dark *Earth* follows wheel'd in her ellipse.

Tennyson, Golden Year.

Poets, whose thoughts enrich the blood of the *world*.

Tennyson, Princess, II.

In the four quarters of the *globe*, who reads an American book?

Sydney Smith, Rev. of Seybart's Annals of United States.

On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed

in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the *globe*.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

earth¹ (érth), *v.* [= LG. *erden* = Icel. *jardha* = Sw. *jorda* = Dan. *jorde*, trans., earth, bury; from the noun.] **I.** trans. 1. To hide in or as in the earth.

An you once *earth* yourself, John, in the barn,
I have no daughter vor you.

B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, v. 2.

The fox is *earthed*. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

2. To put underground; bury; inter.

Upon your gramma's grave, that very night
We *earthed* her in the shadea.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 1.

Here silver swans with nightingales set spells,
Which sweetly charm the traveller, and raise
Earth's *earthed* monarchs from their hidden cells.

John Rogers, To Anne Bradstreet.

But now he hath served the sentence out, . . .
Why not *earth* him and no more words?

T. B. Aldrich, The Jew's Gift.

3. To cover with earth or mold; choke with earth.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is *earth'd* and gravel'd up with vain desire.

Quarles, Emblems, I. 7.

Earth up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas
which the frost may have uncovered.

Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

4. In *elect.*, to put to earth; place in connection with the earth.

In dry weather they [conductors] are not *earthed* at all
well, and a strong charge may then surge up and down
them, and light somebody else's gas in the most surpris-
ing way.

Science, XII. 18.

II. *intrans.* To retire underground; burrow, as a hunted animal.

Huntsmen tell us that a fox when escaped from the dogs,
after a hard chase, always walks himself cool before he
earths.

Ep. Horne, Essays and Thoughts.

Hence foxes *earthed*, and doves abhorred the day,
And hungry churlies enamored the nightly prey.

Tickell, Hunting.

earth² (érth), *n.* [E. dial., < *ear*³, plow, + *-th*, noun-formative; early record is wanting, but *ear*, *q. v.*, in the sense of 'plowing' (OHG. *art*), is nearly the same word.] **1**†. The act of plowing; a plowing.

Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths* at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow.

Tusser, Ilubandry.

2. A day's plowing. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

earth-auger (érth'á'gèr), *n.* Same as *earth-borer*.

earth-ball (érth'bál), *n.* The truffle, *Tuber cibarium*, which grows in the soil, and produces its spores within tuber-like bodies.

earth-bath (érth'báth), *n.* A remedy occasionally used, consisting of a bath of earth or mud.

earth-board (érth'bórd), *n.* The board of a plow that turns over the earth; the mold-board.

earth-borer (érth'bór'ér), *n.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, in which the twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical box with a valve, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. Also called *earth-auger*, *earth-boring auger*. See cut under *auger*.

earth-born (érth'bórn), *a.* 1. Born of the earth; springing originally from the earth: as, the fabled *earth-born* giants.

Creatures of other mould, *earth-born* perhaps,
Not spirita.

Milton, P. L., iv. 360.

2. Arising from or occasioned by earthly considerations.

All *earth-born* cares are wrong.

Goldsmith.

3. Of low birth; meanly born.

Earth-born Lycón shall ascend the throne.

Smith.

earth-bound (érth'bóund), *a.* Fastened by the pressure of earth; firmly fixed in the earth; hence, figuratively, bound by earthly ties or interests.

Who can impress the forest; bid the tree
Unfix his *earth-bound* root?

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

earth-bred (érth'bred), *a.* Low; groveling.

Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lioa roars,
Ye *earthbred* worms.

A. Brewer (?), Lingua, I. 6.

earth-chestnut (érth'ches'nút), *n.* The earth-nut.

earth-closet (érth'kloz'et), *n.* A night-stool, or some convenience of that kind, in which the feces are received and covered by dry earth.

earth-crab (érth'kráb), *n.* An occasional name of the mele-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*.

earth-created (érth'krè-á'ted), *a.* Formed of earth.

And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!

Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 220.

earth-current (érth'kur'ènt), *n.* See *current*.

earth-dint (érth'din), *n.* [ME. *erthedine*, *-dyn*, *-dene*, < AS. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake, < *eorthe*, earth, + *dyne*, a loud sound, din.] An earthquake.

Peestences and hungers sal be,
And *erthedyns* in many contre.

Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 4035.

earth-drake (érth'drák), *n.* [< ME. **erthdrake*, < AS. *eorth-draca*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *draca*, drake, dragon.] In *Anglo-Saxon myth.*, a mythical monster resembling the dragon of chivalry.

He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake*, or dragon.

W. Spalding.

earth-eater (érth'è'tér), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats earth.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, *Nyctibius grandis*, the ibigau (which see).

earthen (ér'thn), *a.* [< ME. *erthen*, *eorthen* (AS. not recorded) = D. *arden* = OHG. *erdin*, *irdin*, MHG. *erdin*, *erden*, G. *erden*, now *irden* = Goth. *airtheins*, earthen; as *earth*¹ + *-en*².] Made of earth; made of clay or other earthy substance: as, an *earthen* vessel.

Go, and tac the *erthene* litil wynveasel of the crockere.

Wyclif, Jer. xix. 1.

A beggarly account of empty boxes,
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and musty seeds.

Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Do not grudge
To pick out treasures from an *earthen* pot.

Herbert.

earthenware (ér'thn-wár), *n.* Vessels or other objects of clay (whether alone or mixed with other mineral substances) baked or fired in a kiln, or more rarely sun-dried or otherwise prepared without firing. The term is often restricted to the coarser qualities, as distinguished from *porcelain* and *stoneware* and from *terra-cotta*. In this sense earthenware may be known from porcelain by its opacity, and from stoneware by its porosity, which latter quality may be recognized by touching a fracture with the tongue, when the tongue will adhere to the porous earthenware, but not to stoneware. Earthenware may be either unglazed, as bricks, ordinary flower-pots, etc., or enameled. See *delf*², *faience*, *majolica*.

Earthenware is described as a soft, opaque material formed of an earthy mixture, refractory, or hard to fuse, in the kiln.

Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 1.

earth-fall (érth'fál), *n.* [= OFries. *irthfal*, *erthfel*, *erdfal* = G. *erdfall*, a sinking of the earth, = Icel. *jardhfal* = Dan. *jordfald* = Sw. *jordfall*, an earth-fall.] Same as *land-slide*.

earth-fast (érth'fást), *a.* [< ME. **erthfeste*, < AS. **eorthfast*, *eorthfest*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *fast*, fast.] Firm in the earth, and difficult to be removed.

earth-fed (érth'fed), *a.* Fed upon earthly things; low; groveling.

Such *earthfed* minds
That never tasted the true heaven of love.

B. Jonson.

earth-flax (érth'fláks), *n.* A fine variety of asbestos, with long, flexible, parallel filaments resembling flax.

earth-flea (érth'flō), *n.* A name of the chigoe, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*: so called from its living in the earth. See cut under *chigoe*.

earth-fly (érth'fli), *n.* Same as *earth-flea*.

earth-foam (érth'fōm), *n.* Same as *aphrite*.

earth-gall (érth'gál), *n.* [< ME. **erthe-galle*, < AS. *eorthe-galla*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *galla*, gall.] 1. A plant of the gentian family, especially the lesser centaury, *Erythraea Centaurium*: so called from its bitterness.—2. In the United States, the green hellebore, *Veratrum viride*.

earth-hog (érth'hog), *n.* The aardvark. Also called *earth-pig*. See *Orycteropus*.

earth-hole, *n.* [ME. *eorthehole*.] A cave.

earth-house (érth'hous), *n.* [Sc. *eird*-, *eard*-, *yird-house* (see *eard*, 2); < ME. *erthhus*, *eorthhus*, < AS. *eorth-hūs* (= Icel. *jardh-hūs* = Dan. *jordhus* = G. *erdhaus*), a cave, den, < *eorthe*, earth, + *hūs*, house.] The name generally given throughout Scotland to the underground structures known as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings."

The earth-house in its simplest form consists of a single irregular-shaped chamber, formed of un-bewn stones, the side walls gradually converging toward the top until they can be roofed by stones 4 or 5 feet in width, the whole covered in by a mound of earth rising slightly above the level of the surrounding country. The more advanced form has two or three chambers. Earth-houses are frequent in the northeast of Scotland, occasionally thirty or forty being found in the same locality, as in the Moor of Clova, Kildrumny, Atherdenshire. Querns, bones, deers' horns, plates of stone or alate, earthen vessels, cups and implements of bone, stone celts, bronze awards, etc., are occasionally unearthed in or near them. Similar structures are found in Ireland. See *beehive house*, under *beehive*.

earth-inductor (érth'in-duk'tør), *n.* In *elect.*, a coil of wire arranged so as to be capable of

rotation in a magnetic field, and connected with a galvanometer by means of which the induced current of electricity can be measured. It is used for measuring the strength of magnetic fields as compared with that of the earth.

earthiness (ér'thi-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy, or of containing earth.

[He] freed rain-water . . . from its accidental, and as it were feculent *earthiness*.

Boyle, Works, III. 103.

2. Intellectual or spiritual coarseness; grossness.

The grossness and *earthiness* of their fancy. *Hammond*.

earthliness (érth'li-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being earthy; grossness.—2. Worldliness; strong attachment to earthly things.—3†. Want of durability; perishableness; frailty.

Fuller.

earthling (érth'ling), *n.* [Not found in ME. (cf. AS. *eorthling*, *yrthling*, a farmer, a tiller of the earth) (= G. *erdling*); < *earth*¹ + *-ling*¹.] 1†. An inhabitant of the earth; a creature of this world; a mortal.

Humorous *earthlings* will control the stars.

B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent.

Drummond.

2. One strongly attached to worldly things; a worldlying.

earthly (érth'li), *a.* [< ME. *erthly*, *ertheli*, *eortheli*, *-liche*, *-lic*, < AS. *eorthlic* (= OHG. *erdlih* = Icel. *jardhligr*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*¹.] 1. Pertaining to the earth or to this world; pertaining to the mundane state of existence: as, *earthly* objects; *earthly* residence.

Eorthische honeste thynges was offred thus at ones,
Thorgh thre kynde kynges kneolyng to Ican.

Piers Plouvenan (C), xxii. 94.

When the bretheren of Oawein com thider ther began
the doell and sorowe so grete that noon *erthly* man myght
devise noon gretter.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 300.

Our *earthly* house of this tabernacle. 2 Cor. v. 1.

2. Belonging to the earth or world; worldly; carnal, as opposed to spiritual or heavenly; vile.

How is he born in whom we did knowe non *erthely* de-
lyte.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 1.

Whose glory is in their shame, who mind *earthly* things.

Phil. iii. 19.

This *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life.

Milton, Sonnets, ix.

Am lonelier, darker, *earthlier* for my loss.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3†. Made of earth; earthy: as, "*earthly* substance." *Holland*.—4. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven light,
All were his *earthly* eyes both blunt and bad.

Spenser, F. Q.

5. Being or originating on earth; of all things in the world; possible; conceivable: used chiefly as an expletive.

What *earthly* benefit can be the result?

Pope.

It is passing strange that, during the long period of their education, the rising generation should never hear an *earthly* syllable about the constitution and administration of their nation.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 29.

= *Syn.* 1. Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary, etc. See *worldly*.

earthly-minded (érth'li-mín'ded), *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things.

earthly-mindedness (érth'li-mín'ded-nes), *n.* Grossness; sensuality; devotion to earthly objects; earthliness.

earth-mad (érth'mád), *n.* [< *earth*¹ + *mad*², a worm.] A kind of worm or grub.

The *earth-mads* and all the sorts of worms . . . are without eyes.

Holland.

earth-moss (érth'mòs), *n.* A book-name for a moss of the genus *Phascum*.

earthnut (érth'nút), *n.* [< ME. **erthnote*, < AS. *eorth-nutu* for **eorth-hnutu* (= D. *aardnoot* = G. *erdnuss* = Dan. *jordnød* = Sw. *jordnöt*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *hnutu*, nut.] 1. The tuberous root of *Bunium flexuosum* and *B. Bulbosastanum*, common umbelliferous plants of Europe. See *Bunium*.—2. The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa*.—3. The tuber of *Cyperus rotundus* and some other species of the same genus.

earth-oil (érth'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

earth-pea (érth'pè), *n.* See *pea*.

earth-pig (érth'pig), *n.* Same as *earth-hog*.

earth-pit (érth'pit), *n.* A trench or pit, covered with glass, for protecting plants from frost.

earth-plate (érth'plát), *n.* In *elect.*, a metallic plate buried in the ground, forming the earth-connection of a telegraph-wire, lightning-conductor, or other electrical appliances.

earthpuff (érth'puf), *n.* A species of *Lycopodium*; the puffball.

Tubers, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, earthpuffes.
Nomenclator (1585).

earth-pulsation (érth'pul-sā'shən), *n.* A slow wave-like movement of the surface of the earth. Such movements, in general, escape attention on account of their long period.

earthquake (érth'kwāk), *n.* [*ME. crthequake*, < *crthe*, earth, + *quake*, quake. The AS. words were *earth-bifung*, -*beofung* (*bifung*, trembling), *earth-dyne* (*dyne*, din), *earth-styrung* (*styrung*, stirring), *earthstyrennis*. Cf. *earth-din*.] A movement or vibration of a part of the earth's crust. Such movements are of every degree of violence, from those that are scarcely perceptible without the aid of apparatus specially contrived for the purpose to those which overthrow buildings, rend the ground asunder, and destroy thousands of human lives. The duration of earthquakes is as variable as their intensity. Sometimes there is a single shock, lasting only a second or two; at other times a great number of shocks occur in succession, separated by greater or less intervals of time, the earth not being reduced to complete quiescence for weeks or even months. It is not known that any portion of the earth's surface is entirely exempt from earthquakes; but there are large areas where no very destructive ones have ever occurred, either in the memory of man or as recorded in history. The regions most frequently visited by destructive shocks are those where active volcanoes exist, those near high mountain-ranges, and those where the rocks are of recent geological age, and are much disturbed or uplifted. Such regions are the vicinity of the Mediterranean, the shores of the Pacific and the adjacent islands, the neighborhood of the Alps, and the East India islands. Regions not liable to seismic disturbances are the whole of northeastern North America, the east side of South America, the north of Asia, and a large part of Africa. An earthquake-shock is a wave-like motion of a part of the earth's crust, and, in the words of Humboldt, is one of the ways in which the reaction of the interior of the earth against its exterior makes itself manifest. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any knowledge was that of Lisbon. It began November 1st, 1755, and was felt over that part of the earth's surface included between Iceland on the north, Mogador in Morocco on the south, Töplitz in Bohemia on the east, and the West India islands on the west. The destruction of life and property occasioned by this shock was very great. The disturbance continued, especially in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, with short intermissions, for several months. On November 18th, 1755, the most violent shock occurred which has been felt in New England since its settlement by the whites. One of the most destructive earthquakes of recent occurrence was that which took place on the island of Ischia near Naples, July 28th, 1883, by which over 2,000 persons perished. By the earthquake at Mendoza, South America, on the 20th of March, 1861, over 12,000 persons lost their lives. A violent earthquake, most destructive in Charleston, South Carolina, and vicinity, occurred on the night of August 31st, 1886. See *seismic*, *seismometer*, and *volcanism*.

When the Jewes hadden made the Temple, com an *Erethe quakeing*, and cast it down (as God wolde) and destroyed alle that thei had made.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

And all the yle ya sor trobled with the seyd *erthe quake* Dyve tyme.
Tarkington, Darle of Eng. Travell, p. 18.

It was calculated . . . by Sir C. Lyell that an earthquake which occurred in Chili in 1822 added to the South-American continent a mass of rock more than equal in weight to a hundred thousand of the great pyramids of Egypt.
Huxley, Zoology, p. 187.

Earthquake-shadow, that part of the earth's surface which is in some degree protected from an advancing earthquake-wave by the interposition of a mountain-range, hill, ravine, or other arrangement of the geological formation which offers an obstacle to its passage.

earth-shine (érth'shīn), *n.* [*earth* + *shine*. Cf. *moonshine*, *sunshine*, *starshine*.] In *astron.*, the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun. It is due to the light which the earth reflects on the moon, and is most conspicuous soon after new moon, when the sun-illuminated part of the disk is smallest. This phenomenon is popularly described as "the old moon in the new moon's arms."

earth-smoke (érth'smök), *n.* [A translation of *L. fumus terræ*: *fumus*, smoke; *terræ*, gen. of *terra*, earth; see *fumitory* and *terrestrial*.] The plant fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis*.

earth-star (érth'stār), *n.* [A translation of *Geaster*.] A fungus of the genus *Geaster*; a kind of puffball having a double peridium, the outer layer of which breaks into segments which become reflexed, forming a star-like structure about the base of the fungus.

earth-stopper (érth'stop'ér), *n.* In *hunting*, one who stops up the earths of foxes to prevent their escape.

The *earth-stopper* is an important functionary in countries where there are many earths. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

earth-table (érth'tā'bl), *n.* In *arch.*, a projecting course or plinth resting immediately upon the foundations. Also called *grass-table* and *ground-table*. See *ledgment-table*.

earth-tilting (érth'til'ting), *n.* A slight movement or displacement of the surface of the ground in some forms of earthquake.

Earth-tiltings show themselves by a slow bending and unbending of the surface, so that a post stuck in the ground, vertical to begin with, does not remain vertical, but inclines now to one side and now to another, the plane of the ground in which it stands shifting relatively to the horizon.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 626.

earth-tongue (érth'tung), *n.* The popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus *Geoglossum*, found in lawns and grassy pastures.

earth-treatment (érth'trēt'ment), *n.* A method of treating wounds with clay (or clayey earth) dried and finely powdered. It is applied to the wound as a deodorizing agent, tending at the same time to prevent or arrest putrefaction. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

earth-tremor (érth'trem'or), *n.* A minute movement of the surface of the earth, resembling an earthquake in rapidity of oscillation, but on account of its small amplitude requiring instrumental means for its detection.

earthward, earthwards (érth'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [*earth* + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the earth.

earth-wire (érth'wir), *n.* In *elect.*, a wire used for joining conductors with the earth: especially applied to wires placed upon telegraph-poles for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth, thus preventing interference by leakage from one line to another.

earthwolf (érth'wūlf), *n.* The aardwolf. See *Proteles*.

earthwork (érth'wérk), *n.* [*ME. *erthwerk*, < AS. *corthweorc* (= D. *aardwerk* = G. *erdwerk* = Dan. *jordværk*), < *eorthe*, earth, + *weorc*, work; see *earth* and *work*.] 1. In *engin.*, any operation in which earth is removed or thrown up, as in cuttings, embankments, etc.—2. In *fort.*, any offensive or defensive construction formed chiefly of earth: commonly in the plural. Hence —3. Any similar construction, as the ancient mounds of earth found in various parts of the United States, of unknown use and origin. They differ widely in form, but are always well defined in plan, and sometimes inclose large areas.

Anyhow, there the mound is, an *earthwork* which, if artificial it be, the Lady of the Merclans herself need not have been ashamed of.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 80.

earthworm (érth'wérn), *n.* [= D. *aardworm* = G. *erdwurm*; < *earth* + *worm*.] 1. The common name of the worms of the family *Lumbricidae* (which see), and especially of the genus *Lumbricus*, of which there are several species, one of the best-known being *L. terrestris*. They belong to the order of oligochaetous annelids. The earthworm has a cylindrical vermiform body, tapering at both ends, segmented into a great number of rings, destitute of legs, eyes, or any appendages visible on ordinary inspection. It moves by the contraction of the successive segments of the body, aided by rows of bristles which are capable of being retracted. It is hermaphrodite, each individual of a pair impregnating the other in copulation, when the two are joined in two places by their respective clitella. Earthworms are highly useful, giving a kind of under-tillage to the land, loosening the soil, and rendering it more permeable to the air. According to Darwin, in his work on "The Formation of Vegetable Mould," etc., earthworms, from their enormous numbers, exercise a highly important agency not only in this respect, but in the creation and aggregation of new soil, the burial and preservation (as also the original disintegration) of organic remains of all kinds, etc. They are food for many birds, mammals, and other animals, and their value for bait is well known to the angler, whence they are often called *angleworms* or *fishworms*. These worms are mostly a few inches long, but there are species attaining a length of a yard or more.

The people who inhabit the highlands of Southern Brazil have a firm belief in the existence of a gigantic earthworm fifty yards or more in length, five in breadth, covered with bones as with a coat-of-mail, and of such strength as to be able to uproot great pine-trees as though they were blades of grass, and to throw up such quantities of clay in making its way underground as to dam up streams and divert them into new courses. This redoubtable monster is known as the "Minhocão."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 508.

2. Figuratively, a mean, sordid wretch.
Thy vain contempt, dull earthworm, cease.
Norris.

earthworm-oil (érth'wérn-oil), *n.* A greenish oil obtained from earthworms, used as a remedy for earache.

earthy (ér'thi), *a.* [*earth* + *-y*.] 1. Of or pertaining to earth; consisting of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; terrene: as, *earthy matter*.—2. Resembling earth or some of the properties of earth: as, an *earthy taste* or smell.

And catch the heavy *earthy* scents
That blow from summer shores.
T. B. Aldrich, Piscataqua River.

3†. Inhabiting the earth; earthy.
Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other gods of form more fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Gross; not refined.

Nor is my flame
So *earthy* as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks.
Sir J. Denham.

5. In *mineral.*, without luster, or dull, and roughish to the touch.—**Earthy cobalt**. See *asbolan*.—**Earthy fracture**, a fracture which exposes a rough, dull surface, with minute elevations and depressions, characteristic of some minerals.—**Earthy manganese**. See *wad*.

ear-trumpet (ér'trum'pet), *n.* An apparatus for collecting sound-waves and conveying them to the ear, used chiefly by the deaf. The most common form is a simple metallic tube having a flaring or bell-shaped mouth for collecting the waves of sound, and a smaller end or ear-piece which is inserted in the ear.

ear-wax (ér'waks), *n.* Cerumen.
earwig (ér'wig), *n.* [= E. dial. *earwike*, *earwrig*, *yerriwig*, *erriwiggle*, etc., < ME. *erwygge*, *erewyge*, *yerwyge*, < AS. *éarwiga*, also once improp. *éarwiga*, earwig (translating *L. blatta*), < *éarc*, ear, + *wiga*, a rare word, occurring but once (Leechdoms, ii. 134, l. 4, translated 'earwig'), appar. a general term for an insect, lit. a moving creature, allied to *wig*, a horse, *wiht*, a creature, a wight, < *wegan*, tr. bear, carry, intr. move, > E. *weigh*: see *weigh*, *wight*.]—Many languages give a name to this insect indicating a belief that it is prone to creep into the human ear: D. *oorworm* = G. *ohrwurm*, earworm; G. *ohrbohrer*, 'ear-borer'; Sw. *örmask*, ear-worm; Dan. *örentrist*, 'ear-twister'; F. *perce-oreille*, Pg. *fura-orelhas*, 'pierce-ear'; Sp. *gusano del oído*, It. *verme auricolare*, ear-worm, etc.] 1. The popular English name of all the cursorial orthopterous insects of the family *Forficulidae*, representing the sub-order *Euplexoptera*, which has several genera and numerous species. There is a popular notion that these insects creep into the ear and cause injury to it. They are mostly nocturnal and phytophagous, though some are carnivorous. They have filiform, many-jointed antennæ, short, veinless, leathery upper wings, under wings folded both lengthwise and crosswise, anal forceps, and no ocelli. The common earwig is *Forficula auricularis*; the great earwig is *Labidura gigantea*; the little earwig is *Labia minor*. Another species is *Spongophora brunneipennis*.



Earwig (*Spongophora brunneipennis*). (Line shows natural size.)

2. In the United States, the common name of any of the small centipeds, such as are found in houses in most of the States.—3†. One who gains the ear of another by stealth and whispers insinuations; a prying informer; a whisperer.

That gaudy *earwig*, or my lord your patron,
Whose pensioner you are.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

Ear-wigs that buzz what they think fit in the rettr'd closet.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, i. 85.

earwig (ér'wig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *earwigged*, ppr. *earwiggling*. [*earwig*, *n.*] To gain the ear of and influence by covert statements or insinuations; whisper insinuations in the ear of against another; fill the mind of with prejudice by covert statements.

He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private that what he heard or said openly went for little.
Marryat, Snarleywoow.

Up early and down late, for he was nothing of a slug-gard; daily *ear-wiggling* influential men, for he was a master of ingratiating.
R. L. Stevenson, A College Magazine, ii.

ear-witness (ér'wit'nes), *n.* 1. One who is able to give testimony to a fact from his own hearing.

An *ear-witness* of all the passages betwixt them. *Fuller*.
Dante is the eye-witness and *ear-witness* of that which he relates.
Merculay, Milton.

2. A mediate witness; one who testifies to what he has received upon the testimony of others. *Hamilton*.

ear-worm (ér'wérn), *n.* 1. Same as *boll-worm*.—2†. A secret counselor.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm*, but he may be appeached.
Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, ii. 152.

earwort (ér'wért), *n.* The *Rhachacathis rupestris*, a low rubiaceous shrub of the West Indies.
ease (éz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ease*, *ese*; < ME. *esc*, *eise*, *eyse*, < AF. *eise*, OF. *aize*, *ayse*, *aize*, F. *aize*, f., = Pr. *aize*, *ais* (> prob. Basque *aizia*) = Ocat. *aize*, *ease*, = Pg. *azo*, *aid*, motive, occasion, = Olt. *asio*, *agio*, *aggio*, m., ease, convenience, exchange, premium, now distinguished in spelling: *agio*, *ease*; *aggio* (> F. *agio*,

> E. *agio*, q. v.), exchange, premium. Hence the adj., OF. *aïse*, *ayse*, *aize* = Pr. *aïs*, easy (mod. F. *aïse*, p. a., easy); the adv. phrase, OF. *aïse*, F. *à l'aïse* = Pr. *ad aïs* = It. *ad agio*, *adagio* (> E. *adagio*), at ease, at leisure, > OF. *aaïse*, *ahaise* = OPG. *aaso* = It. *adagio*, ease; and the compound, F. *malaise* (> E. *malaise*), uneasiness. The Rom. forms are somewhat irregular, and are certainly of external origin, perhaps Celtic: cf. (1) Bret. *caz*, *ez*, easy; Gael. *adhais*, leisure, ease. There is nothing to prove a connection with (2) AS. *éathe*, obs. E. *eath* (see *eath*); or with (3) Goth. *azets*, easy (in compar. *azetizo*, *azeti*, ease, *azetaba*, easily; or with (4) L. *otium*, ease (see *otiose*); or with (5) OHG. *essa*, MHG. G. *esse* (> Dan. *esse*), a forge, furnace, chimney, orig. a fireplace (akin to AS. *ād*, a funeral pyre, *āst*, a furnace, kiln, > E. *oast*, q. v.), whence, as some conjecture, 'to be at one's ease' (F. *être à son aise*), orig. 'to be at one's hearth, feel at home'; or with (6) MLG. *esse* = G. *esse* = ODan. *esse*, Dan. *es* = Sw. *esse*, well-being, comfort, ease (appar. < L. *esse*, be, used as a noun): unless indeed these last Teut. forms are, like the E. word, from the F. *aïse*.] 1. An undisturbed state of the body; freedom from labor, pain, or physical annoyance of any kind; tranquil rest; physical comfort: as, he sits at his *ease*; to take one's *ease*.

Be comfortable to thy friends, and to thyself wish ease.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.
Soul, . . . take thine *ease*, eat, drink, and be merry.
Luke xii. 19.
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of *ease*!
Goldsmith, *Dea*. VII., l. 99.
Better the toil . . .
Than waking dream and slothful *ease*.
Whittier, *Seed-time and Harvest*.
2. A quiet state of the mind; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity.
And Gonnore hym praise soome to come a-gein, "ffor neuer," quod [she], "shall I be in ease of herte vn-to the tyme that I yow ae a-gein." *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.
Oh, did he light upon you? what, he would have had you seek for *ease* at the hands of Mr. Legality?
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 100.
Like a coy maiden, *Ease*, when courted most,
Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine
Who oft nest sacrifice are favor'd least.
Cowper, *Task*, l. 409.

Hence—3†. Comfort afforded or provided; satisfaction; relief; entertainment; accommodation.
But for the love of God they him bisoght
Of herberwe (harborage) and of *ese* as for hir peny.
Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 199.
It is an *ease* to your friends abroad that you are more a man of business than heretofore; for now it were an injury to trouble you with a busy letter.
Donne, *Letters*, xxxi.
A principal fruit of friendship is the *ease* and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce.
Bacon, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).
It is an *ease*, Malfato, to disburthen
Our souls of secret clogs.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, l. 3.

4. Facility; freedom from difficulty or great labor: as, it can be done with great *ease*.
When you please, 'tis done with *ease*.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's *Ballads*, V. 387).
Lamenting is altogether contrary to rejoicing, every man saith so, and yet is it a peece of ioy to be able to lament with *ease*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.
The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with *ease*.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 108.
5. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality; unaffectedness: as, *ease* of style; *ease* of manner.
True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 362.

At *ease*, in an undisturbed state; free from pain or anxiety; used also with a qualification of emphasis (*well at ease*) or of negation (*ill at ease*, formerly sometimes *evil on ease*, ME. *evele an eyse*).
His soul shall dwell at *ease*.
Ps. xxv. 13.
Ther I was *well at ese*, ffor ther was no thynge that I Desyred to have but I had it shortly.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 7.
I am very ill at *ease*,
Unfit for mine own purposes.
Shak., *Othello*, iii. 3.

At one's *ease*, comfortable; free from stiffness or formality.—Chapel of *ease*. See *chapel*.—Little *ease*, a cell much too small for a prisoner, used as a torture in the reign of Elizabeth.—Syn. 1. *Quiet*, *Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.—4. *Ease*, *Easiness*, *Facility*. (See *readiness*.) In connection with tasks of any sort, *ease* is subjective, and denotes freedom from labor, or the power of doing things without seeming effort: as, he reads with *ease*. *Easiness* is in this connection generally objective, characterizing

the nature of the task: as, the *easiness* of the task led him to despise it. *Facility* in the objective sense of easiness of performance or accomplishment is nearly obsolete; properly it is subjective, being sometimes equivalent to *readiness*. Like other powers, *facility* is partly the result of some special endowment or adaptation, but also is developed by practice.

Whate'er he did was done with so much *ease*,
In him alone 'twas natural to please.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achil.*, l. 27.
Refrain to-night;
And that shall lend a kind of *easiness*
To the next abstinence. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4.
He changed his faith and his allegiance two or three times, with a *facility* that evinced the looseness of his principles.
Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 362.

ease (ēz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *eased*, ppr. *easing*. [*ME. esen, eisen*, < OF. **eiser, aiser, aisier* = Pr. *aisar* = Pg. *azar* = It. *aggiere, ease*; from the noun.]
1. To relieve or free from pain or bodily disquiet or annoyance; give rest or relief to; make comfortable.
Ther thei rested and *eased* hem [themselves] in the town
as thei that ther-to hadde grete neede.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.
Heaven, I hope, will *ease* me: I am sick.
Beau. and Fl., *Philastr.*, iv. 3.
The longer they live the worse they are, and death
sone must *ease* them. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 262.
Thou mayest rejoice in the mansion of rest, because, by
thy means, many living persons are *eased* or advantaged.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or mental disturbance: as, the late news has *eased* my mind.
Now first I find
Mine eyes true opening, and my heart much *eased*.
Milton, *P. L.*, xii. 274.
3. To release from pressure or tension; lessen or moderate the tension, tightness, weight, closeness, speed, etc., of, as by slacking, lifting slightly, shifting a little, etc.: sometimes with *off*: as, to *ease* a ship in a seaway by putting down the helm, or by throwing some cargo overboard; to *ease* a bar or a nut in machinery.
O *ease* your hand! treat not so hard your slave!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 546).
There may be times no doubt when the pressure by
Russia upon ourselves in India may be *eased off* by a
dexterous diplomatic use of European alliances and
complications.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 7.
4. To relieve, as by the removal of a burden or
an encumbrance; remove from, as a burden:
with *off* before the thing removed: as, to *ease*
a porter of his load.
The children hem vn-armed and wente to theire
loggyngs, and hem *esed* of all thinge that to manny's body
belongeth. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 271.
Will no man *ease* me of this fool?
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, ii. 1.
I'll *ease* you of that care, and please myself in 't.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, ii. 2.
He was not gone far, after his arrival, but the cavaliers
met him and *eased* him of his money.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 119.
Sir Thomas Smythe, having reluctantly professed a wish
to be *eased* of his office, was dismissed.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 118.

5. To mitigate; alleviate; assuage; allay; abate or remove in part, as any burden, pain, grief, anxiety, or disturbance.
Sound advice might *ease* hir wearie thoughtes.
Gascoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 52.
Ease thou somewhat the grievous servitude of thy father.
2 Chron. x. 4.
Strong fevers are not *esd*'
With counsel, but with best receipts and means.
Ford, *Broken Heart*, ii. 2.
There . . . may sweet music *ease* thy pain
Amidst our feast.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 106.

6. To render less difficult; facilitate.
My lords, to *ease* all this, but hear me speak.
Marlowe, *Edward II.*, l. 2.
High over seas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Easing their flight. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 428.
Ease her! the command given to reduce the speed of a
steamer's engine, generally preparatory to the command
to "stop her," or "turn astern."—To *ease away* (naut.),
to slack gradually, as the fall of a tackle.—To *ease*
the helm. See *helm*.—Syn. 2. To quiet, calm, tranquilize,
still, pacify.—4. To disburden, disencumber.
easeful (ēz'fūl), a. [*ease* + *-ful*.] Attended
by or affording ease; promoting rest or com-
fort; quiet; peaceful; restful.
To himself, he doth your gifts apply;
As his main force, choice sport, and *easeful* stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 524).
I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

A high-bred, courtly, chivalrous song; . . . a song for
royal parks and groves, and *careful* but impassioned life.
The Century, XXVII. 733.

easefully (ēz'fūl-i), adv. With ease or quiet.
easefulness (ēz'fūl-nes), n. The state of being
easeful, or the quality of promoting ease and
tranquillity.

*easel*¹ (ē'zī), n. [*D. ezel* = G. *esel*, an *easel*,
lit. an ass, = AS. *esol*, an ass; see *ass*.] For
the particular meaning, 'a support,' cf. *clothes-*
horse, *saw-horse*, *saw-buck*, F. *chevalet*, Sp. *caba-*
llete, Pg. *cavallette de pintor*, It. *cavalletto*, an
easel, *clothes-horse*, etc.] A frame in the form
of a tripod for supporting a blackboard, paper,
or canvas in drawing and painting; also, a sim-
ilar frame used as a rest for portfolios, large
books, etc.—*Easel-picture*, *easel-piece*. (a) A mov-
able picture painted on an *easel*, as distinguished from
a painting on a wall, ceiling, etc. (b) A picture small enough
to be placed on an *easel* for exhibition after completion.

*easel*² (ē'sī), adv. [See, also written *essel*,
eastle, *eastilt*, appar. variations of *eastlin*, **east-*
ling, adv., easterly: see *eastling*. For the form,
cf. *deasil*.] Eastward.
Ow, man! ye should have haddn *essel* to Kippeltringan.
Scott, *Guy Rissnering*, l.

easeless (ēz'les), a. [*ease* + *-less*.] Want-
ing ease; lacking in ease. [Rare.]
Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest.
Donne, *The Token*.

I *easelesse*, *easelesse* pr'id about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.
Vicars, tr. of *Virgil* (1632).

easement (ēz'mēnt), n. [*ME. esement*, *eyse-*
ment, < OF. *aisement* (= Pr. *aisimen*), < *aiser*,
ease: see *ease* and *-ment*.] 1. That which gives
ease, relief, or assistance; convenience; ac-
commodation.
Ther ben fulle grete Schippes, and faire, and wel or-
deyned, and made with Halles and Chamhrea, and other
eysementes as thoughte it were on the Lond.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 214.
Here they of force (as fortune now did fall)
Compelled were themselves awhile to rest,
Glad of that *easement*, though it were but small.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. iv. 15.
He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other
easements. *Swift*.

2. In *law*, a right of accommodation in another's
land; such a right in respect to lands—
as that of passage, or of having free access of
light and air—which does not involve taking
anything from the land; more specifically, such
a right when held in respect to one piece of
land by the owner of a neighboring piece by
virtue of his ownership of the latter. In refer-
ence to this latter piece, the right is termed an
easement; in reference to the former it is termed a
servitude: but by some writers these terms are used
indiscriminately. *Ease-*
ment, as distinguished from *license*, implies an interest in
the servient tenement itself.

3. In *carp.*, same as *ease-off*.—Apparent *ease-*
ment, an *easement* "of such a nature that it may be seen
or known on a careful inspection by a person ordinarily
conversant with the subject" (L. A. Goddard).
ease-off (ēz'ōf), n. In *carp.*, etc., a curve or
easy transition formed at the junction of two
pieces, moldings, etc., which would otherwise
meet at an angle, as at the junction of the wall-
string of a flight of stairs with the base-board
of the wall, either above or below.

easily (ē'zī-li), adv. [*ME. esily, esely, esiliche*;
< *easy* + *-ly*.] In an easy manner; with ease;
without difficulty, pain, labor, anxiety, etc.;
smoothly; quietly; tranquilly: as, a task *easily*
performed; an event *easily* foreseen; to pass
life *easily*; the carriage moves *easily*.
Than meveyth on monday two houres be-fore day, and
goth all *esely* oon after a-nother with-out sore travelle.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.
It is but a little abuse, say they, and it may be *easily*
amended.
Lattimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.
Coming to Norwich, he [Prince Lewis] takes that City
easily, but Dover cost him a longer Siege.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 72.
Not soon provoked, she *easily* forgives. *Prior*.

easiness (ē'zī-nes), n. 1. The state of being
easy; the act of imparting or the state of en-
joying ease; restfulness: as, the *easiness* of a
vehicle; the *easiness* of a seat.
I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest
in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep. *Ray*.

2. Freedom from difficulty; ease of perform-
ance or accomplishment: as, the *easiness* of an
undertaking.
Easiness and difficulty are relative terms. *Tillotson*.

3. Flexibility; readiness to comply; prompt
compliance; a yielding or disposition to yield
without opposition or reluctance: as, *easiness*
of temper.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your easiness. *South.*

This easiness and credulity destroy all the other merit he has; and he has nil his life been a sacrifice to others, without ever receiving thanks, or doing one good action. *Steele, Spectator, No. 82.*

4. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, effort, or formality: applied to manners or style.

Abstruse and mystic thoughts you must express With painful care, but seeming easiness. *Roscommon, On Translated Verse.*

That which cannot without injury be denied to you, is the easiness of your conversation, far from affectation or pride; not denying even to enemies their just praise. *Dryden, Ded. of Third Misc.*

She had not much company of her own sex, except those whom she most loved for their easiness, or esteemed for their good sense. *Swift, Death of Stella.*

=Syn. 2. Facility, etc. See ease. **easing**¹ (ē'zing), n. [*< ease + -ing¹.*] An easement; an allowance; a special privilege.

This led unfortunately in later times to many easings to the sons of Guild-brothers in learning the trade and acquiring the freedom of the Guild. *English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxii.*

easing² (ē'zing), n. [*Δ dialectal contr. of eavesing, q. v.*] The eaves of a house, collectively. *Brockett.* [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

easing-sparrow (ē'zing-spar'ō), n. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus*, which nests under the easing or eaves of houses. [Prov. Eng.]

easing-swallow (ē'zing-swol'ō), n. Same as eaves-swallow, 2.

east (ēst), n. and a. [*< ME. est, cest, east, east, n., east (acc. est, etc., as adv.), < AS. east, adv., orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun, used adverbially (never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the forms so given in the dictionaries being simply the adv. (east or east-an), alone or in comp.,) to the east, in the east, east; in comp. east- (east-, east-, etc.), a quasi-adj., as in east-āle, the eastern region, the east, etc. (> E. east, a.); = D. oost = Fries. east, east = LG. oost, G. ost = Sw. ost = Dan. ost, ost, east (as a noun, in other than adverbial use; all modern, and developed from the older adverbial uses) (cf. OF. est, hest, F. est = Sp. Pg. este, Sp. Pg. also with the def. art., este = It. est, from the E.): (1) AS. east = D. oost = Dan. ost, adv., to the east, in the east, east; (2) AS. eastan, easten, ēsten = OS. eastan, eastana = OFries. aesta, āsta, Fries. āsta = MLG. ostene, osten = OHG. ostana, MHG. ostene, ostēn, G. osten = Icel. austan, adv., prop. 'from the east (hither),' but in MHG. and G. also 'in the east, east'; hence the noun, D. oosten = MLG. osten = OHG. ostan, MHG. ostēn, G. osten = Sw. ostān = Dan. østen, the east; (3) AS. *eastor (not found, but perhaps the orig. form of east), ME. ester-, E. easter- (in comp.) = OS. eastar = OFries. aster = D. ooster = OHG. ostar, MHG. oster, G. oster (in comp.) = Sw. öster = Dan. øster = Icel. aust, adv., to the east, east, Sw. Dan. Icel. also as noun, the east; (4) AS. easterne, adj., E. eastern, q. v.; (5) AS. eastweard, eastweard, E. eastward, q. v. These are all formed from an orig. Teut. *aus-t-a- or *aus-t-os-, the dawn, = L. aurora for *ausōsa, the dawn (see aurora), = Gr. ἠώς, Attic εὐσ, Doric ἄως, Laconian ἄβω, Æolie αἰώς for *aiōas (see Eos, Eccece), = Skt. ushas, the dawn, the personified Dawn, Aurora, = Lith. auszra, dawn (cf. auszta, the morning star, auszti, v., dawn, = Lett. aust, dawn); cf. Skt. usra, bright, pertaining to the dawn, as noun the dawn, = AS. *Eastra, dial. Eōstra, the goddess of dawn or rather of spring (the dawn of the year), > E. Easter¹, q. v.; < √ *us, Skt. √ ush, burn, = L. urere, orig. *usero (perf. ussi, pp. ustus), burn (see adust², combust, etc.), = Gr. αἶψα, kindle, εἶψη, singe, etc., a reduced form of √ vas, grow bright, light up, dawn, whence also ult. Gr. ἠγὰρ, orig. *fēqap, day, ēap, orig. *fēqap, = L. vēr, orig. *veser, spring (> ult. E. vernal, etc.), L. aurum, gold (> ult. E. auric¹, aurous, or⁴, etc.). Cf. west, north, south, and northeast, southeast.] I. n. 1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass, opposite to the west, and lying on the right hand when one faces the north; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth. Strictly, the term applies to the one point where the sun rises at the equinox; but originally and in general use it refers to the general direction. Specifically (eccles.) the point of the compass toward which one is turned when facing the altar or high altar from the direction of the nave. As early as the second century it was the established custom for Christians to pray facing the east. From this resulted the custom of building churches with the altar and sanctuary at the east end and the main entrance at the west end, and of*

using the terms in this way even with respect to churches not so built.

In cominge down from the Mount of Olyvete, toward the Est, is a Castelle, that is cleped Bethanye. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.*

Here lies the east: Doth not the day break here? *Shak., J. C., ii. 1.*

2. The quarter or direction toward the mean point of sunrise; an eastward situation or trend; the eastern part or side: as, a town or country in the east of Europe, or on the east of a range of mountains; to travel to the east (that is, in an eastern direction).—3. A territory or region situated eastward of the person speaking, or of the people using the term. Specifically—(a) [cap.] The parts of Asia collectively (as lying east of Europe) where civilization has existed from early times, including Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia, India, China, etc.; as, the riches of the East; the spices and perfumes of the East; the kings of the East. Also called the Orient.

The gorgeous east, with richest hand, Showers on her kings Barbaric pearl and gold. *Milton, P. L., li. 3.*

(b) In the Bible, the countries southeast, east, and northeast of Palestine, as Moab, Ammon, Arabia Deserta, Armenia, Assyria, Babylon, Parthia. The countries designated by the term in particular passages must be discovered from the context.

Then Jacob went on his journey, and came into the land of the people of the east. *Gen. xxix. 1.*

The Midianites came up, and the Amalekites, and the children of the east. *Judges vi. 3.*

(c) [cap.] In the United States, in a restricted sense, New England; in a more general sense, the whole eastern or Atlantic portion of the country, as distinguished from the West.

4. [cap.] In church hist., the church in the Eastern Empire and countries adjacent, especially those on the east, as "the West" is the church in the Western Empire: as, the great schism between East and West.

It is idle to keep (as controversialists, and especially Anglo-Roman controversialists, love to keep) the East in the background. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 16.*

5. The east wind.

The dreaded East is all the wind that blows. *Pope, R. of the L., iv. 20.*

As when a field of corn Bows all its ears before the roaring East. *Tennyson, Princess, l.*

Empire of the East. See empire. **II. a.** [*< ME. est-, cest-, east-, east-, < AS. east-, only in comp., being the adv. (orig. noun) so used: see east, n.*] 1. Situated in the direction of the rising sun, or toward the point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial: as, the east side; an east window.

This evening, on the east side of the grove. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.*

2. Coming from the direction of the east: only in the phrase the or an east wind.

Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish with an east wind. *Ps. xlviii. 7.*

3. Eccles., situated beyond or in the direction of the altar or high altar of a church as seen from the nave: as, the east end of the choir-stalls.

Abbreviated E.

East dial. See dial.—**East Indies**, a name given to the countries included in the two great peninsulas of southern Asia and the adjacent islands, from the delta of the Indus to the northern extremity of the Philippine islands, comprising India, Burma, Siam, etc.

They shall be my East and West Indies, and I will trade to them both. *Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.*

east (ēst), adv. [*< ME. est, cest, east, east, < AS. east, adv.: see east, n. and a.*] 1. In an easterly direction; eastward: as, he went east.

Like youthful steers unyok'd, they took their course East, west, north, south. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.*

One gate there only was, and that look'd east. *Milton, P. L., iv. 178.*

2. Eccles., toward the point conventionally regarded as the east; in the direction of or beyond the altar as seen from the nave: as, the chapel east of the choir is commonly called the Lady Chapel.—**About east**, about right; in a proper manner. *Bartlett.* [Slang, New Eng.]—**Down east**. See down², adv.

east (ēst), v. i. [*< east, n. and adv.*] To move toward the east; turn or veer toward the east. [Scarcely used except in the verbal noun easting.]

east-about (ēst'ā-bout'), adv. Around toward the east; in an easterly direction.

The cause, whatever it was, gradually spread, moving east-about. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 7.*

Easter¹ (ēs'tēr), n. and a. [*< ME. ester, earlier aster, astere, also esterne, cesterne (orig. pl.), < AS. eastre, generally pl., nom. eastro, gen. eastrena, dat. eastro, eastro, also eastor-, easter-*

(only in comp. and in ONorth. gen. edstres), Easter, = OHG. ostarā, pl. ostarūn, MHG. öster, generally pl. östern, G. ostern (in comp. oster-), Easter; orig. a festival in honor of the goddess of Spring, = AS. *Eastra, whose name as such is given by Bede in the dial. form Eōstra = OHG. *Ostarā, etc.: see east, n.] I. n. A festival observed in the Christian church, from early times, in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It corresponds with the Passover of the Jews, which in the King James version of the Bible is called once by the name of Easter (Acts xii. 4). The name appears several times in earlier versions. Easter is observed by the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches, and by many among the non-liturgical churches who do not generally regard the church year. The esteem in which it is held is indicated by its ancient title, "the great day." Easter is the Sunday which follows that 14th day of the calendar moon which falls upon or next after the 21st day of March. This is true both of old style and new, and the rule has been used, though not universally, from a very early day.

The northern Irish and Scottish, together with the Picts, observed the custom of the Britons, keeping their Easter upon the Sunday that fell between the xiv. and the xx. day of the Moon. *Abp. Usher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ix., in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 54.*

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. First, take x and y out of the following table:

	x	y
Old style	15	6
New style, A. D. 1583-1699	22	2
" " 1700-1799	23	3
" " 1800-1899	23	4
" " 1900-2099	24	5

Second, calculate the five numbers a, b, c, d, e, by the following rules, where N is the number of the year:

a is the remainder after the division of N by 19.
b is the remainder after the division of N by 4.
c is the remainder after the division of N by 7.
d is the remainder after the division of 19a + x by 30.
e is the remainder after the division of 2b + 4c + 6d + y by 7.

Third, then d + e + 22 is the day of March, or d + e - 9 is the day of April on which Easter falls, except that when this rule gives April 26th the true day is April 19th, and when the rule gives April 25th, if d = 28 and a > 10, then the true date is April 18th.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Easter.

It were much to be wished . . . that their easter devotions would, in some measure, come up to their easter dress. *South, Works, II. viii.*

At Easter price, at a cheap rate, flesh being formerly then at a discount. *Wright.*—**Easter day**, the day on which the festival of Easter is celebrated.

But G, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter-day
Is half so fine a sight. *Suckling, Ballad upon a Wedding.*

Easter dues or offerings, in the Ch. of Eng., certain dues paid to the parochial clergy by the parishioners at Easter as a compensation for personal tithes, or as the tithe for personal labor.—**Easter eggs**, eggs, real or artificial, ornamented by dyeing, painting, or otherwise, and used at Easter as decorations or gifts.

Easter eggs, or Pasch eggs, are symbolical of creation, or the re-creation of spring. The practice of presenting eggs to our friends at Easter is Magian or Persian. . . . Christians adopted the custom to symbolize the resurrection, and they color the eggs red in allusion to the blood of their redemption. *Brewer.*

Easter eve (sometimes *Easter even*), the day before Easter Sunday; Holy Saturday; the end of Lent and the prelude to the festival of Easter. In the early church Good Friday and Easter eve were observed as a strict and continuous fast till after midnight of the latter, the whole night before Easter day being passed in continual worship and in listening to lectures and sermons. During this vigil the churches, and frequently the streets, were brilliantly lighted, the worshippers also bringing lamps and tapers with them. Two ancient ceremonies of Easter eve, still retained in the Roman Catholic Church, are the benediction of the paschal taper (see paschal and exultet), a custom which is said to have originated in the fifth century, and the benediction of the font. Easter eve was the chief time for baptism in the early church.

And soo to Roane the same night, where we abode *Ester euy*n and Ester daye all daye, and on Ester Monday that was the .xij. daye of Apryll we departed from Roane to Cnyts to dyner, and to Myny ye same nyght. *Sir R. Guylford, Pygrymage, p. 8.*

It is not Easter yet; but it is Easter eve; all Lent but the vigil, the eve of Easter. *Donne, Sermons, xii.*

Easter gift, a gift presented at Easter.—**Easter term**. (a) In Eng. law, a term of court beginning on the 15th of April and continuing till about the 8th of May. (b) In the English universities, a term held in the spring and lasting for about six weeks after Easter.—**Easter week**, the week following Easter, the days of which are called *Easter Monday, Easter Tuesday*, etc.

easter² (ēs'tēr), a. [*< ME. ester- (in comp.), < AS. *easter = OS. ostar, etc., adv., east: see east, n., and cf. eastern, easterly, easterling, from which easter, a., is in part developed.*] Eastern; easterly.

Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake, And all the Easter parties were full of light. *Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto, xxli. 6.*

Easter-flower (ēs'tēr-flou'ēr), n. The *for de pasqua* of Brazil, a euphorbiaceous shrub, Eu-

phorbia (or *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, frequently cultivated for ornament, its flowers being surrounded by large, bright-colored bracts.

easterling (ēs'tēr-ling), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *esterling* (first found in the Latinized form *Esterlingi*, pl., a name applied to the Hanse merchants from the East, i. e., from North Germany, who had special trading and banking privileges, and who appear to have coined money known by their name: see *sterling*) (after MLG. *osterlink* = G. *osterling*); *<* *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*²) + *-ling*¹.] **I.** *n.* 1. A native of some country lying eastward of another; an Oriental: formerly applied in England to the Hanse merchants and to traders in general from parts of Germany and from the shores of the Baltic.

Having oft in battell vanquished
Those spoylefull Picts, and swarming *Easterlings*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

Merchants of Norway, Denmark, . . . called *Easterlings*.
Holinshed, Ireland, an. 430.

The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*.
Fuller, Worthies, xxiv.

It is most likely the *Easterlings* did preserve a record of many words and actions of the holy Jesus, which are not transmitted to us.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 138.

2. The name given to the English silver pennies (also called *sterlings*) of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; also to European imitations of the same. See *sterling*.—**3**†. The common widgeon, *Mareca penelope*. *Latham*.—**4.** The smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

II. *a.* Belonging to the money of the Easterlings or Baltic traders. See *sterling*.

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *a.* [= OHG. *ōstarlîh*, MHG. *ōsterlich*, G. *osterlich* = Icel. *austarligr*, adj., easterly; *<* *easter-* (see *east*, *n.* and *a.*, *easter*², *easterly*) + *-ly*¹.] **1.** Moving or directed eastward: as, an easterly current; an easterly course.—**2.** Situated toward the east: as, the easterly side of a lake.

In welche Lapland he [Arthur] placed the easterly bounds of his British empire. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 2.*

3. Looking toward the east: as, an easterly exposure.—**4.** Coming from the east: as, an easterly wind; an easterly rain.

The winter winds still easterly do keep,
And with keen frosts have chained up the deep.
Drayton, On his Lady not coming to London.

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* [*<* *easterly*, *a.*] On the east; in the direction of east.

There seem to have been two adjacent but separate tornadoes, moving easterly about sixty miles an hour.
Science, III. 801.

easter-mackerel (ēs'tēr-mak'g-rel), *n.* Same as *chub-mackerel*.

eastern (ēs'tēr-n), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *easterne*, *ēsterne*, *<* AS. *ēasterne* (= OS. *ōstrōni* = OHG. *ōstrōni* = Icel. *austœrn*, eastern), *<* **ēastor*, *ēast* = OS. *ōstar*, etc., east: see *east*, *n.* and *a.* Cf. *western*, *northern*, *southern*.] **I.** *n.* 1. Situated toward the east or on the part toward the east: as, the eastern side of a town or church; the eastern shore of a bay.

Right against the eastern gate,
Where the great sun begins his state.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 59.

2. Going toward the east, or in the direction of east: as, an eastern route.—**3.** Coming from the east; easterly. [Rare.]

I wou'd a woman once,
But she was sharper than an eastern wind.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. Of or pertaining to the east; Oriental; being or occurring in the east: as, eastern countries; eastern manners; an eastern tour.

The eastern churches first did Christ embrace.
Stirling, Doomeday, The Ninth Hour.

Eastern Kings, who to secure their reign
Must have their brothers, sons, and kindred slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Eastern Church. Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Eastern crown**, in her., same as *antique crown* (which see, under *antique*).—**Eastern Empire.** See *empire*.—**Eastern hemisphere.**—**Eastern question**, the collective name given to the several problems or complications in the international politics of Europe growing out of the presence of the Turkish power in the southeast.

II. *n.* 1. A person living in or belonging to the eastern part of a country or region; specifically, one belonging to one of the countries lying east of Europe; an Oriental. [Rare.]

The easterns themselves complained of the excessive heat of the sun.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 129.

The instinct of *Easterns* is to estimate the importance of a prince very much in a direct ratio to the number of armed retainers he has about him. *N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 154.*

2. [*cap.*] A member of the orthodox Oriental or Greek Church: in contradistinction from a *Latin* or *Western*.

The *Easterns* contend that the Consecration is not complete without it [the Invocation].
C. E. Hammond, Liturgies Eastern and Western, Int., p. xxxv.

A large number of Christians, Protestant and *Easterns* as well as Catholics, profess to receive them [Christian dogmas] on ecclesiastical authority.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 325.

easterner (ēs'tēr-nēr), *n.* [*<* *eastern* + *-er*¹.] A person from the eastern United States. [Colloq., U. S.]

The bulk of the cowboys themselves are South-westerners. . . . The best hands are fairly bred to the work and follow it from their youth up. Nothing can be more foolish than for an *Easterner* to think he can become a cowboy in a few months' time.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 502.

easternmost (ēs'tēr-nōst), *a. superl.* [*<* *eastern* + *-most*.] Most eastern; situated in the point furthest east.

Easter tide (ēs'tēr-tīd), *n.* Eastertime; either the week ushered in by and following Easter, formerly observed throughout the Christian world as a holiday and with religious services, or the fifty days between Easter and Whitsuntide, which were observed as a festival and with religious solemnities. This period is still regarded by the church as a special festival season.

East-Indiaman (ēst-in'diā-mān), *n.* A vessel employed in the East India trade.

Sometimes an *East Indiaman*, with rusty, seamed, blistered sides, and dingy sails, comes slowly moving up the harbor, with an air of indolent self-importance and consciousness of superiority. *G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 65.*

easting (ēs'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *east*, *v.*] *Naut.* and *surv.*, the distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship on an eastern course, expressed in nautical miles.

We had run down our easting and were well up for the Strait.
Macmillan's Mag.

At noon we were in lat. 54° 27' S., and long. 85° 5' W., having made a good deal of easting.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 358.

eastland (ēst'land), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. *eestlond*, *estlond*, *eastlond*, *<* AS. *ēastland*, *<* *ēast*, adv., east, + *land*, land.] **I.** *n.* The land in the east; eastern countries; the Orient. [Rare.]

II.† *a.* Eastward-bound; being engaged in the eastern trade.

Our own eight East India ships . . . and our eastland fleet, to the number of twenty. *Boyle, Works, VI. 192.*

eastling (ēst'ling), *a.* [*<* Sc. *eastlin*; *<* *east* + *-ling*². Cf. *backling*, *headling*, etc. See *easel*².] Easterly.

How do you, this blae eastlin wind,
That's like to blow a body blind?
Burns, To James Tennant.

eastward (ēst'wārd), *adv.* [*<* ME. *estward*, *<* AS. *ēastweard*, *ēastweard*, adv., *<* *ēast*, adv., east, + *-weard*, -ward.] Toward the east; in the direction of east: as, to travel eastward; the Dead Sea lies eastward of Jerusalem.

Haste hither, Eve, and with thy sight behold,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton, P. L., v. 309.*

While more eastward they direct the prow,
Enormous waves the quivering deck o'erflow.
Falconer, Shipwreck, iii.

eastward (ēst'wārd), *a.* [*<* *eastward*, adv.] **1.** Having a direction toward the east.

The eastward extension of this vast tract was unknown.
Marsden, tr. of Marco Polo.

2. Bearing toward the east; deviating or tending in the direction of the east: as, the eastward trend of the mountains.—**Eastward position** (*eccles.*), the position of the celebrant at the eucharist, when he stands in front of the altar and facing it: used with especial reference to such Anglican priests as face the altar throughout most of the communion office, in contradistinction from others who place themselves at the north end of the altar, facing southward.

eastwards (ēst'wārdz), *adv.* [*<* *eastward* + adv. gen. -s.] Eastward.

Such were the accounts from the remotest parts eastwards.
Marsden, tr. of Marco Polo.

easy (ē'zi), *a.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [Early mod. E. also *esie*; *<* ME. *esy*, *esey*, *<* *ese*, ease: see *ease*, *n.*] **1.** Having ease. (*a*) Free from bodily pain or discomfort; quiet; comfortable: as, the patient has slept well and is easy. (*b*) Free from anxiety, care, or fretfulness; quiet; tranquil; satisfied: as, an easy mind.

Keep their thoughts easy and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new information.
Locke.

(*c*) Free from want or from solicitude as to the means of living; affording a competence without toil; comfortable: as, easy circumstances; an easy fortune.

A marriage of love la pleaaant, a marriage of interest easy, and a marriage where both meet, happy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 261.

The members of an Egyptian family in easy circumstances may pass their time very pleasantly.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 187.

2. Not difficult; not wearisome; giving or requiring no great labor or effort; presenting no great obstacles; not burdensome: as, an easy task; an easy question; an easy road.

This sickness is righte easy to endure;
But fewe puple it causith for to dye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 61.

My yoke la easy, and my burden la light. *Mat. xi. 30.*

'Tia as easy as lying. *Shak., Hamlet, lii. 2.*

At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester. *Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.*

It is much easier to govern great masses of men through their imagination than through their reason.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 287.

3. Giving no pain, shock, or discomfort: as, an easy posture; an easy carriage; an easy trot.

Mr. Bailey, wiping his face on the jack-towel, remarked, "that arter late hours nothing freahened up a man so much as an easy shave."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

4. Moderate; not pressing or straining; not exacting; indulgent: as, a ship under easy sail; an easy master.

He was an easy man to yeve penance.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 123.

Stert nat rudely; komme inne an esy pace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have several small wares that I would part with at easy rates.
Steele, Tatler, No. 106.

We made easy journey, of not above seven or eight score miles a day.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 2.

5. Readily yielding; not difficult of persuasion; compliant; not strict: as, a woman of easy virtue.

With such decelta he gained their easy hearts.
Dryden.

So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and easy to forgive.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

I am a Fellow of the most easy indolent Disposition in the World.
Steele, Tender Husband, l. 1.

6. Not constrained; not stiff, formal, or harsh; facile; natural: as, easy manners; an easy address; an easy style of writing.

There is no man more hospitably easy to be withal than my Lord Arlington. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.*

Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse. *Swift, Good Manners.*

His version is not indeed very easy or elegant; but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dryden was the first Englishman who wrote perfectly easy prose, and he owed his style and turn of thought to his French reading.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 340.

7. Easeful; self-indulgent.

Our Blessed Saviour represents in the Parable this young Prodigal as weary of being rich and *easy* at Home, and fond of seeing the Pleasures of the World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. 1.

The easy, Epicurean life which he [Frederic] had led, his love of good cookery and good wine, of music, of conversation, of light literature, led many to regard him as a sensual and intellectual voluptuary.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

8†. Light; sparing; frugal.

And git he was but esy of dispence;
He kepte that he was in pensilence.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 441.

9†. Indifferent; of rather poor quality.

The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easy* and so-so.
J. Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 348.

10. In com., not straitened or restricted, or difficult to obtain or manage: opposed to *tight*: as, the money-market is easy (that is, loans may be easily procured).—**Easy circumstances.** See *circumstance*.—**Free and easy.** See *free*.—**Honors are easy.** In *whist-playing*, honors are equally divided between the sides; hence, figuratively, of any dispute or contention between two parties, there seems to be no advantage on either side. [U. S.]—**Syn. 1.** Untroubled, contented, satisfied.—**5.** Pliant, complaisant, accommodating.—**6.** Unconstrained, graceful.

easy (ē'zi), *adv.*; compar. *easier*, superl. *easiest*. [*<* *easy*, *a.*] Easily.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move *easiest* that have learned to dance.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 363.

easy-chair (ē'zi-chā'r), *n.* A chair so shaped and of such material as to afford a comfortable seat; especially, an arm-chair upholstered and stuffed.

I set the Child an *easy chair*
Against the Fire, and dry'd his Hair.
Prior, *Cupid Turn'd Stroler*.

Whether thou choose Cervantes' serious air,
Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*,
Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 19.

easy-going (ē'zi-gō'ing), *a.* Inclined to take matters in an easy way, without jar or friction; good-natured.

After the *easy-going* fashion of his day, he [Gray] was more likely to consider his salary as another form of pension.
Lowell, *New Princeton Rev.*, l. 164.

The flavor of Old Virginia is unmistakable, and life drops into an *easy-going* pace under this influence.
C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 205.

eat (ēt), *v.*; pret. *ate* (āt) or *eat* (et), pp. *eaten* (sometimes *eat*), ppr. *eating*. [Early mod. E. also *ete*, etc.; < ME. *eten* (pret. *et*, *ect*, *et*, pl. *ete*, *eten*, pp. *eten*), < AS. *etan* (pret. *at*, pl. *āton*, pp. *etan*) = OS. *etan* = OFries. *ita*, *eta*, NFries. *yitten* = MLG. LG. *eten* = D. *eten* = OIIG. *ezan*, *ezzan*, MHG. *ezzen*, G. *essen* = Icel. *eta* = Sw. *äta* = Dan. *æde* = Goth. *itan* = L. *edere* = Gr. *ēdein* = Gael. and Ir. *ith* = Slav. √ **jad*, **ed* = Skt. √ *ad*, eat. Cf. *cichl*, *freil*, *edible*, etc.; all from the same ult. root.] **I. trans.** 1. To masticate and swallow as nourishment; partake of or devour as food: said especially of solids: as, to eat bread.

But he took him three Greynes of the same Tree that his Fadre *et* the Appelle offe. *Mandevilla*, *Travels*, p. 11.
They shall make thee to eat grass as oxen. Dan. iv. 25.

Venator. On my word, master, this is a gallant Trout; what shall we do with him?
Piscator. Marry, e'en eat him to supper.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 77.

2. To corrode; wear away; gnaw into; consume; waste: generally with *away*, *out*, *up*, or *into*: as, rust has *eaten away* the surface; lines *eaten out* by aqua fortis; these cares *eat up* all my time.

A great admirer he is of the rust of old Monuments, and reads only those Characters where time hath *eaten out* the letters.

Ep. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Antiquary. Who *eat up* my people as they eat bread. Ps. xiv. 4.

Which I, in capital letters,
Will *eat into* thy flesh with aquafortis,
And burning corsives. B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 6.

As I scaled the Alps, my Thoughts reflected upon Hannibal, who, with Vinegar and Strong Waters, *did eat out* a Passage thro' those Hills.
Howell, *Letters*, l. 1. 43.

The taxes were so intolerable that they *eat up* the rents.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 17, 1655.

The great business of the sea is . . . confined to *eating away* the margin of the coast, and plaining it down to a depth of perhaps a hundred fathoms.
Huxley, *Physiology*, p. 183.

To eat crow. See *erow*.—**To eat dirt.** See *dirt*.—**To eat humble-pie.** See *humble-pie*.—**To eat one out of house and home,** to ruin one by the cost of supporting or entertaining others.

Thy wife's friends will *eat thee out of house and home*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 544.

To eat one's head off, to cost more in feeding than one is worth: said usually of an animal, particularly a horse.
My mare has *eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury.
Countrim *Farmer's Catechism*.

To eat one's heart, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments.

He could not rest; but did his stout heart *eat*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. ii. 6.

I will not *eat my heart alone*,
Nor feed with sighs a passing wind.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, cviii.

To eat one's terms, in the English inns of court, to go through the prescribed amount of study preparatory to being called to the bar: in allusion to the number of diners a student must eat in the public hall of his society each term in order that the term may count as such.

Together, save for college times,
Or Temple-eaten terms.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

To eat one's words, to take back what one has uttered; retract one's assertions.

I'll *eat no words* for you, nor no men.
B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, v. 1.

Would I were a man,
I'd make him *eat his knave's words*!
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, iv. 1.

If you find such a man in close and cordial influence with the masses, write me, and these words will be *eaten* with pleasure!
W. M. Baker, *New Timothy*, p. 21.

To eat sour grapes. See *grapel*. = Syn. *Eat, Bite, Chew, Gnaw, Devour, Gobble, Consume.* *Eat* is the general word. To *bite* is to set the teeth into. To *chew* is to grind with the teeth. To *gnaw* is to bite off little by little, to work at with the teeth, where the substance is hard or managed with difficulty and there is little or nothing to be got: as, to *gnaw* a bone. To *devour* is to eat up, to eat eagerly or voraciously. To *gobble* is to eat hurriedly or offensively, as in large pieces. To *consume* is to eat up, to eat completely. *Bite, chew, and gnaw* do not imply swallowing; the others do.

One cannot *eat* one's cake and have it too.
Bickerstaff, Thomas and Sally.
Truth has rough flavours if we *bite* it through.
George Eliot, *Amgart*, ii.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested.

Bacon, *Studies* (ed. 1887).

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds in sunder,
I gain'd my freedom. Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1.

The miserable soldiers, after *devouring* all the horses in the city, are reduced to the degradation of feeding on dogs, cats, rats, etc.
Sumner, *Orations*, l. 28.

And supper *gobbled up* in haste. *Swift*, *Ladies' Journal*.
Those few escaped
Famine and anguish will at last consume.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 778.

II. intrans. 1. To take food; feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 Sam. ix. 13.
Why *eateth* your master with publicans and sinners?
Mat. ix. 11.

Their daunces ended, they *devoured* the meate, for they had not *eats* in three dayes before.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 773.

2. To make way by corrosion; gnaw; penetrate or excavate by disorganization or destruction of substance: as, a cancer *eats* into the flesh.
Their word will *eat* as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17.
The ulcer, *eating thro'* my skin,
Betray'd my secret penance.
Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

3. To taste; relish: as, it *eats* like the finest peach. [Colloq.]
The Chub, though he *eat* well thus dressed, yet as he is usually dressed, he does not.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 66.
While the tender Wood-pigeon's cooing cry
Has made me say to myself, with a sigh,
"How nice you would eat with a steak in a pie!"
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 114.
Soup and potatoes *eat* better hot than cold. Russell.

Eating days. See *dayl*.—**To eat up into the wind** (*naut.*), to gain to windward to an unusual degree.

There are craft that from their model and balance of sail . . . seem to *eat up into* the wind.
Qualtrough, *Boat-Sailer's Manual*, p. 9.

eatable (ē'tā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< eat + -able.*] **I. a.** Fit to be eaten; edible; proper for food; esculent.

What fish can any shore, or British sea-town show,
That's *eatable* to us, that ill doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon? Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xxv. 158.

II. n. Anything that may be eaten; that which is fit for or used as food.

Eatables we brought away, but the earthen vessels we had no occasion for.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1685.

eatage (ē'tāj), *n.* [A corruption (as if *< eat + -age*) of *edige*, *eddish*: see *eddish*.] Food for horses and cattle from aftermath. See *eddish*.

The immense *eatage* obtained from seeds the same year they are sown and after the flax is pulled.
Economist, Feb. 1, 1852.

eat-bee, *n.* [*< eat, v.*, + obj. *bee*.] A merope or bee-eater (which see). *Florio*.

eaten (ē'tn). Past participle of *eat*.

eater (ē'ter), *n.* [*< ME. etere*, < AS. *etere* (= D. *eter* = G. *esser* = Dan. *æder* = Sw. *ätare*), eat-er, < *etan*, eat.] 1. One who eats; specifically, a menial; a servant. Compare *bee-eater*.

Asc byeth the mochele drinkeres and *eteres*.
Agenbite of Inwyt, p. 47.

Be not among winebibbers, among riotous *eaters* of flesh.
Prov. xxiii. 20.

Where are all my *eaters*? my months, now?
B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, iii. 2.

Menials appear to have been treated formerly with very little ceremony; they were stripped and beaten at their master's pleasure; and cormorants, *eaters*, and feeders were among the vilest names bestowed upon them.

Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 1.

2. That which eats or corrodes; a corrosive.

eatht (ē'th), *a.* [*< ME. eth, ath, cath*, < AS. *ēathe* = OS. *ēdhi* = OHG. *ōdi*, easy. Connection of this word with OHG. *ōdi*, MHG. *ōde*, G. *ōde*, empty, desolate, = Dan. Sw. *ōde* = Icel. *auðhr* = Goth. *auþs*, desolate, barren, is doubtful. There is no connection with *ease*: see *ease*.]

Easy.
That kud knigt is *eth* to know by his kene dedes.
William of Paterno, l. 3571.

More *eatht* it were for mortal wight
To tell the sands, or count the starras on hie.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, iv. xl. 53.

All hard assayes esteem I *eatht* and light.
Fairfax, *tr.* of Tasso, ii. 46.

eatht (ē'th), *adv.* [*< ME. ethe, cathe, ythe*, < AS. *ēathe*, *ēthe*, *ēath*, *ēth*, easily, < *ēathe*, easy: see *eatht*, *a.*] Easily.

Who thinks him most accure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Fairfax, *tr.* of Tasso, x. 42.

eathtly (ē'th'li), *adv.* Easily. *Hallivell*.

eating (ē'ting), *n.* [*< ME. etynge*; verbal *n.* of *eat, v.*] 1. The act of consuming food, especially solid food.

Wat turneth a man to bestia kinde
But *etyng* & drynking out of season?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

2. That which may be eaten; food: as, the birds were delicious *eating*.

The French love good *eating*—they are all gourmands.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 17.

And she and I the banquet-scene completing
With dreamy words—and very pleasant *eating*.
T. B. Aldrich, *The Lunch*.

eating (ē'ting), *p. a.* [*Prp.* of *eat, v.*] Corroding; caustic.

The *eating* force of flames, and wings of winds.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 3.
Ever, against *eating* cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 135.

eating-house (ē'ting-hous), *n.* A house where food is served to customers; a place of resort for meals; a restaurant.

Eaton code. See *code*.

eau (ō), *n.*; pl. *eaux* (ōz). [F., < L. *aqua*, water: see *aqua*.] Water: a word designating various spirituous waters, particularly perfumes and cordials; it also enters into several French heraldic phrases.—**Eau Créole**, a highly esteemed cordial made in Martinique, West Indies, by distilling the flowers of the mammee-apple (*Mammea Americana*) with spirit of wine.—**Eau de Cologne**, Cologne water. See *cologne*.—**Eau de Javelle**, in *phar.*, a solution prepared by mixing, in suitable proportions, potassium carbonate, bleaching-powder, and water. The solution after filtration contains salt, potassium carbonate, and potassium hypochlorite. It is used chiefly as an antiseptic and a bleaching agent. Also *Javelle's water*.—**Eau de Luce** (from *Luce*, the name of the inventor), a compound of maatic, alcohol, oil of lavender, oil of amber, and aqua ammoniac. It is stimulant and antispasmodic. Also called *spiritus ammoniac succinatus* and *aqua Lucica*.—**Eau de Paris**, a substitute for eau de Cologne and similar cosmetics. It is sometimes taken in sweetened water as a cordial and stimulant.

eau-de-vie (ō'dō-vē'), *n.* [F., lit. water of life: *eau*, water (see *eau*); *de*, of; *vie*, < L. *vita*, life.] The French name for brandy: specifically applied to the coarser and less purified varieties of brandy, the term *cognac* being generally applied to fine grades.—**Eau-de-vie de Dantzig**, a white liqueur or cordial, sweet and strong, in which are introduced for ornament small particles of gold-leaf.—**Eau-de-vie d'Hendaye**, a sweet cordial of which there are three varieties—white, which contains the least alcohol; green, which is the strongest; and yellow.

eaux, *n.* Plural of *eau*.

eaver, *v. t.* [*< eaves*.] To shelter, as beneath eaves. *Davies*. [Rare.]

His hat shap't almost like a cone, . . .
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruff.
T. Ward, *England's Reformation*, p. 102.

eavedropt, *v.* See *eavesdrop*.

eaver (ē'vēr), *n.* [E. dial.] Rye-grass. *Hallivell*. [Devonshire, Eng.]

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil-grass.
Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, l. 362.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *eves*; < ME. *evese*, *evese*, pl. *eveses*, eaves of a house, edge (of a hill, a wood, etc.), < AS. *efese*, *yfese*, eaves, edge, = OFries. *ose* = MLG. *ovese*, LG. *ovese*, *esc* = OHG. *obasa*, *obosa*, *obisa*, *opasa*, *oposa*, *opesa*, *obsa*, MHG. *obse*, G. dial. *obesen*, *obsen*, a porch (G. dial. *ouseh*, *uesch*, a gutter along the eaves), = Icel. *ups* = Sw. dial. *uffs*, eaves, = Goth. *ubizca*, a porch, prob. < Goth. *uf*, under, = OHG. *oba*, *opa*, MHG. *obe*, G. *oben*, above (cf. G. *ob-dach*, a shelter), etc.: see *over*, from the same ult. source. This word is prop. singular, but, like *riches*, etc., it is treated as plural, the formative suffix *-es* being mistaken for the plural suffix.] 1†. Edge; border; margin.

Anne forsothe sat beside the welc eche dai in the *eaves* of the hill.
Wyclif, *Tobit* xl. 5 (Oxf.).

Thus laykez this lorde by lynde wodez [lind-wood's] *euez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1178.

Specifically—**2.** The lower edge of a roof; that part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and sheds the water that falls on the roof; hence, figuratively, any projecting rim.

His tears run down his beard, like winter's drops
From *eaves* of reeds. Shak., *Tempest*, v. 1.
Shrowded under an obscure cloke, and the *eaves* of an old hat.
B. Jonson, *Fortunate Isles*.

Sombre streets of palaces with overhanging *eaves*, that, almost meeting, form a shelter from the fiercest sun.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 283.

eaves-board, **eaves-catch** (ēvz'bōrd, -kach), *n.* An aris-fillet, or a thick board with a feather-edge, nailed across the rafters at the eaves of a roof to raise the course of slates a little. Also called *eaves-lath*.

eaves-drip (ēvz'drip), *n.* [ME. not found; < AS. *efes-*, *yfes-drypa*, *yfes-dropa* (= Icel. *upsar-*

dropi = OSw. *opsädrup* = OFries. *osedropta* = MD. *osendrup*, *oosdrup* (also *osenloop*), D. *oosdrupp*, *eaves-drip*, *stillicide*, < *efese*, *eaves*, + *dryppan*, *drip*, *dropa*, a drop: see *eaves* and *drip*, *drop*. Cf. *eaves-drop*.] An ancient custom or law which required a proprietor to build in such a manner that the eaves-drop from his house or buildings should not fall on the land of his neighbor. It was the same as the urban servitude of the Romans, called *stillicide* (*stillicidium*).

eaves-drop (ēvz'drɒp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eves-drop*; < *eaves* + *drop*: see *eaves-drip*.] The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.

eavesdrop (ēvz'drɒp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eaves-dropped*, pr. *eavesdropping*. [Early mod. E. also *evesdrop* (and *eavedrop*); < *eaves-drop*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To lurk under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors.

But truly I cannot blame the gentlewomen; you stood *eaves-dropping* under their window, and would not come up. Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 3.

Telling some politicians who were wont to *eavesdrop* in disguise. Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. Figuratively, to lie in wait to hear the private conversation of others.

Strozza hath *eavesdropp'd* here, and overheard us. Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

II. trans. To listen to in a clandestine manner. [Rare.]

The jealous care of night *eaves-drops* our talks. Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

It is not civil to *eavesdrop* him, but I'm sure he talks on 't now. Shirley, Hyde Park, 1. 2.

eavesdropper (ēvz'drɒp'ɚ), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evesdropper*, *esen-dropper*; < *eavesdrop*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who watches for an opportunity to hear the private conversation of others.

Under our tents I'll play the *eaves-dropper*, To hear if any mean to shrink from me. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Eaves-droppers, or such as listen under walls or windows or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance, and presentable at the court leet. Blackstone, Com., IV. xiii.

eavesdropping (ēvz'drɒp'ɪŋ), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *eavesdrop*, *v.*] The act of one who eavesdrops; the doings of an eavesdropper.

Then might the conversations of a Schiller with a Goethe . . . tempt Honeaty itself into *eavesdropping*. Carlyle, Schiller.

eavesing (ēv'zɪŋ), *n.* [E. dial. contr. pl. *eavings*, *easings*; < ME. *evesyng*, *eaves* (also, earlier, *evesunge*, a shearing, < AS. **efesung*, a shearing (around the edges), verbal *n.* of *efesian*, *ef-sian*, shear, = Icel. *efsa*, cut), < *efese*, edge, *eaves*: see *eaves*.] 1. A shearing; what is shorn off.

Me said his *eavesunge*, theo her the me kerf of. Ancren Rīvele, p. 398.

2. Eaves. As we may seo a wynter Isackles in [on] *eavesynges* thogh hete of the sonne Melteþ . . . to myst and to water. Piers Plowman (C), xx. 193.

eaves-lath (ēvz'læθ), *n.* Same as *eaves-board*. **eaves-swallow** (ēvz'swɒl'ə), *n.* 1. Same as *cliff-swallow*. This name was first used about 1825, when these birds appeared in settled parts of the eastern United States, and were observed to build their bottle-nosed nests of mud under the eaves of houses, their natural nesting-places being on cliffs. Often less correctly written *eave-swallow*.



Eaves-swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*).

2. The house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. Also *casing-swallow*. [Local, Eng.]

eaves-trough (ēvz'trɒf), *n.* A gutter suspended immediately under the eaves of a roof to catch the drip. It is made of wood, sheet-iron, zinc, or copper, and fitted with hangers for adjusting it to the structure. Also called *gutter*, *leader*, or *spout*.

eavings (ē'vɪŋz), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *eavesings*: see *eavesing*.] Eaves. *Coigrave*. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwɔr'), *n.* [F., < *Ebaucher*, sketch, outline, rough-hew: see *bosh*¹, and cf. *debauch*.] 1. A large chisel used by statuary to rough-hew their work.—2. A great hatchel or beating instrument used by rope-makers.

ebb (eb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebbe*; < ME. *ebbe*, < AS. *ebba* = D. *eb*, *ebbe* = OFries. *ebba* = LG. *ebbe* (> G. *ebbe*) = Sw. *ebb* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*. Prob. related to Goth. *ibuks*, backward, and perhaps to Goth. *ibns* = AS. *efen*, E. *even*¹, q. v.] **I. n.** 1. The reflux or falling of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *food* or *flow*. See *tide*.

As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder, On *ebbe*, on flood, on gossomer, and on mist. Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 251.

His mother was a witch, and one so strong That could control the moon, make flowa and ebbs. Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Sometimes at a low *ebbe* they [quicksands] are all uncovered with water. Coryat, Crudities, I. 2. [Echylna] was always at high flood of passion, even in the dead *ebb* and lowest water-mark of the scene. Dryden, Grounds of Criticism in Tragedy.

2. A flowing backward or away; decline; decay; a gradual falling off or diminution: as, the *ebb* of prosperity; crime is on the *ebb*.

There have been divers of your Royal Progenitors who have had as shrewd Shocks; and 'tis well known how the next transmarine Kings have been brought to lower *ebba*. Howell, Letters, ii. 63.

I hate to learn the *ebb* of time From yon dull steep'sle's droway chime. Scott, L. of the L., vi. 24.

Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 14.

3†. A name of the common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. Montagu.

II. † a. Not deep; shallow. The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxi. 7.

The *ebber* shore. Bp. Hall, Works (1648), p. 20. (Halliwell.)

O how *ebb* a soul have I to take in Christ's love! Rutherford, Letters, viii.

ebb (eb), *v.* [< ME. *ebben*, < AS. *ebbian* = D. *ebben* = MLG. I.G. *ebben* (> MHG. *eppen*, G. *ebben*) = Sw. *ebba* = Dan. *ebbe*, *ebb*: see the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To flow back; return, as the water of a tide, toward the ocean; subside: opposed to *flow*: as, the tide *ebbs* and flows twice in twenty-four hours. See *tide*.

This Watre renneþe, flowyng and *ebbyng*e, be asyde of the Mountayne. Mandeville, Travels, p. 199.

But that which I did most admire was, to see the Water keep *ebbing* for two Days together, without any flood, till the Creek where we lived was almost dry. Dampier, Voyages, II. iit. 66.

2. To return or recede; fall away; decline. Now, when all is wither'd, shrunk, and dry'd, All virtues *ebb*'d out to a dead low tide. Donne, Countess of Salisbury.

And felt them slowly *ebbing*, name and fame. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. To recede, retire, decrease, sink, lower, wane, fall away.

II. trans. To cause to subside. [Rare.] That disdainful look has pierc'd my soul, and *ebb'd* my rage to penitence and sorrow. Steele, Lying Lover, II. 1.

ebb-anchor (eb'ang'kɔr), *n.* The anchor by which a ship rides during the *ebb-tide*.

ebb-tide (eb'tɪd), *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

ebent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*. Johnson.

Ebenaceæ (eb-ē-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *ebenus* (see *ebony*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous exogens, containing 5 or 6 genera and about 250 species, shrubs or trees, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, with hard and heavy wood. Among the valuable timbers yielded by this order are the ebony, calamander-wood, marblewood, etc. The largest and most important genus is *Diospyros*. See cut under *Diospyros*.

ebenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ebon*.

ebeneous (ē-bē'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *ebeneus*, of *ebony*, < L. *ebenus*, *ebony*: see *ebony*.] Of or pertaining to *ebony*; black; *ebony-colored*.

Ebionism (ē'bi-ɔn-izm), *n.* Same as *Ebionitism*.

But an *Ebionism* which Irenæus and Eusebius, who had the entire works of these authors in their hands, failed to detect, could not be of a very pronounced character. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 502.

Ebionite (ē'bi-ɔn-īt), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *Ebionita*, pl., Gr. Ἐβωναῖοι, < Heb. 'ebjōnīm (pl. of 'ebjōn), lit. 'the poor'; the origin of the application of the name is uncertain.] **I. n.**

A member of a party of Judaizing Christians which appeared in the church as early as the second century and disappeared about the fourth century. They agreed in (1) the recognition of Jesus as the Messiah, (2) the denial of his divinity, (3) belief in the universal obligation of the Mosaic law, and (4) rejection of Paul and his writings. The two great divisions of Ebionites were the Pharisaic Ebionites, who emphasized the obligation of the Mosaic law, and the Essenic Ebionites, who were more speculative and leaned toward Gnosticism.

II. a. Relating to the heresy of the Ebionites. **Ebionitic** (ē'bi-ɔn-īt'ik), *a.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Ebionites or Ebionitism.

Ebionitism (ē'bi-ɔn-īt-izm), *n.* [< *Ebionite* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or system of the Ebionites. Also *Ebionism*.

The principal monument of the Essenian *Ebionitism* is the pseudo-Clementine writings, whose date is somewhere in the latter part of the second century. G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 499.

eblanin (eb'lā-nin), *n.* [Formation not clear.] Same as *pyroxanthine*.

Eblis, **Iblees** (eb'lis, ib'lēs), *n.* [Ar. *Iblīs*.] In *Mohammedan myth.*, an evil spirit or devil, the chief of the fallen angels or wicked jinn. Before his fall he was called Azazel or Hharis.—**Hall of Eblis**, the hall of demoes; pandemonium.

ebone-light (ē'bō-līt), *n.* [< *ebone*, appar. W. Ind., + *light*.] The *Erythroxylon brevipes*, a shrub of the West Indies.

ebone-torchwood (ē'bō-tōrch'wūd), *n.* Same as *ebone-light*.

ebone-tree (ē'bō-trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Dipteryx oleifera*, of the Mosquito Coast in Central America, the seeds of which yield a large quantity of oil. They resemble the tonquin-bean, but are entirely without fragrance.

ebon (eb'ɔn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *eben*, *heben*, *ebene*, etc. (cf. D. *ebbenhout* = G. *ebenholt* (> Dan. *ibenholt* = Sw. *ebenholts*), 'ebony-wood'), < OF. *benus*, *ebene*, F. *ébène* = Pr. *ebena* = Sp. Pg. It. *ebano*, < L. *ebenus*, corruptly *hebenus*, < Gr. ἔβενος, ἔβην, the *ebony-tree*, *ebony*, prob. of Phen. origin; cf. Heb. *hōbñin*, pl., *ebony*: so called in allusion to its hardness; < *eben*, a stone. Now usually *ebony*, *ebon* being chiefly poetical: see *ebony*.] **I. n.** Ebony (which see).

To write those plaques that then were coming on Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night. Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

Of all those trees that be appropriate to India, Virgil hath highly commended the *ebene* above the rest. Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 4.

II. a. 1. Consisting or made of *ebony*.

A gentle youth, his dearely loved Squire, His spcare of *heben* wood behind him bare. Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

2. Like *ebony* in color; dark; black.

Heaven's *ebon* vault, Studded with stars unutterably bright, Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls. Shelley, Queen Mab, iv.

Sappho, with that gloriolè Of *ebon* hair on calmed brow. Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

ebonist (eb'ɔn-ist), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ist*.] A worker in *ebony*.

ebonite (eb'ɔn-īt), *n.* [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ite*.] A black, hardened compound of caoutchouc or gutta-percha and sulphur in different proportions, to which other ingredients may be added for specific uses; properly, black vulcanite, but used also as a general synonym of *vulcanite* (which see).

ebonize (eb'ɔn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ebonized*, pr. *ebonizing*. [< *ebon*, *ebony*, + *-ize*.] 1. To stain black, as wood, with a view to the imitation of natural *ebony*: as, a bookcase of *ebonized* wood.—2. To make black or tawny; tinge with the color of *ebony*: as, to *ebonize* the fairest complexion.

Also spelled *ebonise*.

ebony (eb'ɔn-ī), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *ebonie*, *ibonie*; an extended form of *ebon*, q. v.] **I. n.**; pl. *ebonies* (-iz). A name given to various woods distinguished in general by their dark color and hardness, and extensively used for carving, ornamental cabinet-work, instruments, canes, etc. The most valuable is the heart-wood of *Diospyros Ebenum*, which grows in great abundance in the flat parts of Ceylon, and is of such size that logs of its heart-wood 2 feet in diameter and from 10 to 15 feet long are easily procured. Other varieties of valuable *ebony* are obtained from *D. Ebenaster* of the East Indies and *D. melanoxylon* of the Coromandel coast in Hindustan. The most usual color is black, but the *ebonies* from tropical America vary much in this respect. The green *ebony* of Jamaica, known also as American or West Indian *ebony*, the wood of a leguminous tree, *Brya Ebenus*, takes a beautiful polish, and is used for inlaying, making flutes, etc. The brown *ebony* of British Guiana, the source of which is uncertain, is dark-brown, often with

lighter streaks, very hard, and one of the handsomest woods of that country. The green or yellow ebony of French Guiana, the wood of *Bignonia Leucoxydon*, and the red ebony from the same region, are also very hard and heavy. Mountain ebony, of the East Indies, is the wood of *Bauhinia variegata*.

Our captain counts the innage of God, nevertheless the image, cut in *ebony*, as if done in ivory.

Fuller, Good Sea-Captain.

Spark'd his [the swan's] jetty eyes; his feet did show beneath the waves like Afric's ebony.

Keats, Imit. of Spenser.

II. a. Of ebony; made of ebony, or like ebony: as, an *ebony* cane; an *ebony* finish.

éboulement (F. pron. ā-bōl'mōn), *n.* [F., < *ébouler*, tumble down, < *é* (< L. *ex*), out of, down, + *boulter*, < *boule*, bowl, ball: see *bowl*.] 1. In *fort.*, the crumbling or falling of the wall of a fortification.—2. In *geol.*, a land-slide, or land-slip; an avalanche of rock; the giving way and sudden fall of a mass of rock, earth, or loose material of any kind. Sometimes, though rarely, used by writers in English, as, for instance, in describing the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes.

ebrectate, ebrectated (ē-brak'tē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *e*-priv. + *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bractea*.] In *bot.*, without bracts.

When bracts are absent altogether, as is usually the case in the plants of the natural order Cruciferae, . . . such plants are said to be *ebrectated*.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 181.

ebrectolate (ē-brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *e*-priv. + *bractea*, dim. of *bractea*, a thin plate: see *bractea*.] In *bot.*, without bractlets.

Ebraicet, *a.* A Middle English form of *Hebraic*.

Ebrewi, *n.* An obsolete form of *Hebrew*.

ebriety (ē-bri'e-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebrietie*; < F. *ebriété* = Pr. *ebriat* = Sp. *ebriedad* = Pg. *ebriedade* = It. *ebrietà*, *ebbrietà*, < L. *ebrieta* (*t*-s), drunkenness, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*.] Drunkenness; intoxication by spirituous liquors; derangement of the mental functions caused by drink. [Now rare.]

Bitter almonds, . . . [as an] antidote against *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

We have a very common expression to describe a man in a state of *ebriety*, that "he is as drunk as a bear," or that "he is beastly drunk." I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., III. 32.

ébrillade (F. pron. ā-brē-lyād'), *n.* [F., < It. *sbrigliata*, a pull of the bridle, check, reproof, < *sbrigliare*, unbridle, undo, loosen, < *s* (< L. *ex*-), out, + *briglia*, bridle.] In the *manège*, a check given to a horse by a sudden jerk of one rein when he refuses to turn.

ebriosity (ē-bri-os'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *ebriositie*; = F. *ébriosité*, < L. *ébriositas* (*t*-s), < *ebrius*, drunken, given to drink, < *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrius*.] Habitual drunkenness. [Rare.]

That religion which excuseth . . . Noah in the aged surprisal of six hundred years . . . will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor *ebriety* in their known and intended perversions.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 21.

Of all *ebriosity*, who does not prefer to be intoxicated by the air he breathes? Thoreau, Walden, p. 234.

ebrius (ē'bri-us), *a.* [= F. *ébrieux* = Sp. Pg. *ebrioso* = It. *ebrioso*, *ebbrioso*, < L. *ebrius*, drunken.] Given to indulgence in drink; drunken; drunk; intoxicated. [Rare.]

ebucinator (ē-buk'si-nā-tōr), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *buccinator*, prop. *bucinator*, a trumpeter: see *bucinator*.] A trumpeter. [Rare.]

The *bucinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.

Becon, Works, I. 43.

ebulliate (ē-bul'yāt), *v. i.* [Improp. for **ebullate*, < LL. *ebullatus*, pp. of *ebullare*, for the more correct L. *ebullire*, boil up, see *ebullient*.] To boil or bubble up; effervesce.

Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebulliate*. Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. iv. 3.

ebullience, ebullency (ē-bul'yens, -yēn-si), *n.* [< *ebullient*: see *ebullient*.] A boiling over; a bursting forth; overflow.

The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebullency* of their fancy. Cudworth, Sermons, p. 93.

The absence of restraints—of severe conditions—in fine art allows a flush and *ebullience*, an opulence of production, that is often called the highest genius.

A. Bain, Corr. of Forces.

ebullient (ē-bul'yent), *a.* [< L. *ebullient* (*t*-s), pp. of *ebullire*, boil out or up, < *e*, out, + *bulire*, boil: see *boil*.] Boiling over, as a liquid; overflowing; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

The *ebullient* cholera of his refractory and pertinacious disciple. Landor.

That the so *ebullient* enthusiasm of the French was in this case perfectly well directed, we cannot undertake to say.

Cartyle.

Those *ebullient* years of my adolescence.

Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 511.

Mr. Brookfield presents an amusing type of a prelix and *ebullient* old actor.

Athenaeum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

ebullioscope (ē-bul'yō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *ebullioscope*, irreg. < L. *ebullire*, boil up, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the strength of spirit of wine is determined by the careful determination of its boiling-point.

ebullition (ēb-u-lish'ōn), *n.* [= OF. *ebullicion*, F. *ébullition* = Pr. *ebullicio* = Sp. *ebulicion*, *ebulicion* = Pg. *ebullição* = It. *ebullizione*, < LL. *ebullitio* (*n*-), < L. *ebullire*, boil up: see *ebullient*.] 1. The bubbling up or agitation which results from the action of heat on a liquid, owing to the lowest portions becoming gaseous and escaping; a boiling up or over. The temperature at which ebullition takes place varies with the liquid, and when performed in the open air with the pressure of the atmosphere, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. See *boiling-point*.

It is possible to heat water 20° F. above its boiling-point without *ebullition*.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 25.

2. Any similar agitation, bubbling up, or disturbed or seething condition or appearance, produced by causes other than heat, as when rapidly flowing water encounters numerous obstacles or contrary currents.

The chafing of the water against these huge obstacles (rocks of granite), the meeting of the contrary currents one with another, creates such a violent *ebullition*, . . . that it fills the mind with confusion.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 156.

3. Effervescence occasioned by fermentation or by any other process which causes the evolution of an aëriform fluid, as in the mixture of an acid with a carbonated alkali. [In this sense formerly *bullition*.]

We cannot find it to hold neither in iron or copper, which is dissolved with less *ebullition*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

4. Figuratively, 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.

Disposed to refer this to inexperience, or the *ebullition* of youthful spirit.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

It was not an extravagant *ebullition* of feeling, but might have been calculated on by any one acquainted with the spirits of our community.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

=Syn. *Ebullition*, *Effervescence*, *Fermentation*. *Ebullition* is a boiling out or up; the word may be applied figuratively to that which suggests heated or intense activity. *Effervescence* is not the result of heat or of the escape of steam, but of the escape of gas from a liquid. *Fermentation* is a process often invisible, often taking place in solids, and sometimes producing *effervescence* in liquids.

ebulum, ebulus (ēb'ū-lum, -lus), *n.* [L.] The herb wall-wort, danewort, or dwarf elder.

E. Phillips, 1706.

Eburia (ē-bū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1834), < L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, comprising many species, mostly of Central and South America and the West Indies. Ten, however, are found in North America, as the common *E. quadrigemina*.

eburine (ēb'ū-rin), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory (see *ivory*), + *-ine*.] An artificial ivory composed of bone-dust, gum tragacanth, and some coloring substance.

eburite (ēb'ū-rīt), *n.* [< L. *ebur*, ivory, + *-ite*.] Same as *eburine*.

Eburna (ē-bēr'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] A genus of gastropods, variously limited.

(a) By Lamarck it was made to include the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, as well as turreted species of the family *Buccinidae*. (b) By most later writers the typical species has been referred to the *Olividae* and the genus restricted to buccinids, like *E. spirata*, which are by others designated as the genus *Latrinaculus*. As thus limited, it is remarkable for the oblong-ovate form, turreted spire, and flattish upper or sutural surface of the whorls, deep umbilicus, and thick porcelainous texture. The color is also characteristic, reddish spots being distributed on a white ground. (c) By a few the genus is restricted to the ivory-shell *E. glabrata*, by others called *Dipsacus*. There are about 14 species, found in China, etc.; some are used for food.

Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

eburnated (ē-bēr'nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*.] Made hard and dense, like ivory: said of bone.

eburnation (ēb-ēr-nā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *éburnation*; < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ation*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid change in bone by which it becomes very hard and dense, like ivory, as in arthritis deformans.

eburnean (ē-bēr'nē-ān), *a.* [= F. *éburnéen*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory: see *eburneous*.] Relating to or made of ivory.

eburneous (ē-bēr'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *eburneo* = Pg. *eburneo* = It. *eburneo*, *eburno*, < L. *eburneus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Resembling ivory in color; of ivory-like whiteness: as, the *eburneous* gull, *Larus eburneus*.

eburnification (ē-bēr'nē-ni-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [< **eburnify*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, + *-ficare*, E. *-fy*, make: see *-ation*.] The conversion of substances into others which have the appearance or density of ivory.

Eburninæ (ēb-ēr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Eburna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Eburna*, now to which have been also referred genera now known to be little related to it. See cut under *Eburna*.

eburnine (ēb'ēr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [= F. *éburnin*, < L. *eburnus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*.] Made of ivory. [Rare.]

All in her night-robe loose, she lay reclined,

And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine*.

Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

ec- [L., etc., *ec-*, < Gr. *ἐκ*, *ἐκ*, reg. form before a consonant of *ἐξ*, *ἐξ*, out, etc.: see *ex-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *ex-* before a consonant, as in *ec-lipse*, *ec-logue*, *ec-stasy*, etc. It is sometimes used in scientific terms as equivalent to *ecto-* or *exo-*, as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*.

écaille-work (ā-kaly'wērk), *n.* [< F. *écaille*, = It. *scaglia* (< G. *schale*, scale) (see *scale*¹), + E. *work*.] Decorative work made by sewing scales cut from quills upon a foundation, as of velvet or silk, forming patterns in relief. When skilfully done it resembles mother-of-pearl work.

ecalcarate (ē-kal'ka-rāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecalcaratus*, < L. *e*-priv. + *calcar*, a spur: see *calcarate*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having no spur or calcar, in any technical sense of the latter word.

Ecaninæ (ē-ka-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [< L. *e*-priv. + *caninus*, canine (tooth).] In Blyth's classification of *Mammalia*, a term proposed as a substitute for the *Insectivora* of Cuvier.

ecardinal (ē-kār'di-nāl), *a.* [< NL. **ecardinalis*, < L. *e*-priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge: see *cardinal*.] Hingeless, inarticulate, or lyopomatous, as a brachiopod; of or pertaining to the *Ecardines*.

Ecardines (ē-kār'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *e*-priv. + *cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge.] One of the two orders of the class *Brachiopoda*. It includes those brachiopods the bivalve shell of which has no hinge and little if any difference between the dorsal and ventral valves, and contains the families *Lingulidæ*, *Discinidæ*, and *Craniidæ*, which are thus collectively distinguished from the *Tecticardines*. The term is synonymous with *Lyopomatæ*, *Inarticulatæ*, *Pleurogygia*, and *Sarco-branchiatæ*, all of which are names of this division of brachiopods.

Ecardinia (ē-kār-din'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Ecardines*.

ecarinate (ē-kār'i-nāt), *a.* [< NL. **ecarinatus*, < L. *e*-priv. + *carina*, keel: see *carinate*.] In *ornith.* and *bot.*, without a carina or keel.

écarté (ā-kār-tā'), *n.* [F., lit. discarded, pp. of *écarter*, discard, set aside, < *é*, < L. *ex*, out, + *carte*, card: see *card*¹, and cf. *discard*.] A game played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six inclusive being excluded. The players having cut for the deal, which is decided by the highest card, the dealer gives five cards to each player, three and two at a time, and turns up the eleventh card for trump. If he turns up a king, he scores one; and if the king of trumps occurs in the hand of either player, the holder may score one by announcing it before playing. The cards rank as follows: king (highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, etc. A player having a higher card of the suit led must take the trick with such a card; if he cannot follow suit, he may play a trump or not, as he chooses. Three tricks count one point, five tricks (called a *vole*) count two points, and five points make game. Before play begins the non-dealer may propose—that is, claim the right to discard (*écarter*) any of the cards in his hand, and have them replaced with fresh ones from the pack. Should he do so, both can discard as many cards as they choose.

Ecaudata (ē-kā-dā'tā'), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ecaudatus*: see *ecaudate*.] In *herpet.*, the *Anura* or tailless batrachians; opposed to *Caudata* or *Urodela*.



Eburia quadrigemina, natural size.



Ivory-shell (*Eburna spirata*).

ecaudate (ē-kā'dāt), *a.* [*<* NL. *ecaudatus*, *<* L. *c-* priv. + *cauda*, a tail: see *caudate*.] 1. In *bot.*, without a tail or tail-like appendage. —2. In *zool.*, tailless; anurous; not caudate. Specifically, in entomology, said of the posterior wings of butterflies, etc., when they are destitute of tail-like marginal processes.

Ecballium (ek-bal'i-um), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *βάλλειν*, throw.] A genus of eucurbitaceous plants, closely allied to *Momordica*. The only species, *E. Elaterium*, is the squirting cucumber, a native of southern Europe: so



Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium Elaterium*).

named because the fruit when ripe separates suddenly from its stalk, and at the same moment forcibly expels the seeds and juice from the aperture left at the base. A precipitate obtained from the juice is the elaterium of medicine, a very powerful hydragogue cathartic. See *elaterium*.

ecbasis (ek'bā-sis), *n.* [= F. *ecbase*, *<* L. *ecbasis*, *<* Gr. *ἐκβασις*, a going out, issue, event, *<* *ἐκβαίνω*, go out, come out, happen, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *βαίνω*, go, = E. *come*: see *base*², *basis*.] An argument drawn from the relation of cause and effect; especially, an argument for or against a certain course of action, such as the passage of a proposed bill or law, from a consideration of probable consequences.

ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. as if **ἐκβατικός*, *<* *ἐκβαίνω*, happen: see *ecbasis*.] Relating to an event that has happened; denoting a mere result or consequence, as distinguished from *telic*, which implies purpose or intention. Thus, the sentence "Events fell out so that the prophecy was fulfilled" is *ecbatic*; but the sentence "Events were arranged in order that the prophecy might be fulfilled" is *telic*.

ecblastesis (ek-blas-tē'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐκβλάστησις*, a shooting or budding forth, *<* *ἐκβλάσσω*, shoot or sprout out, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *βλάσσω*, sprout.] In *bot.*, axillary proliferation in the flower: a term applied by Engelmann to the occurrence of adventitious buds in the axils of one or more parts of the flower.

ecbole (ek'bō-lē), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐκβολή*, a throwing out (*ἐκβολή λόγον*, a digression), *<* *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *Ecballium*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a digression. —2. In *Gr. music*, the raising or sharpening of a tone: opposed to *eclysis*.

ecbolic (ek-bol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ecbolique*, *<* Gr. *ἐκβόλιον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, a drug for expelling the fetus, *<* *ἐκβάλλειν*, throw out: see *ecbole*.] I. *a.* Promoting parturition; producing abortion. II. *n.* A drug promoting parturition.

ecce homo (ek'sē hō'mō), [L.: *ecce*, a demonstrative adv. or interj., here (he or it is)! lo! behold! prob. orig. **ecc*, *<* **e*, locative of pron. *i-s*, *e-a*, *i-d*, this, he, she, it, + demonstrative suffix *-ce*; *homo*: see *Homo*.] Behold, the man: a phrase commonly used to denote Christ crowned with thorns, considered as a subject for a work of painting or sculpture, from the words with which he was presented by Pilate to the Jews (John xix. 5). This subject has been frequently chosen by artists since the fifteenth century, among its most celebrated examples being paintings by Correggio, Titian, H. Caracci, Guido Reni, Van Dyck, and Guercino.

ecceity (ek-sē'i-ti), *n.* [*<* ML. *ecceitas* (occurring in the 16th century as a modification of the earlier *hacceitas*, due to the fact that the formation of the latter word was not understood), *<* L. *ecce*, lo! in LL. and ML. an assistant pron. or adv., this, here: see *ecce homo*.] Same as *hacceity*.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *eccentric*; = F. *excentrique* = Pr. *excen-*

tric = Sp. *excéntrico* = Pg. *excentrico* = It. *eccentrico* = D. *excentrick* (cf. D. *excentrisch* = G. *excentrisch* = Dan. Sw. *excentrisk*), *<* NL. *eccentricus*, *<* LL. *eccentros*, *<* Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*, out of the center, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *κέντρον*, center: see *center*.] I. *a.* 1. Not located or situated in the center; away from the center or axis: as, in botany, lateral embryos and the stipes of some hymenomycetous fungi are said to be *eccentric*.

The astronomers discover in the earth no centre of the universe, but an *eccentric* speck. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 16.

A complete neural circulation, however, is by no means the necessary condition of a sensibility independently located in *eccentric* portions of the human body such as Mr. Lewes supposes. G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

2. In *med.*, not originating or existing in the center or central parts; due to peripheral causes: as, *eccentric* irritation; *eccentric* convulsions (that is, convulsions due to peripheral irritation). —3. Not coincident as regards center; specifically, in *geom.*, not having the same center: applied to circles and spheres which have not the same center, and consequently are not parallel: opposed to *concentric*, having a common center. Hence —4. Not coincident as regards course or aim; tending to a different end or result; devious.

Whatever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends, which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master or State. Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Women's Affections are *eccentric* to common Apprehension; whereof the two poles are Passion and Inconstancy. Baker, Chronoclea, p. 226.

5. Deviating, or characterized by deviation, from recognized, stated, or usual methods or practice, or from established forms, laws, etc.; irregular; erratic; odd: as, *eccentric* conduct; an *eccentric* person.

Still he preserves the character of a humourist, and finds most pleasure in *eccentric* virtues. Goldsmith, Vicar, III.

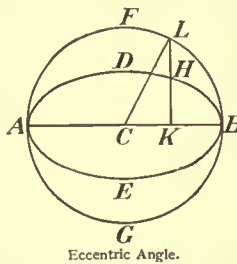
So would I bridle thy *eccentric* soul,
In reason's sober orbit hid it roll.

Whitehead, On Churchill.

6. Of or pertaining to an eccentric: as, the *eccentric* anomaly of a planet; the *eccentric* rod of a steam-engine.

In senses 3 and 6 sometimes written *excentric*.

Eccentric angle, in *geom.*, an angle connected with an ellipse and defined as follows: Let ABDE be an ellipse. Upon the transverse axis AB as a diameter erect the circle ABEF. Then, taking any point on the ellipse, as H, let fall the perpendicular HK upon the transverse axis AB, and continue this perpendicular until it cuts the circle at the point L on the same side of the transverse axis AB. Join L with the common center, C, of the ellipse and circle. Then, the angle BCL, reckoned from one determinate end, B, of the transverse axis, is called the *eccentric angle* of the point H. The expression is derived from *eccentric anomaly*. — **Eccentric anomaly**. See *anomaly*. — **Eccentric cam**, a circular disk used as a cam, in which the center of rotation is outside the center of figure. — **Eccentric chuck**. See *chuck*⁴. — **Eccentric circle**. Same as *ell. 1*. — **Eccentric cutter**. See *cutter*¹. — **Eccentric equation**. Same as *equation of the eccentric* (which see, under *equation*). — **Eccentric equator**. Same as *equant*. — **Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart**. See *hypertrophy*. — **Eccentric place** of a planet, its place as seen from the center of its orbit. — **Eccentric theory**, a theory of the sun's motion which uses an eccentric in place of an epicycle. — **Eccentric wheel**, a wheel which is fixed on an axis that does not pass through the center. Its action is that of a crank of the same length as the eccentricity. See *ell. 2*. — **Syn. 5**. *Eccentric*, *Singular*, *Strange*, *Odd*, *Queer*, *Whimsical*, *peculiar*, *erratic*. *Eccentric* is applied to acts which are the effects of tastes, prejudices, judgments, etc., not merely different from those of ordinary people, but largely unaccountable and often irregular, or to the person who thus acts. *Singular* implies that a thing stands alone in its kind or approximately so; practically, the word expresses some disapprobation: as, a *singular* fellow or performance; while *eccentric* people are generally the objects of good-humored interest. *Strange* implies that the thing or its cause is unknown: as, a very *strange* proceeding; a *strange* insect; but what is *strange* to one man may not be so to another; what is *strange* to most or all is *singular*. *Odd*, unmated, starts from the same idea as *singular*; when applied to personal appearance, it implies singularity and grotesqueness: as, an *odd* figure; when applied to the mind or habits, it is nearly equivalent to *eccentric*, but is somewhat stronger: as, he is very *odd*; he has *odd* ways; when applied to actions or conditions, it frequently implies some degree of wonder, and is then nearly the same as *surprising*: as, it is *odd* that he does not write. *Queer* often expresses a singularity that is droll. *Whimsical* is nearer to *eccentric*, applying to one who often acts upon capricious and irregular fancies of a rather amusing kind. For connection with *quaint*, see *ancient*. See also *wonderful*, *irregular*, *fanciful*.



Yet in all these scores [of Shakspeare's characters] hardly one . . . is to be found which deviates widely from the common standard, and which we should call very *eccentric* if we met it in real life. Macaulay, Madame D'Arbly.

The vulgar thus through limitation err;
As oft the learn'd by being *singular*.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 425.

Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had,
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad.

Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

What can be *odder*, for example, than the mixture of sensibility and saugages in some of Goethe's earlier notes to Frau von Stein, unless, to be sure, the publishing of them? Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so *queer*.

O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

Birds frequently perish from sudden changes in our whimsical spring weather, of which they have no foreboding. Lowell, Study Windows, p. 6.

II. *n.* 1. (*a*) In *anc. astron.*, a circle having its center remote from the earth and carrying an epicycle which in its turn was supposed to carry a planet.

Or if they list to try
Conjecture, he his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes; perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frames; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how gird the sphere
With centric and *eccentric* scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. Milton, P. L., viii. 83.

(*b*) In *mod. astron.*, a circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. —2. In *mech.*, a device for converting a regular circular motion into an irregular reciprocating rectilinear motion. It acts upon the body moved by it through its perimeter like a cam, with which it is sometimes classed; but all its peculiarities of motion are essentially those of a crank-motion, and it may be considered as a crank having a wrist of larger diameter than the throw. In the steam-engine it is a disk fitted to the shaft, with its center placed at one side of the center of the shaft, and it acts to convert the rotary motion of the shaft into the reciprocating motion of the valve-gear of the cylinder, and thus to make the engine self-acting. (See *link-motion*, *reversing-gear*, and *cut-off*.) In this sense sometimes written *eccentric*.

3. One who or that which is irregular or anomalous in action; a person of eccentric habits.

Mr. Farquhar added another to his gallery of middle-aged *eccentrics*. Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 60.

Angular advance of an eccentric. See *angular*. — **Eccentric of the eccentric**, a circle whose center is remote from the earth (in the Ptolemaic theory) or from the sun (in the Copernican), and which carries round its circumference a second circle, called the *eccentric*, and this again a third, called the *epicycle*, which carries a planet. An *eccentric of an eccentric* was supposed by Ptolemy to explain the motion of Mercury, and by Copernicus to explain the motions of Mercury and Venus. Tycho suggested such an explanation for the motions of Mars. — **Equation of the eccentric**. See *equation*.

eccentricity (ek-sen'tri-kāl-i), *adv.* With eccentricity; in an eccentric manner or position. Also *eccentrically*.

Swift, Rab'laia, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild,
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man.

Lloyd, Familiar Epistle.

eccentric-gear (ek-sen'trik-gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a term including all the links and other parts which transmit the motion of an eccentric.

eccentric-hoop (ek-sen'trik-höp), *n.* Same as *eccentric-strap*.

eccentricity (ek-sen'tris'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eccentricities* (-tiz). [= F. *excentricité* = Sp. *excentricidad* = Pg. *excentricidade* = It. *eccentricità* = D. *excentriciteit* = G. *eccentricität* = Dan. Sw. *excentricitet*, *<* NL. *eccentricita*(t)-s, *<* *eccentricus*, *eccentric*: see *eccentric*.] 1. Deviation from a center; the state of a circle with reference to its center not coinciding with that of another circle. —2. In *geom.* and *astron.*, the distance between the foci of a conic divided by the transverse diameter. The eccentricity of the earth's orbit is .01677, or about $\frac{1}{60}$. —3. In *anc. astron.*, the distance of the center of the equant from the earth. —4. Departure or deviation from that which is stated, regular, or usual; oddity; whimsicalness: as, the *eccentricity* of a man's genius or conduct.

Akenside was a young man warm with every notion . . . connected with the sound of liberty, and by an *eccentricity* which such dispositions do not easily avoid, a lover of contradiction, and no friend to anything established. Johnson, Akenside.

5. An eccentric action or characteristic; a striking peculiarity of character or conduct.

Whose [Frederic William's] eccentricities were such as had never before been seen out of a mad-house.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Also *eccentricity* in the literal uses.
Angle of eccentricity, in *geom.*, the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an ellipse.—**Bisection of the eccentricity**. See *bisection*.—**Temporal eccentricity**, in *anc. astron.*, the eccentricity of the orbit of Mercury at any time. Since the eccentric of Mercury was supposed itself to be carried on an eccentric, it follows that the eccentricity would not be a constant quantity.

eccentric-rod (ek-sen'trik-rod), *n.* In *mech.*, the main connecting-link by which the motion of an eccentric is transmitted.

eccentric-strap (ek-sen'trik-strap), *n.* In *mech.*, the band of iron which embraces the circumference of an eccentric, and within which it revolves. The eccentric-rod is attached to it. Also called *eccentric-hoop*.

eccentrometer (ek-sen-trom'o-tèr), *n.* [< LL. *eccentros*, eccentric, + *metrum*, measure.] Any instrument used to determine the eccentricity of a projectile.

eccephalosis (ek-sef-a-lô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ék*, out, + *kephalê*, head; see *cephalic* and *-osis*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the brain of the child is removed to facilitate delivery; excerebration.

ecce signum (ek'sê sig'num). [L., behold, the sign; *ecce*, behold (see *ecce homo*); *signum*, sign; see *sign*.] Behold, the sign; here is the proof.

ecchondroma (ek-on-drô'mâ), *n.*; pl. *ecchondromata* (-ma-tâ). [NL., < Gr. *ék*, out of, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor growing from the surface of a bone; a chondroma originating in normal cartilage, and forming an outgrowth from it.

ecchondrosis (ek-on-drô'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ék*, out of, + *chondros*, cartilage (cf. *ékchondrôseiv*, make into cartilage), + *-osis*.] Same as *ecchondroma*. Also *ekchondrosis*.

ecchymoma (ek-i-mô'mâ), *n.*; pl. *ecchymomata* (-ma-tâ). [NL., < Gr. *ék*, out of, + *chymos*, juice, + *-oma*.] A swelling on the skin caused by extravasation of blood.

ecchymosed (ek'i-môst), *a.* [< *ecchymos-is* + *-ed*.] Characterized by or partaking of the nature of ecchymosis.

The changes which take place in the colour of an ecchymosed spot are worthy of attention, since they may serve to aid the witness in giving an opinion on the probable time at which a contusion has been inflicted.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 192.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mô'sis), *n.*; pl. *ecchymoses* (-sêz). [= F. *ecchymose*, < NL. *ecchymosis*, < Gr. *ékchymôsis*, < *ékchymôseiv*, shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, < *ék*, out, + *chymos*, juice, animal juice, < *chéiv*, pour; see *chymic*.] In *med.*, a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood. In dermatology the word usually denotes an extravasation of greater extent than the small spots called *petechiæ*.

M. Tardieu states that he has seen these subpleural ecchymoses in the body of an infant ten months after death!
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jurisprudence, p. 360.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *ecchymotique*; as *ecchymosis* (-mot-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ecchymosis: as, *ecchymotic* collections.

In purpura hemorrhagica the lesions are usually more numerous, more extensive, *ecchymotic* in character.
Duhring, Skin Diseases, plate K.

Eccl. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [l. c.] of *ecclesiastical*.

eccle, *n.* See *eccle*.
Eccles. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Ecclesiastes*; (*b*) [l. c.] of *ecclesiastical*.

ecclisia (e-klê'zi-â), *n.*; pl. *ecclisias*, *ecclisias* (-ê, -âz). [= F. *église* = Pr. *gleiza*, *gleyza*, *glicia* = Sp. *iglesia* = Pg. *igreja* = It. *chiesa* (also *ecclisia*), church, < L. *ecclisia*, an assembly of the (Greek) people, LL. (also, as in ML., sometimes *eclesia*) a church, congregation of Christians, = Ar. *kelise*, *kenise* = Turk. *kilise* = Pers. *kalisa*, *kanisa*, a church, < Gr. *ékklisia*, an assembly of the people, LGr. an assembly of Christians, a church, < *ékklêtos*, summoned, < *ékkalein*, summon, call out, < *ék*, out, + *kalein*, call; see *calends*.] 1. An assembly; the great assembly of the people in certain ancient Greek states, as Athens, at which every free citizen had a right to vote.

The people in the United States. . . planted, as they are, over large dominions, cannot meet in one assembly, and therefore are not exposed to these tumultuous commotions, like the raging waves of the sea, which always agitated the *ecclisia* at Athens.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 491.

In ancient Greece and Italy the primitive clan-assembly or township-meeting did not grow by aggregation into the assembly of the siltre, but it developed into the *comitia* or *ecclisia* of the city.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 67.

2. A society for Christian worship; a church; a congregation: the Greek and Latin name, sometimes used in English writing with reference to the early church.

ecclesialt (e-klê'zi-âl), *a.* [< ML. *ecclesiastic*, < LL. *ecclisia*, the church; see *ecclisia*.] Ecclesiastical.

Our ecclesial and political choices.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.
 It is not the part of a King . . . to meddle with Ecclesial Government.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xlii.

ecclesian (e-klê'zi-an), *n.* [< ML. *ecclesianus*, a supporter of the church as against the civil power, also as adj., < LL. *ecclisia*, the church; see *ecclisia*.] One who maintains the supremacy of the ecclesiastical domination over the civil power. *Imp. Dict.*

ecclesiarch (e-klê'zi-ârkh), *n.* [= F. *ecclésiarque*, < LGr. *ékklêsiârhgês*, < Gr. *ékklêsiâ*, an assembly, + *ârkhos*, a leader.] 1. A ruler of the church; an ecclesiastical magnate. *Bailey, 1727.*—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a sacrist or sacristan; a church officer who has charge of a church and its contents, and summons the worshipers by semantion or otherwise. In the more important churches the ecclesiarch formerly had minor officials under his authority.

ecclesiast (e-klê'zi-ast), *n.* [< ME. *ecclesiaste*; = F. *ecclésiaste*, < LL. *ecclesiastes*, < Gr. *ékklêsiastês*, in classical Gr. a member of the assembly (ecclisia), < *ékklêsiâzeiv*, sit in the assembly, debate as an assembly, later call an assembly, LGr. summon to church, come into the church, < *ékklêsiâ*, an assembly of the people, LGr. a church; see *ecclisia*. The word *ékklêsiastês* is usually translated 'preacher,' but this is an imperfect rendering, being rather an inference from the verb *ékklêsiâzeiv* in its later sense, 'call an assembly' (hence, by inference, give it directions or admonitions), or from the Heb. word of similar import.] 1. An ecclesiastic; one who addresses the church or assembly of the faithful; a preacher or sacred orator; specifically, with the definite article, Cobelet, or the Preacher—that is, Solomon, or the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.

He was in churche a noble ecclesiaste.
Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., l. 708.
 Though thrice a thousand years are past
 Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
 The weary King Ecclesiast,
 Upon his awful tablets penned it.
Thackeray, Vanitas Vanitatum.

2†. [cap.] Ecclesiastical.
 Redeth Ecclesiaste of flaterie
 Beth ware, ye lordes, of hire trecherie.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 507.

Ecclesiastes (e-klê'zi-as'têz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ékklêsiastês*; the title in the Septuagint and hence in the Vulgate version of the book called in Heb. *Qohêlêth*, lit. he who calls together an assembly of the people, the gatherer of the people, fem. (in use masc.) part. < *qâhal*, call, call together (otherwise defined 'heap together'). See *ecclesiast*.] One of the books of the Old Testament, also called the *Preacher*. *Ecclesiastes* is the Greek title in the Septuagint version. But *preacher*, in its modern signification, is not synonymous with the original. (See the etymology.) The book is a dramatic presentation of the fruitlessness of a life devoted to worldly pleasure or ambition. It purports to be a record of the experience and reflections of Solomon, to whom its authorship is often attributed, but on this point Biblical critics disagree. Often abbreviated *Eccl.*, *Eccles*.

ecclesiastic (e-klê'zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ecclesiastick*; < F. *ecclesiastique* = Sp. *eclesiástico* = Pg. *ecclesiastico* = It. *ecclesiastico*, *eccliesiastico*, *ecceciastico* = Sw. *ecclesiastik* (cf. G. *ecclesiastisch* = Dan. *ekkliesiastisk* = Sw. *ecclesiastisk*), < L. *ecclesiasticus*, < Gr. *ékklêsiastikôs*, of or for the assembly, LGr. and LL. of or for the church (as a noun, a church officer, an ecclesiastic) (cf. *ékklêsiastês*, a member of the assembly, etc.), < *ékklêsiâzeiv*, sit in the assembly, LGr. summon to church, etc.: see *ecclisia*, *ecclesiast*.] 1. *a.* Ecclesiastical; specifically, pertaining to the ministry or administration of the church. [Now rare.]

And pulpit, drum ecclesiastick,
 Was beat with fist instead of a stick.
S. Butler, Hudibras, l. 1. 11.

An ecclesiastic person . . . ought not to go in splendid and vain ornaments. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 7.

A church of England man has a true veneration for the scheme established among us of ecclesiastick government.
Swift.

II. *n.* 1. In early usage, a member of the orthodox church, as distinguished from Jews, pagans, infidels, and heretics.

I must here observe farther that the name of *ecclesiastics* was sometimes attributed to all Christians in general.
Bentham.

2. One holding an office in the Christian ministry, or otherwise officially consecrated to the service of the church: usually restricted to those connected with an episcopate, and in the middle ages to subordinate officials.

Among the Roman Catholics, all monks, and, in the Church of England, the various dignitaries who perform the episcopal functions, are entitled *ecclesiastics*.
Crabb, English Synonyms, p. 369.

From a humble ecclesiastic, he was subsequently preferred to the highest dignities of the church.
Prescott.

ecclesiastical (e-klê'zi-as'ti-kâl), *a.* [< *ecclesiastic* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the church; churchly; not civil or secular: as, *ecclesiastical* discipline or government; *ecclesiastical* affairs, history, or polity; *ecclesiastical* courts. Sometimes abbreviated *eccl.*, *eccles*.

There are in men operations, some natural, some rational, some supernatural, some politic, some finally ecclesiastical.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 16.

A Bishop, as a Bishop, had never any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

The Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, acting in the closest union with their bishops, made ecclesiastical laws which clothed the spiritual enactments with coercive authority.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 298.

Ecclesiastical books, in the *early church*, books allowed to be read in church, especially those read for edification and for the instruction of catechumens, but not belonging in the strictest sense to the canon of Scripture. This name was applied to such books as those named in the sixth of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, after the canonical books of the Old Testament, as "the other books," and collected in the King James Bible under the heading "Apocrypha."—**Ecclesiastical calendar**. See *calendar*.—**Ecclesiastical colors**. See *color*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. (*a*) A court appointed by Queen Elizabeth, and invested by her with nearly absolute powers, for the purpose of regulating religious opinions, and punishing all departure from the church standards either in doctrine or in ritual. It was subsequently abolished by Parliament. (*b*) A standing commission in England, created by Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century, invested with important powers for the reform of the established church. Its plans have to be submitted, after due notice to persons interested, to the sovereign in council, and be ratified by orders in council; but after ratification and due publication they have the same effect as acts of Parliament.—**Ecclesiastical councils**. See *council*, 7.—**Ecclesiastical courts**, church courts in which the canon law is administered and ecclesiastical causes are tried. In countries in which the church is established by law the decisions of these courts have a binding legal effect, and the courts constitute a part of the judicial machinery of the community; in other countries their decisions are binding only within the church, and enforced only by church discipline. In England there are several ecclesiastical courts. That of primary resort is the Consistory Court of the diocese; from it appeals go to the Court of Arches, and from there to the Privy Council. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of America the administration of discipline of lay members is wholly in the hands of the rector, an appeal lying to the bishop. The method of proceeding against clergymen in each diocese is determined by diocesan canons. A bishop is tried by the House of Bishops. In the Presbyterian Church the ecclesiastical courts are the Session, Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly, the last being the court of last resort; in the Methodist Church trials are had before a church committee, with an appeal to the Conference; in both churches there are provisions for the constitution of courts for the trial of clergymen for false doctrine or immoral conduct. In churches of the Congregational system there are no ecclesiastical courts; the local church is the only tribunal recognized. In the Roman Catholic Church there are bishops' courts for the trial of ordinary church causes, the trial of bishops being reserved to the pope; but the methods of procedure differ according to the position of the church in different countries.—**Ecclesiastical epistles**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, letters written by church dignitaries officially, and carrying with them ecclesiastical authority, as apostolic epistles written by the Roman pontiff in virtue of his apostolic authority, commendatory epistles (see *commendatory*), dimissory epistles (see *dimissory*), encyclical epistles (see *encyclic*), pastoral epistles, and epistles of instruction to particular churches.—**Ecclesiastical fast**. See *fast*.—**Ecclesiastical history**, the history of the church from the beginning to the present time, including both Old Testament and New Testament history; more specifically, the history of the Christian church, including both its interior and its exterior development—that is, its organization and also the development of its doctrinal beliefs.—**Ecclesiastical law**, the law of the church as administered in the ecclesiastical courts; in a more general sense, especially in those countries where there is no church establishment, the whole body of the law relating to religion or religious institutions as administered in the civil courts.—**Ecclesiastical mode**. See *mode*.—**Ecclesiastical moon**, or *calendar moon*, a fictitious month used in determining the date of Easter. It is made purposely to depart from the natural month, to avoid the possibility of a coincidence of Easter with the Jewish Passover.—**Ecclesiastical notary**. See *notary*.—**Ecclesiastical polity**, the principles and laws of church government.—**Ecclesiastical state**, the body of the clergy.

A king . . . in whose time also began that great alteration in the *state ecclesiastical*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 131.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By the church; as regards the constitution, laws, doctrines, etc., of the church.

It is both naturally and ecclesiastically good. *Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.*

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zī-as'ti-tizm), *n.* [**< ecclesiastic + -ism.**] Strong adherence to the principles and organization of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, etc.; devotion to the interests of the church and the extension of its influence in its external relations.

My religious convictions and views have remained free from any tincture of ecclesiasticism. *Westminster Rev.*

Puseyites and ritualists, aiming to reinforce ecclesiasticism, betray a decided leaning towards archaic print, as well as archaic ornaments.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 107.

Ethical forces for all the reforms of society are stored in the Christian church, but the battery is insulated by ecclesiasticism. *N. A. Rev., CXLI. 246.*

Ecclesiasticus (e-klē-zī-as'ti-kus), *n.* [LL., prop. adj., of or belonging to the church; see *ecclesiastic*.] The name in the Latin version of the Bible, and the alternative name in the English Apocrypha, of the book called in the Septuagint "The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach," included in the canon of the Old Testament by the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants, though occasionally read in the Anglican Church. In form it resembles the Book of Proverbs. It is supposed to have been originally compiled in Hebrew or Aramaean about 180 B. C., and translated into Greek about 130 B. C. Abbreviated *Ecclus.*

ecclesiography (e-klē-zī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [**< LGr. ἐκκλησία, the church, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.**] The history of churches, their locality, doctrines, polity, and condition. *The Congregationalist, July 2, 1879.*

ecclesiological (e-klē-zī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [**< ecclesiology + -ical.**] Of or pertaining to ecclesiology; treating of ecclesiology.

Colossians is christological, and represents Christ as the true pleroma or plenitude of the Godhead, the totality of divine attributes and powers; Ephesians is ecclesiological, and exhibits the ideal church as the body of Christ, as the reflected pleroma of Christ, "the fulness of Him who fill eth all in all." *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.*

Mr. Butler candidly admits that in ecclesiological and ritual knowledge he started with but a scanty outfit. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 27.*

ecclesiologist (e-klē-zī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [**< ecclesiology + -ist.**] One versed in ecclesiology; an expounder of ecclesiology.

For the ecclesiologist proper there is a prodigious bal-dachino, and a grand display of metal-work behind the high altar. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 282.*

ecclesiology (e-klē-zī-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [**< LGr. ἐκκλησία, the church, + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.**] 1. The science of the church as an organized society, and of whatever relates to its outward expression or manifestation.

Christology naturally precedes ecclesiology in the order of the system, as Christ precedes the church. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 96.*

It will furnish future writers in the history and ecclesiology of Ireland with a most valuable storehouse of information. *Athenæum.*

2. The science of church architecture and decoration. It treats of all the details of church furniture, ornament, etc., and their symbolism, and is cultivated especially by the High Church party in the Church of England.

Eastern Ecclesiology may be divided into two grand branches, Byzantine and Armenian. *J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 169.*

eccles-tree (ek'iz-trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *axletree*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Ecclus. An abbreviation of *Ecclesiasticus*.

eccopet (ek'ō-pē), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκκοπή, a cutting out, an incision, < ἐκκόπτειν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + κόπτειν, cut.**] In *surg.*, the act of cutting out; excision; specifically, a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

eccoprotict (ek'ō-prot'ik), *a. and n.* [**< NL. eccoprotictus, < Gr. ἐκκοπρωτικός, < ἐκκοπρῶν (only in pass.), clear of dung, < ἐκ, out, + κόπρω, dung.**] 1. *a.* Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges; laxative; loosening; gently cathartic.

2. *n.* A medicine which purges gently, or which tends to promote evacuations by stool; a laxative.

Eccremocarpus (ek're-mō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκκρεμῖς, hanging from or upon (< ἐκκρεμῖσθαι, hang from), + καρπός, fruit.**] A genus of climbing shrubs, natural order *Bignonia-*

cea, containing three species, natives of South America. They have twice-pinnatisect leaves with small membranaceous leaflets, and green or yellow five-lobed flowers. *E. scaber* is cultivated as an ornamental creeper.

eccrinology (ek-ri-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Irreg. **< Gr. ἐκκρίνειν, separate (< ἐκ, out, + κρῖνειν, separate), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.**] That branch of physiology which relates to the secretions and the act of secretion.

eccrisist (ek'ri-sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκκρίσις, separation, < ἐκκρίσις, separated, < ἐκκρίνειν, choose out, separate, < ἐκ, out, + κρῖνειν, separate; see crisis.**] In *med.*: (a) The expulsion or excretion of any waste products or products of disease. (b) The excreted products themselves.

eccrictic (e-krit'ik), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐκκρῖτικός, secretive, < ἐκκρίσις, secreted, separated; see eccrisist.**] A medicine that promotes excretion; an eliminative.

eccyesis (ek-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. as if *ἐκκῆσις, < ἐκκείναι, bring forth, put forth as leaves, < ἐκ, forth, + κείναι, be pregnant.**] Extra-uterine gestation, or the development of the fetus outside of the cavity of the uterus, as in a Fallopian tube, an ovary, or the abdominal cavity.

eccyliosis (ek-sil-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκκυλίεσθαι, be unrolled (develop) (< ἐκ, out, + κυλίειν, roll up; see cylinder), + -osis.**] In *pathol.*, a disease or disturbance of development; a disorder resulting from the process of development.

ecderon (ek'de-ron), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκ, out, + δέρος, skin.**] An outer layer of integument, as the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, or the epidermal layer of the skin: distinguished from *enderon*, the deeper layer.

ecderonic (ek-de-ron'ik), *a.* [**< ecderon + -ic.**] Of or pertaining to the ecderon; epidermal or epithelial.

Teeth in Mollusca and Annulosa are always ecderonic, cuticular, or epithelial structures.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

ecdysis (ek'di-sis), *n.* [NL., **< Gr. ἐκδύσις, a getting out, < ἐκδύειν, get out of, strip off, < ἐκ, out, + δύνειν, get into, enter.**] The act of putting off, coming out of, or emerging; the act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents and certain insects, or the feathers of birds; the molt: opposed to *endysis*.

ecgonine (ek'gō-nin), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐκγονος, born (as a noun, a child) (< ἐκ, out of, + γόνος, born; see -gony), + -inē².**] In *chem.*, a base obtained from cocaine by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is soluble in water.

échancrure (F. pron. ā-shōn-krūr'), *n.* [F., a hollowing out, scallop, slope, **< échancrer, cut sloping, lit. cut crabwise, < é-, < L. ex, out, + chancrer, < L. cancer, a crab; see cancer.**] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a notch, nick, or indentation, as on the edge or surface of a part; an emargination; a shallow fissure. It is more than a mere depression, and less than a furcation or forfication.

échaugnette (F. pron. ā-shō-get'), *n.* [F., a watch-turret, **< OF. eschaugnette, eschalguette, oldest form eschagaite (ML. reflex. scaraguayta), orig. a company on guard, then a single sentinel, then a sentry-box, watch-turret (cf. Walloon scarwaite, be on the watch), < OHG. *skarwahta, MHG. scharwate (G. scharwache), < OHG. skara, MHG. G. schar, a company, a division or detail of an army, a crowd, + *wahta, MHG. wachte, G. wacht, a watch, > OF. waite, guaitte, E. wait; see wait.**] A bartizan.

eche¹, *a. and pron.* A Middle English form of *each*.

eche², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *eke*.

eche³, *a.* A Middle English form of *ache¹*.

eche⁴, *a.* [ME., earlier *ece*, **< AS. ēce, everlasting, eternal; cf. OS. ewig = OFries. ewich, ewig = D. ewwig = OHG. ewic, MHG. ewic, ewec, G. ewig = Dan. Sw. ewig, everlasting, eternal, < OHG. ewa, etc., = Goth. awus, an age, eternity; see ay¹, age, etern.**] Everlasting; eternal.

Than ilke song that ever is eche.

Owl and Nightingale, l. 742.

In helle heo achulle forberne

On eche sorgnesse.

Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 72.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* [**< F. échelon (= Sp. escalon), a round of a ladder, a step, stepping-stone, echelon, < échelle, OF. eschelle = Pr. Sp. Pg. escala = It. scala, < L. scala, a ladder; see scale².**] A step-like arrangement or order; specifically, a military disposition of troops of such a nature that each division, brigade, regi-

ment, company, or other body occupies a position parallel to, but not in the same alignment with, that in front, thus presenting the appearance of steps, and capable of being formed into one line by moving each of the less advanced divisions, etc., forward until they all align. Troops so disposed are said to be in *echelon*. A fleet is said to be in *echelon* when it presents a wedge-form to the enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can defend one another.

The beaters moved in *echelon* by the hill-top as well as they could. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.*

The friends were standing where the Catskill hills lay before them in *echelon* towards the river, the ridges lapping over each other and receding in the distance.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 54.

echelon (esh'e-lon), *v. t.* [**< echelon, n.**] To form in echelon.

The Russian army of the Lom in the end of July was echeloned along the road to Rutchuk, waiting for the word to surround that fortress.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 128.

echelon-lens (esh'e-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.

echeneidan (ek-e-nē'idān), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

echeneidid (ek-e-nē'idid), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididae*.

Echeneidida (ek'e-nē'id-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Echeneis (-id-) + -ida.**] A family of teleostcephalous fishes, representing the suborder *Discocephali*, and typified by the genus *Echeneis*. The body is elongated, broad in front, and tapering to the caudal fin; the head is flat, horizontal above, and surmounted by an oval disk. This disk is composed of numerous (10 to 27) transverse bars, pectinated behind, and divided into pairs by a median longitudinal leathery partition, and is surrounded by a leathery margin. This formation is homologous with a set of dorsal spines, and is in fact an extremely modified dorsal fin. A normal dorsal is developed on the hinder part of the body, and the anal nearly corresponds to it. The ventrals are thoracic in position, and have 5 rays, and a slender spine closely attached to the adjoining ray. By means of the disk, acting as a sucker, these fishes attach themselves to other animals. They are known to sailors and fishermen as *suckers* or *sucking-fishes*. About a dozen species are known; the most common are *Echeneis naucrates* and *Remora remora*. Also *Echeneis*, *Echeneidini*. See *pilot-fish, remora*.

Echeneidini (ek-e-nē-i-dī-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., **< Echeneis (-id-) + -ini.**] Same as *Echeneidida*. *Bonaparte, 1837.*

echeneidoid (ek-e-nē'idoid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echeneidida*.

2. *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneidida*.

Echeneis (ek-e-nē'is), *n.* [L., **< Gr. ἐχενίς (-id-), the remora, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, prop. adj., ship-holding, < ἐχειν, hold, + ναῦς = L. navis, a ship.**] The typical genus of the family *Echeneididae*, having on the top of the head a large, flat, lami-



Sucking-fish (*Echeneis remora*).

nated disk or sucker, composed of numerous transverse plates set obliquely upward and backward, forming an adhesive surface by which the fish attaches itself to various objects, as a larger fish, a ship's bottom, etc. The type is the common remora or sucking-fish, *E. naucrates*. By some it is extended to include all the species of the family, and by others restricted to elongated slender species with numerous plates to the suckers, like *E. naucrates*.

echium (ē-kē'um), *n.*; *pl. echea* (-i). [L. *ēchiā*, **< Gr. ἔχια, pl. of ἔχϊον, a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, < ἔχος, ἔχη, a sound, esp. a loud sound, roar, ἔχιν, sound, ring; see echo.**] In *arch.*, one of the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or clay which the ancients are said to have introduced in the construction of their theaters to give greater power to the voices of the actors. See *acoustic vessel*, under *acoustic*.

Echeveria (ech-e-vē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., named after *Echeveri*, a botanic artist.] A genus of succulent plants, natural order *Crassulaceae*, chiefly natives of Mexico. It is now included in the genus *Cotyledon*.

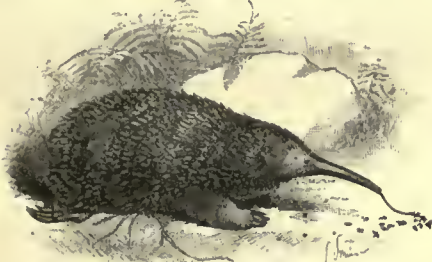
echiaster (ek-i-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., prop. *echinaster* (which is used in another application; see *Echinaster*), **< Gr. ἐχίνος, hedgehog, + ἀστήρ, a star.**] 1. A kind of stellate sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*.

Echidna (e-kid'nā), *n.* [NL., **< L. echidna, < Gr. ἐχίδνα, an adder, viper, < ἐχίς, an adder, viper; see Echis.**] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of anguilliform fishes: generally accounted a synonym of *Mura-*

na. Forster, 1778. [Not in use.]—2. In herpet., a genus of reptiles: used by Wagler and others for the genus of vipers (*Viperidae*) called *Bitis* by Gray and Cope. Merrem, 1820. [Not in use.]—3. In mammal.: (a) The typical genus of the family *Echidnidae*, containing the aculeated anteater or spiny ante-eater of Australia and Tasmania, *E. hystrix* or *aculeata*, and another species, *E. lawesi* of New Guinea, together with a fossil one, *E. oweni*. They have 5 toes on each foot; the snout is straight and moderately developed. *Tachyglossus* is the same, and is the name properly to be used for this genus according to zoological rules of nomenclature, the name *Echidna* having been preoccupied in another sense, though it has most currency in this sense. See *Acanthoglossus, ant-eater*. Cuvier, 1797. (b) [l. c.] A species of the genus *Echidna* or family *Echidnidae*. The echidna resembles a large hedgehog, excepting that the spines are much longer, and the snout is long and slender, with a small aperture at the end for the protrusion of the long, flexible, worm-like tongue. The animal is nocturnal, fossorial, and insectivorous, and catches insects with its long, sticky tongue, whence it is known as the *porcupine ant-eater*. The echidna is closely related to the ornithorhynchus, or duck-billed platypus, and, like it, is oviparous.

4. A genus of echinoderms. De Blainville, 1830. **Echidnæ** (e-kid'nē), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *echidna*, < L. *echidna*, an adder, viper: see *Echidna*.] A group of bomycid moths. Hübner, 1816.

Echidnidae (e-kid'ni-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echidna* + *-idae*.] The family of monotrematous ornithodelphian or prototherian mammals constituted by the genera *Echidna* (or *Tachyglossus*) and *Zaglossus* (or *Acanthoglossus*). They have, in addition to the ordinal and superordinal charac-



Zaglossus or Acanthoglossus bruijni.

ters which they share with *Ornithorhynchidae*, convoluted cerebral hemispheres, perforated acetabulum, as in birds, the facial region of the skull produced into a long, slender rostrum with the nostrils at its end, styliform mandibular rami, vermiform protrusile tongue, no true teeth, feet not webbed, but furnished with long claws, and no tibial spur. The family is properly called *Tachyglossidae*.

Echidnina (ek-id-ni'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Echidna* + *-ina*².] A group of mammals represented by *Echidna*. Bonaparte, 1837.

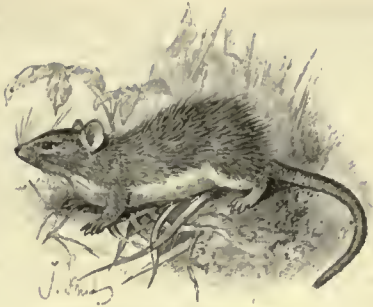
echidnine (e-kid'nin), n. [< L. *echidna*, viper, + *-ine*².] Serpent-poison; the secretion from the poison-glands of the viper and other serpents. Echidnine is a clear, viscid, neutral, yellowish fluid, containing albumin, mucus, fatty matter, a yellow coloring principle, and, among its salts, phosphates and chlorides. Associated with the albumin is a peculiar nitrogenous body, to which the name *echidnine* is more particularly applied. The poison-bag of a viper seldom contains more than 2 grains of the poisonous liquid; $\frac{1}{16}$ of a grain is sufficient to kill a small bird.

Echimyidae (ek-i-mi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echymys* + *-idae*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, taking name from the genus *Echymys*. Also *Echinomyidae*.

Echimyinae (e-ki-mi-i'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echymys* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidae*, related to the porcupines; the hedgehog-rats. It is a large group of numerous genera, differing much in external form and aspect. The African ground-pig, *Aulacodus swinderianus*, belongs to this subfamily, as do the West Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*. (See cut under *Aulacodus*.) All the rest of the genera are South American. Of these the coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*, is the best-known form, though not a typical one. (See cut under *coypou*.) The most representative genera are *Echymys* and *Lonchoceros*, or the spiny rats proper, of which there are a dozen or more species, having prickles in the fur. *Cercomys*, *Dactylopsys*, and *Meomys* are other examples without spines. *Carverodon* is a fossil genus from the bone-caves of Brazil. Also written *Echimyina*, *Echimyina*, *Echimyina*, and, more correctly, *Echinomyina*.

Echimyina (ek-i-mi'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Echymys* + *-ina*.] Same as *Echimyinae*.

Echymys (e-ki'mis), n. [NL., contr. of *Echinomys*, lit. 'hedge-rat' (so called from the fact that the pelage is bristly or mixed with flattened spines), < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = E. mouse.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Echimyinae*; the spiny rats proper. All the species are South American; *E. cayennensis* is the best-known. Geoffroy, 1809. Also written *Echymys*, and properly *Echinomys*.



Spiny Rat (*Echymys cayennensis*).

echint, n. [ME., < L. *echinus*: see *echinus*.] A sea-hedgehog; a sea-urchin.

Men . . . knowne whiche stondes habounden most of tendre fishes or of sharpe fishes that hyzten *echynys*. Chaucer, Boethius, p. 82.

Echinacea (ek-i-nā'sē-ā), n. [NL. (so called on account of the long spinescent bracts of the columnar receptacle), < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *-acea*.] A genus of coarse composite plants of the prairies of North America, allied to *Rudbeckia*, but with long rose-colored rays and prickly-pointed chaff. There are two species, which are occasionally cultivated. Their thick black roots have a pungent taste, and are used in popular medicine under the name of *black-sampson*.

Echinarachnius (e-ki-na-rak'ni-us), n. [NL. (Leske, 1778), < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀράχνη*, a spider.] A genus of flat, irregular petalostichous sea-urchins, of the family *Mellitidae* (or *Scutellidae*), with no perforations or lunules. *E. parma*, of the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the United States, is known as the *sand-dollar* or *cake-urchin*. *E. excentricus* is the common cake-urchin of the Pacific coast. See cut under *cake-urchin*.

Echinaster (ek-i-nas'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solastriidae*.



Echinaster sentus.

E. sepositus is an example. *E. sentus* is a West Indian species, extending northward to the Atlantic coast of the United States, having the spines sheathed in membrane and occurring only at the angles of the calcareous plates of the upper surface. *Cribella* is a synonym.

Echinasteridae (e-ki-nas-ter'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinaster* + *-idae*.] A family of starfishes with two rows of tube-feet, a skeletal frame of lengthened ossicles, and spines on those of the dorsal surface: a synonym of *Solastriidae*.

echinate (ek'i-nāt), a. [< L. *echinatus*, set with prickles, prickly, < *echinus*, a hedgehog; see *echinus*.] Spiny, like a hedgehog; bristling with sharp points; bristly. An *echinate surface* is one thickly covered with sharp elevations like spines bristling, and is to be distinguished from a *muricate surface*, in which the elevations are scattered, lower, and not so acute.

echinated (ek'i-nāt-ed), a. [< *echinate* + *-ed*².] Rendered prickly or bristly.

Fibre echinated by laterally projecting spicules. Lendenfeld.

Echini (e-ki'ni), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin; see *echinus*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of pedicellate echinoderms, containing the sea-urchins: equivalent to several modern families, or to the whole of the order or class *Echinozoidea*.—2. [l. c.] Plural of *echinus*.

echinid (ek'i-nid), n. One of the *Echinidae*.

Echinida (e-kin'i-dā), n. pl. Same as *Echinidae*.

Echinidae (e-kin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinos* + *-idae*.] A family of regular desmostichous or endocyclic sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclica* and class *Echinozoidea*, having a thin round shell

with broad ambulacral spaces bearing tubercles and spines, the latter mostly short and pyriform, and oral branchiae; the typical sea-urchin or sea-eggs. The genera are numerous, such as *Echinos*, *Echinothrix*, *Toxopneustes*, etc.

echinidan (e-kin'i-dan), n. A sea-urchin; one of the *Echinidae*.

echiniform (e-ki'ni-fōrm), a. In entom., same as *echinoid*.

Echiniscus (ek-i-nis'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *-ισκος*, dim. suffix.] A genus of bear-animalcules or water-bears, of the family *Macrobiotidae*: a synonym is *Emydium*. *E. bellermanni* is an example.

echinital (e-kin'i-tal), a. [< *echinite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an echinite or fossil sea-urchin.

echinite (e-ki'nit), n. [< Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *-ite*².] A fossil sea-urchin.

Echinites are found in all fossiliferous strata, but are most abundant and best preserved in the Chalk. The term is an indefinite one, these fossils being of various genera, as *Goniocidaria*, *Echinothuria*, etc. The Paleozoic echinites form an order *Palechinozoidea*, represented by such genera as *Palechinus*, *Eocidaria*, etc. See cut under *Echinothuridae*.

Echinobothria (e-ki-nō-both'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL. (Rudolphi), pl. of *Echinobothrium*.] A group named for the cestoid worms. See *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobothrium (e-ki-nō-both'rium), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *βόθριον*, dim. of *βότρος*, a pit, trench.] A genus of cestoid worms, or tapeworms, of the family *Diphylidae*, having on the head two fossettes with hooks. The separated proglottides continue to live and grow for some time independently. *E. minimum* and *E. typus* are examples. Also *Echinobothrium*.

Echinobrissidae (e-ki-nō-bris'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Echinobryssa* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinobryssa*.

Echinobryssa (e-ki-nō-bris'us), n. [NL., prop. **Echinobryssa*, < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *βρύσσα*, a kind of sea-urchin.] The typical genus of the family *Echinobrissidae*.

Echinocactus (e-ki-nō-kak'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *κάκτος*, cactus.]

A genus of cactaceous plants, globose or oval, and sometimes gigantic, strongly ribbed, or with tubercles in vertical or spiral rows. They are armed with clusters of short spines, at the base of which, upon the younger parts of the plant, are borne the large and showy flowers. Over 200 species have been described, mostly Mexican, with a considerable number within the limits of the United States.



Echinocactus viridescens.

Echinocardium (e-ki-nō-kār'di-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *καρδία* = E. heart.]

A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*. *E. cordatum* occurs on both coasts of the Atlantic. Leske, 1778. Also called *Amphidotus*.

echinochrome (e-ki-nō-krōm), n. [< Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *χρῶμα*, color.] See the extract.

Dr. C. A. MacLunn describes the spectroscopic or chemical characters of the blood of various worms and mollusks. One of the most interesting pigments which he has detected is that which he calls *echinochrome*, . . . obtained from the perivisceral cavity of *Strongylocentrotus lividus*. Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. l. 48.

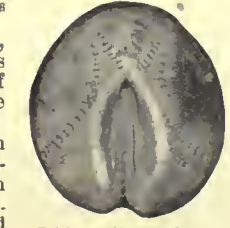
echinococci, n. Plural of *echinococcus*.

Echinococcifer (e-ki-nō-kok'si-fēr), n. [NL., < *echinococcus* + L. *ferre* = E. bear¹.] A genus of tapeworms, in which, in the hydatid state, the tenia-heads bud in special brood-capsules in such a way that their invagination is turned toward the lumen of the vesicle, as in the echinococcus of *Tania echinococcus*. Claus.

Echinococcus (e-ki-nō-kok'us), n.; pl. *echinococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίμος*, a hedgehog, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] *Tenia echinococcus* in its larval (scolex) stage, which forms



Echinobothrium typus.



Echinocardium cordatum.

the so-called hydatids occurring in the liver, brain, etc., of man and other animals; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of *Tenia echinococcus*, having deutoscoces or daughter-cysts formed by gemmation. This hydatid is that of the tapeworm of the dog, having several tenia-heads in the cyst; it may occur in man, commonly in the liver, giving rise to very serious disease. The word was originally a genus name, given by Rudolphi before the relationship to *Tenia* was known; it is now used as the name of the larval stage of the tapeworm whose specific name is the same. See cut under *Tenia*.

In *Echinococcus* the structure of the cystic worm is . . . complicated by its proliferation, the result of which is the formation of many bladder-worms, inclosed one within the other, and contained in a strong lamnated sac or cyst, apparently of a chitinous nature, secreted by the parasite. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 186.*

Echinococonidae (e-kī-nō-kōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinococcus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil regular sea-urchins.

Echinococcus (e-kī-nō-kō'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *κόκος*, a cone: see *cone*.] The typical genus of *Echinococonidae*. *Breyn.*

Echinocoridae (e-kī-nō-kōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinocorus* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, chiefly of the Cretaceous formation.

Echinocorus (ek-i-nōk'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + (?) *κόρις*, a bug.] The typical genus of *Echinocoridae*. *Schröter.*

Echinocrepis (e-kī-nō-kre'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *κρηπίς*, a boat.] A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins, or heart-urchins, of the family *Spatangidae*, of a triangular form, with the anal system on the lower or actinal surface. *E. cuneata* is a deep-sea form of southern seas. *Agassiz, 1879.*

Echinocystis (e-kī-nō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A cucurbitaceous genus of plants of the eastern United States, of a single annual species, *E. lobata*. It has numerous white flowers, and an oval, prickly fruit, which becomes dry and bladdery, and opens at the top for the discharge of the seeds. It is frequently cultivated for ornament, and is known as the *wild balsam-apple*. By some authorities the genus is extended to include *Megarrhiza* and other western and Mexican species.

Echinoderes (ek-i-nōd'e-rēs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *δέρη*, neck.] A singular genus of minute worm-like animals of uncertain position, supposed to be intermediate in some respects between the wheel-animalcules and the crustaceans. The rounded head is furnished with recurved hooks, and is succeeded by 10 or 11 distinct segments, the last of which is bifurcated;



Echinoderes dujardini, greatly enlarged.

the segments bear paired setae; there are no limbs, and the nervous system appears to be represented by a single cephalic ganglion; and eye-spots are present. It is the typical genus of the family *Echinoderidae*. *E. dujardini* is an example. It is a small marine worm, scarcely half a millimeter long, with a distinct retractile head, caudal setae, and ten rings of setae along the body, giving an appearance of segmentation.

Echinoderidae (e-kī-nō-der'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoderes* + *-idae*.] A family of animalcules, by some considered related to the rotifers, based upon the genus *Echinoderes*. It is often located with the gastrotrichous worms.

Echinoderidae, which Dujardin and Greef regarded as connecting links between Vermes and Arthropoda. *Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), i. 404.*

echinoderm (e-kī-nō-dēr'm), *a. and n.* [*Echinoderma*.] **I. a.** Having a prickly covering; echinodermatous.

II. n. Any one of the *Echinodermata*.

All *echinoderms* have a calcareous skeleton, and many are provided with movable spines. A characteristic apparatus of vessels, termed the ambulacral or water-vascular system, is present. It is composed of a ring round the pharynx, from which proceed a number of radiating canals, commonly giving off caecal appendages (Polian vesicles), as well as branches which enter the retractile tube-feet, often furnished with a terminal disk or sucker, which with the spines are the organs of locomotion. The madreporic canal connects the pharyngeal ring with the exterior. *Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 40.*

Echinoderma (e-kī-nō-dēr'mā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Echinodermata*.] Same as *Echinodermata*. *Owen.*

echinodermal (e-kī-nō-dēr'māl), *a.* [*Echinoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *echinodermatous*.

The harder, spine-clad or *echinodermal* species perplex the most patient and persevering dissector by the extreme complexity and diversity of their constituent parts. *Owen, Anat., x.*

Echinodermaria (e-kī-nō-dēr-mā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Echinoderma* + *-aria*.] A group of echinoderms. *De Blaiuville, 1830.*

Echinodermata (e-kī-nō-dēr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *echinodermatus*: see *echinodermatous*.] A phylum or subkingdom of metazoic animals; the echinoderms. They represent one of the most distinct types of the animal kingdom, agreeing with coelenterates in having a radiate or actinometric arrangement of parts, usually pentamerous or by fives or tens, a digestive canal, a water-vascular or ambulacral apparatus, a true blood-vascular system, and the integument indurated by calcareous deposits, as either granules, spicules, or hard plates forming a shell. The alimentary canal is distinct from the general body-cavity; there is a denterostomatous oral orifice or mouth, and usually an anus. The sexes are mostly distinct. The species undergo metamorphosis; the free-swimming ciliated embryo is known as a pluteus, in some cases as an echiropodium (see cut under *echinopædium*); the adult form is usually assumed by a complicated kind of secondary development from the larval form, which is mostly bilateral. The *Echinodermata* were so named by Klein in 1734, and in Cuvier's system were the first class of his *Radiata*; they are still sometimes reduced to a class with the *Coelenterata*. As a subkingdom they are divisible into four classes: *Crinoidea*, *Echinoidea*, *Asteroidea*, and *Holothuroidea*, or the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and sea-cucumbers. As a class they are sometimes divided directly into seven orders: *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins), *Asteroidea* (starfishes), *Ophiuroidea* (sand-stars and brittle-stars), *Crinoidea* (leather-stars), *Cystoidea* (extinct), *Blastoidea* (extinct), and *Holothuroidea* (sea-cucumbers). All are marine. Also *Echinoderma*.

The organization of the *Echinodermata* does in fact appear so different from that of the coelenterates, and seems to belong to a so much higher grade of development, that the combination of the two groups as *Radiata* is inadmissible, and so much the more so since the radial arrangement of the structure exhibits some transitions towards a bilateral symmetry. The *Echinodermata* are separated from the Coelenterata by the possession of a separate alimentary canal and vascular system, and also by a number of peculiar features both of organization and of development. *Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), i. 267.*

echinodermatous (e-kī-nō-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* [*Echinodermata*, < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *δέρη* (τ-), skin.] Having a spiculate or indurated skin; specifically, of or pertaining to the echinoderms or *Echinodermata*. Also *echinodermal*.

Echinodes (ek-i-nō-dēs), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1869), < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, like a hedgehog, prickly, < *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *είδος*, form.] **I.** In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Histeridae*, with two North American species, *E. setiger* and *E. decipiens*.—**2.** A genus of insectivorous mammals: same as *Hemicentetes*.

Echinoglossa (e-kī-nō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A grade or series of *Mollusca*, represented by the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and scaphopods, as collectively distinguished from the *Lipoglossa* (which see) alone. In E. R. Lankester's arrangement of *Mollusca*, the *Echinoglossa* are divided into three classes: *Gastropoda*, *Cephalopoda* (including *Pteropoda*), and *Scaphopoda*. *Odontophora* is a synonym.

echinoglossal (e-kī-nō-glos'sāl), *a. and n.* [*Echinoglossa* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Echinoglossa*. **II. n.** A member of the *Echinoglossa*.

echinoid (e-kī-nō'id), *a. and n.* [*Echinoides*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *είδος*, form. Cf. *Echinodes*.] **I. a.** 1. Having the form or appearance of a sea-urchin: in entomology, applied to certain insect-eggs which are shaped like an echinoid, and covered with crowded deep pits.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Echinoides*.

II. n. In *zool.*, one of the *Echinoidea*.

The spheroidal *echinoids*, in reality, depart further from the general plan and from the embryonic form than the elongated spatangoids do. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 223.*

Echinoidea (ek-i-nōi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinus* + *-oidea*.] A class of the phylum or subkingdom *Echinodermata*; the sea-urchins or sea-eggs. They have a rounded, depressed (not elongated) form, subspherical, cordiform, or discoid, inclosed in a test or shell composed of many calcareous plates closely and usually immovably connected, studded with tubercles and bearing movable spines, and perforated in some places for the emission of tube-feet; an oral and anal orifice always present, a convoluted intestine, a water-vascular system, a blood-vascular system, and sometimes respiratory as well as ambulatory appendages. The perforated plates are the ambulacra, alternating with imperforate interambulacral plates; there are usually five pairs of each. The anus is dorsal or superior, the mouth ventral or inferior; the latter in many forms has a complicated internal skeleton. The general arrangement of parts is radiate or actinometric, with meridional divisions of parts; but bilaterally recognizable in many adults, and perfectly expressed in the larval forms. The *Echinoidea* are divisible into *Regularia*, *Desmosestia*, or *Endocyclia*, containing the ordinary symmetrically globose forms, as *Cidaris*, *Echinus*, and *Echinometra*; and the *Irregularia*, *Petalostichia*, or *Exocyclia*, containing the cake-urchins and heart-urchins, or the clypeastroids and spatangoids (respectively sometimes erected into the orders *Clypeastrida* and *Spatangida*); together with the Paleozoic echinoids, which in some systems constitute a third order, *Paleochinoidea*. Also *Echinoidea*.

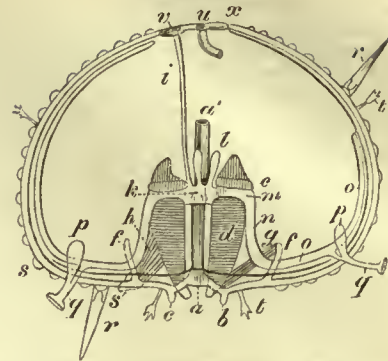


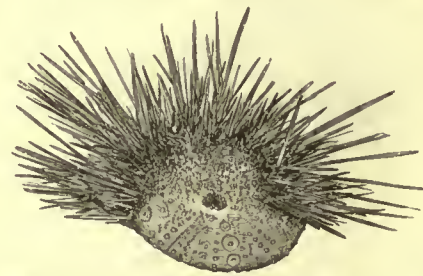
Diagram of an Echinus (stripped of its spines).

a, mouth; *a'*, gullet; *b*, teeth; *c*, lips; *d*, alveoli; *e*, falcis; *f, f*, auricularis; *g*, retractor, and *h*, protractor, muscles of Aristotle's lantern; *i*, madreporic canal; *k*, circular ambulacral vessel; *l*, Polian vesicle; *m, n, o, o*, ambulacral vessels; *p, p*, pedal vesicles; *q, q*, pedicels; *r, r*, spines; *s*, tubercle; *s'*, tubercle to which a spine is articulated; *t, t*, pedicellaries; *u*, anus; *v*, madreporic tubercle; *x*, ocular spot.

Echinolampadidae (e-kī-nō-lam-pad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinolampas* (-pad-) + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins. See *Cassidulidae*¹. Also *Echinolampidae*.

Echinolampas (e-kī-nō-lam'pas), *n.* [NL., also *Echinolampas*; < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *λαμπή*, λαμπός (-παδ-), a torch: see *lamp*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae*, or giving name to a family *Echinolampadidae*.

Echinometra (e-kī-nō-met'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνομητρα*, the largest kind of sea-urchin, < *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *μήτρα*, womb.]



Echinometra oblongata, with spines in part removed to show the plates of the test.

The typical genus of regular sea-urchins of the family *Echinometridae*. *E. oblongata* is an example.

Echinometridae (e-kī-nō-met'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinometra* + *-idae*.] A family of regular desmosestichous or endocyclical sea-urchins, of the order *Endocyclia* or *Cidaridea*, having a long oval shell, imperforate tubercles, oral branchiae, and ambulacral areas in arcs of more than three pairs of pores. *Echinometra* and *Podophora* are the leading genera.

Echinomyia (e-kī-nō-mi'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806), < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *μύια*, a fly.] A genus of flies, of the family *Tachinidae*, comprising large bristly species of a black or blackish-gray color, usually with reddish-yellow sides of the abdomen or with glistening white bands. Among them are the largest European flies of the family *Muscidae* in a broad sense, but none have yet been found in America. They are parasitic upon caterpillars. Also *Echinomyia*.

Echinomyidae (e-kī-nō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomyia* + *-idae*.] Same as *Echinomyidae*.

Echinomyinae (e-kī-nō-mi-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinomyia* + *-inae*.] Same as *Echinomyia*.

Echinomys (e-kī-nō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *μῦς* = *E. mouse*.] Same as *Echinomys*. *Wagner, 1840.*

Echinoneidae (e-kī-nō-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echinoneus* + *-idae*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Echinoneus*. Also written *Echinonidae* and *Echinoneides*.

Echinonemata (e-kī-nō-nē'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *νήμα*, pl. *νήματα*, a thread, < *νέω*, spin.] A subordinal or other group of ceratosilicious sponges, having spicules of two or more kinds, there being smooth, double-pointed ones in the ceratode, and rough, single-pointed ones standing partly exposed.

Echinoneus (ek-i-nō-nē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *νεός* = *E. new*.] A genus of irregular sea-urchins, of the family *Cassidulidae*, or giving name to a family *Echinoneidae*.

echinopædia, *n.* Plural of *echinopædium*.
echinopædic (e-kī-nō-pē'dik), *a.* [*< echinopædium + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the echinoderm; auricularian. See *Holothurioidæ*.
echinopædium (e-kī-nō-pē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *echinopædia* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *παδίον*, dim. of *παῖς* (*paîs*), a child.] The early larval stage of an echinoderm: a name

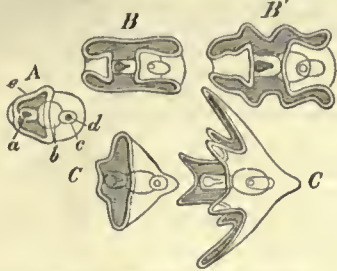


Diagram of Echinopædia, much enlarged.

A, common primitive form of *Echinodermata*, whence B, B', a vermiform holothurid, and C, C', a pluteiform ophiurid or echinid (pluteus) larva are derived: a, mouth; b, stomach; c, intestine; d, anus; e, ciliated band.

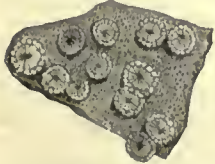
given by Huxley to the primitive generalized type-form of the *Echinodermata*, illustrated by the bilaterally symmetrical embryonic stage of nearly all members of that class. See the extract.

In many Echinoderms, the radial symmetry, even in the adult, is more apparent than real, inasmuch as a median plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane. With a few exceptions, the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva, provided with ciliated bands, and otherwise similar to a worm-larva, which may be termed an *Echinopædium*. The conversion of the *Echinopædium* into an Echinoderm is effected by the development of an enterocœle, and its conversion into the peritoneal cavity and the ambulacral system of veins and nerves, and by the metamorphosis of the mesoderm into radially-disposed anlomers, the result of which is the more or less complete obliteration of the primitive bilateral symmetry of the animal.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 466.

=*Syn. Echinopædium*, *Pluteus*. *Echinopædium* is the more general term, used by its proposer to cover any embryonic or larval stage of any echinoderm from the gastrula stage to the assumption of its specific characters. A *pluteus* is a special pluteiform larva of some echinoderms, as the holothurians, ophiurians, and echinids proper.

echinoplacid (e-kī-nō-plas'id), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *πλάξ* (*plax*), anything flat, a plate, etc., + *-id*.] Having a circlet of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish: opposed to *ancechinoplacid*.



Echinopora rosetta.

Echinopora (ek-i-nōp'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *πόρος*, a passage: see *pore*.] The typical genus of stone-corals of the family *Echinoporidae*. Lamarck.

Echinoporidae (e-kī-nō-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinopora + -idae*.] A family of stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata*, typified by the genus *Echinopora*.

Echinoprocta (e-kī-nō-prok'tā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *echinoproctus*: see *echinoproctus*.] A genus of porcupines: same as *Erethizon*. J. E. Gray, 1865.

echinoproctous (e-kī-nō-prok'tus), *a.* [*< NL. echinoproctus*, *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *πρᾶκτος*, the rump.] Having a spiny or prickly rump: specifically applied to porcupines of the genus *Echinoprocta* or *Erethizon*.



Echinops ruthenicus.

Echinops (e-kī-nops), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *ὤψ*, face.] 1. A genus of cynaroid *Compositæ* with a thistle-

like habit, remarkable for having its one-flowered heads crowded in dense terminal clusters resembling the ordinary flower-head of the order. There are about 75 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and eastward, mostly perennials. A few species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, and are known as *globe-thistles*.

2. A genus of Madagascar insectivorous mammals, of the family *Cenelidae*, containing the sokinah, *E. telfairi*. Martin, 1838.

Echinoptilidae (e-kī-nōp'til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinoptilum + -idae*.] A family of pennatulid polyps, of the section *Junciformes*, typified by the genus *Echinoptilum*, having no axis.

Echinoptilum (ek-i-nōp'ti-lum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *πίλον*, a feather, wing.] The typical genus of *Echinoptilidae*. The type is *E. macintoshii* of Japan.

echinorhinid (e-kī-nō-rin'id), *n.* A shark of the family *Echinorhinidae*.

Echinorhinidae (e-kī-nō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinorhinus + -idae*.] A family of sharks, represented by the genus *Echinorhinus*. The body is very stout and armoured by scattered thorn-like tubercles, the anal fin wanting, and the first dorsal rather nearer the pectoral than the ventral fins. Also called *Echinorhinoidea*.

echinorhinoid (e-kī-nō-rī'noid), *a. and n.* [*< Echinorhinus + -oid*.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the *Echinorhinidae*.

II. *n.* An echinorhinid.

Echinorhinus (e-kī-nō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *ῥίνοσ*, skin, hide.] A genus of selachians, or sharks, typical of the



Spinos Shark (*Echinorhinus spinosus*).

family *Echinorhinidae*: so called because the tubercles which stud the skin bear spines; these, when detached, leave a scar. *E. spinosus* is the spinous shark of European, African, and American waters.

Echinorhynchidae (e-kī-nō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinorhynchus + -idae*.] The typical and only family of nematelminth parasitic worms of the order *Acanthocephala* (which see), having the sexes distinct, no oral orifice or alimentary canal, and the head consisting of a protrusile proboscis armed with hooks, whence the name. They are formidable, worm-like internal parasites, with gregarina-like embryos, becoming encysted like cestoid worms. Beside *Echinorhynchus*, the family contains the genus *Coleops*. The species are numerous.

Echinorhynchus (e-kī-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] The typical genus of the family *Echinorhynchidae*. See cut under *Acanthocephala*.

The numerous species of the genus *Echinorhynchus* live principally in the alimentary canal of different vertebrates; the gut-wall may be as it were sown with these animals.

In their sexual state, the parasites which constitute the genus *Echinorhynchus* inhabit the various classes of the Vertebrata, while they are found in the Invertebrata only in a sexless condition. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 553.

Echinosoma (e-kī-nō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, sea-urchin, + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. A genus of apneumonous holothurians, of the family *Oncinolabidae*, having filiform tentacles and five rows of tube-feet.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of earwigs, of the family *Forficulidae*. Serville, 1838. (b) A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidae*, containing one Madeira species, *E. porcellus*. Wollaston, 1854.

Echinostomata (e-kī-nō-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *στόμα* (*stōma*), mouth.] A group of *Vermes*. Rudolphi.

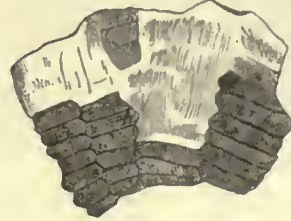
Echinostrobos (ek-i-nō-strō-bus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *στρόβος*, a twisting, *< στρέφω*, turn.] A fossil genus of conifers, instituted by Schimper, and closely allied to *Thuja* (which see), and also resembling *Arthrotaxis* in its foliage. They occur in the lithographic stones (Jurassic) of Solenhofen in Bavaria, and in other localities of Jurassic rocks in Europe.

Echinothuria (e-kī-nō-thū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *θύρα*, dim. of *θύρα* = *E. door*.] A fossil genus of regular sea-urchins, giving name to a family *Echinothuriidae*.

Echinothurida (e-kī-nō-thū'ri-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinothuria + -ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a subordinal group of desmoticheous *Echinoidea*, having a movable dermal skeleton and presenting some other points of

resemblance to the *Asterida*. The genera *Echinothuria*, *Calteria*, and *Phormosoma* are examples.

Echinothuriidae (e-kī' nō-thū-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Echinothuria + -idae*.] A family of regular endocycli-ous or desmoticheous sea-urchins, having the plates of the shell overlapping or movably connected by soft parts, as in the genera *Asthenosoma*



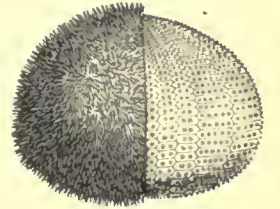
Fragment of a Fossil Echinus (*Echinothuria floris*).

and *Phormosoma*. Also written *Echinothuriidae*.
Echinozoa (e-kī-nō-zō'zā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, a hedgehog, + *ζῷον*, pl. *ζῶα*, an animal.] Allman's name of the series of animals which Huxley called *Annuloida*.

echinulate (e-kin'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *echinulus*, dim. of *L. echinus*, a hedgehog, + *-atē*.] Having small prickles; minutely prickly or spiny.

echinus (e-kī'nus), *n.*; pl. *echini* (-ni). [L., *< Gr. ἐχίνοσ*, the hedgehog, urchin, prop. *ἐχίνοσ χερσαῖος*, land-urchin, as distinguished from *ἐχίνοσ πελάγος*, the sea-urchin; = Lith. *czys* = O Bulg. *jezt* = AS. *igil*, and contr. *il* = D. *egel* = OHG. *igil*, MHG. *G. igel* = MLG. *L.G. egel* = Icel. *igull*, a hedgehog.] 1. A hedgehog.—2. A sea-urchin.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus (1735), formerly used with great latitude, now the typical genus of the family *Echinidae*, containing such sea-urchin or sea-eggs as *E. sphæra*, the common British species, or the Mediterranean *E. esculentus*, which is extensively used for food, the ovaries being eaten.

The genus may be taken to exemplify not only the family to which it pertains, but the whole order of regular sea-eggs, and the class of sea-urchin itself. The shape is depressed-globose, with centric mouth and anus; the shell or test is hard, immovable, meridionally divided into five pairs of imperforate alternating with five pairs of perforate plates, the plates studded with tubercles, and in life bearing movable spines. The perforate plates are the ambulacra, emitting the tube-feet. The mouth has a complicated system of plates, constituting the object known, when detached, as *Aristotle's lantern* (which see, under *lantern*). A sea-urchin is comparable to a starfish with the five arms bent upward and their ends brought together in the center over the back of the animal, and then soldered together throughout, with the modification of internal structure which such an arrangement of the parts would necessarily entail.



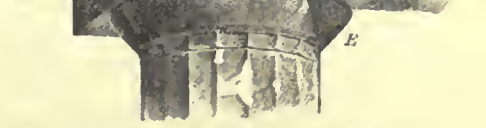
Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*). Left side in natural state; right side with the spines removed, showing the bare plates.

4. In *arch.*, the convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital; hence, the

corresponding feature in capitals of other orders, or any molding of similar profile to the Doric echinus. Such moldings are often sculptured or painted with the egg-and-dart ornament.

In this instance the abacus is separated from the shaft; there is a bold echinus and a beaded necking; in fact, all the members of the Grecian order, only wanting the elegance which the Greeks added to it.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 342, note.



A Capital of the Parthenon.—E, Echinus.

échiqueté (ā-shē-kē-tā'), *a.* [F., formerly *eschiqueté*, formed (with prefix *es-*, *é* (*< L. ex-*), out, off, instead of *des-*, *de-* (*< L. de-*), of, off) from *déchiqueté*, pp. of *déchiqueter*, divide into checks, under influence of *échiquier*, a checker-board: see *check*.] The regular OF. form is

eschecque: see *checky*.] In *her.*, same as *checky*. Also written *échiqueté*.

Echis (ek'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχις*, an adder, viper, akin to *L. anguis*, a snake: see *Anguis* and *angey*.] A genus of Indian vipers, of the family *Viperidae*, including venomous solenoglyph forms of small size, having fewer ventral scutes than the African vipers, simple subcaudal scutes, imbricated carinate scales on the head, in two rows between the eyes and the labial plates, and small nostrils in a large divided nasal plate. *E. carinata* is a common species, 20 inches or less in length. *Merrem*, 1820. Called *Toxicoa* by Gray.

Echitonium (ek-i-tō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *L. echite*, a kind of clematis; or < *L. echitis*, Gr. *ἔχιδνα*, a kind of stone; < Gr. *ἔχις*, an adder, viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of fossil plants, instituted by Unger. The genus is phanerogamous, and is said by Schimper to be analogous to *Echites* of Linnæus, an intertropical boraginaceous genus of plants occurring in Asia and America. They are found in various localities in central Europe in the Tertiary.

Echium (ek'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔχιον*, a plant (*Echium rubrum*), < *ἔχις*, a viper: see *Echis*.] A genus of boraginaceous plants, tall hairy herbs or somewhat shrubby, natives of the old world. There are about 50 species, chiefly of the Mediterranean region and South Africa, of which the common viper's-bugloss, or blueweed, *E. vulgare*, with showy blue flowers, has become naturalized in some parts of the United States.

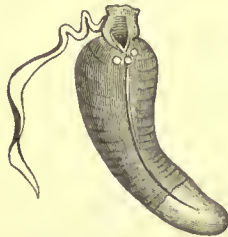
Echiuridae (ek-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echirus* + *-idae*.] The leading family of *Echiuroidea* or chatiferous gephyreans, having the oral end of the body produced into a grooved proboscis, containing the long esophageal commissures which meet in front without ganglionic enlargement, and having on the ventral side two hooked setæ anteriorly, with sometimes circles of setæ posteriorly, the mouth below the proboscis at its base, and the anus terminal. The leading genera are *Echirus*, *Bonellia*, and *Thalassena*. The *Echiuridae* are made by Lankester a class of the animal kingdom under the phylum *Gephyrea*.

echiuroid (ek-i-ū'roid), *a. and n.* [*Echirus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Chatiferous, as a gephyrean; or of pertaining to the *Echiuroidea*. *II. n.* A member of the *Echiuroidea*.

Echiuroidea (ek-i-ū'roi-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Echirus* + *-oidea*.] An order of *Gephyrea*, the chatiferous gephyreans. They have a terminal anus, and a mouth at the base of a preoral proboscis. The group contains the families *Echiuridae* and *Sternaspidae*, and is equivalent to a gephyrean order *Chatifera*.

The *Echiuroidea* or chatiferous gephyres present no external segmentation of their elongated and contractile body; they have, however, in the young state, the rudiments of 15 metameres. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 389.

Echirus (ek-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (for **Echidurus*), < Gr. *ἔχις* (*ἔχις*), an adder, viper, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A genus of chatiferous gephyreans (one of the group *Chatifera* of Gegenbaur), armed with two strong setæ on the ventral side (whence the name). The cuticle develops chitinous processes, and there is a communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity by means of a pair of tubular organs which are ciliated internally and at their apertures. It is the typical genus of the family



Echirus Gaertneri, about natural size.

Echiuridae. *E. pallasi* of the North Sea is an example. Also written *Echiuris*.

echlorophyllose (ē-klō-rō-fil'ōs), *a.* [*echlorophyllosus*, < *L. e-* priv. + *chlorophyllum*, chlorophyl: see *chlorophyl*, *chlorophyllous*.] Without chlorophyl. *Braithwaite*.

echo (ek'ō), *n.*; *pl. echoes* (-ōz). [Altered (after *L.*) from earlier spelling; early mod. *E.* also *echoe*, *echo*; < ME. *eccho*, *ekko* = D. G. *echo* = Dan. *echo*, *ekko* = Sw. *eko* = OF. *ego*, F. *écho* = Sp. *eco* = Pg. *ecco*, *echo* = It. *eco*, < *L. echo* (ML. also *eccho*), < Gr. *ἠχώ*, a sound, an echo; cf. *ἠχος*, *ἠχῆ*, a sound, noise, *ἠχεῖν*, sound, ring, etc.] *1.* A sound repeated by reflection or reverberation from some obstructing surface; sound heard again at its source; repercussion of sound: as, an *echo* from a distant hill. Sound being produced by waves or pulses of the air, when such waves meet an opposing surface, as a wall, they are reflected like light-waves (see *reflection*); the sound so heard, as if originating behind the reflecting surface, is an *echo*. The echo of a sound returns to the point whence the sound originated if the reflecting surface is at right angles to a line drawn to it from that point. An oblique surface reflects the sound in another direction, so that it may be heard elsewhere, though not at the point

where the sound originated. If the direct and reflected sounds succeed one another with great rapidity, which happens when the reflecting surface is near, the echo only clouds the original sound, but is not heard distinctly; and it is such indistinct echoes that interfere with the hearing in churches and other large buildings. An interval of about one-ninth of a second is necessary to discriminate two successive sounds; and as sound passes through the atmosphere at the rate of about 1,125 feet in a second, $\frac{1}{9}$ of 1,125, or about 62 feet, will be the least distance at which an echo can be heard; and this will be distinct only in the case of a sharp, sudden sound. The walls of a house or the ramparts of a city, the surface of a cloud, a wood, rocks, mountains, and valleys produce echoes. Some echoes are remarkable for their frequency of repetition, and are called *multiple* or *tautological* echoes.

Folweth *Ekko*, that holdeth no silence,
But ever answereth at the countretaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

The babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying shrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double humt were heard at once.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

The Scriptures are God's voice; the church is his *echo*, a redoubling, a repeating of some particular syllables and accents of the same voice. *Donne*, Sermons, xiv.

Blow, hngle, blow, set the wild *echoes* flying,
And answer, *echoes*, answer, dying, dying.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. (song).

2. [*cap.*] In *classical myth.*, an oread or mountain nymph, who, according to a usual form of the myth, pined away for love of the beautiful youth Narcissus till nothing remained of her but her voice.

Sweet *Echo*, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen
Within thy airy shell.
Milton, Comus, l. 230.

3. Figuratively, a repetition of the sentiments of others; reproduction of the ideas or opinions of others, either in speech or in writing.

It is the folly of too many to mistake the *echo* of a London coffeehouse for the voice of the kingdom.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

4. In *music*, the very soft repetition of a short phrase, particularly in orchestral or organ music. In large organs an echo-organ is sometimes provided for echo-like effects; it consists of pipes shut up in a tight box, or removed to a distance from the organ proper, and controlled by a separate keyboard or by separate stops. A single stop so used or placed is called an *echo-stop*.

5. In *arch.*, a wall or vault, etc., having the property of reflecting sounds or of producing an echo.—*6.* [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of neuropterous insects. *Selys*, 1853.—To the *echo*, so as to produce a reverberation of sound; hence, loudly; vehemently; so as to excite attention and response: chiefly used with *applaud* or similar words.

I would *applaud* thee to the very *echo*,
That would *applaud* again.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

echo (ek'ō), *v.* [*echo*, *n.*] *I. intrans.* *1.* To emit an echo; reflect or repeat sound; give forth an answering sound by or as if by *echo*.

And kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did *echo*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Lord, as I am, I have no pow'r at all,
To hear thy voice, or *echo* to thy call.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 8.

How often from the steep
Of *echoing* hill or thicket have we heard
Celestial voices.
Milton, P. L., iv. 681.

2. To be reflected or repeated by or as if by *echo*; return or be conveyed to the ear in repetition; pass along by reverberation.

Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice.
Str R. Blackmore.

Sounds which *echo* further west
Than your sires' "Islands of the Blest."
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86.

In the midst of *echoing* and re-*echoing* voices of thanksgiving.
D. Webster, Adams and Jefferson.

3. To produce a reverberating sound; give out a loud sound.

Drums and trumpets *echo* loudly,
Wave the crimson banners proudly.
Longfellow, The Black Knight (trans.).

II. trans. *1.* To emit an echo of; reflect the sound of, either directly or obliquely; cause to be heard by reverberation: as, the whispering gallery of St. Paul's in London *echoes* very faint sounds.

Never [more shall] the black and dripping precipices
Echo her stormy scream as she sails by.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To repeat as if by way of *echo*; emit a reproduction of, as sounds, words, or sentiments; imitate the sound or significance of.

Then *gan* triumphant *Trochets* sound on hie,
That sent to heaven the *echoed* report
Of their new joy, and happy victory.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 4.

Those peals are *echoed* by the Trojan throng.
Dryden, Æneid.

The whole nation was *echoing* his verse, and crowded theatres were applauding his wit and humour.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, I. 159.

They would have *echoed* the praises of the men whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers libels upon them.
Maccaulay.

3. To imitate as an *echo*; repeat or reproduce the sounds, utterances, or sentiments of: as, the mocking-bird *echoes* nearly all other creatures; to *echo* a popular author.

And the true art for . . . popular display is—to contrive the best forms for appearing to say something new, when in reality you are but *echoing* yourself.
De Quincey, Style, i.

echoer (ek'ō-ēr), *n.* One who *echoes*.

Followers and *echoers* of other men.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (Amer. ed., 1842), p. 131.

echoic (ek'ō-ik), *a.* [= Sp. *ecóico* = Pg. *echoico*, < LL. *echoicus*, echoing, riming (of verses), < *L. echo*, *echo*: see *echo*.] Pertaining to or formed by *echoism*; onomatopoeitic. See extract under *echoism*.

echoical (ē-kō'i-kāl), *a.* [*echoic* + *-al*.] Having the nature of an *echo*. *Nares*. [Rare.]

An *echoical* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one, as in an *echo*.
Nomenclator.

echoism (ek'ō-izm), *n.* [*echo* + *-ism*.] In *philol.*, the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as *buzz*, *whizz*, or the characteristic cries of animals, as *cuckoo*, *chickadee*, *whip-poor-will*, etc.; onomatopoeia. [Recent.]

Onomatopoeia, in addition to its awkwardness, has neither associative nor etymological application to words imitating sounds. It means word-making or word-coinage, and is as strictly applicable to Comte's *altruism* as to *cuckoo*. *Echoism* suggests the echoing of a sound heard, and has the useful derivatives *echoist*, *echoize*, and *echoic*, instead of *onomatopoeitic*, which is not only unmanageable; but, when applied to words like *cuckoo*, *crack*, erroneous; it is the voice of the cuckoo, the sharp sound of breaking, which is onomatopoeic or word-creating, not the *echoic* words which they create.

J. A. H. Murray, 9th Ann. Address to Philol. Soc.

echoist (ek'ō-ist), *n.* [*echo* + *-ist*.] One who forms words by the imitation or echoing of sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echoize (ek'ō-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *echoized*, ppr. *echoizing*. [*echo* + *-ize*.] To form words by echoing or imitating sounds. See *echoism*. [Recent.]

echolalia (ek'ō-lā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἠχώ*, an echo, + *λαλία*, babbling, < *λαλέω*, babble.] In *pathol.*, the repetition by the patient in a meaningless way of words and phrases addressed to him. It occurs in certain nervous disorders.

echoless (ek'ō-less), *a.* [*echo* + *-less*.] Giving or yielding no *echo*; calling forth no response.

Its voice is *echoless*.
Byron, Prometheus.

echometer (ē-kom'e-tēr), *n.* [= F. *écomètre* = Sp. *ecómetro* = Pg. *echometro* = It. *ecometro*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, echo, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the duration, the intervals, and the mutual relation of sounds.

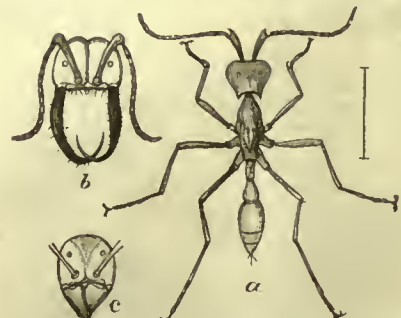
echometry (ē-kom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *écométrie* = Sp. *ecométrica* = Pg. *echometria* = It. *ecometria*; as *echometer* + *-y*.] *1.* The art or act of measuring the duration, etc., of sounds.—*2.* In *arch.*, the art of constructing buildings in conformity with the principles of acoustics.

echoscope (ek'ō-skōp), *n.* [*echo*, < Gr. *ἠχώ*, sound, echo, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A stethoscope.

echo-stop (ek'ō-stop), *n.* See *echo*, 4.

Echymys, *n.* An erroneous form of *Echimyis*. *Wiegmann*, 1838.

Eciton (es'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of ants called



Eciton drepanophorum.
a., soldier (line shows natural size); *b.*, head of soldier, front view; *c.*, head of male, front view.

foraging or army ants, usually placed in the family *Myrmicidae*, as the petiole of the abdomen has two nodes. It is now supposed that the genus *Labidus*, of the family *Dorylidae*, is represented exclusively by the males of *Eciton*, and the characters of both groups require revision. These ants are found in South and Central America, and 3 species of *Eciton* and 6 of *Labidus* are known in the United States, from Utah, New Mexico, California, and Texas. There are two kinds of nouters or workers, large-headed and small-headed, the former of which are called *soldiers*. They are carnivorous, march in vast numbers, and are very destructive.

eckle, **eccle** (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial., also *ecete*, var. of *ickte*, ult. < AS. *gicel*, an icicle: see *ickte*, *icicle*.] 1. An icicle.—2. *pl.* The crest of a cock.—To build *eccles* in the air, to build castles in the air. Wright. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

eckle² (ek'l), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *eckle*¹.] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

eckle³, *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eckled*, ppr. *eckling*. [A dial. var. of *ettle*.] To aim; intend; design. Halliwell. [North. Eng.]

éclair (â-klâr'), *n.* [F., lit. lightning, < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine, < L. *exclarare*, light up, < *ex*, out, + *clarare*, make bright or clear: see *clear*, *v.*] A small oblong cake, filled with a cream or custard, and glazed with chocolate or sugar.

éclaircise, *v. t.* See *claircise*.
éclaircissement (â-klâr-sôs'mo'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *esclarizamiento*) = Sp. *esclarcimiento* = Pg. *esclarecimento*], < *éclaircir*, clear up: see *claircise*.] Explanation; the clearing up of something not before understood.

Nay, madam, you shall stay . . . till he has made an *éclaircissement* of his love to you. Wycherley, Country Wife.

Next morning I breakfasted alone with Mr. W[alpole]; when we had all the *éclaircissement* I ever expected, and I left him far better satisfied than I had been hitherto. Gray, Letters, I. 124.

claircise (e-klâr'siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claircized*, ppr. *claircizing*. [< F. *éclairciss-*, stem of certain parts of *éclaircir* (= Pr. *esclarzir*, *esclarzarze* = Sp. Pg. *esclarocer*), clear up; with suffix, ult. < L. *escere* (see *-escere*, *-ish*²), < *éclairer*, lighten, illumine: see *clair*.] To make clear; explain; clear up, as something not understood or misunderstood. Also spelled *claircise*. [Rare.]

eclampsia (ek-lamp'si-â), *n.* [= F. *éclampsie* = It. *eclampsia*, < NL. *eclampsia*, < Gr. *ἐκλαμψία*, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, < *ἐκλάμπεω*, shine forth, < *ἐκ*, forth, + *λάμπεω*, shine: see *lamp*.] In *pathol.*, a flashing of light before the eyes; also, rapid convulsive motions. The name is applied to convulsions resembling those of epilepsy, but not of true epilepsy: as, the *eclampsia* of childbirth. Also *eclampsy*.

eclampsic (ek-lamp'sik), *a.* A less correct form of *eclampsic*.

eclampsy (ek-lamp'si), *n.* Same as *eclampsia*.
eclamptic (ek-lamp'tik), *a.* [= F. *éclamptique*; as *eclampsia* (eclampt-) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of *eclampsia*: as, *eclamptic* convulsions; *eclamptic* idioey.—2. Suffering from *eclampsia*: as, an *eclamptic* patient.

éclat (â-klâ'), *n.* [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, *esclater*, burst, < OHG. *slizan*, MHG. *slizen*, split, burst, G. *schleissen* = AS. *slitan*, E. *slit*, *q. v.*] 1. A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation: as, his speech was received with great *éclat*.—2. Brilliant effect; brilliancy of success; splendor; magnificence: as, the *éclat* of a great achievement.

Although we have taken formal possession of Burmah with much *éclat*, the dangers and difficulties of the enterprise are by no means at an end. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 288.

3. Renown; glory.
Yet the *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont. Prescott.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *éclectique* = Sp. *eclectico* = Pg. *eclectico* = It. *eclettico* (cf. G. *eklektisch* = Dan. *eklektisk*), < NL. *eclecticus*, < Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, picking out, selecting, < *ἐκλεκετός*, picked out, < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out (= L. *eligere*, pp. *electus*, > E. *elect*, *q. v.*) < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, pick, choose: see *legend*.] I. *a.* Selecting; choosing; not confined to or following any one model or system, but selecting and appropriating whatever is considered best in all.

The American mind, in the largest sense *eclectic*, struggled for universality, while it asserted freedom. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 464.

When not creative, their genius has been *eclectic* and refining. Steadman, Vici. Poets, p. 23.

Eclectic medicine, a medical theory and practice based upon selection of what is esteemed best in all systems; specifically, the medical system of a separately organized school of physicians in the United States, who make much

use of what they regard as specific remedies, largely or chiefly botanical.—**Eclectic physician**. (a) One of an ancient order of physicians, supposed to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta. (b) A practitioner of the American school of eclectic medicine.

II. n. One who, in whatever department of knowledge, not being convinced of the fundamental principles of any existing system, culls from the teachings of different schools such doctrines as seem to him probably true, conformable to good sense, wholesome in practice, or recommended by other secondary considerations; one who holds that opposing schools are right in their distinctive doctrines, wrong only in their opposition to one another. In philosophy the chief groups of eclectics have been—(1) those ancient writers, from the first century before Christ, who, like Cicero, influenced by Platonic skepticism, held a composite doctrine of ethics, logic, etc., aggregated of Platonist, Peripatetic, Stoic, and even Epicurean elements; (2) writers in the seventeenth century who, like Leibnitz, mingled Aristotelian and Cartesian principles; (3) writers in the eighteenth century who adopted in part the views of Leibnitz, in part those of Locke; (4) Schelling and others, who held beliefs derived from various idealistic, pantheistic, and mystical philosophies; (5) the school of Cousin, who took a mean position between a philosophy of experience and one of absolute reason.

Even the *eclectics*, who arose about the age of Augustus, were . . . as slavish and dependent as any of their brethren, since they sought for truth not in nature, but in the several schools.

Hume, Rise of Arts and Sciences.
My notion of an *eclectic* is a man who, without foregone conclusions of any sort, deliberately surveys all accessible modes of thought, and chooses from each his own "hortus siccus" of definitive convictions. J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 331.

Specifically—(a) A follower of the ancient eclectic philosophy. (b) In the early church, a Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato to be conformable to the spirit of the gospel. (c) In *med.*, a practitioner of eclectic medicine, either ancient or modern; an eclectic physician.

eclectically (ek-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers or physicians; as an eclectic.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *éclecticisme*; as *eclectic* + *-ism*.] The method of the eclectics, or a system, as of philosophy, medicine, etc., made up of selections from various systems.

Sensualism, idealism, skepticism, mysticism, are all partial and exclusive views of the elements of intelligence. But each is false only as it is incomplete. They are all true in what they affirm, all erroneous in what they deny. Though hitherto opposed, they are, consequently, not incapable of coalition; and, in fact, can only obtain their consummation in a powerful *eclecticism*—a system which shall comprehend them all. Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., L. 201.

eclectism (ek-lek'tizm), *n.* [< F. *éclectisme* = Pg. *eclectismo*, < Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*, picked out: see *eclectic* and *-ism*.] Same as *eclecticism*. [Rare.]

The classicists, indeed, argue for that *eclectism* of taste which finds suggestive material wherever there is force and beauty. D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iv.

Eclectus (ek-lek'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκλεκτός*, picked out, select: see *eclectic*.] 1. A genus of trichoglossine parrots related to the lories, containing several species of the Philippine, Malaccan, and Papuan islands, as *E. linnæi*, *E. polychlorus*, etc.—2. [l. c.] A parrot of the genus *Eclectus*.

eclegm (ek-lem'), *n.* [Prop. **eclegm*; = F. *éclégme*, *éclégme*, < L. *eclegma*, < Gr. *ἐκλεγμα*, an electuary, < *ἐκλεγειν*, lick up, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, lick. Cf. *electuary*, from the same ult. source.] A medicine of syrupy consistency.

elimeter (ek-lim'e-tér), *n.* An instrument to be held in the hand for measuring the zenith distances of objects near the horizon.

eclipse (ê-klips'), *n.* [< ME. *eclyps* (more frequent in the abbr. form *clips*, *clippes*, *clippus*, etc.: see *clips*), < OF. *eclyps*, F. *éclipse* = Pr. *eclypsis*, *eclypsis*, *eclyps* = Sp. Pg. *eclyps* = It. *eclysse*, *eclysse*, *eclyssi*, < L. *eclypsis*, < Gr. *ἐκλειψις*, an eclipse, lit. a failing, forsaking, < *ἐκλείπειν*, leave off, pass over, forsake, fail, intr. leave off, cease, suffer an eclipse, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λείπειν*, leave.] 1. In *astron.*, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body, by the intervention of another heavenly body either between it and the eye or between it and the source of its illumination. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, the sun's disk being thus partially or entirely hidden; an eclipse of the moon is occasioned by the earth passing between it and the sun, the earth's shadow obscuring the whole or part of its surface, but never entirely concealing it. The number of eclipses of the sun and moon cannot be fewer than two nor more than seven in one year, exclusive of penumbral eclipses of the moon. The most usual number is four, seven being very rare. Jupiter's satellites are eclipsed by passing through his shadow. See *occultation*.

For it shal chaungen wonder soone,
And take *eclyps* right as the moone,
Whanne he is from us i-lett
Thurgh erthe, that bitwixe is sett
The sonne and hir, as it may falle,
Be it in partle or in alle.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 5337.
But in y^e first watche of y^e night, the moone suffred *eclyps*. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 78.

The sun . . . from behind the moon,
In dim *eclyps*, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations, or with fear of change
Perplexes monarchs. Milton, P. L., l. 597.

As when the sun, a crescent of *eclyps*,
Dreams over lake and lawn, and isles and capea.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, l.

2. Figuratively, any state of obscurity; an overshadowing; a transition from brightness, clearness, or animation to the opposite state: as, his glory has suffered an *eclyps*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclyps* of spiritual life. Raleigh, Hist. World.

Gayety without *eclyps*
Wearieth me. Tennyson, Lillan.

How like the starless night of death
Our being's brief *eclyps*,
When faltering heart and falling breath
Have bleached the fading lips!
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

He [Earl Hakon] was zealous, in season and out of season, to bring back those who in that *eclyps* of the old faith had either gone over to Christianity or preferred to "trust in themselves," to what he considered the true fold. Edinburgh Rev.

Annular, central, partial, penumbral, total eclipse. See the adjectives.—**Eclipse of a satellite**, the obscuration of it by the shadow of its primary: opposed to an *occultation*, in which it is hidden by the body of the primary.—**Eclipse of Thales**, a total eclipse of the sun which took place 685 B. C., May 28th, during a battle between the Medes and the Lydians, and which is stated to have been predicted by Thales of Miletus.—**Quantity of an eclipse**, the number of digits eclipsed. See *digit*, 3.
eclipse (ê-klips'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eclypsed*, ppr. *eclypsing*. [< ME. *eclypsen*, < OF. *eclypsar*, F. *éclipser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eclypsar* = It. *eclypsare*, *eclypsare*; from the noun.] I, *trans.* 1. To obscure by an eclipse; cause the obscuration of; darken or hide, as a heavenly body: as, the moon *eclyps* the sun.

Within these two hundred yeares found out it was . . . that the moone sometime was *eclypsed* twice in five monethis space, and the sunne likewise in seven. Holland, tr. of Pliny, ii. 9.

2. To overshadow; throw in the shade; obscure; hence, to surpass or excel.

Though you have all this worth, you hold some qualities
That do *eclyps* your virtues. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.

Another now hath to himself engross'd
All power, and us *eclypsed*. Milton, P. L., v. 770.

When he [Christ] was lifted up [to his cross], he did these crucify the world, and the things of it, *eclyps* the lustre, and destroy the power, of all its evil vanities. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xviii.

I, therefore, for the moment, omit all inquiry how far the Mariolatry of the early Church did indeed *eclyps* Christ. Ruskin.

II. intrans. To suffer an eclipse. [Rare.]

The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charma. Milton, P. L., II. 666.

ecliptic (ê-klip'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *eclyptick*; = F. *écliptique* = Pg. *eclyptico* = It. *eclyptico*, < LL. *eclypticus*, < LGr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, of or caused by an eclipse (as a noun, = F. *écliptique* = Sp. *eclyptica* = Pg. *eclyptica* = It. *eclyptica*, < LL. *eclyptica* (se. *linca*, line), < Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός* (se. *κύκλος*, circle), the line or circle in the plane of which eclipses take place), < *ἐκλείπειν*, an eclipse: see *eclipse*, *n.*] I, *a. i.* Pertaining to an eclipse.—2. Pertaining to the apparent path of the sun in the heavens: as, *ecliptic* constellations.

Thy full face in his oblique designe
Confronting Phoebus in th' *écliptic* line,
And th' Earth between. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

Ecliptic conjunction, a conjunction in longitude of the moon with the sun, the former being within its ecliptic limits.—**Ecliptic digit**, one twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, used as a unit in expressing the quantity of eclipses.—**Ecliptic limits**, the greatest distances at which the moon can be from her nodes (that is, from the ecliptic), if an eclipse of the sun or moon is to happen.

II. n. 1. In *astron.*, a great circle of the heavens in the plane of the earth's orbit, or that of the apparent annual motion of the sun among the stars. The *fixed ecliptic* is the position of the ecliptic at any given date. The *mean ecliptic* is the position of the fixed ecliptic relative to the equinoctial, as modified by precession. This is now approaching the equinoctial at the rate of 47" per century. The *true or apparent ecliptic* is the mean ecliptic as modified by the effects of nutation. The *obliquity of the ecliptic* is the inclination of the

ecliptic to the equinoctial. Its mean value for A. D. 1900 is 23° 27' 8".

Satan . . . Took leave; and down the coast of earth beneath,
Down from the ecliptic sped. Milton, P. L., iii. 740.

My lady's Indian kinsman, unannounced,
With half a acre of swarthy faces came.
His own, tho' keen and bold and soldierly,
Scar'd by the close ecliptic, was not far.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. A great circle drawn upon a terrestrial globe, tangent to the tropics. It is sometimes said to "mark the sun's annual path across the surface of the earth"; but since its plane is represented as fixed upon the earth, the rotation of the latter will give it a gyratory motion incompatible with its representing any celestial appearance. It may, however, prove convenient when a terrestrial globe is used instead of a celestial one.

eclog, *n.* An abbreviated spelling of *eclogue*.
eclogite (ek'lō-jit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐκλογος*, picked out (*ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose), + *-ite*².] The name given by Haiiy to a rock consisting of a crystalline-granular aggregate of omphacite (a granular, grass-green variety of pyroxene) with red garnet. With these essential constituents cyanite (diathene) is often associated, and, less commonly, silvery mica, quartz, and pyrite. This is one of the most beautiful of rocks, and of rather rare occurrence. It is found in the Alps, in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria, in the Erzgebirge in Bohemia, and also in Norway. It occurs in lenticular masses in the older gneisses and schists. To the variety occurring at Syra in Greece, consisting largely of cyanite or diathene, the name *cyanite rock* or *diathene rock* has been given. Also spelled *eklogite*.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eclog*, and *eglogue*, *eglogue*; = F. *églogue*, *eclogue*, now *églogue*, *eclogue* = Sp. *ecloga* = Pg. *egloga* = It. *egloga*, *ecloga* = G. *ekloge* = Dan. *Sw. ekloga*, < L. *ecloga*, < Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection, esp. of poems, "elegant extracts" (cf. *ἐκλογος*, picked out), < *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, select, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λέγειν*, pick, choose; cf. *eclectic*. The term came to be applied esp. to a collection of pastoral poems (with special ref. to Virgil's pastoral poems (*Bucolica*), which were published under the title of *Eclogæ*, 'selections'), whence the false spellings *eglogue*, *eglogue* (F. *églogue*, etc.), in an endeavor to bring in the pastoral associations of Gr. *αἴξ* (*aiy-*), a goat.] In *poetry*, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with one another; a bucolic: as, the *eclogues* of Virgil.

Some be of opinion, and the chiefs of those who have written in this Art among the Latines, that the pastoral Poeele which we commonly call by the name of *Eglogue* and *Bucolic*, a term brought in by the Sicilian Poets, should be the first of any other.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 30.

eclosion (ē-klō'zhon), *n.* [*F. éclosion*, < *éclos-*, stem of certain parts of *éclore*, emerge from the egg, < L. *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*, *exclusion*, and cf. *close*¹, *close*².] The act of emerging from a covering or concealment; specifically, in *entom.*, the escape of an insect from the pupa- or chrysalis-case.

eclysis (ek'li-sis), *n.* [*Gr. ἐκλυσις*, a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones, a release or deliverance, < *ἐκλύειν*, release, < *ἐκ*, out, + *λύειν*, loose.] In *Gr. music*, the lowering or flattening of a tone: opposed to *ecbole*.

ecod (ē-kod'), *interj.* [One of the numerous variations, as *egad*, *begad*, *bedad*, etc., of the oath by God.] By God; egad: a minced oath. [Now rare.]

Ecod, you're in the right of it.

Sheridan (?), *The Camp*, i. 1.

Ecod! how the wind blows! what a grand time we shall have!
S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 14.

economie (ek'ō-nōm), *n.* [= F. *économie* = Sp. *ecónomo* = Pg. It. *economō*, steward, financial manager, = D. *ecoonome* = G. *ökonom*, husbandman, steward, = Dan. *ökonom* = Sw. *ekonom* (D. and Sw. after F.), < LL. *æconomus*, < Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, a housekeeper: see *economy*.] 1. In the *early church*, a diocesan administrator; the curator, administrator, and dispenser, under the bishop, of the diocesan property and revenues.—2. In the early and in the medieval church, and to the present day in the Greek Church, the financial officer and steward of a monastery.

Also *æconome* and *æconomus*.

economic (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *æconomic*, *æconomic*, *æconomick*, *æconomique*; = F. *économique* = Sp. *económico* = Pg. It. *economico* (cf. D. *economicisch* = G. *ökonomisch* = Dan. *ökonomisk* = Sw. *ekonomisk*), < L. *æconomicus*, < Gr. *οἰκονομικός*, pertaining to the management of a household or family, practised therein, frugal, thrifty, < *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household: see *economy*.] 1†. Relating or pertaining to the household;

domestic.—2. Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And doth employ her *economic* art,
And busy care, her household to preserve.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*.

3. Pertaining to pecuniary means or concerns; relating to or connected with income and expenditure: as, his *economic* management was bad; he was restrained by *economic* considerations; the *economic* branches of government.

—4. Of or pertaining to economies, or the production, distribution, and use of wealth; relating to the means of living, or to the arts by which human needs and comforts are supplied: as, an *economic* problem; *economic* disturbances; *economic* geology or botany.

The *economic* ruin of Spain may be said to date from the expulsion of the Moriscos.

J. Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p. 245.

5. Characterized by freedom from wastefulness, extravagance, or excess; frugal; saving; sparing: as, *economic* use of money or of material. [In this sense more commonly *economical*.]

The charitable few are chiefly they
Whom Fortune places in the middle way;
Just rich enough, with *economic* care,
To save a pittance, and a pittance spare.
Harte, *Eulogium*.

= **Syn. 5.** Saving, sparing, careful, thrifty, provident.
economic (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐκονομικός* or *ἐκ-ὄνομ-ῖ-καλ*], < *Gr. ἐκονομίζω*, to economize, to manage economically. The form *economic* is more common than *economic* in this sense.

This *economic* misfortune [of ill-assorted matrimony].
Milton, *Divorce*.

There was no *economic* distress in England to prompt the enterprises of colonization.
Palfrey.

But the *economic* and moral causes that were destroying agriculture in Italy were too strong to be resisted.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, i. 284.

The life of the well-off people is graceful, pretty, daintily-ordered, hospitable; but it has a simplicity which incidentally makes it comparatively *economic*.
Arch. Forbes, *Souvenir* of some Continents, p. 68.

economically (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'ik-ly), *adv.*

1. As regards the production, distribution, and use of wealth; as regards the means by which human needs and comforts are supplied.—2. With economy; with frugality or moderation.

economics (ē-kō- or ek-ō-nom'iks), *n.* [Formerly also *æconomic*; pl. of *economic* (see *-ics*), after Gr. τὰ οἰκονομικά, neut. pl. (also fem. sing. ἡ οἰκονομική, sc. τέχνη, art), the art of household management.] 1. The science of household or domestic management. [Obsolete or archaic.]—2. The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.; political economy.

The best authors have chosen rather to handle it [education] in their politics than in their *economics*.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 78.

Not only in science, but in politics and *economics*, in the less splendid arts which administer to convenience and enjoyment, much information may be derived, by careful search, from times which have been in general neglected, as affording nothing to repay the labour of attention.
V. Knox, *Essays*, No. 73.

Among minor alterations, I may mention the substitution for the name of Political Economy of the already convenient term *Economics*.
Jevons, *Pol. Econ.* (2d ed.), Pref.

economisation, economise, etc. See *economization, etc.*

economist (ē-kon'ō-mist), *n.* [Formerly also *economist*; = F. *économiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *economista*; as *economy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who manages pecuniary or other resources; a manager in general, with reference to means and expenditure or outlay.

Very few people are good *economists* of their fortune, and still fewer of their time.
Chesterfield, *Letters*, ccxvii.

It would be . . . madness to expect happiness from one who has been so very bad an *economist* of his own.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xlii.

Ferdinand was too severe an *economist* of time to waste it willingly on idle pomp and ceremonial.
Preceott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 19.

Specifically—2. A careful or prudent manager of pecuniary means; one who practises frugality in expenditure: as, he has the reputation of being an *economist*; he is a rigid *economist*.—3. One versed in economics, or the science of political economy.

So well known an English *economist* as Malthus has also shown in a few lines his complete appreciation of the mathematical nature of economic questions.
Jevons, *Pol. Econ.* (2d ed.), Pref.

4. An officer in some cathedrals of the Church of Ireland who is appointed by the chapter to manage the cathedral fund, to see to the necessary repairs, pay the church officers, etc.—**Economist mouse**, *Arvicola economus*, a Siberian vole.

Economite (ē-kon'ō-mīt), *n.* [As *economy* + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

economization (ē-kon'ō-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [*Gr. ἐκονομίζω*, to economize, to manage economically.] The act or practice of economizing, or managing frugally or to the best effect; the result of economizing; economy; saving. Also spelled *economisation*. [Rare.]

To the extent that augmentation of mass results in a greater retention of heat, it effects an *economization* of force.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 47.

economize (ē-kon'ō-miz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *economized*, ppr. *economizing*. [= F. *économiser* = Sp. *economizar* = Pg. *economisar* = It. *economizzare* = D. *economiseren* = G. *ökonomisieren* = Dan. *ökonomisere*; as *economy* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To manage economically; practise economy in regard to; treat sparingly or sparingly: as, to *economize* one's means or strength; he *economized* his expenses.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium.
Walsk.

II. *intrans.* To practise economy; avoid waste, extravagance, or excess; be sparing in outlay: as, to *economize* in one's housekeeping, or in the expenditure of money.

He does not know how to *economize*.
Smart.

Also spelled *economise*.

economizer (ē-kon'ō-mi-zēr), *n.* 1. One who economizes; one who uses money, material, time, etc., economically or sparingly.—2. In *engin.*, an apparatus by which economy, as of fuel, is effected; specifically, one in which waste heat from a boiler or furnace is utilized for heating the feed-water.

Also spelled *economiser*.

economy (ē-kon'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *economies* (-miz). [Formerly also *æconomy*, *æconomy*, *æconomic*; = F. *économie* = Sp. *economía* = Pg. It. *economia* = D. *economic* = G. *ökonomie* = Dan. *ökonomi* = Sw. *ekonomi* (D. and Sw. after F.), < L. *æconomia*, < Gr. *οἰκονομία*, the management of a household or family, or of the state, the public revenue, < *οἰκονόμος*, one who manages a household, a manager, administrator, < *οἶκος*, a house, household (= L. *vicus*, a village, > ult. E. *wick*, *wich*, a village, etc.: see *wick*³), + *νέμειν*, deal out, distribute, manage: see *nome*¹.] 1. The management, regulation, or supervision of means or resources; especially, the management of the pecuniary or other concerns of a household: as, you are practising bad *economy*; their domestic *economy* needs reform.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *economy* is so profuse.
Mrs. Centlivre, *The Artifice*, iv.

Hence—2. A frugal and judicious use of money, material, time, etc.; the avoidance of or freedom from waste or extravagance in the management or use of anything; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.

I have no other notion of *economy* than that it is the parent of liberty and ease.
Swift, *To Lord Bolingbroke*.

Nature, with a perfect *economy*, turns all forces to account.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 388.

Another principle that serves to throw light on our inquiry is that which has been called the principle of *economy*, viz., that an effect is pleasing in proportion as it is attained by little effort and simple means.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 70.

3. Management, order, or arrangement in general; the disposition or regulation of the parts or functions of any organic whole; an organized system or method: as, the internal *economy* of a nation; the *economy* of the work is out of joint.

This *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem.
Dryden, *Aeneid*, Ded.

If we rightly examine things, we shall find that there is a sort of *economy* in providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men more useful to each other, and mix them in society.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 92.

Specifically—(a) The provisions of nature for 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*.

He who hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the *economy* of nature's realm.
Couper, *Task*, vi. 577.

If we forget, for an instant, that each species tends to increase inordinately, and that some check is always in action, yet seldom perceived by us, the whole *economy* of Nature will be utterly obscured.

Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 803.

(b) The functional organization of a living body: as, his internal *economy* is badly deranged.

It is necessary to banish from the mind the idea that we live literally besieged by organisms always ready to sow putrefaction on the mucous tract of our *economies*.

Science, III, 520.

(c) 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*.

The theatre was by no means so essential a part of the *economy* of a Roman city as it was of a Grecian one.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 323.

4†. Management; control. [Rare.]

I shall never recompose my Features, to receive Sir Rowland with any *Economy* of Face.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, III, 5.

Domestic economy. See *domestic*.—**Economy of grace.** See *grace*.—**Political economy.** See *political*.—**Syn.** 2. *Frugality, Economy, Thrift.* *Frugality* saves by avoiding both waste and needless expense; its central idea is that of saving. *Economy* goes further, and includes prudent management: as, *economy* of time. *Thrift* is a stronger word for *economy*; it is a smart, ambitious, and successful *economy*.

Lucullus, when *frugality* could charm,

Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, I, 218.

Strict *economy* enabled him [Frederic William] to keep up a peace establishment of sixty thousand troops.

Macaulay, *Frederic the Great*.

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables.

Shak., *Hamlet*, I, 2.

e converso (ē kou-vēr'sō). [L., lit. from the converse: *c*, *ex*, from; *converso*, abl. of *conversum*, neut. of *convertere*, converse: see *converse*², *a*.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

écorché (ā-kor-shā'), *n*. [F., lit. flayed, pp. of *écortcher*, OF. *escorcher*, flay, > ult. E. *scorch*: see *scorch*.] In *painting* and *sculpt.*, a subject, man or animal, flayed or exhibited as deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed, for the purposes of study.

ecorticate (ē-kōr'ti-kāt), *a*. [NL. **ecorticiatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *corticate*.] In *bot.*, without a cortical layer: applied especially to lichens.

Écossaise (ā-ko-sāz'), *n*. [F., fem. of *Écossais*, Scotch: see *Scotch*¹.] 1. A species of rustic dance of Scotch origin.—2. Music written for such a dance, or in imitation of its rhythm.—3. In *therapeutics*, the *douche Écossaise* or Scotch *douche*, alternating hot and cold douches.

The alternation of hot and cold douches, which for some unknown reason has got the name of *Écossaise*, is a very powerful remedy from the strong action and reaction which it produces, and is one of very great value.

Encyc. Brit., III, 439.

ecostate (ē-kos'tāt), *a*. [NL. *ecostatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] 1. In *bot.*, not costate; without ribs.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Having no costae, in general; ribless. (b) Bearing no ribs, as a vertebra.

écoute (ā-kōt'), *n*. [F., < *écouter*, OF. *escouter*, listen, > ult. E. *scout*¹.] In *fort.*, a small gallery made in front of the glacis for the shelter of troops, designed to annoy or interrupt the miners of the enemy.

Ecpantheria (ek-pān-thē'ri-ā), *n*. [NL. (Hübner, 1816), so called as being spotted, < Gr. *ék*, out (here intensive), + *πάνθηρ*, panther or leopard: see *panther*.] A genus of arctiid moths chiefly distinguished by the short hind wings, and comprising a large number of new-world species. Most of them are tropical or subtropical, but *E. sercbania* is a well-known North American form.

ecphasist (ek'fā-sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφασίς*, a declaration, < *ἐκφάνα*, speak out, < *ék*, out, + *φάνα* = L. *fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, an explicit declaration.

Ecpnimotes, *n*. See *Ecpnymotes*.

ecphlysis (ek'fi-sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐκφλύσις*, < *ἐκφλύζειν*, spurt out, < *ék*, out, + *φλύζειν*, φλύζειν, bubble up, burst out.] In *pathol.*, vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ecphonemā (ek-fō-nē'mā), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*, a thing called out, a sermon, < *ἐκφώνειν*, cry out, pronounce, < *ék*, out, + *φώνειν*, utter a sound, < *φώνη*, the voice, a sound.] A rhetorical exclamation or ejaculation. See *ecphonosis*.

ecphoneme (ek'fō-nēm), *n*. [< Gr. *ἐκφώνημα*: see *ecphonemā*.] The mark of exclamation (!). *Goold Brown*.

ecphonesis (ek-fō-nē'sis), *n*.; pl. *ecphoneses* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφώνησις*, pronunciation, an exclamation, < *ἐκφώνειν*, pronounce, cry out: see *ecphonemā*.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure which consists in the use of an exclamation, question, or other form of words used interjectionally to

express some sudden emotion, such as joy, sorrow, fear, wonder, indignation, anger, or impatience. Also called *exclamation*.—2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of those parts of the service which are said by the priest or officiant in an audible or elevated voice. The greater part of the liturgy is said secretly—that is, in a low or inaudible tone (*μυστικῶς*, an adverb equivalent to the *secrete* or *secreto* of the Latin Church). The *ecphoneses*, on the other hand, are said aloud (*ἐκφώνως*, an adverb answering to the phrases *intelligibili voce*, *clara voce*, of the Roman Missal, with an audible voice, with a loud voice, in the English Prayer-Book). They generally form the conclusion of a prayer which the priest has said secretly, and contain a doxology or ascription to the Trinity. The benediction at the beginning of the Liturgy of the Catechumens and that at the commencement of the Anaphora in the Constantinopolitan liturgies are said in this way. Also called the *exclamation*.

ecphora (ek'fō-rā), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφορά*, a carrying out, a projection in a building, < *ἐκφέρειν*, carry out, intr. shoot forth, < *ék*, out, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. In *arch.*, the projection of any member or molding before the face of the member or molding next below it.—2. [cap.] In *conch.*, same as *Fusus*. *Conrad*, 1843.

ecphractic (ek-frak'tik), *a*. and *n*. [< Gr. *ἐκφρακτικός*, fit for clearing obstructions (*ἐκφρακτικός*, sc. *φάρμακα*, pl., *ecphractic medicines*), < *ἐκφράσσειν*, clear obstructions, open up, < *ék*, out, + *φράσσειν*, inelose.] 1. *a*. In *med.*, serving to remove obstructions; deobstruct.

II. *n*. An *ecphractic* drug.

ecphronia (ek-frō-ni-ā), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφρων*, out of one's mind, crazy, < *ék*, out of, + *φρῖν*, mind.] In *pathol.*, insanity.

ecphyma (ek-fī'mā), *n*.; pl. *ecphymata* (ek-fim'-a-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύμα*, an eruption of pimples, < *ἐκφύεσθαι*, grow out, < *ék*, out, + *φύεσθαι*, grow.] In *pathol.*, a cutaneous excrescence, as a wart.

Ecphymotes (ek-fi-mō'tēz), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύμα*, an eruption of pimples: see *ecphyma*.] A genus of pleurodont lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, having a short and flattened form, and large pointed carinate scales on the thick tail: otherwise generally as in *Polychirus*. *Fitzinger*, 1826. Also spelled *Ecpnimotes*.

ecphysesis (ek-fi-zē'sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκφύσησις*, emission of the breath, < *ἐκφύσσειν*, blow out, breathe out, snort, < *ék*, out, + *φύσσειν*, blow, breathe.] In *pathol.*, a quick breathing.

Ecpleopodidæ (ek-plē-ō-pod'i-dē), *n*. pl. [NL., < *Ecpleopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ptychopleural or cyclosaurian lizards. Also *Ecpleopoda*.

Ecpleopus (ek-plē-ō-pus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπλεος*, complete, entire (< *ék*, out, + *πλεος*, full), + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*. *Duméril and Bibron*.

ecptomat (ek-tō'mā), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπτωμα*, a dislocation, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, fall out of, be dislocated, < *ék*, out, + *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, a falling down of any part: applied to luxations, prolapsus uteri, scrotal hernia, the expulsion of the placenta, sloughing off of gangrenous parts, etc.

ecpypsis (ek-pī-ō'sis), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκπίψις*, suppurate, < *ἐκπίπτειν*, suppurate, < *ék*, out, + *πίπτειν*, suppurate, < *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease with purulent or serous effusion: now rarely used.

écrasement (ā-kraz'mōn), *n*. [F. *écrasement*, a crushing, < *écraser*, crush: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a part, as a tumor, by a wire or chain loop gradually tightened so as to cut slowly through its attachment.

écraseur (ā-kra-zēr'), *n*. [F., < *écraser*, crush, bruise: see *craze*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing tumors. It consists of a fine chain or wire which is passed around the base of the part to be removed, and gradually tightened by a screw or otherwise until it has cut through.—**Galvanic écraseur**, an *écraseur* so constructed that the wire loop can be heated to redness while in use by the passage through it of an electric current.

écrevisse (ā-krē-vēs'), *n*. [F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, a crayfish: see *crawfish*, *crayfish*.] In *armor*, a name given to any piece formed of splints, one sliding over the other, in the manner of the tail of the crawfish. See *garde-reine*, *great braguette* (under *braguette*), and *splint*.

ecrhythmus (ek-rith'mus), *n*. [NL., < Gr. *ἐκρhythμος*, out of tune, < *ék*, out, + *ρhythμός*, tune, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] In *med.*, an irregular beating of the pulse.

écru (ē-krū'; F. pron. ā-krū'), *a*. [F. *écru*, unbleached, raw, applied to linen, silk, etc., OF. *escru*, < *es-*, here unmeaning, + *cru*, raw, erude, < L. *crudus*: see *erude*.] 1. Unbleached: applied to textile fabrics.—2. Having the color of raw silk, or of undyed and unbleached linen; hence, by extension, having any similar shade of

neutral color, as the color of hemp or hempen cord.—**Écru lace**, a modern lace made with two kinds of braid, one plain and the other crinkled, and worked into large and prominent patterns, usually geometrical, with bars or bridges of thread. The term is derived from the common use of materials of *écru* color.

ecrustaceous (ē-krus-tā'shius), *a*. [NL. **ecrustaceus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *crusta*, a crust: see *crustaceous*.] In *bot.*, without a crustaceous thallus, as some lichens.

ecstasis (ek'stā-sis), *n*. [LL., < Gr. *ἐκστασις*: see *ecstasy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *ecstasy*, 3.

ecstasize (ek'stā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasized*, ppr. *ecstasizing*. [Ecstasy + *-ize*.] To fill with ecstasy or excessive joy. *F. Buller*. [Rare.]

Rose and Margaret burst from their retreat with a loud laugh, and gave Obed a hearty greeting; which he, bemazed and *ecstasized*, returned as handsomely as he knew how. *S. Judd*, *Margaret*, II, 11.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *n*.; pl. *ecstasies* (-siz). [Formerly spelled variously *ecstasie*, *ecstasy*, *extasy*, *extasie*, etc.; = F. *extase* = Sp. *extasi*, *extasis* = Pg. *extasis* = It. *ecstasi* (D. *extase* = G. *ekstase* = Dan. *extase* = Sw. *extas*, < F.), < LL. *ecstasis*, ML. also *extasis*, < Gr. *ἐκστασις*, any displacement or removal from the proper place, a standing aside, distraction of mind, astonishment, later a trance, < *ἐκσταται*, 2d. aor. *ἐκστήται*, put or place aside, mid. and pass. stand aside, < *ἐξ*, *ék*, out, + *ιστάται*, place, set, *ιστάσθαι*, stand: see *stasis*.] 1. A state in which the mind is exalted or liberated as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, or by absorption in some overpowering idea, most frequently of a religious nature; entrancing rapture or transport.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke*.

When the mind is warmed with heavenly thoughts, and wrought up into some degrees of holy *ecstasy*, it stays not there, but communicates these impressions to the body.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II, xix.

The Neoplatonists, though they sometimes spoke of civic virtues, regarded the condition of *ecstasy* as not only transcending but including all, and that condition could only be arrived at by a passive life.

Locky, *Europ. Morals*, I, 350.

2. Overpowering emotion or exaltation, in which the mind is absorbed and the actions are controlled by the exciting subject; a sudden access of intense feeling. Specifically—(a) Joyful, delightful, or rapturous emotion; extravagant delight: as, the *ecstasy* of love; he gazed upon the scene with *ecstasy*.

He on the tender grass

Would sit, and hearken ev'n to *ecstasy*.

Milton, *Comus*, I, 625.

Sweet thankful love his soul did fill

With utter *ecstasy* of bliss.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II, 84.

It is a sky of Italian April, full of sunshine and the hidden *ecstasy* of larks.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 191.

The *ecstasies* of mirth and terror which his gestures and play of countenance never failed to produce in a nursery flattered him [Garrick] quite as much as the applause of mature critics. *Macaulay*, *Madame d'Arblay*.

(b) Grievous, fearful, or painful emotion; extreme agitation; distraction: as, the very *ecstasy* of grief; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Better be with the dead . . .

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless *ecstasy*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, III, 2.

Come, let us leave him in his fretful mood,

Our words will but increase his *ecstasy*.

Mariotte, *Jew of Malta*, I, 2.

And last, the cannons' voice that shook the skies,

And, as it fares in sudden *ecstasies*,

At once bereft us both of ears and eyes.

Dryden, *Astrea Redux*, I, 223.

3. In *med.*, a morbid state of the nervous system, allied to catalepsy and trance, in which the patient assumes the attitude and expression of rapture. Also *ecstasis*.—4†. Insanity; madness.

That noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh;

That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,

Blasted with *ecstasy*.

Shak., *Hamlet*, III, I.

ecstasy (ek'stā-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ecstasied*, ppr. *ecstasying*. [Ecstasy, *n*.] To fill with rapture or enthusiasm. [Rare.]

The persons . . . then made prophetic and inspired must needs have disencouraged like seraphims and the most *ecstasied* order of intelligences.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 31.

They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations.

J. Scott, *Christian Life*, I, iv, § 5.

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *a*. and *n*. [Formerly *ecstatiak*, *extatiak*; = F. *extatique* = Sp. *extático* = Pg. *extático* = It. *estatico*, < Gr. *ἐκστατικός*, < *ἐκστασις*, *ecstasy*: see *ecstasy*.] I. *a*. 1. Pertaining to or resulting from *ecstasy*; entrancing; overpowering.

In pensive trance, and angulsh, and *ecstatic* fit.
Milton, *The Passion*, l. 42.
To gain Pescennius one employs his schemes;
One grasps a Cærops in *ecstatic* dreams.
Pope, To Addison.

The Sonnets (Mrs. Browning's) reveal to us that Love which is the most *ecstatic* of human emotions and worth all other gifts in life.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 138.

2. Affected by ecstacy; enraptured; entranced.

By making no responses to ordinary stimuli, the *ecstatic* subject shows that he is "not himself."
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 77.

II. n. 1. One subject to ecstasies or raptures; an extravagant enthusiast. [Rare.]

Old Hereticks and Idle *Ecstatics*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestered withal.
Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 201.

2. pl. Ecstasy; rapturous emotion.

ecstatical (ek-stat'ī-kāl), a. [Formerly *ecstatic*; < *ecstatic* + -al.] Same as *ecstatic*.

With other *ecstatical* furies, and religious frenzies, with ornaments of gold and jewels.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 66.

ecstatically (ek-stat'ī-kāl-i), adv. In an ecstatic manner; rapturously; ravishingly.

ectad (ek'tad), adv. [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, outside, + -ad³, < L. ad, to.] In *anat.*, to or toward the outside or exterior; outward; outwardly.

The dura mater may be described as *ectad* of the brain, but *entad* of the cranium.

ectal (ek'tal), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + -al.] In *anat.*, outer; external; superficial; peripheral: opposed to *ental*.

The suggestion to employ *ental* and *ectal* was welcomed, and they were published [by Wilder in 1881].

ectasia (ek-tā'si-ä), n. [NL.: see *ectasis*.] 1. Ectasis.—2. Aneurism.—Alveolar *ectasia*. Same as *resicular emphysema* (which see, under *emphysema*).

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), n. [LL., < Gr. ἐκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνω (= L. exten-d-ere), extend, < ἐκ, out, + τείνω, stretch: see *extend*, *tend*.] 1. In *anc. orthoëpy* and *pros.*: (a) The pronunciation of a vowel as long. (b) The lengthening or protraction of a vowel usually short. See *diastole*.—2. In *anc. rhet.*: (a) The use of a long vowel or syllable in a part of a clause or sentence where it will produce a special rhythmical effect. (b) The use of a form of a word longer than that commonly employed. This is generally called *paragoge*.

ectaster (ek-tas'tēr), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἀστήρ, star.] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas*.

ectatic (ek-tat'ik), a. [< Gr. ἐκτατός, capable of extension, < ἐκτείνω, extend: see *ectasis*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to ectasis.

ectene, ectenes (ek'te-nē, -nēz), n. [< Gr. ἐκτενής (LGr. also ἐκτενή, n.), prop. adj., extended, continued (sc. ἱκεσία, αἰτήσεις, ἐνχή, or προσευχή, supplication, prayer), < ἐκτείνω, stretch out, prolong: see *ectasis* and *extend*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the litanies recited by the deacon and choir. It follows the gospel, and is introduced by the words "Let us all say with our whole soul, and with our whole mind let us say." The choir responds with *Kyrie Eleison*, once after this invitation and the first petition, and thrice after the other petitions. See *litany*.

ectental (ek-ten'tal), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἐντός, within, + -al.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the outer and the inner layer of a gastrula: specifically said of the line of primitive juncture of the ectoderm and endoderm circumscribing the mouth of a gastrula. Also *ecto-ental*.

ecteron (ek'te-ron), n. An erroneous form of *ecderon*. *Mivart*.

ecteronic (ek-te-ron'ik), a. An erroneous form of *ecderonic*. *Mivart*.

ecthesis (ek'the-sis), n. [< Gr. ἐκθεσις, a setting forth, an exposition, < ἐκθετός, verbal adj. of ἐκτιθέναι, put out, set forth, < ἐκ, out, + τίθειν, put, set.] An exposition, especially of faith. In church history the *Ecthesis* is the decree of the emperor Heraclius, about A. D. 638, declaring that the controversy as to whether Christ has two wills or one will with a twofold or theandric operation (a view acceptable to the Monothelites) was to be left an open question.

The [first] Lateran synod, by which not only the Monothelite doctrine but also the moderating *ecthesis* of Heraclius and typus of Constant II. were anathematized.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 646.

ecthlipsis (ek-thlip'sis), n. [LL., < Gr. ἐκθλιψις, ecthlipsis, lit. a squeezing out, < ἐκθλίβειν, squeeze out, < ἐκ, out, + θλίβειν, squeeze. Cf. *clision*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, omission or suppression of a letter; especially, in *Lat. gram.*, elision or suppression in utterance of a

final vowel and consonant in a syllable ending in *m*, as in the line

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
Virgil, *Æneid*, III. 658.

ethoræa, n. Plural of *ethoræum*.

ethoræal, ethoreal (ek-thō-rē'al), a. [< *ethoræum* + -al.] Pertaining to an ethoræum: as, an *ethoræal* protrusion.

ethoræum (ek-thō-rē'um), n.; pl. *ethoræa* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. ἔκ, out, out of, + θοραϊός, containing the seed, < θορός, seed, semen.] In *zool.*, the thread of a thread-cell; the stinging-hair of a cnida; a cnidocil. Also *ethoreum*. See cut under *cnida*.

The inner wall of the sac [cnids] is produced into a sheath terminating in a long thread (*ethoreum*); this is usually twisted in many coils round its sheath, and fills up the open end of the sac. *Pascoe, Zool. Class.*, p. 16.

ethyma (ek-thi'mā), n.; pl. *ethymata* (ek-thim'a-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐθύμα, a pustule, papula, < ἐκθίβειν, break out, as heat or humors, < ἐκ, out, + θίβειν, rage, boil, rush.] In *pathol.*, a large pustule intermediate in character between a furuncle or boil and an ordinary pustule.

ethymiform (ek-thi'mi-fōrm), a. [< Gr. ἐθύμα (ἐθύμαρ-), a pustule, papula (see *ethyma*), + L. forma, form.] Having the form of or resembling an ethyma.

ecto-. [NL. *ecto-*, < Gr. ἐκτός, adv. and prep., without, outside (opposed to *ἐντός*, within: see *ento-*), < ἐκ, out, + quasi-superl. suffix -το-ς.] A prefix in words (chiefly biological) of Greek origin, signifying 'outside, without, outer, external, lying upon': as, *ectoderm*, the outer skin; *Ectozoa*, external parasites: opposed to *endo-*, *ento-*.

ectobasidium (ek'tō-bā-sid'i-um), n.; pl. *ectobasidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *basidium*, q. v.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is externally placed, as in *Hymenomyces*. See *Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.)*, p. 954.

Ectobia (ek-tō'bi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + βίος, life.] A genus of cursorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Blattidae*, or cockroaches, containing a number of small species, as *E. germanica*, the croton-bug (which see): sometimes synonymous with *Blatta* in a restricted sense. *Westwood*, 1839.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blāst), n. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + βλαστός, a bud, germ.] 1. In *biol.*, the outermost recognizable structure of a cell; a cell-wall, in any way distinguished from mesoblast or other more interior structures. The ectoblast is to a cell what the epiblast is to a more complex organism.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer primary layer in the embryo of any metazoan animal; the epiblast; the ectoderm. See cut under *blastocæle*.

ectoblastic (ek-tō-blas'tik), a. [< *ectoblast* + -ic.] Pertaining to the ectoblast; consisting of ectoblast; ectodermal.

ectobliquus (ek-tōb-li'kwus), n.; pl. *ectobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + L. obliquus, oblique.] In *anat.*, the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, the obliquus abdominalis externus. Also called *extrobliquus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectocardia (ek-tō-kār'di-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + καρδιά, heart.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position.

ectocarotid (ek'tō-ka-rot'id), n. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *carotid*.] In *anat.*, the external carotid artery; the outer branch of the common carotid.

Ectocarpacæa (ek'tō-kār-pā'sē-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + -acæa.] A family of phæosporic marine algæ having filamentous branching fronds, chiefly monosiphonous, with little or no cortex.

Ectocarpeæ (ek-tō-kār'pē-ä), n. pl. [NL., < *Ectocarpus* + -eæ.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *Ectocarpacæa*.—2. In *zool.*, a division of nematophorous *Calenterata*, containing those hydrozoans whose genitalia are developed from the ectoderm: opposed to *Endocarpeæ*. The group is equivalent to the *Hydromedusæ*.

ectocarpous (ek-tō-kār'pus), a. [< NL. *ectocarpus*, < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + καρπός, fruit.] Having external genitals, or developing sexual products from the ectoderm, as a hydromedusan; or of pertaining to the *Ectocarpeæ*.

Ectocarpus (ek-tō-kār'pus), n. [NL.: see *ectocarpous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Ectocarpacæa*, including a large number of olive-brown filamentous species, many of which grow attached to larger algæ.

ectochona (ek-tō-kō'nā), n.; pl. *ectochonæ* (-næ). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + χώνη, a funnel: see *chone*.] An ectochone.

ectochone (ek'tō-kōn), n. [< NL. *ectochona*, q. v.] The outer division of a chone.

In many sponges (Geodia, Stelletta) the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity (subcortical crypt) by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or *ectochone* from an inner or *endochone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

ectoclinal (ek-tō-klī'nāl), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κλίνειν, lean: see *clinic*, *clinode*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium); and spores exposed upon the surface of the receptacle. See *Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.)*, p. 958.

ectocellian (ek-tō-sē'li-an), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κοιλίον, a hollow.] In *anat.*, extraventricular; situated outside of the cavities of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus lenticularis) which appears embedded in the wall of the hemisphere. *Wilder*.

ectocælic (ek-tō-sē'lik), a. [As *ectocælian* + -ic.] Situated on the outside of the common cavity of a cœlenterate.

A misleading appearance of *ectocælic* septa is produced by the fact that some pairs of mesenteries die out after a very short course.

G. H. Fowler, *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 5.

ectocondyle (ek-tō-kon'dil), n. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + E. *condyle*.] The outer or external condyle of a bone, on the side away from the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and of the femur respectively: opposed to *entocondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

ectocoracoid (ek-tō-kor'a-koid), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + NL. *coracoideus*, the coracoid.] In the dipnoan fishes, the element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that with which the pectoral limb articulates. Also called *clavicle*.

ectocranial (ek-tō-krā'ni-äl), a. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κρανίον, skull: see *cranium*.] Of or pertaining to the outer walls or surface of the skull; forming a part of the cranial parietes, as a bone.

There is a large bony tract . . . between the squamosal and the large interparietal, which is not one of the ordinary *ectocranial* bones.

W. K. Parker, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 135.

ectocuneiform (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fōrm), a. and n. [< NL. *ectocuneiforme*, q. v.] 1. a. In *anat.*, pertaining to the outermost cuneiform bone; ectosphenoid.

Union of the navicular and cuboid, and sometimes the *ectocuneiform* bone, of the tarsus.

W. H. Flower, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

II. n. The outermost one of the three cuneiform or wedge-shaped bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the ectocuneiform or ectosphenoid bone of the foot. See cut under *foot*.

ectocuneiformia (ek-tō-kū'nē-i-fōr'mē), n.; pl. *ectocuneiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐκτός, without, + NL. *cuneiforme*, the cuneiform bone.] Same as *ectocuneiform*.

ectocyst (ek'tō-sist), n. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + κύστις, a bladder: see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*, the external tegumentary layer of the cœcæcium, forming the common cell or cyst in which each individual zoöid is contained. See the extract, and cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.

As a rule the colonies [of polyzoans] possess a horny or parchment-like, frequently also calcareous, exoskeleton, which arises from the hardening of the cuticle around the individual zoöids. Each zoöid is accordingly surrounded by a very regular and symmetrical case—the *ectocyst* or cell; through the opening of which the anterior part of the soft body of the contained zoöid with its tentacular crown can be protruded. *Claus, Zoölogy (trans.)*, II. 71.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dēr'm), n. [< Gr. ἐκτός, outside, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] The completed outer layer of cells, or outer blastodermic membrane, in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the epiblast, and primitively constituting the outer wall of the whole body, as the endoderm does that of the body-cavity; an epiblast, ectoblast, or external blastoderm. The term is chiefly used in embryology, or of certain lower animals whose bodies consist essentially of an outer and an inner layer, and not as a synonym of the epidermis or cuticle of the higher animals. See cut under *gastrula*.

ectodermal (ek-tō-dēr'māl), a. [< *ectoderm* + -al.] Pertaining to the ectoderm; consisting of ectoderm: as, the *ectodermal* layer of a cœlenterate.

The ovary bursts its *ectodermal* covering.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 515.

ectodermic (ek-tō-dēr'mik), a. [< *ectoderm* + -ic.] Same as *ectodermal*.

ecto-entad (ek'tō-en'tad), adv. [< Gr. ἐκτός, without, + ἐντός, within, + -ad³. Cf. *ectad*, *ental*.] In *anat.*, from without inward. [Rare.]

A part may be divided by cutting either *ecto-entad*, from without inward, or *ento-entad*, from within outward.

Hilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 27.
ecto-ental (ek'tō-en'tal), *a.* Same as *ectental*.
The mesoderm grows out from the *ectental* line.
C. S. Minot, Medical News, XLIX. 249.

ectogastrocnemius (ek-tō-gas-trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *ectogastrocnemii* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *κνήμη*, the lower leg, tibia.] The outer gastrocnemial muscle, or outer head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius externus. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogenous (ek-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *-γενής*, producing; see *-genous*.] Originating or developed outside of the host; externally parasitic: opposed to *endogenous*.

Some of the pathogenous bacteria are acenulosed to develop and multiply without the body, while others only do so within it. The former kind we may describe as *ectogenous*, the latter as *endogenous*.

Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 203.

ectogluteus (ek-tō-glō'tē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectoglutai* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *γλουτός*, the rump, buttocks; see *gluteus*, *gluteal*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great gluteal muscle; the *gluteus maximus*. Also *ectogluteus*. See cut under *muscle*.

ectogluteal (ek-tō-glō'tē-āl), *a.* [< *ectogluteus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the *ectogluteus*. Also *ectogluteal*.

ectolecithal (ek-tō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λεκιθος*, yolk, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, noting those ova which have the food-yolk peripheral in position, and thus exterior to the formative yolk. The cleavage or segmentation is consequently confined at first to the inner parts of the ovum, and it is only in later stages, when the food-yolk has shifted to the center, that the cleavage becomes peripheral. The egg of the spider is an example. See *centrolecithal*, *telolecithal*.

The first processes of segmentation in these at first *ectolecithal* ova are withdrawn from observation, since they take place in the centre of an egg covered by a superficial layer of food-yolk.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), i. 112.

Ectolithia (ek-tō-lith'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *λίθος*, stone.] Those radiolarians which have an external silicious skeleton or exoskeleton: distinguished from *Endolithia*.

Only a few [radiolarians] remain naked and without firm deposits: as a rule, the soft body possesses a silicious skeleton, which either lies entirely outside the central capsule (*Ectolithia*), or is partially within it (*Endolithia*).
Claus, Zoology (trans.), i. 189.

ectolithic (ek-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Ectolithia* + *-ic*.] Extracapsular or exoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Ectolithia*; not *endolithic*.

ectomere (ek'tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *μέρος*, part.] In *embryol.*, the less granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides: also applied to a descendant of this blastomere in the first stages of development. See *blastomere*, *entomere*.

ectomeric (ek-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *ectomere* + *-ic*.] Having the character of an *ectomere*.

ectoparasite (ek-tō-par'a-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πάρασιτος*, a parasite; see *parasite*.] An external parasite; a parasite living upon the exterior of the host, as distinguished from an endoparasite. Lice, fleas, ticks, etc., are ectoparasites. The term has no classificatory significance in zoology or botany.

ectoparasitic (ek-tō-par-a-sit'ik), *a.* [< *ectoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an ectoparasite or of ectoparasites; epizoic.

In the entoparasitic forms of this division the visual organs disappear, while they are persistent in many of the *ectoparasitic* forms.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 154.

ectopectoralis (ek-tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *ectopectorales* (-lēs). [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *L. pectoralis*, pectoral; see *pectoral*.] In *anat.*, the outer or great pectoral muscle; the *pectoralis major* (which see, under *pectoralis*).

ectopia (ek-tō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτόπιος*, *ἐκτοπος*, away from a place, out of place, out of the way, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τόπος*, place; see *topic*.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts, usually congenital: as, *ectopia* of the heart or of the bladder. Also *ectopy*.

ectopic (ek-top'ik), *a.* [< *ectopia* + *-ic*.] Characterized by *ectopia*.

The gestation is *ectopic*, that is, proceeding in an abnormal locality, which is unfit for the office imposed upon it.
R. Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 370.

Ectopistes (ek-tō-pis'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτοπιζειν*, wander, migrato, < *ἐκτοπος*, away from a place, < *ἐκ* + *τόπος*, place.] A genus of pigeons, of the family *Columbidae*. They have short tarsi feathered part way down in front, a short bill feathered far forward, the wings acutely pointed by the first three

primaries, a long cuneate tail of 12 tapering acuminate feathers, wing-coverts with black spots, partly-colored tail-feathers, an iridescent neck, and the sexes distinguishable by color. *E. migratorius* is the common wild pigeon or passenger-pigeon of North America. See cut under *passenger-pigeon*.

ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *zool.*, the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; the ectosarc: applied to the denser exterior substance of infusorians and other unicellular organisms, or of a free protoplasmic body, as a zoöspore.

In the Infusoria, which are covered by a firm cuticle, there is a central semifluid mass of sarcode (endoplasm) which is distinct from the more compact peripheral layer of sarcode (*ectoplasm*).
Claus, Zoology (trans.), i. 64.

2. In *bot.*, the outer hyaline layer or film of the protoplasmic mass within a cell.

ectoplasmic (ek-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *ectoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of *ectoplasm*.

ectoplastic (ek-tō-plas'tik), *a.* Same as *ectoplastic*.

The differentiation of this cortical substance (which is not a frequent or striking phenomenon in tissue-cells) may be regarded as an *ectoplastic* (i. e., peripheral) modification of the protoplasm, comparable to the *entoplastic* (central) modification which produces a nucleus.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 833.

ectopopliteal (ek'tō-pop-lit'ē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *L. poples* (*poplit-*), hock, knee; see *popliteal*.] In *anat.*, situated upon the outer side of the popliteal space or region: as, the *ectopopliteal* nerve.

Ectoprocta (ek-tō-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ectoproctus*.] A division of the *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche, characterized by having the anus outside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Endoprocta*. See the extract.

In the *Ectoprocta*, . . . the endocyst consists of two layers, an outer and inner; of which the former is the representative of the ectoderm in other animals. The latter lines the walls of the perivisceral cavity, and is reflected thence, like a peritoneal tunic, over the tentacular sheath and into the interior of the tentacula, whence it is continued on to the alimentary canal, of which it forms the external investment. The endoderm, which lines the alimentary canal, is of course continuous, through the oral opening, with the ectoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 671.

ectoproctous (ek-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *ectoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *πρόκτος*, the anus, posterior.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ectoprocta*: specifically applied to those polyzoans, as the *Gymnolemata*, which have the anus situated outside the circle of tentacles: opposed to *endoproctous*.

It has been pointed out that the characteristic polyplide of the *ectoproctous* Polyzoa is a structure developed from the cystid.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

ectopterygoid (ek-top-ter'i-goïd), *a. and n.* [< NL. *ectopterygoideus*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the external pterygoid bone or muscle.

II. *n.* 1. An external pterygoid bone; one of the lateral bones of the palate of some animals, as reptiles. It is highly developed, for instance, in the crocodile. See *Crocodylia*.—2. In typical fishes, the external of two bones just behind the palatine, generally called *pterygoid*. See cut under *palato-quadrate*.—3. In *anat.*, the ectopterygoid muscle.

ectopterygoides (ek-top-ter-i-goï'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ectopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *pterygoideus*; see *pterygoid*.] In *anat.*, the external pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

ectopy (ek'tō-pi), *n.* Same as *ectopia*.

ectosarc (ek'tō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σάρξ* (*sark-*), flesh.] The ectoplasm of a protozoan; the exterior substance of the body of an animal of low organization, as an amoeba or other rhizopod or protozoan, in any way distinguished from an endosarc; the usually thicker, denser, tougher, or otherwise modified protoplasm which forms an envelop of the body, as differentiated from the interior substance or contents. The term is used chiefly in connection with amoebas or other rhizopods, in which, though there may be no definite cell-wall, the outer sarcode is differentiated in some way from the inner substance, or endosarc.

ectosarcode (ek-tō-sär'kōd), *n.* Same as *ectosarc*.

ectosarcodous (ek-tō-sär'kō-dus), *a.* [< *ectosarcode* + *-ous*.] Consisting of external sarcode; constituting an ectosarc; ectoplasmic.

ectosarcous (ek-tō-sär'kus), *a.* [< *ectosarc* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosarc.

ectosomal (ek'tō-sō-mal), *a.* [< *ectosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ectosome; cortical, as the exterior region of a sponge.

ectosome (ek'tō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σῶμα*, body.] In sponges, the outer region, forming the roof and walls of the subdermal chambers, composed of ectoderm and a superficial layer of endoderm; the cortex: distinguished from *chaososome* and *endosome*.

The chaososome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of *ectosome* on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., endosome, on the other.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

ectosphenoid (ek-tō-sfē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, without, + *σφαινοειδής*, wedge-shaped; see *sphenoid*.] Same as *ectocuneiform*. [Rare.]

ectosporous (ek-tō-spō'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *σπόρος*, seed; see *spore*.] Forming spores externally; exosporous.

ectosteal (ek-tōs'tē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-al*.] Relating to or situated on the outside of a bone; proceeding from without inward, as a growth of bone.

ectosteally (ek-tōs'tē-āl-i), *adv.* In an ectosteal manner or position.

ectostosis (ek-tōs'tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *-osis*.] That form of ossification of cartilage which begins in or immediately under the perichondrium; also, growth of bone from without inward; periosteal ossification.

ectothecal (ek-tō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *θήκη*, case; see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having the theca or ascus exposed, as in discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; discomycetous; gymnocarpous.

ectotriceps (ek-tōt'ri-seps), *n.*; pl. *ectotriceptes* (ek-tōt'ri-sep'tēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + NL. *triceps*.] In *anat.*, the outer head or external division of the triceps muscle of the arm, considered as a distinct muscle. Also *extraticeps*.

Ectozaa (ek-tō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ectozoön*, q. v.] External parasites in general, as distinguished from *Entozoa*, or internal parasites. Thus, the fish-lice, or *Epizoa*, are *Ectozaa*, as are other lice, ticks, fleas, etc. The term is a vague one, having no classificatory significance, and implying no structural affinity among the creatures designated by it. Also called *ectoparasites*.

ectozoan (ek-tō-zō'ān), *n.* [< *Ectozaa* + *-an*.] One of the *Ectozaa*; an epizoan; an ectoparasite.

ectozoic (ek-tō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Ectozaa* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Ectozaa*; epizoic; ectoparasitic.

ectozoön (ek-tō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐκτός*, outside, + *ζῷον*, animal.] One of the *Ectozaa*; an ectozoan.

Ectrephes (ek'tro-fēz), *n.* [NL. (Paseoe, 1866), < Gr. *ἐκτρέφειν*, bring up, breed, produce, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Pttinidae*, containing a few Australian species. Also *Anapestus*.

Ectrichodia (ek-tri-kō'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1825), < Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τριχῶδης*, like hair, hairy, < *τριχ-* (*trich-*), hair, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of bugs, of the family *Reduviidae* and subfamily *Ectrichodiinae*. *E. cruciata* is a generally distributed species in the United States, about half an inch long, of a shining bright-red color, variegated with black, short, stout, hairy antennae of a dusky color, and thick, piceous rostrum.

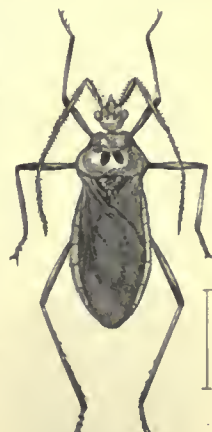
Ectrichodides (ek-tri-kō'di-dēs), *n. pl.* [NL.] A group of hemipterous insects, represented by the genus *Ectrichodia*. Same as *Ectrichodiinae*.

Ectrichodiinae (ek-tri-kō'di-ī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ectrichodia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of bugs, of the family *Reduviidae*, typified by the genus *Ectrichodia*.

ectrodactylia (ek'trō-dak-til'i-ā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ἐκτροπισ*, miscarriage, < *δάκτυλος*, finger.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which one or more fingers are wanting.

ectrodactylism (ek'trō-dak'ti-lizm), *n.* [As *ectrodactylia* + *-ism*.] Same as *ectrodactylia*.

ectropic (ek-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐκτροπος*, turning out of the way, < *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turned outward or everted, as an eyelid, when the inner or conjunctival surface is exposed, as in *ectropion*.



Ectrichodia cruciata.
(Line shows natural size.)

ectropical (ek-trop'i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐκ*, out, + *τροπικός*, tropic (see *tropic*), + *-al*.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; extratropical. [*Rare.*]

ectropion, **ectropium** (ek-trō'pi-on, -um), *n.* [*<* NL., *<* Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον*, everted eyelid, *<* *ἐκτροπος*, turning out: see *ectropic*.] In *pathol.*: (a) An abnormal eversion or turning outward of the eyelids. (b) Eversion of the cervical endometrium of the womb.

ectropometer (ek-trō-pom'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐκτροπή*, a turning off, turning aside (*<* *ἐκτρέπειν*, turn off: see *ectropic*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used on shipboard for determining the bearing or compass-direction of objects. The ectropometer in use in the United States Navy consists of a vertical stanchion fitted in sockets on the deck or bridge and surmounted by a compass-card without a magnet. The card turns on a vertical axis and is fitted with an alidade. The magnetic heading of the ship being adjusted on this card to a line parallel with the keel, the alidade gives readily the bearing of land, lighthouses, etc. Also *ektropometer*.

ectrotic (ek-trot'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐκτροτικός*, of or for abortion, *<* *ἐκτροσις*, abortion, *<* **ἐκτροσιός*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτροπέω*, abort, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *τροπέω*, wound, injure.] In *med.*, preventing the development or causing the abortion of a disease.

ectypal (ek'ti-pal), *a.* [*<* *ectype* + *-al*.] Taken from the original; imitated. [*Rare.*]

Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies.

Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 417.

Ectypal world, in *Platonic philos.*, the phenomenal world, the world of sense, as distinguished from the archetypal or noumenal world.

ectype (ek'tip), *n.* [= F. *ectype* = Sp. *ectipo* = Pg. *ectipo*, *<* L. *ectypus*, engraved in relief, embossed, *<* Gr. *ἐκτύπος*, engraved in relief, formed in outline, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *τύπος*, figure: see *type*.] 1. A reproduction or copy of an original; a copy: opposed to *prototype*.

The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes* or "copies." *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxi. 13.

Some regarded him [Klopstock] as an *ectype* of the ancient prophets. *Eng. Cyc.*

Specifically—2. In *arch.*, a copy in relief or embossed.

ectyography (ek-ti-pog'ra-fī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐκτύπος*, engraved in relief (see *ectype*), + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφω*, write, engrave.] A method of etching in which the lines are left in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

écu (ā-kū' or ā'kū), *n.* [F., a shield (applied also to a coin, etc.), *<* OF. *escu*, *escut*, *<* L. *scutum*, a shield: see *escutcheon*, *scutum*.] 1. The shield carried by a mounted man-at-arms in the middle ages; especially, the triangular shield of no great length carried during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and hung around the neck by the guige, so as to cover the left arm and left side.—2. The name of several gold and silver coins current in France from the fourteenth century onward, having a shield as part of their type: in English usually rendered *crown*. Among these coins were the *écu d'or* (golden crown), the *écu à la couronne* (*écu* with the crown),



Écu. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier français.")



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu of James V. of Scotland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of issue 20 shillings English.—4. In France, a sum of money, formerly consisting of three francs, now generally of five francs.—5. A vegetable tracing-paper, 15 × 20 inches. *Drummond*.

Ecuadoran (ek-wā-dō'ran), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Ecuador* + *-an*.] Same as *Écuadorian*.

Écuadorian (ek-wā-dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *Ecuador* (Sp. *Ecuador*, so called because crossed by the equator, *<* Sp. *ecuador* = E. *equator*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Ecuador: as, the *Écuadorian* fauna.

The *Écuadorian* section [of the Andes].

Encyc. Brit., VII. 644.

II. *n.* A native of Ecuador, a republic of South America, on the Pacific, north of Peru.

ecumenic, **oecumenic** (ek-ū-men'ik), *a.* [= F. *oecuménique* = Sp. *ecuménico* = Pg. It. *ecumenico* (cf. G. *oecumenisch* = Dan. Sw. *ökumenisk*), *<* LL. *oecumenicus*, *<* Gr. *οἰκουμηνικός*, general, universal, of or from the whole world, *<* *οἰκουμένη*, the inhabited world, the whole world, fem. (sc. γῆ, earth) of *οἰκουμένης*, ppr. pass. of *οἰκέω*, inhabit, *<* *οἶκος*, a house: see *economy*.] Same as *ecumenical* (which is the usual form).

ecumenical, **oecumenical** (ek-ū-men'i-kal), *a.* [*<* *ecumenic*, *oecumenic*, + *-al*.] General; universal; specifically, belonging to the entire Christian church.

No other literature (than the French) exhibits so expansive and *ecumenical* a genius, or expounds so skillfully or appreciates so generously foreign ideas.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 160.

The assumption of the title of *Ecumenical* Patriarch was another proof of the vast designs entertained by the Bishops of Constantinople.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 29.

Both kings bound themselves to maintain the Catholic worship inviolate, . . . and agreed that an *ecumenical* council should at once assemble, to compose the religious differences.

Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 202.

The ancient Greek Church is the mother of *ecumenical* orthodoxy; she elaborated the fundamental dogmas of the Trinity and the Person of Christ, as laid down in the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 10.

Ecumenical bishop, a title first assumed by John the Faster, Patriarch of Constantinople, in the latter part of the sixth century. Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome (590–604), strongly opposed the use of the title; but from the time of Boniface III. (607), on whom it was conferred by the emperor Phocas, it has been used by the popes as their right.—**Ecumenical council**. See *council*, 7.—**Ecumenical divines**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a title given to St. Basil the Great, St. Gregory the Divine, and St. John Chrysostom.

ecumenically, **oecumenically** (ek-ū-men'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a general or ecumenical manner. **ecumenicity**, **oecumenicity** (ek'ū-me-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *oecumenicité* = Pg. *ecumenicidadé*; as *ecumenic*, *oecumenic*, + *-ity*.] The character of being ecumenical.

Some Catholics have protested against the *ecumenicity* of the synod in 1311 at Vienna, generally reckoned the 15th ecumenical [council].

Encyc. Brit., VI. 511.

écusson (ā-kū-sōn'), *n.* [F.: see *escutcheon*.] In *her.*, an escutcheon, especially an escutcheon of pretense, or inescutcheon.

ecyphellate (ē-si-fel'āt), *a.* [*<* NL. **ecyphellatus*, *<* L. *e-* priv. + NL. *cyphella*, q. v.] In *bot.*, without cyphella: applied to lichens, etc.

eczema (ek'ze-mā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, a cutaneous eruption, *<* *ἐκζεῖν*, boil up or out, *<* *ἐκ*, out, + *ζεῖν*, boil.] An inflammation of the skin attended with considerable exudation of lymph. Ordinarily the eczematous patch is red, slightly swollen, more or less incrustated, and moist on the removal of the crust, and causes considerable itching and smarting.—**Eczema papulosum**, the form of eczema characterized by papules, the swollen papillae of the skin.—**Eczema rubrum**. (a) Pityriasis rubra. (b) Acute eczema when the color of the skin is very red.—**Eczema squamosum**. (a) Chronic eczema marked by the exfoliation of large quantities of epithelial scales. (b) Pityriasis rubra.—**Erythematous eczema**, a mild form of eczema, marked by little more than redness of the skin (erythema).—**Vesicular eczema**, the form or stage of eczema in which the eruption consists of vesicles containing serum.

eczematous (ek-zem'a-tūs), *a.* [= F. *eczématoux*; *<* *eczema*(t-) + *-ōus*.] 1. Pertaining to or

produced by eczema: as, *eczematous* eruptions.—2. Afflicted with eczema.

ed. An abbreviation (a) of *editor*; (b) of *edition*.

ed¹. [ME. *ed*, *<* AS. *ed* = OS. *idug* = OFries. *ei* = OHG. *it*, *ita*, MHG. *ite* = Icel. *idh* = Goth. *id*, a prefix equiv. to L. *re*, again, back: see *re*.] A prefix now obsolete or occurring unfelt in a few words, meaning 'again, back, re,' as in *edgrow*, *edgrowth*, *ednew*. See *eddish*, *eddy*.

Ed². [ME. *Ed*, *<* AS. *Eād*, a common element in proper names, being *edd*, happiness, prosperity, = OS. *ōd*, estate, property, wealth, prosperity, = OHG. *ōt*, estate, = Icel. *auðr*, riches, wealth: see *alodium*.] An element in proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning originally 'property' (in Anglo-Saxon, 'prosperity' or 'happiness'), as *Edward*, Anglo-Saxon *Eādweard*, protector of property; *Edwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Eādwine*, gainer or friend of property.

ed¹, **ed**². [(1) *-ed*¹, pret. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), *<* ME. *-ed*, rarely *-ad*, earlier reg. *-e-de* (*-a-de*), *-de*, pl. *-e-den* (*-a-den*), *-den* (usually spelled *-t*, *-te*, *-ten*, when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see below) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), *<* AS. *-e-de*, *-o-de* (rarely *-a-de*), or without the preceding vowel, *-de*, pl. *-e-don*, *-o-don*, *-don* (spelled *-te*, *-ton*, after consonants requiring such assimilation, as *miste*, *cyste*, *drypte*, etc., E. *mist*, *kist*, *dript*, now usually by conformation *missed*, *kissed*, *dripped*, etc.), the pret. suffix proper being simply *-de*, the preceding vowel representing the suffix *-ia*, Goth. *-ja*, etc., Teut. **-ja*, **-jo*, formative of weak verbs; = OS. *-a-da*, *-o-da*, *-dā* = OFries. *-e-de*, *-a-de*, *-de*, *-te* = D. *-de* = MLG. *-e-de*, *-de*, *-te* = OHG. *-o-ta*, *-e-ta*, *-i-ta*, MHG. *-e-te*, *-te*, G. *-te* = Icel. *-adha*, *-iha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-a-de*, *-de* = Dan. *-de*, *-te* = Goth. (with persons indicated) 1 *-da* (*-i-da*, *-o-da*, *-ai-da*), 2 *-des*, 3 *-da*, dual 2 *-dēdu*, 3 *-dēduts*, pl. 1 *-dēdum*, 2 *-dēduth*, 3 *-dēdun*; being orig. the reduplicated pret. of AS. *dōn*, E. *do*¹, etc., namely, AS. *dide*, E. *did*, used as a pret. formative: see *do*¹. (2) *-ed*², pp. (*-ed*, *-d*, or *-t*, or entirely absent, according to the preceding elements), *<* ME. *-ed*, *-d*, also *-t* (when so pronounced, as after certain consonants (see above) and in northern use also after the vowel, *-et*, *-it*, whence mod. Sc. *-et*, *-it*), *<* AS. *-e-d*, *-o-d*, rarely *-ad*, often in the pl. *-e-d-e*, etc., with syncope of the preceding vowel *-e*, *-te*; = OS. OFries. D. MLG. LG. *-d* = OHG. MHG. G. *-t* = Icel. *-dhr*, *-dr*, *-tr*, m., *-dh*, *-d*, *-t*, f., *-t*, neut., = Sw. *-t* = Dan. *-t* = Goth. *-th-s* = L. *-tu-s* = Gr. *-το-ς* = Skt. *-ta-s*; a general adj. and pp. suffix quite different from *-ed*¹, though now identified with it in form. The suffix appears in L. *-a-tu-s* (E. *-ate*¹, *-ade*¹, *-ada*, *-ado*, *-e*¹, etc.; disguised in various forms, as in *arm-y*), *-i-tus*, *-i-tus* (E. *-ite*¹, *-it*¹), *-ē-tus*, *-u-tus* (E. *-ute*), and without a preceding vowel as *-tus* (E. *-t*, as in *fea-t*, *fac-t*, etc.)] The regular formative of the preterit or past tense, and the perfect participle, respectively, of English "weak" verbs: suffixes of different origin (see etymology), but now identical in form and phonetic relations, and so conveniently treated together. Either suffix is attached (with suppression of final silent *e*, if any) to the infinitive or first person indicative, and varies in pronunciation and spelling according to the preceding consonant (the final consonant of the infinitive): (1) *-ed*, pronounced *-ed* after *t*, *d*, as in *heated*, *loaded*, etc., and archaically in other positions, as in *hallowed*, *raised*, etc., and usually in some perfect participles used adjectively, as in *blessed*, *crooked*, *winged*, etc., parallel to *blest*, *crooked* (pronounced *krūkt*), *winged* (pronounced *wīngd*), etc. (2) *-ed*, pronounced (with suppression of the vowel *d*, after a sonant, namely, *b*, *g* "hard," *g* "soft" (*-ge* = *azh* or *zh*), *j* (written *-ge*, as preceding), *s* (*-se* = *z*), *th* (= *dh*), *v*, *z*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ng*, *r*, as in *robbed*, *ragged*, *ragged*, *engaged*, *rouged*, *headed*, *raised*, *posed*, *smoothed*, *breathed*, *tired*, *buzzed*, *boiled*, *felled*, *beamed*, *dreamed*, *stoned*, *leaned*, *hanged*, *barred*, *abhorred*, etc. (but after the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, in some words also or only *-t*: see below), or after a vowel, or a vowel before *h* or *v*, as in *hoved*, *rued*, *brayed*, *towed*, *aved*, *hurrahed*, etc.—most words of this class being formerly written without the vowel, which subsequently came to be indicated, pedantically, by an apostrophe, as in *rais'd*, *breath'd*, *liv'd*, etc. (this device being still retained by some, for its apparent metrical value, in verse, but otherwise little used in verse, though it is the rule in the analogous instance of the possessive case of nouns, as in *man's*, *boy's*, etc.), except in a few words which have preserved the simple form, namely, (3) *-d*, pronounced *d* (the vowel being suppressed in both pronunciation and spelling), as in *laid*, *paid*, *staid*, *shod*, *heard*, *sold*, *told*, and (with loss of the final consonant of the infinitive) *clad*, *had*, and *made* (so spelled to preserve the "long" vowel), and, in preterit only, *could*, *should*, *would*—these forms being "irregular" in spelling only (*laid*, *paid*, *staid*), and in spelling and pronunciation, as compared with the forms having the usual



Obverse.



Reverse.

Écu d'Or of Charles VI., King of France.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the *écu au soleil* (*écu* with the sun), *écu blanc* (white crown), and *écu d'argent* (silver crown). The specimen of the *écu d'or* of Charles VI. (A. D. 1380–1422) here illustrated weighs 61 grains.

3. A Scotch gold coin, also called *crown*, issued in the sixteenth century by James V. and by Mary, Queen of Scots. It was worth at the time

-ed. (4) *-ed*, pronounced *t* (the vowel being suppressed and the *d* assimilated to the preceding consonant) after a surd, namely, *c* "soft" (= *s*), *ch* (= *ts*), *f*, *k*, *p*, *qu* (= *k*), *s* surd, *sh*, *th* surd, *z* (= *ks*), as in *faceted, enticed, matched, cuffed, coughed* (pronounced *kóft*), *looked, lacked, tipped, piqued, pressed, clasped, clashed, toothed, earthed, mixed*, etc., such words being formerly, as a rule, and still optionally (in verse, as preferred by Tennyson and other modern poets, or in restored or reformed spelling), spelled as pronounced, with *t*, as *lookt, lackt, tippt, spreest, mist, fixt*, etc.; in some words, where *-ed* after a liquid, *l, m, n, r*, or a vowel, is pronounced *t* instead of *d*, as regularly, *d*, and in some words after *p*, the spelling *-t* prevails, either exclusively (and then accompanied by a change of the radical vowel), as in *dealt, felt, bought, caught, thought, wrought, brought, sought, taught, slept, swept, wept*, etc., or with a parallel form in *-ed* pronounced *d*, as in *spelt, spilt, spoilt, dreamt, leant, pent, burnt*, etc. (the *t* in some cases absorbing the final *d* of the infinitive, as in *bent, bent, built, girt*, etc.), with parallel forms *spelled, spilled*, etc. (*bended, girded*, etc.). (5) In some monosyllables the suffix *-ed*, reduced to *-d* or *-t*, as above, has blended with the final *d* or *-t* of the infinitive, forming, in earlier spelling, a double consonant, *dd* or *tt*, which has since been simplified, as in *shed, shred, hit, split*, etc., all trace of the suffix being thus effaced, and such preterits and past participles being assimilated to the infinitive; an original long vowel in the infinitive becoming short in the preterit and past participle, as in *read*, preterit and past participle *read* (*red*), *lead*, preterit and past participle *led* (where the change is recognized in the spelling), and hence, rarely, in the infinitive, as in *spread*, preterit and past participle *spread*. Some words ending in *-ed²* (participles used as adjectives) may, with the definite article, or other definitive word, preceding, come to be used as nouns, having as such a possessive case (in *s*) and a plural (in *-s*); as, the police took charge of the *deceased's* effects; at this the *accused's* countenance changed. This is found chiefly in newspaper language; but the plural, as "their *beloveds*," is not uncommon in recent poetry. See *-d¹, -d², -t¹, -t²*.

edacious (ē-dā'shus), *a.* [= *It. edace*, < *L. edax* (*edac-*), given to eating, < *edere* = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.

Swallowed in the depths of edacious Time.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 236.

Concord Bridge had long since yielded to the edacious tooth of Time.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 37.

edaciously (ē-dā'shus-li), *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

edaciousness (ē-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Edacity.
edacity (ē-das'i-ti), *n.* [= *It. edacità*, < *L. edacita(t)-is*, < *edax*, giving to eating: see *edacious*.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

It is true that the wolf is a beast of great edacity and digestion.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 972.

If thou have any vendible faculty, nay, if thou have but edacity and loquacity, come.
Carlyle.

Edaphodon (ē-daf'ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *edaphodonti*.] A fossil genus of chimæroid fishes, of the order *Holocephali*, found in the Greensand, Chalk, and Tertiary strata. *Buckland.*

edaphodont (ē-daf'ō-dont), *n.* [< NL. *edaphodont* (-*is*), < Gr. *ἐδαφός*, bottom, foundation, + *ὄδοντος* (*ōdovt-*) = *E. tooth*.] A fossil chimæroid fish of the genus *Edaphodon*.

Edda (ed'ā), *n.* [Icel., lit. great-grandmother.] A book written (in prose) by Snorri Sturluson (born about 1178, died by assassination 1241), containing the old mythological lore of Scandinavia and the old artificial rules for verse-making; also, a collection of ancient Icelandic poems. The name *Edda*, by whom given is not known, occurs for the first time in the inscription to one of the manuscripts of the work, written fifty or sixty years after Snorri's death. Snorri's *Edda* (*Edda Snorra Sturlusonar*) consists of five parts: *Formáli* (Preface), the *Gylfaginning* (Delusion of Gylfi), *Bragar-ráður* (Sayings of Bragi), *Skáldskapar-nál* (Art of Poetry), and *Hattatal* (Number of Meters), to which are added in some manuscripts *Thurur*, or a rhymed glossary of synonyms, lists of poets, etc., or the *Skáldskapar-nál*, or Art of Poetry, forms the chief part of the *Edda* (including several long poems), the work became a sort of handbook of poets, and so *Edda* came gradually to mean the old artificial poetry as opposed to the modern plain poetry contained in hymns and sacred poems. About the year 1643 the Icelandic bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson discovered a collection of the old mythological poems, which is erroneously ascribed to Semund Sigfússon (born about 1055, died 1185), and hence called after him *Semundar Edda hins Fróðna*, the *Edda* of Semund the Learned. The poems that compose this *Edda* are supposed to have been collected about the middle of the thirteenth century, but were composed probably in the eighth and ninth centuries. Hence the name now given to the collection, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, in distinction from the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* of Snorri, to which alone the name *Edda* previously belonged. The most ancient of the poems in the *Elder Edda* is the *Völuspá*, the Prophecy of the *Völva* or sibyl.

Eddaic (e-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Same as *Eddic*.

The *Eddaic* version, however, of the history of the gods is not so circumstantial as that in the *Ynglinga-saga*.
E. W. Gosse.

eddas (ed'āz), *n.* Same as *eddoes*.
edder¹ (ed'ēr), *n.* [E. dial. also *ether*; < ME. **eder*, < AS. *edor*, *eder*, *edor*, a hedge, an inclosure, = OS. *edor* = OHG. *etar*, MHG. *eter*, G. dial. *etter* = Icel. *jadhvar* = Norw. *jadar*, *jar*, *jaar*, *jair*, *jier*, edge, border.] 1. A hedge.

[Prov. Eng.]—2. The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. Sometimes called *eddering*. *Wright*. [North. Eng.]

In lopping and felling save edder and stake, Thine hedges as needeth to mend, or to make.
Tusser, One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

3. In Scotland, straw ropes used in thatching corn-rieks.

edder¹ (ed'ēr), *v. t.* [< *edder¹, n.*, 3.] To bind or make tight with edder; fasten, as the tops of hedge-stakes, by interweaving edder. *Mortimer.*

edder² (ed'ēr), *n.* [A dial. var. of *adder¹*, q. v.] 1. An adder; a serpent. [Now only Scotch.]
Ye eddris and eddris briddis, hou schuen ye fle fro the doom of helle?
Wyclif, Mat. xxlii.

For eddris, spirites, monstres, thyng of drede, To make a smoke and stynde is gode in dede.
Palaadin, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2†. A fish like a mackerel.
edders, *n.* See *eddoes*.

Eddic (ed'ik), *a.* [< *Edda* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to the Scandinavian Eddas; having the character or style of the Eddas; as, the *Eddic* prophecy of the *Völva*. Also *Eddaic*.

eddish (ed'ish), *n.* [E. dial., also *edish*, *eadish*, *edidge*; contr. *etch*, *stubble*; corrupted *etage*, q. v.; < ME. **edish*, not found (except as in the comp. *eddish-hen*, q. v.), < AS. *edisc*, a pasture, a park for game; origin unknown, but perhaps orig. 'aftermath,' second growth, < *ed-* (again, back) (see *ed-1*), + *-isc*, *adj.* term.; the formation if real is irreg. Grein refers to ONorth. *ēdo*, *ēde*, a contr. of *eweod*, a flock. It is doubtful whether *eddish* has any connection with AS. *yddisc*, in *eddisc* (only in glosses), household goods or furniture. See *earsh*.] 1. The pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping. [Local, Eng.]

Keep for stock is tolerably plentiful, and the fine spring weather will soon create a good *eddish* in the pasture.
Times (London), April 30, 1857.

2. See the extract.

The word *etch*, or *eddish*, or *edish*, occurs in *Tusser*, and means the stubble of the previous crop of whatever kind.
Seeborn, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 376.

eddish-hen, *n.* [ME. *edisse-henne*, and corruptly *ediscine* (in a gloss), < AS. *edisc-hen*, *edesc-hen*, *-henn*, a quail, lit. a pasture-hen (cf. mod. 'prairie-hen'), < *edisc*, a pasture, park for game, + *henn*, *hen*.] A quail.

Thaf asked, and come the *eddisse-henn*.
Pa. civ. [cv.], 40 (ME. version).

eddoes, **edders** (ed'ōz, ed'ēr), *n.* A name given by the negroes of the Gold Coast, as well as in the West Indies, to the roots of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also *eddas*.

eddy (ed'i), *n.*; pl. *eddies* (-iz). [The ME. form (and the AS., if any) not recorded; the word is either cognate with or derived from Icel. *idha*, an eddy, whirlpool, = Norw. *ida*, also *ide* (and in various other forms, *ia*, *ie*, *ea*, *caa*, *udu*, *uddu*, *vudu*, *odo*, *exju*, *ivju*, the last forms prob. of other origin; often with prefix *bak-*, back, *upp-*, up, *kring*, circle), = Sw. dial. *idha*, *idd* = Dan. dial. *ide*, an eddy, whirlpool; cf. Icel. *idha* = Norw. *ida*, whirl about; Icel. *idh*, *f.*, a doing, *idh*, *n.*, a restless motion, = Sw. *idh*, industry, = Dan. *id*, pursuit, intention; Icel. *idhim* = Sw. *idog*, assiduous, diligent; prob. connected with AS. *ed-*, etc., back (equiv. to *L. re-*): see *ed-1*. Cf. *eddish*.] A part of a fluid, as a stream of water, which has a rotatory motion; any small whirl or vortex in a fluid. Eddies are due to the viscosity of fluids, and to the very small degree to which they slip over the surfaces of solids. A portion of fluid to which a rotatory motion has once been communicated loses this motion only by the gradual effect of viscosity, so that eddies subsist for some time. They are always found between counter-currents.

Avoid the violence of the current, by angling in the returns of a stream, or the eddies betwixt two streams, which also are the most likely places wherein to kill a fish in a stream, either at the top or bottom.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 269.

And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.
Dryden.

The charmed eddies of autumnal winds Built o'er his mouldering bones a pyramid.
Shelley, Alastor.

Alas! we are but eddies of dust, Uplifted by the blast, and whirled Along the highway of the world.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Common observation seems to shew that, when a solid moves rapidly through a liquid at some distance below the surface, it leaves behind it a succession of eddies in the fluid.
Stokes, On some Cases of Fluid Motion.

= *syn.* See *stream*.
eddy (ed'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *eddiéd*, ppr. *eddy-ing*. [< *eddy*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To move circularly or in a winding manner, as the water of an

eddy, or so as to resemble the movement of an eddy.

Time must be given for the intellect to eddy about a truth, and to appropriate its hearings.
De Quincy, Style, i.

As they looked down upon the tumult of the people, deepening and eddying in the wide square, . . . they uttered above them the sentence of warning—"Christ shall come."
Ruskin.

With eddying whirl the waters lock
Yon treeless mound forlorn,
The sharp-winged sea-fowl's breeding rock,
That fronts the Spouting Horn.
O. W. Holmes, Agnes.

II. *trans.* To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy; cause to whirl. [Rare.]

The circling mountains eddy in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm. *Thomson.*

eddy-water (ed'i-wā'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *dead-water*.

eddy-wind (ed'i-wind), *n.* The wind moving in an eddy near a sail, a mountain, or any other object.

edelforsite (ed'el-fōr-sīt), *n.* [< *Ædelfors* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] In *mineral.*, a compact calcium silicate from *Ædelfors* in Sweden, probably the same as *wollastonite*.

edelite (ed'e-lit), *n.* Same as *prehnite*.

edelweiss (ed'el-wis; G. pron. ä'dl-vīs), *n.* [G., < *edel*, noble, precious (= *E. obs. athel*, q. v.), + *weiss* = *E. white*.] The *Leontopodium*



Edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*).

alpinum (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) of the Alps and Pyrenees, a plant much sought for by travelers in Switzerland, where it grows at a great altitude in situations difficult of access. It is remarkable for its dense clusters of flower-heads surrounded by a radiating involucre of floral leaves, all densely clothed with a close, white, cottony pubescence.

edema, œdema (ē-dē'mā), *n.*; pl. *edemata, œdemata* (-mā-tā). [NL. *œdema*, < Gr. *οἰδημα*, a swelling, a tumor, < *οἰδέν*, swell, become swollen, < *οἶδος*, a swelling.] 1. In *pathol.*, a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from accumulation of serous fluid in interstices of the areolar tissue: as, *œdema* of the eyelids.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bombycid moths, founded by Walker

in 1855, having the palpi pilose, rather long, ascending in the male and porrect in the female, with the third joint lanceolate. The larva of *E. albifrons*, which feeds on the oak, is a handsome caterpillar striped with yellow and black dorsally, and pinkish on the under side.

edematose, œdematose (ē-dem'a-tōs), *a.* Same as *edematous*.

edematous, œdematous (ē-dem'a-tus), *a.* [< *œdema* (-*t*), *œdema* (-*t*), + *-ous*.] Relating to *œdema*; swelling with a serous effusion.

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* [= F. *Éden* = Sp. *Edén* = Pg. *Eden* = G. *Eden*, etc., < LL. *Eden* (in Vulgate), < Heb. and Chal. *'ēden*, Eden, lit. 'pleasure' or 'delight'.] 1. In the Bible, the name of the garden which was the first home of Adam and Eve; often, though not in the English version of the Bible, called *Paradise*.—2. A region mentioned in the Bible, the people of which were subdued by the Assyrians. It is supposed to have been in northwestern Mesopotamia (2 Ki. xix. 12; Isa. xxxvii. 12).—3. Figuratively, any delightful region or place of residence. Also *Aden*.

Summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Edenic (ē-den'ik), *a.* [< *Eden* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Eden; characteristic of Eden.

By the memory of Edenic joys
Forfeit and lost.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

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Will he admit that the *Edenic* man was a different species, or even genus? *Science*, V. 407.

edenite (ē'dn-it), *n.* [*Edenville*] (see def.) + *-ite*².] An aluminous variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing but little iron, of a pale-green or grayish color, occurring at Edenville in New York.

Edenization (ē'dn-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*Edenize* + *-ation*.] A making or converting into an Eden. [Rare.]

The evangelization and *Edenization* of the world. *The Congregationalist*, Nov. 5, 1885.

Edenize (ē'dn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Edenized*, ppr. *Edenizing*. [*Eden* + *-ize*.] 1. To make like Eden; convert into a paradise. [Rare.] — 2. To admit into Paradise; confer the joys of Paradise upon. [Rare.]

For pure saints *edeniz'd* unfit. *Davies*, *Wit's Pilgrimage*.

edental (ē-den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*L. e-* priv. + *den(t)-s*, = *E. tooth*, + *-al*.] **I. a.** 1. Edentate; toothless.— 2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*.

II. n. A member of the order *Edentata*.

edentalous (ē-den'tā-lus), *a.* [Appar. *edental* + *-ous*; but prob. intended for *edentulous*, *q. v.*] Same as *edentate*. [Rare.]

Edentata (ē-den-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless: see *edentate*.] 1. In mammal., a Cuvierian order of mammals; the edentates. The term is literally incorrect, and in so far objectionable, few of these animals being edentulous or toothless; and the Linnean equivalent term, *Bruta*, is often employed instead. But the name is firmly established, and the members of the order do agree in certain dental characters, which are these: that incisors are never present, and that the teeth, when there are any, are homodont and (excepting in *Tatusina*) monophodont, growing from persistent pulps, and being devoid of enamel.



Edentate Skull of Great Ant-eater (*Mormecophaga jubata*).

The *Edentata* are ineducabilian placental mammals, with a relatively small cerebrum of one lobe, but otherwise very diversified in structure, appearance, and mode of life; the old-world forms are likewise widely different from those of the new world; most edentates are of the latter. The armadillos, sloths, and ant-eaters of America, and the fodiend ant-eaters and scaly ant-eaters of Africa and Asia, represent respectively five leading types of *Edentata*, affording a division of the order into the five suborders *Loricata* (armadillos), *Tardigrada* (sloths), *Vermilinguia* (American ant-eaters), *Squamata* (scaly ant-eaters or pangolins), and *Fodientia* (digging ant-eaters or aardvarks). The tardigradae, including a number of gigantic fossil forms, as the mylodons and megatheriums, formerly called *Gravigrada*, are herbivorous, and the living forms are all arboreal. The others are carnivorous and chiefly insectivorous, and it is among these that the entirely toothless forms occur, as in the ant-eaters. The Cuvierian *Edentata* included the *Monotremata*, now long since eliminated.

2. A group of crustaceans. *Latreille*, 1826.

edentata (ē-den'tāt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. edentē* = *Sp. edentado*, *L. edentatus*, toothless, pp. of *edentare*, render toothless, *e*, out, + *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*; cf. *dentate*: see *Edentata*.] **I. a.** 1. Edentulous; toothless.— 2. Of or pertaining to the *Edentata*, and thus having at least no front teeth.

II. n. 1. One of the *Edentata*; an ineducabilian placental mammal without incisors.— 2. A toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor edentate like myself articulate a word? *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, xxxvi.

edentated (ē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [*edentate* + *-ed*².] Deprived of teeth; edentate. [Rare.]

Edentati (ē-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. edentatus*, toothless: see *Edentata*.] A group of edentate mammals. *Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

edentation (ē-den-tā'shən), *n.* [*L. as if *edentatio(n)-*, *edentare*, pp. *edentatus*, render toothless: see *edentate*.] The state or quality of being edentate; toothlessness.

edentulous (ē-den'tū-lūs), *a.* [*NL. *edentulatus*, *L. edentulus*, toothless: see *edentulous*.] In entom., without teeth; edentate: said of the mandibles when they have no tooth-like processes on the inner side. *Kirby*.

edentulous (ē-den'tū-lūs), *a.* [*L. edentulus*, toothless, *e-* priv. + *den(t)-s* = *E. tooth*: see *dent*². Cf. *edentate*.] Without teeth; toothless.

The jaws of birds are always edentulous and sheathed with horn, of divers configurations, adapted to their different modes of life and kinds of food. *Owen*, *Anat.*, Int.

edert, *n.* See *edder*².

Edessa (ē-des'sā), *n.* [NL., *L. Edessa*, Gr. *Ἔδεσσα*, a city of Macedonia.] A genus of pentatomid bugs, typical of a subfamily *Edessinae*,

Over 100 species are known, of which more than 40 inhabit North America; only one is found in the United States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1803.

Edessan (ē-des'san), *a.* [*L. Edessa*, Gr. *Ἔδεσσα*, a city of Mesopotamia, + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Edessa, a city in northwestern Mesopotamia, noted as the seat of an important theological school, and as the chief center from which Nestorianism spread over a great part of Asia.— **Edessan family** or **branch of liturgies**, that class of liturgies which is commonly called *Nestorian*, because used by Nestorians. Its oldest representative is the Liturgy of the Apostles (Adena and Maris). See *liturgy*.

Edessene (ē-des'sen), *a.* [*LL. Edessenus*, *L. Edessa*, Edessa: see *Edessan*.] Same as *Edessan*.

Edessinae (ed-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Edessa* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, of the family *Pentatomidae*, having the sternum produced into a cross, and the middle line of the venter carinate, the base of the keel being protracted into a horn. Also *Edessides*.

edge (ej), *n.* [*ME. egge*, *AS. eeg*, an edge, poet. a sword, = *OS. eggia* = *OFries. eg, ig, Fries. ig* = *D. egge* = *MLG. egge* = *OHG. ekka*, edge, point, MHG. *ecke*, *egge*, *G. eck, ecke*, edge, corner, = *Icel. egg* = *Sw. egg* = *Dan. egg* = *Goth. *agja* (not found) = *L. acies*, a sharp edge or point, front of an army ('edge of battle'), akin to *acer*, sharp (> ult. *E. eager*¹), *acus*, a needle, etc., to Gr. *ἀκίς, ἀκή*, a point, to *Skt. acri*, an edge, corner, angle, and to *E. awn*¹, *ail*², *ear*², *q. v.*] 1. The sharp margin or thin bordering or terminal line of a cutting instrument: as, the edge of a razor, knife, sword, ax, or chisel.

He . . . smote the kynge Pignores though the helme that nother coyf ne helme nyght hym warant till that the suerdes egge touched hys brayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Who [Tubal] first sweated at the forge And for'd the blunt and yet unblodded steel To a keen edge, and made it bright for war. *Cowper*, *Task*, v. 216.

2. The extreme border or margin of anything; the verge; the brink: as, the edge of a table; the edge of a precipice.

Than draw streight thy clothe, & ley the bougt [fold] on the vtur edge of the tible. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge, More likely to fall in than to get o'er. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, i. 1.

Specifically—(a) In math., a line, straight or curved, along which a surface is broken, so that every section of the surface through that line has a cusp or an abrupt change of direction at the point of intersection with it. (b) In zool., the extreme boundary of a surface, part, or mark, generally distinguished as posterior, anterior, lateral, superior, etc. In entomology it is often distinguished from the margin, which is properly an imaginary space surrounding the disk of any surface, and limited by the edge. The outer edge of the elytron of a beetle may be either the extreme boundary of the elytron, or the lateral boundary of the upper surface, separated from the true boundary by a deflexed margin called the *epipleura*.

3. The border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; an initial or terminal limit; rim; skirt: as, the edge of the evening; the outer and inner edges of a field; the horizon's edge.

For the sayde temple stoneth vpon the est egge of Mounte Morrea, and the Mounte Olyuete is right est from it. *Sir R. Guylforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 43.

The new general, unacquainted with his army, and on the edge of winter, would not hastily oppose them. *Milton*.

It [Watling Street] ran closely along the edge of this great forest, by the bounds of our Leicestershire. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 190.

4. The side of a hill; a ridge. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

Just at the foot of one of the long straight hills, called Edges in that country [England, on the borders of Wales], we came upon my friend's house. *J. H. Shorthouse*, *John Inglesant*, Int. chap.

5. Sharpness; acrimony; cutting or wounding quality.

Slander, Whose edge is sharper than the sword. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

Fie, fie! your wit hath too much edge. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

The remark had a biting edge to it. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 20.



Edessa bifida. (Line shows natural size.)

6. Acuteness or sharpness, as of desire or of appetite; keenness; eagerness; fitness for action or operation.

Cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, i. 3.

I did but chide in jest; the best lovea use it Sometimes; it sets an edge upon affection. *Middleton*, *Women Beware Women*, ii. 1.

When I got health, thou took'st away my life, And more; for my friends die; My mirth and edge was lost; a blunted knife Was of more use than I. *G. Herbert*.

'Tis true, there is an edge in all firm belief, and with an easy metaphor we may say the sword of faith. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, i. 10.

Back and edget. See *back*¹.— **Basset edges**. See *basset*².— **Convalescent edge**. See *convalescent*.— **Cuspidal edge**, or **edge of regression**. See *cuspidal*.— **To set on edge**. (a) To rest or balance on the border of; cause to stand upright on an edge: as, to set a large flat stone on edge. (b) To make eager or intense; sharpen; stimulate: as, his curiosity or expectation was set on edge.— **To set the teeth on edge**, to cause an uncomfortable feeling as of tingling or grating in the teeth, as may be done by the eating of very sour fruit, by the sound of filing, etc.

One will melt in your mouth, and t'other set your Teeth on Edge. *Congreve*, *Way of the World*, l. 5.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Verge*, skirt, brim. See *rim*.— 6. **Intenatly edge** (ej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edged*, ppr. *edging*. [*ME. eggen*, put an edge on, sharpen (only in p. a. *egged*, *AS. eeged*, p. a., only in comp. *twiceged*, two-edged, *searpe-edged*, sharp-edged), also set on edge, intr. be set on edge, as the teeth, also edge on, egg, incite (in this sense from *Seand.*) (= *OFries. eggja*, fight, = *Icel. eggja* = *Sw. egga* = *Dan. egge*, incite), *AS. eeg*, edge: see *edge*, *n.* See also *egg*².] **I. trans.** 1. To sharpen; put an edge upon; impart a cutting quality to. [Chiefly poetical.]

The wrongs Of this poor country edge your sword! oh, may it Pierce deep into this tyrant's heart! *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, i. 1.

Those who labour The sweaty Forge, who edge the crooked Scythe, Bend stubborn Steel, and harden gleaming Armour, Acknowledge Vulcan's Aid. *Prior*, *First Hymn of Callimachus*.

That is best blood that hath most iron in 't To edge resolve with. *Lowell*, *Comm. Ode*.

2. Hence, figuratively, to sharpen; pique. Let me a little edge your resolution: you see nothing is unready to this great work, but a great mind in you. *Ford*, *Tia Pity*, v. 4.

By such reasonings the simple were blinded and the malicious edged. *Sir J. Hayward*.

3. To furnish with an edge, fringo, or border: as, to edge a flower-bed with box.

And thou shalt find him underneath a brim Of sailing pines that edge you mountain in. *Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv. 3.

Their long descending train, With rubies edged. *Dryden*. A voice of many tones— sent up from streams, . . . And sands that edge the ocean. *Bryant*, *Earth*.

4. To move by or as if by dragging or hitching along edgewise; impel or push on edge, and hence slowly or with difficulty: as, to edge a barrel or a box across the sidewalk; to edge one's self or one's way through a crowd.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another. *Locke*.

5. To incite; instigate; urge on; egg. See *egg*². [Now rare.] This . . . will encourage and edge industrious and profitable improvements. *Bacon*, *Uaury* (ed. 1877).

Edg'd-on by some thank-picking parasite. *Ford*, *Love's Sacrifice*, iv. 1.

Arduour or passion will edge a man forward when arguments fall. *Ogilvie*.

Edging-and-dividing bench. See *bench*.— **To edge in**, to put or get in by or as if by an edge; manage to get in.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to edge in some business of your own. *Swift*, *Directions to Servants*, iii. Do, Sir Lucius, edge in a word or two every now and then about my honour. *Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

II. intrans. To move sidewise; move gradually, cautiously, or so as not to attract notice: as, edge along this way.

We sounded, and found 20 fathoms and a bottom of sand; but, on edging off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding. *Cook*, *Second Voyage*, iii. 7.

When one has made a bad bet, it's best to edge off. *Cobman*, *Jealous Wife*, v. 3.

To edge away, to move away slowly or cautiously; *naut.*, to decline gradually, as from the shore, or from the line of the course.— **To edge down upon an object**, to approach an object in a slanting direction.— **To edge in with**, to draw near to, as a ship in chasing. **edge-bolt** (ej'bölt), *n.* In bookbinding, the closed folds of a section or signature as shown in an uncut book.

edgebone (ej'bōn), n. [One of the numerous perversions of what was orig. *nache-bone*: see *aitchbone*.] The haunch-bone, aitchbone, or natch-bone of a beef: so called because it presents edgewise when the meat is cut in dressing for the table. It is the principal part of the pelvis or os innominatum.

edge-coals (ej'kōlz), n. pl. In Scotland, coal-beds inclined at a high angle. Also called *edge-seams*, and more rarely *edge-metals*.

edge-cutting (ej'kut'ing), n. In bookbinding, the operation of trimming down with a knife the rough edges or bolts of a sewed and uncut book.

edged (ejd or ej'ed), a. [*ME. egged*, < *AS. eged*, < *ecg*, *edge*: see *edge*, *v.*] I. Furnished with an edge; sharp; keen.

O, turn thy *edged* sword another way.

Shak., I Hen. VI., III. 3.

2. Having a border or fringe of a different substance, color, etc., from that of the body, as a piece of cloth or a flower.

White canopies and curtains made of needle work . . . edged with . . . bone-lace.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 106.

My lady's Indian kinsman rushing in, A breaker of the bitter news from home, Found a dead man, a letter *edged* with death Beside him.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. In *her*, same as *fimbriated*.—To play with edged tools. See *tool*, and compare *edge-tool*.

edge-key (ej'kō), n. Same as *edger*, 2.

edgeless (ej'les), a. [*edge* + *-less*.] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or penetrate: as, an *edgeless* sword; an *edgeless* argument.

Thill clogg'd with blood, his sword obeys but ill

The dictates of its vengeful master's will;

Edgeless it falls. *Rosce*, tr. of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, vi.

edgelongt (ej'lōngt), adv. [*edge* + *-long*, as in *headlong*, *sidelong*, etc.] In the direction of the edge; edgewise.

Stuck *edgelong* into the ground.

B. Jonson.

edge-mail (ej'māl), n. A name given by some writers to a kind of armor represented on medieval monuments, which has been assumed to be made of links or rings sewed edgewise upon cloth or leather—an improbable device. Compare *broigne*. Also called *edgewise mail*.

edge-plane (ej'plān), n. 1. A carpenter's plane for trimming flat, round, or hollow edges on woodwork.—2. Same as *edger*, 2.

edger (ej'ēr), n. 1. A circular saw for squaring the edges of lumber cut directly from the whole log; an edging-saw: usually double, hence called *double edger*. See *saw*, 1.—2. In *leather-working*, a tool for trimming the edges of shoe-soles, straps, harness, etc. It has a knife or cutter, the blade of which is varied in shape according to the form which it is desired to give to the work, and a gage and guides, usually adjustable, to insure the correct placing of the work. Also called *edge-key*, *edge-plane*, *edge-tool*.

edge-rail (ej'rāl), n. On railroads, a rail so constructed that the wheels of cars roll upon its edge, the wheels being kept in place by flanges projecting from their inner periphery: so called in distinction from the flat rails first used.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), n. In *bookbinding*: (a) A rolling-tool used in gilding and decorating the edges of book-covers. (b) Ornament or decoration so produced on the edges of a book-cover.

edge-roll (ej'rōl), v. t. 1. In *bookbinding*, to use an edge-roll.—2. In *minting*, to roll the edges of the blanks so as to produce a rim.

edge-setter (ej'set'ēr), n. A power-lathe for burnishing the edges of the soles of shoes.

edge-shot (ej'shot), a. Planned on the edges, as a board: a lumbermen's term.

edge-stitch (ej'stich), n. In *netting*, *knitting*, etc., a name given to the first stitch on a row. *Dict. of Needlework*.

edge-tool (ej'tōl), n. [*ME. eggetol*, < *egge*, *edge*, + *tol*, *tool*.] 1. Any tool with a cutting edge, as the ax, the chisel, the plane, the bit, etc.

If any *egge tol* wol entre in-to his bodi,

I wol do him to the deth and more despit ouere.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 3755.

2. Same as *edger*, 2.—3. Figuratively, a matter dangerous to tamper or sport with.

There's no jesting with *edge-tools*.

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, II. 2.

You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools*!

Tennyson, *Princess*, II.

edge-trimmer (ej'trim'ēr), n. A small machine for paring the boot-sole. The boot is held on a jack, moving automatically, and the knife trims the edge and takes out the feather.

edgeways (ej'wāz), adv. [*edge* + *-ways* for *-wise*.] Same as *edgewise*.

Odd! I'll make myself small enough:—I'll stand *edgewise*.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

"Nor all white who are millers," said honest Hob, glad to get in a word, as they say, *edgewise*.

Scott, *Monastery*, xiv.

At certain times the rings of Saturn are seen *edgewise*.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 108.

edge-wheel (ej'hwēl), n. A wheel which travels on its edge in a circular bed, as in the Chilean mill and in many forms of crushing-mill.

edgewise (ej'wiz), a. and adv. [*edge* + *-wise*.] I. a. With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point.

In this still air even the uneasy rocking poplar-leaves were almost stationary on their *edgewise* stems.

E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xii.

Edgewise mail. Same as *edge-mail*.

II. adv. In the direction of the edge; by edging.

At the last pushed in his word

Edgewise, as 'twere.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 189.

edging (ej'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *edge*, *v.*] 1. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, or braid added to a garment for ornament; specifically, narrow lace or embroidery especially made for trimming frills and parts of dress.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,

Of parsley, with a wreath of ivy bound,

And border'd with a rosy *edging* round.

Dryden, tr. of *Theocritus*, *Amaryllis*, l. 52.

I have known a woman Branch out into a long extempore dissertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat.

Addison, *Lady Orators*.

2. A border; a skirting; specifically, in *hort.*, a row of plants set along the border of a flower-bed: as, an *edging* of box.

Yon *edging* of Pines

On the steep's lofty verge.

Wordsworth, *In the Simplicon Pass*.

3. In *bookbinding*: (a) The art of preparing the uncut or folded leaves of a book by shaving or trimming, adapting them to receive gold, marbling, or color, and burnishing. (b) The decorating of the edges of a book by marbling or coloring.—4. In *carp.*, the evening of the edges of ribs and rafters to make them range together.

edging-iron (ej'ing-i'ēr), n. In *gardening*, a sickle-shaped cutting-tool, with the edge on the convex side, used for cutting out the edges of paths and roads and the outlines of figures, etc., in turf.

edgingly (ej'ing-li), adv. Carefully; gingerly. [Rare.]

The new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, II. 220.

edging-machine (ej'ing-mā-shēn'), n. 1. A machine-tool for molding, edging, and profiling woodwork. See *molding-machine*.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for milling irregular shapes and making templets and patterns. Sometimes called a *profiling-machine*.

edging-saw (ej'ing-sā), n. A saw for squaring edges; an edger; specifically, a circular saw mounted on a bench and used to saw boards into strips or straight-edges.

edging-shears (ej'ing-shērz), n. pl. Shears used to cut the edges of sod along walks, around garden-beds, etc. The blades are often set at an angle and fitted to long handles, so that the operator can work in a standing posture.

edging-tile (ej'ing-tīl), n. A tile used in making borders for beds in gardens.

edgrow (ed'grō), n. Same as *edgrove*.

edgrow (ed'grō), n. [Also *edgrowth*; < *ME. edgrove*, *edgrow* (cf. *AS. edgrōwung*, a growing again), < *AS. ed-*, back, again, + *grōwan*, grow: see *ed-* and *grow*.] Aftermath; aftergrass. [Prov. Eng.]

Edgrow [var. *edgraw*, etc. *grove*], greese, [L.] bigermen, regermen.

Prompt. Parv., p. 135.

edgrowth (ed'grōth), n. [Formerly also *edgrowth*; < *ed-* + *growth*. Cf. *edgrow*.] Same as *edgrove*.

edgy (ej'i), a. [*edge* + *-y*.] 1. Showing an edge; sharply defined; angular.

The outlines of their body are sharpe and *edgy*.

R. P. Knight, *Anal. Inquiry into Prin. of Taste*, p. 66.

2. Keen-tempered; irritable: as, an *edgy* temper. [Rare in both senses.]

edit, a. See *edy*.

edibility (ed-i-bil'i-ti), n. [*edible*: see *-bility*.] The character of being edible; suitability for being eaten.

edible (ed'i-bl), a. and n. [*LL. edibilis*, eatable, < *L. edere* = *E. eat*.] I. a. Eatable; fit to be eaten as food; esculent: specifically applied to objects which are habitually eaten by man, or specially fit to be eaten, among similar things not fit for eating: as, *edible* birds'-nests; *edible* crabs; *edible* sea-urchins.

Of fishes some are *edible*; some, except it be in famine, not.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 859.

The *edible* Creation decks the Board.

Prior, *Solomon*, II.

II. n. Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; an eatable; a constituent of a meal: generally in the plural: as, bring forward the *edibles*.

edibleness (ed'i-bl-nes), n. The quality of being edible.

edict (ē'dikt), n. [In mod. form after the *L.*; < *ME. edit*, < *OF. edit*, *edict*, *F. édit* = *Sp. edicto* = *Pg. edito* = *It. editto* = *D. edikt* = *G. edict* = *Dan. Sw. edikt*, < *L. edictum*, a proclamation, ordinance, edict, neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *eddicere*, proclaim, < *e*, out, forth, + *dicere*, speak: see *diction*.] I. A decree or law promulgated by a sovereign prince or ruler on his sole authority; hence, any analogous order or command.

The very reading of the public *edicts* should fright thee from commerce with them.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, l. 1.

Edicts, properly speaking, cannot exist in Britain, because the enacting of laws is lodged in the parliament, and not in the sovereign.

Ogilvie.

Every one must see that the *edicts* issued by Henry VIII. to prevent the lower classes from playing dice, cards, bowls, &c., were not more prompted by desire for popular welfare than were the Acts passed of late to check gambling.

H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 8.

No one of its [the Virginia legislature's] members was able to encounter Patrick Henry in debate, and his *edicts* were registered without opposition.

Bancroft, *Hist. Conat.*, II. 354.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a decree or ordinance of a pretor.—3. In Scotch ecclesiastical use, a church proclamation; specifically, a notice to show cause, if any, why a pastor or elders should not be ordained.—*Edict of Nantes*, an edict signed by Henry IV. of France in April, 1598, to secure to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion. It was revoked by Louis XIV. in October, 1685.—*Edict of Theodorice*, a code of laws, issued about A. D. 500, for the use of the Roman subjects of Theodorice, king of the Ostrogoths.—*General edict*, in *Rom. antiqu.*, an edict made by the pretor as a law, in his capacity of subordinate legislator.—*Special edict*, an edict made by the pretor for a particular case, in his capacity as judge, = *Syn. Decree, Ordinance*, etc. (see *law*); mandate, rescript, manifesto, command, pronouncement.

edictal (ē'dik-tāl), a. [= *F. édictal*, < *LL. edictalis*, < *L. edictum*, a proclamation: see *edict*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an edict or edicts.

The Praetor in framing an *Edictal* jurisprudence on the principles of the *Jus Gentium* was gradually restoring a type from which law had only departed to deteriorate.

Maine, *Ancient Law*, p. 56.

The simpler methods . . . of the *edictal* law were found to be more convenient than the rigorous formality of the archaic customs.

W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 421.

Edictal citation, in *Scots law*, a citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident within Scotland, but who has a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of the country.

edicule (ed'i-kül), n. [= *It. edicola*, < *L. aedicula*, a cottage, a niche or shrine, dim. of *aedes*, a building: see *edify*.] A small edifice; a shrine, usually in the shape of an architectural monument, or a niche for a reliquary or statue, etc., so ornamented as to be complete in itself and independent of the building with which it is connected. [Rare.]

It [the superstructure of the Khuzneh at Petra], too, is supported by Corinthian pillars, and is surmounted by a huge urn, and a smaller *edicule* of the same order stands on either side.

The Century, XXXI. 17.

edificant (ē-dif'i-kant), a. [= *F. édifiant* = *Sp. Pg. It. edificante*, < *L. edificans* (-t)s, ppr. of *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] Building.

And as his pen was often militant

Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*

It also was, like those blessed builders, who

Stood on their guard, and stoutly build'd too.

Dugard, *On Gataker* (1655), p. 75.

edification (ed'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [*F. édification* = *Pr. edificatio* = *Sp. edificación* = *Pg. edificação*, < *L. edificatio* (-n-), act of building, a building (structure), *LL. instructio*, < *edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build: see *edify*.] I. The act or process of building; construction. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The castle or fortress of Corfu . . . is not only of situation the strongest I have seen, but also of *edification*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 111.

Clergymen who are on the way of learning some valuable lessons in the art of popular Church edification.

The Churchman, LIV. 469.

2†. The thing built; a building; an edifice. *Bullkar*.—3. The act of edifying or instructing, or the state of being edified; improvement of the mind; enlightenment: most frequently used with reference to morals or religion.

He that prophesieth speaketh unto men to edification.
1 Cor. xiv. 3.

Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may tend to their edification. *Addison*, *Guardian*.

'Tis edification to hear him converse; he professes the noblest sentiments. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, ii. 3.

edificator (ed'i-fi-kā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *édificateur* = Sp. Pg. *edificador* = It. *edificatore*, < L. *edificator*, a builder, < *edificare*, pp. *edificatus*, build: see *edify*.] One who or that which edifies; an edifier. [Rare.]

Language is the grand edificator of the race.

G. D. Boardman, *Creative Week*, p. 209.

edificatory (ed'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *edificatorio*, < LL. *edificatorius*, < L. *edificator*, a builder: see *edificator*.] Tending to edification.

Where these gifts of interpretation and eminent endowments of learning are found, there can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially edificatory to the church of God. *Ep. Hall*, *Cases of Conscience*, x.

edifice (ed'i-fis), *n.* [*F. édifice* = Pr. *edifici* = Sp. Pg. It. *edificio*, < L. *edificium*, a building of any kind, < *edificare*, build: see *edify*.] A building; a structure; an architectural fabric: applied chiefly to large or fine buildings, public or private.

Should I go to church,
And see the holy edifice of stone,
And not bethink me straight of dangerous rocks?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

edificial (ed-i-fish'al), *a.* [*< edifice + -ial*.] Pertaining to an edifice or a structure; structural.

Mansions . . . without any striking edificial attraction.
British Critic, III. 653.

edifier (ed'i-fi-ēr), *n.* 1†. One who builds; a builder. *Huloet*.—2. One who edifies or imparts instruction, especially in morals or religion.

They scorn their edificers' own,
Who taught them all their sprinkling lessons,
Their tones and sanctify'd expressions.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 624.

edify (ed'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *edified*, ppr. *edifying*. [*< ME. edifiēn, edefien, < OF. edifier, F. édifier = Pr. edificar, edifiar = Sp. Pg. edificar = It. edificare, < L. edificare, build, erect, establish, LL. instruct, < aedes, more commonly aedis, a building for habitation, esp. a temple, as the dwelling of a god, in pl. aedes, a dwelling-house (orig. a fireplace, a hearth; cf. Ir. aidhe, a house, aodh, fire, AS. ād, a funeral pyre, and see oast), + -ficare, < facere, build.*] I. *trans.* 1. To build; construct. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And seide, "This is an hous of orisonus and of holynesse,
And wenne that my wil is ich wol hit ourthrowe,
And er three dayes after edefye hit newe."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 162.

Munday, the xxvij Day of April, to fereare, and ther I lay all nyght, it ys a good Cite, and well and substancially Edifyed. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 6.

Wherein were written down
The names of all who had died
In the convent, since it was edified.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

2†. To build in or upon; cover with buildings. Long they thus traveled in friendly wise,
Through countreys waste, and eke well edifyde,
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. i. 14.

3. To build up or increase the faith, morality, etc., of; impart instruction to, particularly in morals or religion.

They that will be true ploughmen must work faithfully for God's sake, for the edifying of their brethren.
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

Comfort yourselves together and edify one another.
1 Thea. v. 11.

Your help here, to edify and raise us up in a scruple.
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, i. 1.

My little ones were kept up beyond their usual time to be edified by so much good conversation.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ix.

4†. To convince or persuade.

You shall hardly edify me that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon*, *Holy War*.

5†. To benefit; favor.
My love with words and errors still she feeds,
But edifies another with her deeds.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause or tend to cause moral or intellectual improvement; make people wiser or better.

The graver sort dislike all poetry,
Which does not, as they call it, edify. *Oldham*.

2†. To be instructed or improved, especially morally; become wiser or better.

I have not edified more, truly, by man.
E. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 1.

All you gallants that hope to be saved by your clothes, edify, edify. *Massinger*.

Alith. There's Doctrine for all Husbands, Mr. Harcourt.
Harc. I edify, Madam, so much, that I am impatient till I am one. *Wycherley*, *Country Wife*, v. 1.

edifyingly (ed'i-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In an edifying or instructive manner.

He will discourse unto us edifyingly and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion.
Killingbeck, *Sermons*, p. 324.

edifyingness (ed'i-fi-ing-nes), *n.* The quality of being edifying. [Rare.]

edile, **ædile** (ē'dil), *n.* [*< L. aedilis, < aedes, aedis, a building, a temple: see edify.*] In ancient Rome, a magistrate whose duty was originally the superintendence of public buildings and lands, out of which grew a large number of functions of administration and police. Among other duties, that of promoting the public games was incumbent on the ediles, and cost them large sums of money. Later, under the empire, their functions were distributed among special officials, and their importance dwindled.

edileship, **ædileship** (ē'dil-ship), *n.* [*< edile, aedile, + -ship.*] The office of an edile.

The ædileship was an introduction to the highest offices.
L. Schmitz, *Ilist.* Rome, p. 236.

edilian, **ædilian** (ē-dil'i-an), *a.* [*< edile, aedile, + -ian.*] Relating to an edile.

edingtonite (ed'ing-ton-it), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edington, a Glasgow mineralogist.] A rare zeolitic mineral occurring near Dumbarton, Scotland. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminum and barium.

edit (ed'it), *v. t.* [= F. *éditer* = Sp. *editar*, < L. *editus*, pp. of *edere*, give out, put out, produce, publish (as literary productions), exhibit, etc., < e, out, + dare, give: see *date*.] 1†. To put forth; issue; publish.

He [Plato] wrote and ordered laws moste equal and iust. He edityed unto the Grekes [the plan of] a comon welthe stable, quyet and commendable.
J. Locher, *Prol.* to Barclay's tr. of *Ship of Fools* (ed. [Jamieson]), I. 6.

2. To make a recension or revision of, as a manuscript or printed book; prepare for publication or other use in a clarified, altered, corrected, or annotated form; collate, verify, elucidate, amend, etc., for general or special use.

Abelard wrote many philosophical treatises which have never been edited. *Enfield*.

There are at least four Viharas which we know for certainty were excavated before the Christian Era. There are probably forty, but they have not yet been edited with such care as to enable us to feel confident in affixing dates to them.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 144.

3. To supervise the preparation of for publication; control, select, or adapt the contents of, as a newspaper, magazine, encyclopedia, or other collective work.

edition (ē-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *édition* = Sp. *edición* = Pg. *edição* = It. *edizione*, < L. *editio* (n-), a putting forth, a publishing, edition of a literary work, < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth, publish: see *edit*.] 1. The act of editing.—2. An edited copy or issue of a book or other work; a recension, revision, or annotated reproduction: as, Milman's edition of Gibbon's "Rome"; the *Globe edition* of Shakspeare.—3. A concurrent issue or publication of copies of a book or some similar production; the number of books, etc., of the same kind published together, or without change of form or of contents; a multiplication or reproduction of the same work or series of works: as, a large edition of a book, map, or newspaper; the work has reached a tenth edition; the folio editions of Shakspeare's plays.

The which I also have more at large set out in the seconde edition of my booke. *Whitgift*, *Defence*, p. 49.

As to the larger additions and alterations, . . . he has promised me to print them by themselves, so that the former edition may not be wholly lost to those who have it.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, To the Reader.

4. Figuratively, one of several forms or states in which something appears at different times; a copy; an exemplar.

The business of our redemption is . . . to act forth nature in a second and fairer edition. *South*, *Sermons*.

Delphin editions of the classics. See *delphin*.—**Diamond edition.** See *diamond*.—**Édition de luxe** [F.], an edition of a book characterized by the choice quality and workmanship of the paper, typography, embellishment, binding, etc., and the limited number of copies issued, and hence the enhanced price. Editions de luxe are generally sold by subscription.—**Elzevir editions.** See *Elzevir*.

edition (ē-dish'on), *v. t.* [*< edition, n.*] To edit; publish. *Myles Davies*.

editioner (ē-dish'on-ēr), *n.* [*< edition + -er*.] An editor.

Mr. Norden . . . maketh his complaint in that necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented, by the late Editioner. *J. Gregory*, *Posthuma*, p. 321.

editio princeps (ē-dish'i-ō prin'seps), [L.: *editio*, an edition; *princeps*, first: see *edition, n.*, and *principal*.] The first printed edition of a book, especially of a Greek or Latin classic.

editor (ed'i-tōr), *n.* [= F. *éditeur* = Sp. Pg. *editor* = It. *editore*, a publisher, < L. *editor*, one who puts forth, an exhibitor (the sense 'editor' is mod.), < *edere*, pp. *editus*, put forth: see *edit*.] One who edits; one who prepares, or superintends the preparation of, a book, journal, etc., for publication. Abbreviated *ed.*—**City editor.** See *city*.

editorial (ed-i-tō-ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< editor + -ial*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor: as, editorial labors; an editorial article, note, or remark.

The editorial articles are always anonymous in form. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ix.

II. *n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor or one of his assistants, and in form setting forth the position or opinion of the paper upon some subject; a leading article: as, an editorial on the war.

The opening article on the first page [of "Figaro"] is what we should call the chief editorial, and what the English term a "leader." In Paris it is known as a "chronique." *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

editorially (ed-i-tō-ri-al-i), *adv.* As, by, in the style of, or with the authority of an editor.

editorship (ed'i-tōr-ship), *n.* [*< editor + -ship*.] The office of an editor.

editress (ed'i-tres), *n.* [*< editor + -ess*.] A female editor.

edituate (ē-dit'ū-āt), *v. t.* [*< ML. aedituatus*, pp. of *aedituare*, keep or govern a temple, < L. *aedituus* (> It. *edituo*), a keeper of a temple, < *aedes, aedis*, a temple (see *edify*), + *tuere*, protect.] To defend or govern, as a house or temple.

The devotion whereof could not but move the city to edituate such a piece of divine office.
J. Gregory, *Notes on Scripture*, p. 49.

Edmunds Act. See *act*.

edocrinatē (ē-dok'tri-nāt), *v. t.* [*< L. e, out, + doctrina, doctrine: see doctrine, and cf. indoctrinate.*] To instruct.

In what kind of complement, please you, venerable sir, to be edocrinatē?
Shirley, *Love Tricks*, iii. 5.

Edolianæ (ē-dō-li-ā'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Edolida*.

Edolida (ed-ō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edolius* (the typical genus) + *-ida*.] A family of dragon-gos, named from the genus *Edolius*: same as *Dieruriæ*. Also formerly *Edoliana*.

-edral (ē'drāl), [*< NL. -edratils, < edron, -hedron, in comp. decahedron, dodecahedron, etc., < Gr. ἔδρα, a seat, base, = E. settle¹: see settle¹.*] In *geom.*, the latter element of compound adjectives referring to solids or volumes having so many (*x, y, etc.*, 100, 1,234, etc.) faces. Thus, *x-edral* means 'having *x* faces'; 1,234-edral means 'having 1,234 faces,' and so on.

Edriaster (ed-ri-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔδρα, dim. of ἔδρα, a seat, + ἀστῆρ, star.] A genus of cystic encrinites or fossil crinoids of the order *Cystoidea*, typical of the family *Edriasterida*. Also *Edriaster*. *Billings*, 1858.

edriasterid (ed-ri-as'tē-rid), *n.* One of the *Edriasterida*. Also *edriasterid*.

Edriasterida (ed'ri-as'tēr-i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster + -ida*.] An order of fossil crinoids, or a suborder of cystoid crinoids, represented by *Edriaster* and related genera. They are exclusively paleozoic, and in general resemble the *Cystoidea*. A pyramid is present, there are no arms or stem, and the ambulacra communicate by perforations with the calycine cavity. The shape is that of a rounded starfish or flattened sea-urchin with a concave base. Also *Edriasterida*.

Edriasteridæ (ed'ri-as'tēr-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Edriaster + -idæ*.] A family of fossil cystoid crinoids or encrinites, of the order *Cystoidea*, typified by the genus *Edriaster*. They have no arms or stalk, and resemble in form some of the starfishes. Also spelled *Edriasteridæ*.

Edriophthalma (ed'ri-of-thal'mā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *edriophthalmus*: see *edriophthalmous*.] 1. The sessile-eyed crustaceans; one of

the two great divisions of the higher (malacostracous as distinguished from entomostracous) *Crustacea*, having fixed sessile eyes not borne upon a movable stalk, as in the *Podophthalma* (which see), no solid carapace or cephalothorax, the head, thorax, and abdomen distinct, and the thorax segmented like the abdomen. This division, rated as a subclass, includes the three orders *Lamodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda* (see these words), and in this acceptance the term is definite. It has, however, been used in less exact and more comprehensive senses, sometimes including even trilobites and rotifers.

2. In *conch.*, a tribe of gastropods having the eyes on the outer side of the base of the tentacles. It includes most of the proboscis-bearing forms.

Edriophthalmata (ed'ri-of-thal'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Edriophthalma*.

edriophthalmatus (ed'ri-of-thal'mā-tus), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmic (ed'ri-of-thal'mik), *a.* Same as *edriophthalmous*.

edriophthalmous (ed'ri-of-thal'mus), *a.* [*NL.* *edriophthalmus*, prop. *hedriophthalmus*, < Gr. ἕδριον, dim. of ἕδρα, a seat, + ὄφθαλμός, the eye.] Sessile-eyed, as a crustacean; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Edriophthalma*.

Educabilia (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **educabilis*, educable: see *educable*.] A superordinal group or series of monodelphian or placental mammals, in which the brain has a relatively large cerebrum, overlapping much or all of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and a large corpus callosum extending backward to or beyond the vertical plane of the hippocampal sulcus, and having in front a well-developed rostrum. It includes the higher set or series of mammalian orders, as *Primates*, *Ferae*, *Ungulata*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, thus collectively distinguished from the *Ineducabilia* (which see). It corresponds to *Gyrencephala* and *Arohecephala* of Owen, and to the *megasthenes* and *archontis* of Dana. The word was invented by Bonaparte.

educabilian (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ān), *a.* [*NL.* *Educabilia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Educabilia*: opposed to *ineducabilian*.

educability (ed'ū-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *éducabilité*; as *educable* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being educated; capacity for receiving instruction.

But this *educability* of the higher mammals and birds is after all quite limited. *J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 313.

educable (ed'ū-kā-bl), *a.* [= F. *éducable*; < NL. **educabilis*, < L. *educare*, educate: see *educate*.] Capable of being educated; susceptible of mental development.

Man is . . . more *educable* and plastic in his constitution than other animals. *Darwin*, *Orig. of World*, p. 423.

educatable (ed'ū-kā-tā-bl), *a.* [*NL.* *educabile* + *-able*.] Capable of being educated; educable. [Rare.]

Not letters but life chiefly educate if we are *educatable*. *Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 105.

educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educated*, ppr. *educating*. [*L.* *educatus*, pp. of *educare* (> *It.* *educare* = *Sp.* *educar* = *F.* *éduquer*), bring up (a child, physically or mentally), rear, educate, train (a person in learning or art), nourish, support, or produce (plants or animals), freq. of *educere*, pp. *eductus*, bring up, rear (a child, usually with reference to bodily nurture or support, while *educare* refers more frequently to the mind), a sense derived from that of 'assist at birth' (cf. "*Educit* obstetric, *educat* nutrix, instituit *pedagogus*, docet *magister*," Varro, ap. Non. 447, 33—but these distinctions were not strictly observed), the common and lit. sense being 'lead forth, draw out, bring away,' < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *educere*. There is no authority for the common statement that the primary sense of *educate* is to 'draw out or unfold the powers of the mind.' To impart knowledge and mental and moral training to; develop mentally and morally by instruction; cultivate; qualify by instruction and training for the business and duties of life.

That philosopher [Epicurus] was *educated* here and in Teos, and afterwards went to Athens, where he was contemporary with Menander the comedian. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. II. 24.

Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 276.

There is now no class, as a class, more highly *educated*, broadly *educated*, and deeply *educated*, than those who were, in old times, best described as partridge-popping squirrems. *De Morgan*, *Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 351.

=*Syn.* To teach, rear, discipline, develop, nurture, breed, indoctrinate, school, drill.

education (ed'ū-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *éducation* = *Sp.* *educación* = *Pg.* *educação* = *It.* *educazione*, < L. *educatio*(-n-), a breeding, bringing up, rearing, < *educare*, educate: see *educate*.]

1. The imparting or acquisition of knowledge; mental and moral training; cultivation of the mind, feelings, and manners. Education in a broad sense, with reference to man, comprehends all that disciplines and enlightens the understanding, corrects the temper, cultivates the taste, and forms the manners and habits; in a narrower sense, it is the special course of training pursued, as by parents or teachers, to secure any one or all of these ends. Under *physical education* is included all that relates to the development and care of the organs of sensation and of the muscular and nervous systems. *Intellectual education* comprehends the means by which the powers of the understanding are developed and improved, and knowledge is imparted. *Aesthetic education* is the development of the sense of the beautiful, and of technical skill in the arts. *Moral education* is the cultivation of the moral nature. *Technical education* is intended to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of the trades or professions. Education is further divided into *primary education*, or instruction in the first elements of knowledge, received by children in common or elementary schools or at home; *secondary*, that received in colleges, universities, and postgraduate study; and *special or professional*, that which aims to fit one for the particular vocation or profession in which he is to engage. With reference to animals, the word is used in the narrowest sense of training in useful or amusing acts or habits.

By wardship the moete part of noble men and gentlemen within this Realm have bene brought vp ignorantly and void of good *educations*.

Quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), (Forewords, p. ix.)

To love her was a liberal *education*. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 49.

Is there no danger of their neglecting or rejecting altogether those opinions of which they have heard so little during the whole course of their *education*? *Hume*, *Dial.* concerning Natural Religion, 1.

But *education*, in the true sense, is not mere instruction in Latin, English, French, or history. It is the unfolding of the whole human nature. It is growing up in all things to our highest possibility. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 36.

2. The rearing of animals, especially bees, silkworms, or the like; culture, as of bacteria in experimenting; a brood or collection of cultivated creatures. [Recent, from French use.]

If they [silkworm-moths] were free from disease, then a crop was sure; if they were infected, the *education* would surely fail. . . . Small *educations*, reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, . . . were recommended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 69.

Bureau of Education, an office of the United States government, forming a part of the Department of the Interior, and charged with the promotion of the cause of education through the collection and diffusion of statistical and other information. It originated in 1867. Its head is called the *Commissioner of Education*. =*Syn.* *Training*, *Discipline*, etc. (see *instruction*); breeding, schooling.

educational (ed'ū-kā'shon-ā-bl), *a.* [*NL.* *educatio* + *-able*.] Proper to be educated. *Isaac Taylor*. [Rare.]

educational (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl), *a.* [*NL.* *educatio* + *-al*.] Pertaining to education; derived from education: as, *educational institutions*; *educational habits*.

How would birchen bark, as an *educational* tonic, have fallen in repute! *Lovell*, *Steady Windows*, p. 304.

educationalist (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl-ist), *n.* [*NL.* *educatio* + *-ist*.] Same as *educationist*.

In order to give our American *educationalists* an idea of the importance of the results. *The American*, IX. 470.

educationally (ed'ū-kā'shon-āl-i), *adv.* As regards education.

Botany is naturally and *educationally* first in order. *Earle*, *Eng. Plant Names*, p. 111.

educatory (ed'ū-kā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*NL.* *educatio* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to education; educational. [Rare.]

The utilitarian policy of the age is gradually eliminating from the *educatory* system many of the special processes by which minds used to be developed. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 107.

educationist (ed'ū-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [*NL.* *educatio* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the theory and practice of education, or who advocates or promotes education; an educator.

Indeed, judging . . . from the writings of some of the most prominent *educationists* in the United States, an enthusiasm is spreading among Americans in favour of workshop instruction. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 700.

The zealous *educationist* is too apt to forget that the weak and vicious man is fighting single-handed for the mastery over perhaps a score of evil-minded ancestors. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 489.

educative (ed'ū-kā-tiv), *a.* [*NL.* *educare* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to educate, or consisting in educating.

He [Swedenborg] reduces the part which morality plays in the Divine administration to a strictly *educative* one. *H. James*, *Subs. and Shad.*, p. 51.

2. Fitted for or engaged in educating: as, an *educative class*.

educator (ed'ū-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *éducateur* = *Sp.* *educador* = *It.* *educatore*, < L. *educator*, a rearer, foster-father, later a tutor, pedagogue, < *educare*, bring up, rear, educate: see *educate*.] One who or that which educates; specifically, one who makes a business or a special study of education; a teacher or instructor.

Give me leave . . . to lay before the *educators* of youth these few following considerations. *South*, *Works*, V. i.

Trade, that pride and darling of our ocean, that *educator* of nations, that benefactor in spite of itself, ends in shameful defaulting, bubble and bankruptcy, all over the world. *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

educer (ē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *educer*, ppr. *educing*. [= *Sp.* *educir* = *Pg.* *educir* = *It.* *educere*, < L. *educere*, bring out, etc., < *e*, out, + *ducere*, lead, draw: see *duct*, and cf. *educate*, *adduce*, *conduce*, *induce*, *produce*, etc.] 1. To draw out; extract, in a literal or physical sense.

Cy. Why pluck you not the arrow from his side? *Et.* We cannot, lady. . . .

St. No mean, then, doctor, rests there to *educer* it? *Chapman*, *Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1.

2. To lead or bring out; cause to appear or be manifested; bring into view or operation; evoke.

The eternal art *educing* good from ill. *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, II. 175.

Yet has the wondrous virtue to *educer* From emptiness itself a real use. *Cowper*, *Hope*, l. 155.

In divine things the task of man is not to create or to acquire, but to *educer*. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, l. 347.

educible (ē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*NL.* *educere* + *-ible*.] Capable of being educated.

educt (ē'dukt), *n.* [= F. *éducto*; < L. *eductum*, neut. of *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, lead out: see *educere*.] 1. That which is educed; extracted matter; specifically, something extracted unchanged from a substance. [Rare.]

The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. Figuratively, anything educed or drawn from another; an inference. [Rare.]

The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from, experience. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. In *math.*, an expression derived from another expression of which it is a part.

education (ē-duk'shon), *n.* [= *Sp.* *educación* = *Pg.* *educação*, < L. *educio*(-n-), < *educere*, pp. *eductus*, draw out: see *educere*.] The act of educating; a leading or drawing out.

education-pipe (ē-duk'shon-pīp), *n.* In steam-engines, the pipe by which the exhaust-steam from the cylinder is led into the condenser or allowed to escape into the atmosphere.

education-port (ē-duk'shon-pōrt), *n.* An opening for the passage of steam in a steam-engine from the valves to the condenser; the exhaust-port.

education-valve (ē-duk'shon-valv), *n.* A valve through which a fluid is discharged or exhausted: as, the exhaust- or *education-valve* of the steam-engine.

educative (ē-duk'tiv), *a.* [*L.* *eductus*, pp. of *educere*, draw out (see *educere*), + *-ive*.] Tending to educate or draw out. *Boyle*.

educator (ē-duk'tor), *n.* [*L.* *educator* (only as equiv. to L. *educator*), < L. *educere*, draw out.] That which brings forth, elicits, or extracts. [Rare.]

Stimulus must be called an *educator* of vital ether. *Dr. E. Darwin*.

edulcorant (ē-dul'kō-rānt), *a.* and *n.* [*L.* as if **edulcoran*(-t)s, ppr. of **edulcorare*, sweeten: see *edulcorate*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, sweetening, or rendering less acid.

II. *n.* A drug intended to render the fluids of the body less acid.

edulcorate (ē-dul'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *edulcorated*, ppr. *edulcorating*. [*L.* as if **edulcoratus*, pp. of **edulcorare* (> *F.* *edulcorer* = *Pg.* *edulcorar*, sweeten), < *e*, out, + *L.L.* *dulcorare*, sweeten: see *dulcorate*.] 1. To remove acidity from; sweeten.

Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar, is by some eaten in the summer, and more grateful to the stomach than the palate. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria*.

2. In *chem.*, to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

The copious powder that results from their union is, by that union of volatile parts, so far fixed that, after they have edulcorated it with water, they prescribe the calcining of it in a crucible for five or six hours.

Boyle, Works, IV. 311.

edulcoration (ē-dul-kō-rā'shōn), n. [= F. *edulcoration* = Pg. *eduleiração*; as *edulcorate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance.—2. In chem., the act of sweetening or rendering more mild or pure by freeing from acid or saline substances, or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water.

edulcorative (ē-dul-kō-rā-tiv), a. [*edulcorate* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of sweetening or purifying; edulcorant.

edulcorator (ē-dul-kō-rā-tōr), n. One who or that which edulcorates; specifically, in chem., a contrivance formerly used for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc.

edulous (ē-dū'li-us), a. [*L. edulia*, eatables, food (rare sing. *edulium*, > It. *edulio*), prop. pl. of *edule* (> Pg. *edulo*), neut. of adj. *edulis*, eatable, < *edere* = E. *eat*.] Edible; eatable.

The husks of peas, beans, or such edulous pulses.

Sir T. Browne, Misc., p. 13.

Edwardsia (ed-wārd'zī-ā), n. [NL. (Quatrefages, 1842), named after Henri Milne-Edwards, a French naturalist.]

Genus of sea-anemones, made type of the family *Edwardsiidae*. They are not fixed or attached, but live free in the sand, or, when young, are even free-swimming organisms. In the latter state they have been described as a different genus, *Arachnactis*. *E. beauteampi* is an example.

Edwardsiidae (ed-wārd-zī-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Edwardsia* + *-idae*.] A group of *Actiniaria* with eight septa. There are two pairs of directive septa, the remaining four septa being impaired. All the septa are furnished with reproductive organs. The tentacles are simple, and usually more numerous than the septa. The body-wall is soft, and the column longitudinally sulcate, with eight invaginations.

edwitet, v. t. [ME. *edwiten*, *edwyten*, < AS. *edwitan* (= OHG. *itawizan*, *itawizon*, MHG. *itewizen* = Goth. *id-weitjan*), reproach, < *ed*, back, + *witan*, blame: see *wite*, and cf. *twit*, < AS. *æt-witan*.] To reproach; rebuke.

The fyrste worde that he warpe was, "where is the bolle?" His wif gan *edwite* hym the how wikkedlich he lyned.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 370.

edwitet, n. [ME. *edwite*, *edwyte*, *edwit*, *edwit*, < AS. *edwīt* (= OHG. *itawiz*, *itawiz*, MHG. *itewize*, *itwiz* = Goth. *idweīt*), reproach, < *edwitan*, reproach: see *edwite*, v.] Reproach; blame.

Man, hytt was full grett dyspyte So offte to make me *edwyte*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

edyt, **edit**, a. [ME. also *eddi*, *eddi*, < AS. *eddig* (= OS. *ōdag* = OHG. *ōtag* = Icel. *audhigr* = Goth. *audags*), rich, happy, fortunate, blessed, < *edd*, wealth, riches, happiness: see *Ed-*.] 1. Rich; wealthy.

Vnderstondeth vn to me, *edye* men and arme [poor].
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

2. Costly; expensive. *Layamon*, I. 100.—3. Happy; blessed.

Edy beo thu mayde.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 65.

4. Fortunate; favorable.
Me wore leuere . . .
Of *eddi* dremes rechen swep.
Genesis and Exodus, I. 2085.

5. Famous; distinguished.
Most doughty of dedis, dredgheit in armys,
And the strongest in stoure, that euer on stede rode,
Frenches, that honerable, *edist* of my knyghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5324.

ee (ē), n. [A dial. form of *eye*: see *eye*.] An eye. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

Fears for my Willie brought tears in my ee.
Burns, Wandering Willie.

ee. A common English digraph, of Middle English origin, having now the sound of "long" e, namely, ē. In Middle English it was actually "double" e—that is, the long sound a corresponding to the short sound e, representing an Anglo-Saxon long e (ē), as in *beet*, *greet*, *meet*, *breed*, *feed*, etc., or an Anglo-Saxon æ, as in *seed*, *eel*, *sleep*, *weed*, etc., or *eed*, as in *cheek*, *steep*, *leek*, etc., or *eo*, as in *beo*, *deer*, *deep*, *creep*, *weedi*, etc., such vowels or diphthongs becoming in later Middle English long e,

written either e or ee, and in early modern English spelled ee or ea, with some differentiation (see *ea*). In words of other than Anglo-Saxon origin ee has the same sound, except in a few words not completely Anglicized, as in *matinée*. Words of Oriental or other remote origin having the vowel i (pronounced ē) are often spelled with ee when turned into English form, as *elichee*, *suttee*, etc.

E. E. An abbreviation of *errors excepted*, a saving clause frequently placed at the foot of an account rendered. Also, in a fuller form, *E. and O. E.* (which see).

-ee¹. [Late ME. -e or -ee, < OF. -e, fem. -ee, mod. F. (with a diacritical accent) -é, fem. -ée (pron. alike), < L. -atus, fem. -ata, pp. of verbs in -are, F. -er. Early ME. -e, -ee, from the same source, has usually become thoroughly Englished as -y, or -ey; cf. *arm-y*, *jur-y*, *jell-y*, *chimn-ey*, *jour-ey*, etc. See *-ate¹*, *-ade¹*, -y.] A suffix of French, or more remotely of Latin origin, ultimately the same as *-ate¹* and *-ed²*, forming the termination of the perfect passive participle, and indicating the object of an action. It occurs chiefly in words derived from old Law French or formed according to the analogy of such words, as in *pay-ee*, *draw-ee*, *assign-ee*, *employ-ee*, etc., denoting the person who is paid, drawn on, assigned to, employed, etc., as opposed to the agent in -or or -er¹ (in legal use generally -or¹), as *pay-er* or *pay-or*, *draw-er*, *assign-or*, *employ-er*, etc.

-ee². [Cf. dim. -ie, -y, and see *-ce¹*.] A diminutive termination, occurring in *bootee*, *goatee*, etc. The diminutive force is less obvious in *settee*, which may be regarded as a diminutive of *sett-le*.

eeef, a. A dialectal form of *eath*.

Howbeit to this daie, the dregs of the old ancient Chaucer English are kept as well there [in Ireland] as in Fingall, as they terme . . . easie, éeth, or *eefe*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 11, in Holinshed.

eegrass (ē'grās), n. Same as *eddish*, 1.

eeek¹, v., adv., and conj. An obsolete form of *eke*.

eeek² (ēk), v. i. [A dial. var. of *itch* or *yuck*: see *itch*, *yuck*.] To itch. [Prov. Eng.]

eeeket, v., adv., and conj. An obsolete form of *eke*.

eel (ēl), n. [Early mod. E. also *eele*; < ME. *el*, *ele*, < AS. *æl* = MD. *ael*, D. *aal* = Fries. *iel* = MLG. *āl*, *el*, LG. *al* = OHG. MHG. *āl*, G. *aal* = Icel. *áll* = Sw. *äl* = Norw. Dan. *aal*, an eel; perhaps orig. Teut. **agla* (cf. L. *anguilla* = Gr. *εγγελλος*, an eel), dim. of a supposed **agi* = L. *anguis* = Gr. *εγγυς* = Skt. *ahi*, a snake, < √ **agh*, **angh*, choke, strangle: see *anguish*, *anger¹*, etc., *Echis*, *Echidna*.] 1. An elongated apodal fish of the family *Anguillidae* and genus *Anguilla*, of which there are several species. The body is very long and subcylindrical, covered with discrete minute elliptical scales, chiefly arranged diagonally to the axis and at right angles with one another, but immersed in the skin, and partly concealed by a slippery mucous coat. The head is somewhat depressed, and the lower jaw protuberant. The teeth are slender, conic, and crowded in small bands in both jaws and in a longitudinal band on the vomer. The dorsal, anal, and caudal fins are nearly uniform, and completely united into one, the dorsal beginning near the second third of the entire length of the body. The color is generally brownish or blackish, except on the belly, which is whitish or silvery. The females attain a considerably larger size than the males. The sexual organs are minute except in the breeding season, and sexual intercourse takes place in the sea. Young females ascend into fresh water, but the males remain in salt water, and have rarely been seen; and when full-grown the females return to the sea for sexual intercourse and spawning. Eels are of much economic importance, and objects of special fisheries. The common European species is *Anguilla anguilla* or *A. vulgaris*; the American is *A. rostrata*. See *Anguilla*, *Anguillidae*.

In that Flome men fynden *Eles* of 30 Fote long and more.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

It is agreed by most men that the eel is a most dainty fish.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 23.

2. Any fish of the order *Apodes* or *Symbranchii*, of which there are many families and several hundred species.—3. Some fish resembling or likened to an eel; an anguilliform fish.—4. Some small nematoid or threadworm, as of the family *Anguillulidae*, found in vinegar, sour paste, etc. See *vinegar-eel*, and cut under *Nematoidae*.—**Blind eel**, a bunch of eel-grass or marsh-grass. [Colloq., Chesapeake Bay, U. S.]—**Electric eel**, a remark-

able fish, *Electrophorus* or *Gymnotus electricus*, of the family *Electrophoridae*, of a thick, eel-like form with a rounded, finless back, the vent at the throat, and the anal fin commencing behind it, of a brownish color above and whitish below. It has the power of giving strong electric discharges at will. The shocks produced are often violent, and serve as a means both of offense and of defense. They are weakened by frequent repetitions. Its electrical apparatus consists of two pairs of longitudinal bodies between the skin and the muscles of the caudal region, one pair next to the back and one along the anal fin. This apparatus is divided into about 240 cells, and is supplied by over 200 nerves. The electric eel is the most powerful of electric fishes. It sometimes attains a length of over 6 feet. It inhabits the fresh waters of Brazil and Guiana.—**Pug-nosed eel**, an eel of the genus *Simenichelys* (which see): so called by fishermen. It is a deep-sea species, found off the Newfoundland banks, often burrowing in the halibut, whence the specific name *S. parasiticus*.—**Salt eel**. (a) An eel or an eel's skin prepared for use as a whip.

Up betimes, and with my salt eele went down in the parlor, and there got my boy and did beat him till I was faine to take breath two or three times.
Pepeys, Diary, April 24, 1663.

Hence—(b) A rope's end; a flogging. [Nautical slang.]

Trembling for fear,
Lest from Bridport they get such another salt eel
As brave Duncan prepared for Mynheer.
Diddin, A Salt Eel for Mynheer.

eel-basket (ēl'bas'ket), n. A basket for catching eels; an eel-pot.

eel-buck (ēl'buk), n. An eel-pot. [Great Britain.]

Eel-bucks that are intended to catch the sharp-nosed or frog-mouthed eels are set against the stream, and are set at night, as those two descriptions of eels feed and run only at night.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eeleator, n. [E. dial.] A young eel. [Local, Eng. (Northumberland).]

Eele! *EEleator!* cast your tail intiv a knot, and awl throw you into the wasater. Quoted in *Brockett's Glossary*.

eelfare (ēl'fār), n. [*eel* + *fare*, a going. Hence by corruption *elver*, q. v.] 1. In the Thames valley, the migration of young eels up the river.—2. A fry or brood of eels. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

eel-fly (ēl'fī), n. A shad-fly. *C. Hallock*. [St. Lawrence river.]

eel-fork (ēl'fōrk), n. A pronged instrument for catching eels.

eel-gig (ēl'gīg), n. Same as *eel-spear*.

eel-grass (ēl'grās), n. 1. A grass-like naiadaceous marine plant, *Zostera marina*. [U. S.]

The dull weed upholstered the decaying wharves, and the only freight that heaped them was the kelp and *eel-grass* left by higher floods.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 45.

2. The wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*.

eel-mother (ēl'muθ'nēr), n. A viviparous fish, *Zoarces viviparus*, of an elongated eel-like form, often confounded with the eel.

eel-oil (ēl'oil), n. An oil obtained from eels, used in lubricating, and as a liniment in rheumatism, etc.

eel-pot (ēl'pōt), n. 1. A kind of basket for catching eels, having fitted into the mouth a funnel-shaped entrance, like that of a wire mouse-trap, composed of flexible willow rods converging inward to a point, so that the eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape. These baskets are usually attached to a framework of wood erected in a river, especially a tideway river, the large open end of each being opposed to the current of the stream. The eels are thus intercepted on their descent toward the brackish water, which takes place during the autumn. Eel-pots are used in various parts of the Thames in England. In Great Britain called *eel-buck*.

2. The homely ray, *Raja maculata*. [Local, Eng.]

eel-pout (ēl'pout), n. [*ME. *eelpoute* (not recorded), < AS. *ælepūte* (= OD. *eelpuyt*, also *puyt-ael*, D. *puitaal*) (L. *capito*), < *æl*, eel, + *pūte* (only in this comp.), pout: see *pout¹*.] 1. The conger-eel or lamper-eel, *Zoarces anguillaris*, of North America. See *lamper-eel*.—2. A local English name of the eel-mother or viviparous blenny, *Zoarces viviparus*.—3. A local English name of the burbot, *Lota vulgaris*.

eel-punt (ēl'punt), n. A flat-bottomed boat used in fishing for eels.

eel-set (ēl'set), n. A peculiar kind of net used in catching eels.

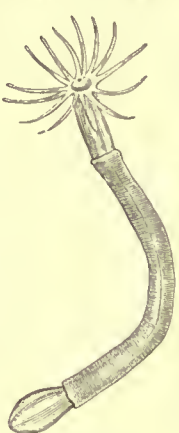
In Norfolk, where immense quantities of eels are caught every year, the capture is mostly effected by *eel-sets*, which are nets set across the stream, and in which the sharp-nosed eel is the one almost invariably taken.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 258.

eel-shaped (ēl'shāpt), a. Like an eel in shape, long and slender; specifically, anguilliform.

eel-shark (ēl'shārk), n. A shark of the family *Chlamydoselachidae*.

eel-shear (ēl'shēr), n. An eel-spear.

eelskin (ēl'skīn), n. The skin of an eel. Eel-skins are used—(a) to cover a squid or artificial bait for



Edwardsia beauteampi, about natural size.



Electric Eel (Electrophorus electricus).

catching blitefish, boultos, etc.; (b) by negroes as a remedy for rheumatism; (c) by sailors as a whip, and in this case called *salt eel*. (d) Formerly used as a casing for the cue or pigtail of the hair or the wig, especially by sailors.

eel-spear (ēl'spēr), *n.* A forked spear used for catching eels. There are many sizes and styles of the instrument. Special forms of eel-spears are known as *prick and dart*.

een (ēn), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch plural of *eye*. See *ee*.

e'en¹ (ēn), *adv.* A contraction of *even*¹. Formerly often written *ene*.

I have e'en done with you. *Sir R. L' Etrange.*

e'en² (ēn), *n.* [Sc.] A contraction of *even*². Formerly often written *ene*.

-een. [Cf. *-ene, -ine, -in, etc.*] A termination of Latin origin, representing ultimately Latin *-enus, -inus, etc.*, adjective terminations, as in *damaskeen, tureen, canteen, sateen, velveteen, etc.* See these words.

e'er (ār), *adv.* A contraction of *ever*.

This is as strange thing as e'er I look'd on. *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*

-eer. [F. *-ier*, < L. *-arius, etc.*: see *-er*¹ and *-ier*.] A suffix of nouns of agent, being a more English spelling of *-ier*, equivalent to the older *-er*², as in *prisoner, etc.* (see *-er*²), as in *engineer* (formerly *engineer*), *pamphleteer, gazetteer, buccancer, cannoner, etc.*, and, with reference to place of residence, *mountaineer, garreteer, etc.*

eerie, a. See *ery*.

eerily (ē'ri-li), *adv.* In an eery, strange, or unearthly manner.

It spoke in pain and woe; wildly, eerily, urgently. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.*

eeriness (ē'ri-nes), *n.* The character or state of being eery. Also spelled *eariness*.

eery, eerie (ē'ri), *a.* [Sc., also written *eiry, ery*; origin obscure.] 1. Such as to inspire awe or fear; mysterious; strange; peculiar; weird.

Dark, dark, grew his eerie looks,
And raging grew the sea.
The Daemon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

The eerie beauty of a winter scene. *Tennyson.*

2. Affected by superstitious fear, especially when lonely; nervously timorous.

In milkst gien at midnight hour,
I'd rove, and ne'er be eerie.
Burns, My ain kind Dearly, O.

As we sat and talked, it was with an eerie feeling that I felt the very foundations of the land thrill under my feet at every dull boom of the surf on the outward barrier. *H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 13.*

eett. An obsolete preterit of *eat*. *Chaucer.*

ef-. An assimilated form of *ex-* before *f*.

efags (ē-fagz'), *interj.* [Another form of *ifacks, ifecks, etc.*: see *ifecks*.] In faith; on my word; certes. [Vulgar.]

"Efags! the gentleman has got a Traylor," says Mrs. Towson; at which they all fell a laughing. *Fielding, Joseph Andrews.*

eff (ef), *n.* Same as *eft*.

effable (ef'a-bl), *a.* [= It. *effabile*, < L. *effabilis*, utterable, < *effari*, utter, speak out, < *ex*, out, + *fari* = Gr. *phārai*, speak: see *fable, fame*.] Utterable; capable of being explained; explicable. *Barrow.*

He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*.

Wallis, Defence of the Royal Society (1678), p. 16.

efface (e-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effaced*, ppr. *effacing*. [F. *effacer* (= Pr. *esfassar*), efface, < *ef-* for *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *face, face*.] 1. To erase or obliterate, as something inscribed or cut on a surface; destroy or render illegible; hence, to remove or destroy as if by erasing; as, to *efface* the letters on a monument; to *efface* a writing; to *efface* a false impression from a person's mind.

Efface from his mind the theories and notions vulgarly received. *Bacon.*

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are *effaced* by time, and the imagery moulders away. *Locke, Human Understanding, II. 10.*

From which even the icy touch of death had not *effaced* all the living beauty. *Sumner, Joseph Story.*

2. To keep out of view or unobserved; make inconspicuous; cause to be unnoticed or not noticeable; used reflexively: as, to *efface one's self* in the midst of gaiety.

That exquisite something called style, which, like the grace of perfect breeding, everywhere pervasive and nowhere emphatic, makes itself felt by the skill with which it *effaces itself*, and masters us at last with a sense of indefinable completeness. *Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 175.*

=Syn. 1. *Deface, Erase, Cancel, Expunge, Efface, Obliterate.* To *deface* is to injure, impair, or mar to the eye, and so generally upon the surface: as, to *deface* a building. The other words agree in representing a blotting out or

removal. To *erase* is to rub out or scratch out, so that the thing is destroyed, although the signs of it may remain: as, to *erase* a word in a letter. To *cancel* is to cross out, to deprive of force or validity. To *expunge* is to strike out; the word is now rarely used, except of the striking out of some record: as, to *expunge* from the journal a resolution of censure. To *efface* is to make a complete removal: as, his kindness *effaced* all memory of past neglect. *Obliterate* is more emphatic than *efface*, meaning to remove all sign or trace of.

Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 236.

Whatever hath been written shall remain,
Nor be *erased* nor written o'er again.
Longfellow, Morituri Salutamus, l. 168.

The experiences in dreams continually contradict the experiences received during the day; and go far towards *canceling* the conclusions drawn from day experiences. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 72.*

A universal blank
Of nature's works, to me *expunged* and *raised*.
Milton, P. L., III. 49.

These are the records, half *effaced*,
Which, with the hand of youth, he traced.
Longfellow, Coplas de Manrique.

The Arabians came like a torrent, sweeping down and *obliterating* even the landmarks of former civilization. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., l. 8.*

effaceable (e-fā'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *effaçable*; as *efface* + *-able*.] Capable of being effaced.

effacement (e-fās'ment), *n.* [= F. *effacement*; as *efface* + *-ment*.] The act of effacing, or the state of being effaced.

effaré (e-fā-rā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *effarer*, startle, frighten, = Pr. *esferar*, frighten, < L. *efferrare*, make wild, < *efferrus*, wild: see *ferous*.] In *her.*, same as *salient*: said of a beast, especially a beast of prey. Also *effaré*.

effascinate (e-fas'i-nāt), *v. t.* [L. *effascinatus*, pp. of *effascinare*, fascinate, < *ex-* (intensive) + *fascinare*, charm: see *fascinate*.] To charm; bewitch; delude; fascinate. *Heywood.*

effascination (e-fas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [L. *effascination* (n.), < *effascinare*, pp. *effascinatus*, charm: see *effascinate*.] The act of bewitching, deluding, or fascinating, or the state of being bewitched or deluded.

St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Anti-christ, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion. *Shelford, Learned Discourse* (Camb., 1635), p. 317.

effaré, a. In *her.*, same as *effaré*.

effect (e-fekt'), *v. t.* [L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, *effacere*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, do, effect, < *ex*, out, + *facere*, do: see *fact*, and *cf. affect, infect*.] 1. To produce as a result; be the cause or agent of; bring about; make actual; achieve: as, to *effect* a political revolution, or a change of government.

What he [the Almighty] decreed,
He *effected*; man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton, P. L., ix. 152.*

Insects constantly carry pollen from neighboring plants to the stigmas of each flower, and with some species this is *effected* by the wind. *Darwin, Origin of Species*, p. 248.

Almost anything that ordinary fire can *effect* may be accomplished at the focus of invisible rays. *Tyndall, Radiation*, § 7.

2. To bring to a desired end; bring to pass; execute; accomplish; fulfil: as, to *effect* a purpose, or one's desires.

If it be in man, besides the king, to *effect* your anits, here is man shall do it. *Shak., W. T., IV. 4.*

E'en his soul seem'd only to direct
So great a body such exploits 't *effect*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v.

Being consul, I doubt not 't *effect*
All that you wish. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

=Syn. 1. To realize, fulfil, complete, compass, consummate; *Affect, Effect*. See *effect*².—2. *Execute, Accomplish, etc.* See *perform*.

effect (e-fekt'), *n.* [ME. *effect* = D. *effect, effekt*, = G. *effect* = Dan. Sw. *effekt*, < OE. *effect, effet*, F. *effet* = Pr. *efeit* = Sp. *efecto* = Pg. *efeito* = It. *effetto*, < L. *effectus*, an effect, tendency, purpose, < *efficere, effacere*, pp. *effectus*, bring to pass, accomplish, complete, effect: see *effect*, *v.*] 1. That which is effected by an efficient cause; a consequent; more generally, the result of any kind of cause except a final cause: as, the *effect* of heat.

Every argument is either derived from the *effect* of the matter, of the fourme, or of the efficient cause. *Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.*

Causa are as parents to *effects*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Divers attempts had been made at former courts, and the matter referred to some of the magistrates and some of the elders; but still it came to no *effect*. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 388.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the *effect* of your nobleness, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden, Account of Anna Mirabilis.*

The Turks in the work stood their ground, and fired with terrible *effect* into the whirlwind that was rushing upon them.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Contincts, p. 96.

2. Power to produce consequences or results; force; validity; account: as, the obligation is void and of no *effect*.

Christ is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal. v. 4.*

3. Purport; import or general intent: as, he immediately wrote to that *effect*; his speech was to the *effect* that, etc.

The *effect* of which seith thns in wordes fewe. *Chaucer, Pity, l. 56.*

They spake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron. xxxiv. 22.*

When I the scripture ones or twyes hadde redde,
And knewe therof all the hole *effecte*. *Harves.*

We quietly and quickly answered him, both what we were, and whither bound, relating the *effect* of our Commission.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 42.*

4. A state or course of accomplishment or fulfillment; effectuation; achievement; operation: as, to bring a plan into *effect*; the medicine soon took *effect*.

Not so worthily to be brought to herofal *effect* by fortune or necessity. *Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Actual fact; reality; not mere appearance: preceded by *in*.

And thise images, wel thou mayst espye,
To the ne to hem-self mowe nought profyte,
For in *effect* they be not worth a myte.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale (ed. Skeat), G, 511.

No other *in effect* than what it seems. *Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

6. Mental impression; general result upon the mind of what is apprehended by any of the faculties: as, the *effect* of a view, or of a picture.

The *effect* was heightened by the wild and lonely nature of the place. *Irving.*

He carries his love of *effect* far beyond the limits of moderation. *Macaulay, On History.*

I was noting the good *effect* of the cinnamon-colored latten-sails against the dazzling white masonry. *T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Feath, p. 218.*

In the best age of Greek art the jeweller obtained varied *effects* by his perfect mastery over the gold itself, and made comparatively little use of such precious stones as were then known, except in rings. *C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 395.*

7. *pl.* [After F. *effets, effects, chattels, effets mobiliers*, movable property; cf. *effet*, a bill, bill of exchange, *effets publics*, stocks, funds.] Goods; movables; personal estate. In law: (a) Property; whatever can be turned into money. (b) Personal property.

A few words sufficed to explain everything, and in ten minutes our *effects* were deposited in the guest's room of the Länsmann's house. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 127.*

8. The conclusion; the dénouement of a story.

Now to the *effect*, now to the fruyt of al,
Why I have told this story, and tellen shal.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1160.

Effect of a machine, in *mech.*, the useful work performed in some interval of time of definite length.—For *effect*, with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—**Hall effect**, the deflection, within its conductor, of an electric current passing through a magnetic field.—**Peltier effect**, the heating or cooling of a junction of dissimilar metals by the passage of an electric current.—**Thomson effect**, the evolution or absorption of heat by an electric current in flowing from one point in a conductor to another at a different temperature.—**To give effect to**, to make valid; carry out in practice; push to its legitimate or natural result.—**To take effect**, to operate or begin to operate.—Syn. 1. *Effect, Consequence, Result*; event, issue. *Effect* is the closest and strictest of these words, both philosophically and popularly representing the immediate product of a cause: as, every *effect* must have an adequate cause; the *effect* of a flash of lightning. A *consequence* is, in the common use of the word, more remote, and not so closely linked to a cause as *effect*; it is that which follows. *Result* may be near or remote; it is often used in the singular to express the sum of the *effects* or *consequences*, viewed as making an end.

Find out the cause of this *effect*. *Shak., Hamlet, II. 2.*

Consequences are nuplying. Our deeds carry their terrible *consequences*, quite apart from any fluctuations that went before—*consequences* that are hardly ever confined to ourselves. *George Eliot, Adam Bede, xvi.*

Of what mighty endeavour begun
What results insufficient remain.
Owen Meredith, Epilogue.

7. *Goods, Chattels, etc.* See *property*.

effector (e-fek'tēr), *n.* One who or that which effects, produces, or causes. Also *effector*.

The commemoration of that great work of the creation, and paying homage and worship to that infinite being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham, Physico-Theology, xl. 6.*

effectible (e-fek'ti-bl), *a.* [F. *effect + -ible*.] Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible. [Rare.]

Whatever . . . is *effectible* by the most congruous and efficacious application of actives to passives, is *effectible* by them. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 338.*

effection (e-fek'shən), *n.* [= F. *effection*, < L. *effectio*(-n-), a doing, effecting, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, v.] 1. The act of effecting; creation; production.

But going further into particulars, [Plato] falls into conjectures, attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the Great God, but the fabrication of the body to the Di ex Dio, or Angels. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 290.

2. In *geom.*, the construction of a proposition. [Rare in both uses.]—**Geometrical effection**, a geometrical problem deducible from some general proposition.

effective (e-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *effectivus* = G. *effectivus* = Dan. Sw. *effektiv*, < F. *effectif* = Pr. *effectiu* = Sp. *efectivo* = Pg. *efectivo* = It. *effettivo*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere*, effect: see *effect*, v.] 1. a. 1. Serving to effect the intended purpose; producing the intended or expected effect or result; operative; efficacious: as, an *effective* cause; *effective* proceedings.

Though [theaters were] forbidden, after the year 1574, to be open on the Sabbath, the prohibition does not appear to have been *effective* during the reign of Elizabeth. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 16.

2. Capable of producing effect; fit for action or duty; adapted for a desired end: as, the *effective* force of an army or of a steam-engine is so much; *effective* capacity.

Is there not a manifest inconsistency in devolving upon the federal government the care of the general defence, and leaving in the state governments the *effective* powers by which it is to be provided for? *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxiii.

3. Serving to impress or affect with admiration; producing a decided impression of beauty or a feeling of admiration at the first presentation; impressive; striking; specifically, artistically strong or successful: as, an *effective* performance; an *effective* picture.

Nothing can be more *effective* than the ancient gold which . . . covers the walls of . . . St. Sophia of Kiev, the largest of the ancient Russian cathedrals. *A. J. C. Hare*, Russia, ix.

The church of Sebenico is, both inside and out, not only a most remarkable, but a thoroughly *effective* building. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 93.

4. Actual; real. [A Gallicism.]

The Chinese, whose *effective* religion, practised at much cost and with great apparent sincerity, is now, as it has been from the earliest times, ancestor-worship. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 191.

Effective component of a force. See *component*.—**Effective force.** See *force*.—**Effective money**, coin, in contradistinction to depreciable paper money.—**Effective scale of intercalations**, in *math.*, the series of real roots of two functions of *x* written in order of magnitude after repeated processes of removing pairs of roots belonging, each pair, to either one function, so that the roots of the two functions follow each other alternately.—**Syn.** *Effective*, *Efficient*, *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, are not altogether the same in meaning; all imply an object aimed at, and generally a specific object. *Effective* and *efficient* are used chiefly where the object is physical. *Effective* is applied to that which has the power to produce an effect or some effect, or which actually produces or helps to produce some effect: as, the army numbered ten thousand *effective* men; the bombardment was not very *effective*; *effective* revenue. *Effective* is most clearly separated from the others when representing the power to do, even when that power is not actually in use. *Efficient* seems the most active of these words: a person is very *efficient* when very helpful in producing desired results; an *efficient* cause is one that actually produces a result. *Effective* and *efficient* may freely be applied to persons; the others less often. *Efficacious* is essentially only a stronger word for *efficient*: as, an *efficacious* remedy; *efficient* would not be appropriate with *remedy*, as implying too much of self-directed activity in the remedy. *Effectual*, with reference to a result, implies that it is decisive or complete; an *effectual* stop or cure finishes the business, rendering further work unnecessary.

Precision is the most *effective* test of affected style as distinct from genuine style. *A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 115.

The rarity of the visits of *efficient* bees to this exotic plant [*Pisum Sativum*] is, I believe, the chief cause of the varieties so seldom intercrossing.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 161.

That spirit, that first rush'd on thee
In the camp of Dan,
Be *efficacious* in thee now at need!
Milton, S. A., I. 1437.

To be prepared for war is one of the most *effectual* ways of preserving peace.

Washington, Address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1790.

II. *n. Milit.*: (a) The number of men actually doing duty, or the strength of a company, a regiment, or an army, in the field or on parade.

By the last law which passed the Reichstag with such difficulty the peace-effective was increased by about 42,000 men. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 17.

(b) A soldier fit for duty.

Nevertheless he assembled his army, 20,000 *effectives*.
The Century, XXIX. 618.

effectively (e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. With effect; powerfully; with real operation; completely; thoroughly.

And that thing which maketh a man lose the law of God, doth make a man righteous, and justifyeth him *effectively* and actually. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 335.

People had been dismissed the camp *effectively*, finally, and with no possibility of return; but this was the first time that anybody had been introduced ab initio. *Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

effectiveness (e-fek'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being effective.—**Syn.** *Effectiveness*, *Efficiency*, *Efficacy*, *Effectualness*. The same differences obtain among these words as among *effective*, *efficient*, *efficacious*, and *effectual*. (See comparison under *effective*.) *Effectiveness* is less often used, on account of its awkwardness.

effectless (e-fek'tles), *a.* [effect + -less.] Without effect or result; useless; vain.

Sure all's *effectless*; yet nothing we'll omit
That bears recovery's name. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

effector (e-fek'tor), *n.* [= It. *effettore*, < L. *effector*, < *efficere*, pp. *effectus*, effect: see *effect*, v.] See *effector*.

effectress† (e-fek'tres), *n.* [effector + -ess.] A woman who effects or does. [Rare.]

A Chappell dedicated to the Virgin Mary, . . . reputed an *effectress* of miracles. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 7.

effectual (e-fek'tū-al), *a.* [= Sp. *efectual* (obs.) = It. *effettuale*, < ML. **effectualis* (in adv. *effectualiter*), < L. *effectus* (*effectus*), an effect: see *effect*, n.] 1. Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; also, loosely, having adequate power or force to produce the effect: as, the means employed were *effectual*.

Their gifts and grants are thereby made *effectual* both to bar themselves from revocation, and to assure the right they have given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 62.

The *effectual* fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much. *Jas.* v. 16.

2†. True; veracious.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Effectual adjudication, calling, demand, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** 1. *Efficacious*, *Effectual*, etc. (see *effective*); efficient, successful, complete, thorough.

effectually (e-fek'tū-ā-li), *adv.* 1. In an effectual manner; with complete effect; so as to produce or secure the end desired; thoroughly: as, the city is *effectually* guarded.

The Poet with that same hand of delight, doth draw the mind more *effectually* than any other Arte dooth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I could see it [the story] visibly operate upon his countenance, and *effectually* interrupt his harangue. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxvi.

2. Actually; in fact. [A Gallicism.]

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation, . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. *Fuller*, Hist. Cambridge Univ., I. 21.

effectualness (e-fek'tū-ā-les), *n.* The quality of being effectual.—**Syn.** See *effectiveness*.

effectuate (e-fek'tū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effectuated*, ppr. *effectuating*. [effectuatus, pp. of **effectuare* (> It. *effettuare* = Sp. *efectuar* = Pg. *efectuar* = F. *efectuer*, > D. *effectuieren* = G. *effectuieren* = Dan. *effektuer* = Sw. *effektuera*), give effect to, < L. *effectus* (*effectus*), effect: see *effect*, n.] To bring to pass; accomplish; achieve; effect.

He found him a most fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Where such an unexpected face appears
Of an amazed court, that gazing sat
With a dumb silence (seeing that it fears
The thing it went about 't *effectuate*).

Daniel, Civil Wars, vii.

In political history it frequently occurs that the man who accidentally has *effectuated* the purpose of a party is immediately invested by them with all their favourite virtues. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 123.

effectuation (e-fek'tū-ā'shən), *n.* [= Pg. *efectuação* = It. *effettuazione*; as *effectuate* + -ion.] The act of effectuating, bringing to pass, or producing a result.

The ghostly or spiritual *effectuation* of natural occurrences has ever been and is still the mode of interpretation most readily seized upon by primitive thinking. *Mind*, IX. 368.

First of all, we must note the distinction of immanent action and transitive action; the former is what we call action simply, and implies only a single thing, the agent; the latter, which we might with advantage call *effectuation*, implies two things, i. e., a patient distinct from the agent. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 82.

effectuose† (e-fek'tū-ōs), *a.* [effectuosus: see *effectuosus*.] Same as *effectuosus*.

effectuose† (e-fek'tū-us), *a.* [effectueux, < L. as if **effectuosus*, < *effectus* (*effectus*), effect: see *effect*, n.] Having effect or force; forcible; efficacious; effective. *B. Jonson*.

For the contempt of the Gospell, shall the wrath of God suffer the Turke and the Pope with strong delusions and *effectuose* errors to destroy many souls and bodies. *Joye*, Expoa. of Daniel, xii.

Effectuosus wordes and pithie in sense. Expressa et aensu tincta verba. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

effectuosely† (e-fek'tū-us-li), *adv.* Effectually; effectively.

O my dear father, Master Llatimer, that I could do anything whereby I might *effectuosely* utter my poor heart towards you!

J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 406.

effeir (e-fēr'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *afeir*, *affer*, < OF. *afferer*, *afferer* (= Pr. *afferir*; ML. reflex *affirere*), be suitable, convenient, < L. *afferre*, *adferre*, bring to, assist, be useful to: see *afferent*.] In *Scots law*, to be suitable, or belong.

In form as *effeirs*, means such form as in law belongs to the thing. *Bell*.

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, bodin [furnished] in all that *effeirs* to war as if they were to do battle for a kingdom. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiii.

effeir (e-fēr'), *n.* [Sc., also written *effere*, *afeir*, etc.; < *effeir*, v.] 1. That which belongs or is becoming to one's rank or station.

Quhy sould they not have honest weidiss [proper clothes] To their estate doand *effeir*? *Maitland*, Poema, p. 323.

2. Property; quality; state; condition.

'Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discryving all their fassions and *effeirs*.
Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 5.

Effeir of war, warlike guise.

effeminacy (e-fem'i-nā-si), *n.* [effeminate: see -cy.] The state or quality of being effeminate; feminine delicacy or weakness; want of manliness; womanishness: commonly applied, in reproach, to men exhibiting such a character.

He tells me, speaking of the horrid *effeminacy* of the King, that the King hath taken ten times more care and pains in making friends between my Lady Castlemaine and Mrs. Stewart, when they have fallen out, than ever he did to save his kingdom. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 163.

The physical organization of the Bengalee is feeble even to *effeminacy*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Bacchus nurtured by a girl, and with the soft, delicate limbs of a woman, was the type of a disgraceful *effeminacy*. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 243.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave. *Milton*, S. A., I. 410.

effeminate† (e-fem'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effeminated*, ppr. *effeminating*. [effeminatus, pp. of *effeminare* (> It. *effeminare*, *effeminare* = Sp. *efeminar* (obs.) = Pg. *efeminar* = Pr. *efeminar* = F. *effémîner*), make womanish, < ex, out, + *femina*, a woman: see *feminine*.] 1. *trans.* To make womanish; unman; weaken.

More resolute courages, then the Persians or Indians, *effeminated* with wealth & peace, could afford. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 399.

And thou dost nourish him a lock of hair behind like a girle, *effeminating* thy son even from the very cradle. *Everlyn*, Golden Book of Chrysostome.

Thou art as hard to shake off as that flattering *effeminating* Mischief, Love. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To grow womanish or weak; melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace, both courages will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt.

Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1837).

effeminate (e-fem'i-nāt), *a.* [= F. *effémîné* = Pg. *effeminado* = It. *effeminato*, *effeminato*, < L. *effeminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having the qualities of the female sex; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; womanish: applied to men.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate* and less sensible of honour. *Bacon*.

A woman impudent and mannish grown
Is not more foath'd than an *effeminate* man.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

I have heard sometimes men of reputed ability join in with that *effeminate* plaintive tone of invective against critics. *Shaftesbury*, Misc., III. i.

Be manly then, though mild, for, sure as fate,
Thou art, my Stephen, too *effeminate*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 240.

2. Characterized by or resulting from effeminacy: as, an *effeminate* peace; an *effeminate* life.

Soldiers

Should not affect, methinks, strains so *effeminate*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

3†. Womanlike; tender.

As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

=**Syn.** *Womanish*, etc. (see *feminine*), weak, unmanly.

effeminately (e-fem'i-nāt-li), *adv.* In an effeminate manner; womanishly; weakly.

With golden pendants in his ears,
Aloft the silken reins he bears,
Proud, and *effeminately* gay.
Fawkes, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, lxxx.

Effeminately vanquish'd; by which means,
Now blind, dishearten'd, shamed, dishonour'd, quell'd,
To what can I be useful? *Milton*, S. A., I. 562.

effeminateness (e-fem'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being effeminate; unmanly softness.

The indulgent softness of the parent's family is apt, at best, to give young persons a most unhappy effeminateness. *Secker, Works, I. 1.*

effemination† (e-fem-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *effemination* = Pg. *effeminazione* = It. *effeminazione*, < LL. *effeminatio* (-), < L. *effeminare*, pp. *effeminatus*, make womanish: see *effeminate*, v.] The state of being or the act of making effeminate.

But from this mixture of sexes . . . degenerous effemination. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., viii. 17.*

effeminize† (e-fem'i-nīz), *v. t.* [As *effeminare* + *-ize*.] To make effeminate.

Brave knights effeminized by sloth. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.*

effendi (e-fen'di), *n.* [Turk. *efendi*, a gentleman, a master (of servants), a patron, protector, a prince of the blood (*efendim*, 'my master,' in address equiv. to E. *sir*), < NGr. ἀφέντης (pron. āfen'dēs), a lord, master, a vernacular form of Gr. (also NGr.) ἀθέτης (in NGr. pron. āthen'dēs), an absolute master: see *authentic*.] A title of respect given to gentlemen in Turkey, equivalent to *Mr.* or *sir*, following the name when used with one.

I assumed the polite and pious manners of an Indian physician, and the dress of a small *Effendi*, still, however, representing myself to be a Dervish.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 52.

efferation†, *n.* [< LL. *effertio* (-), a making wild or savage, < L. *efferrare*, pp. *efferratus*, make wild or savage, < *efferrus*, very wild, fierce, savage: see *efferrus*.] A making wild. *Bailey, 1727.*

effert (ef'ert), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *effert*, < L. *effertus* (-), pp. of *efferre*, *efferre*, bring or carry out, < *ex*, out, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] **I. a.** Conveying outward or away; deferent: as, the *effert* nerves, which convey a nervous impulse from the ganglionic center outward to the muscles or other active tissue. In the system of blood-vessels the arteries are the *effert* vessels, conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body, while the veins are the *effert* vessels, bringing blood to the heart. In any gland or glandular system the vessel which takes up and carries off a secretion is *effert*.—**Effert duct.** Same as *deferent canal* (which see, under *deferent*).

II. n. 1. In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a vessel or nerve which conveys outward.—**2.** A river flowing from and bearing away the waters of a lake.

efferrous† (ef'ert-rus), *a.* [< L. *efferrus*, very wild, fierce, savage, < *ex* (intensive) + *ferus*, wild, fierce: see *fierce*.] Very wild or savage; fierce; ferocious: as, an *efferrous* beast.

From the teeth of that *efferrous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar. *Bp. King, Vita Palatina, p. 34.*

effervesce (ef-er-ves'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effervesced*, pp. *effervescing*. [< L. *effervesce*, boil up, foam up, < *ex*, out, + *fervescere*, begin to boil, < *fervere*, boil: see *ferrent*.] **1.** To be in a state of natural ebullition, like liquor when gently boiling; to bubble and hiss, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; work, as new wine.

The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce*, even to a flame. *Mead, Poisons.*

2. Figuratively, to show signs of excitement; exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed: as, to *effervesce* with joy.

Have I proved . . . That Revelation old and new admits The natural man may *effervesce* in ire, O'erflood earth, o'erflood heaven with foamy rage, At the first puncture to his self-respect? *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 85.*

Effervescing draught. See *draught*.

effervescence, effervescency (ef-er-ves'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *effervescence* = Sp. *efervescencia* = Pg. *effervescencia* = It. *effervescenza*, < L. *effervescen* (-), pp. of *effervescent*.] **1.** Natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing small bubbles: as, the *effervescence* or working of new wine, cider, or beer; the *effervescence* of a carbonate with nitric acid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition producing carbon dioxide or carbonic-acid gas.—**2.** Figuratively, strong excitement; manifestation of feeling.

The wild gas, the fixed air, is plainly broke loose: but we ought to suspend our judgment until the first *effervescence* is a little subsided. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

We postpone our literary work until we have more ripeness and skill to write, and we one day discover that our literary talent was a youthful *effervescence* which we have now lost. *Emerson, Old Age.*

=**Syn.** See *ebullition*.
effervescent (ef-er-ves'ent), *a.* [= F. *effervescent* = Sp. *efervesciente* = Pg. It. *effervescente*, < L. *effervescent* (-), pp. of *effervesce*, boil up:

see *effervesce*.] Effervescing; having the property of effervescence; of a nature to effervesce.
effervescible (ef-er-ves'i-bl), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of effervescing.

A small quantity of *effervescible* matter. *Kirwan.*

effervescive (ef-er-ves'iv), *a.* [< *effervesce* + *-ive*.] Producing or tending to produce effervescence: as, an *effervescive* force. *Hickok.* [Rare.]

effet (ef'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *effit*.

effete (e-fēt'), *a.* [Formerly also *effete*; < L. *effetus*, improp. *effetus*, that has brought forth, exhausted by bearing, worn out, effete, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, that has brought forth: see *fetus*.] **1.** Past bearing; functionless, as a result of age or exhaustion.

It is . . . probable that the females as well of beasts as birds have in them . . . the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, . . . all spent and exhausted, . . . the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray, Works of Creation, I.*

Hence—**2.** Having the energies worn out or exhausted; become incapable of efficient action; barren of results.

All that can be allowed him now is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life. *South, Sermons.*

If they find the old governments *effete*, worn out, . . . they may seek new ones. *Burke.*

Islamism . . . as a proselyting religion . . . has long been practically *effete*. *Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 141.*

=**Syn.** 1. Unproductive, unfruitful, unprolific.—**2.** Spent, worn out.

effetness (e-fēt'nes), *n.* The state of being *effete*; exhaustion; barrenness.

What would have been the result to mankind . . . if the hope of the world's rejuvenescence had been met solely by that *effetness* of corruption [the old Roman empire]? *Buckle, Civilization, I. 221.*

efficacious (ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* [< OF. *efficacius*, equiv. to *efficace*, F. *efficace* = Pr. *efficaci* = Sp. *eficaz* = Pg. *eficaz* = It. *efficace*, < L. *efficax* (*efficax*-), efficacious, < *efficere*, effect, accomplish, do: see *effect*, v.] Producing the desired effect; having power adequate to the purpose intended; effectual in operation or result.

The mode which he adopted was at once prudent and efficacious. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 82.*

He knew his Rome, what wheels we set to work; Pled influential folk, pressed to the ear Of the *efficacious* purple. *Browning, Ring and Book, I. 144.*

=**Syn.** *Efficient, Effectual, etc.* (see *effective*); active, operative, energetic.

efficaciously (ef-i-kā'shus-li), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

It [torture] does so *efficaciously* convince That . . . out of each hundred cases, by my count, Never I knew of patients beyond four Withstand its taste. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.*

efficaciousness (ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being efficacious; efficacy.

The *efficaciousness* of these means is sufficiently known and acknowledged. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.*

efficacy (ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [= F. *efficacia* = Pr. *efficacia* = Sp. *eficacia* = Pg. It. *efficacia*, < L. *efficacia*, efficacy, < *efficax*, efficacious: see *efficacious*.] The quality of being efficacious or effectual; production of, or the capacity of producing, the effect intended or desired; effectiveness.

This hath ever made me suspect the *efficacy* of relics. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 23.*

Planetary motions, and aspects, In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite, Of noxious *efficacy*. *Milton, P. L., x. 660.*

Even were Gray's claims to being a great poet rejected, he can hardly be classed with the many, so great and uniform are the *efficacy* of his phrase and the music to which he sets it. *Lovell, New Princeton Rev., I. 177.*

=**Syn.** *Efficiency, etc.* (see *effectiveness*); virtue, force, energy.

efficiency† (e-fish'ens), *n.* Same as *efficiency*.

efficiency (e-fish'en-si), *n.* [= Sp. *eficiencia* = Pg. *eficiencia* = It. *eficienzia*, < L. *eficientia*, efficiency, < *efficient* (-), efficient: see *efficient*.] The quality of being efficient; effectual agency; competent power; the quality or power of producing desired or intended effects.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

Truth is properly no more than Contemplation; and her utmost *efficiency* is but teaching. *Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxviii.*

Causes which should carry in their mere statement evidence of their *efficiency*. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III. v. 9.*

Specifically—(a) The state of being able or competent; the state of possessing or having acquired adequate knowledge or skill in any art, profession, or duty: as, by patient perseverance he has attained a high degree of *efficiency*. (b) In *mech.*, the ratio of the useful work performed by a prime motor to the energy expended. =**Syn.** *Efficacy, etc.* See *effectiveness*.

efficient (e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *efficient* = Pr. *efficient* = Sp. *eficiente* = Pg. It. *efficiente*, < L. *efficient* (-), pp. of *efficere*, effect, accomplish, etc.: see *effect*, v.] **I. a. 1.** Producing outward effects; of a nature to produce a result; active; causative.

If one flower is fertilized with pollen which is more efficient than that applied to the other flowers on the same peduncle, the latter often drop off. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 399.*

2. Acting or able to act with due effect; adequate in performance; bringing to bear the requisite knowledge, skill, and industry; capable; competent: as, an *efficient* workman, director, or commander.

Every healthy and *efficient* mind passes a large part of life in the company most easy to him. *Emerson, Clubs.*

Efficient cause, a cause which brings about something external to itself: distinguished from *material* and *formal cause* by being external to that which it causes, and from the *end* or *final cause* in being that by which something is made or done, and not merely that for the sake of which it is made or done. The conception of *efficient cause* antedates that of physical force in the scientific sense; and the latter finds no place in the Aristotelian division of causes. But many writers of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries extend the meaning of *efficient cause* to include forces. Other and inferior writers, since the Aristotelian philosophy has ceased to form an essential part of a liberal education, use the phrase *efficient cause* in imitation of older writers, but without any distinct apprehension of its meaning, probably in the sense of *effectual cause*. (See the citation from Lecky, below.) *Efficient causes* are traditionally divided into various classes: 1st, into *active* and *emanative*: thus, fire is said to be the emanative cause of its own heat and the active cause of heat in other bodies; 2d, into *immanent* and *transient*: an immanent cause brings about some modification of itself (it is, nevertheless, regarded as external, because it does not produce itself); 3d, into *free* and *necessary*; 4th, into *cause by itself* and *cause by accident*: thus, if a man in digging a well finds a treasure, he is the cause per se of the well being dug, and the cause by accident of the discovery of the treasure; 5th, into *absolute* and *adjunct*, the latter being again divided into *principal* and *secondary*, and *secondary* into *procatartical*, *proemmental*, and *instrumental* (the procatartical extrinsically excites the principal cause to action, the proemmental internally disposes the principal cause to action); 6th, into *first* and *second*; 7th, into *universal* and *particular*; 8th, into *proximate* and *remote*. Medical men follow Galen in dividing the efficient causes of disease into *predisposing*, *exciting*, and *determining*.

Every politician knew that the interference of the sovereign during the debate in the House of Lords was the *efficient cause* of the change of ministry.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

=**Syn.** *Efficacious, Effectual, etc.* (see *effective*); energetic, operative, active, ready, helpful.

II. n. 1. An efficient cause (see above).

God, which moveth mere natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 4.*

Excepting God, nothing was before it: and therefore it could have no *efficient* in nature. *Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.*

O, but, say such, had not a woman been the tempter and *efficient* to our fall, we had not needed a redemption. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, I.*

Some are without *efficient*, as God. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 14.*

2. One who is efficient or qualified; specifically, in the volunteer service of Great Britain, one who has attended the requisite number of drills, and in respect of whom the corps receives the capitation grant paid by government.—**3.** In *math.*, a quantity multiplied by another quantity to produce the quantity of which it is said to be an *efficient*; a factor.—**Extra efficient**, a commissioned officer or sergeant of volunteers in the British army who has obtained an official certificate of competency. Extra efficient earn an extra grant for their company.

efficiently (e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an efficient manner; effectively.

God, when He is stiled Father, must always be understood to be a true and proper cause, really and *efficiently* giving life. *Clarke, The Trinity, II. § 13, note.*

effiction†, *n.* [< L. *effictio* (-), a representation (in rhet.) of corporal peculiarities, < *effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, represent: see *effigy*.] A fashioning; a representation. *Bailey, 1727.*

effierce† (e-fers'), *v. t.* [< *ef* + *fierce*, after L. *efferrare*, make fierce, < *efferrus*, very fierce: see *efferrous*.] To make fierce or furious.

With fell woodness he *effiered* was, And wilfully him throwing on the grass Did beat and bounce his head and breast full sore. *Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 27.*

effigial (e-fij'i-äl), *a.* [< F. *effigial*; as *effigy* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or exhibiting an effigy. [Rare.]

The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions. *Critical Hist. of Pamphlets.*

effigiate (e-fij'i-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effigiated*, pp. *effigiating*. [< L. *effigiatus*, pp. of *effigiare* (> It. *effigiare* = Pr. *effigiar* = F. *effigier*), form, fashion, < *effigies*, an image, likeness: see

effigy. To make into an effigy of something; form into a like figure. [Rare.]

He who means to win souls . . . must, as St. Paul did, *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse by which he may prevail.

Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 754.

effigiation (e-fij-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< effigiate + -ion.*] 1. The act of forming in resemblance. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]—2. That which is formed in resemblance; an image or effigy. [Rare.]

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., X. il. 53.

effigies (e-fij'i-ēz), *n.* [*L.: see effigy.*] An effigy.

This same Dagoberts monument I saw there, and under his *Effigies* this Epitaph.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 46.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

effigurate (e-fig'ū-rāt), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + figuratus, pp. of figurare, figure, < figura, a figure: see figurate.*] In *bot.*, having a definite form or figure: applied to lichens: opposed to *effuse*.

effigy (ef'i-jī), *n.*; pl. *effigies* (-jiz). [Formerly also *effigie*, and, as *L.*, *effigies*; = *F. effigie* = *Sp. effigie* = *Pg. It. effigie*, *< L. effigies, effigia*, a copy or imitation of an object, an image, likeness, *< effingere*, pp. *effictus*, form, fashion, representation, *< ex, out, + fingere (fig)*, form: see *feign, fiction*.] A representation or imitation of any object, in whole or in part; an image or a representation of a person, whether of the whole figure, the bust, or the head alone; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or drawing; a portrait: most frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments, and popularly to figures made up of stuffed clothing, etc., to represent obnoxious persons.



Effigy.—Brass in West Lynn Church, Norfolk, England.

A choice library, over which are the *effigies* of most of our late men of polite literature.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 21, 1644.

The abbey church of St. Denis possesses the largest collection of French 13th-century monumental *effigies*.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 563.

A chair of state was placed on it, and in this was seated an *effigy* of King Henry, clad in sable robes and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.*

To burn or hang in effigy, to burn or hang an image or a picture of (a person), either as a substitute for actual burning or hanging (formerly practised by judicial authorities as a vicarious punishment of a condemned person who had escaped their jurisdiction), or, as at the present time, as an expression of dislike, hatred, or contempt: a mode in which public antipathy or indignation is often manifested.

This night the youths of the City burnt the Pope in effigy.

Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 5, 1673.

efflagitate (e-flaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. efflagitatus, pp. of efflagitare, demand urgently, < ex (intensive) + flagitare, demand.*] To demand earnestly. *Coles, 1717.*

efflate (e-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *efflated*, ppr. *efflating*. [*< L. efflatu, pp. of efflare, blow or breathe out, < ex, out, + flare = E. blow.*] To fill with breath or air; inflate. [Rare.]

Our common spirits, *efflated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 179.

efflation (e-flā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. efflation*, *< L.* as if **efflatio(n-)*, *< efflare*, pp. *efflatus*, blow or breathe out: see *efflate*.] The act of breathing out or puffing; a puff, as of wind.

A soft *efflation* of celestial fire Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre.

Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (e-flē-rāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, grazing, touching, *< effleurier*, graze, touch: see *efflower*.] Gentle superficial rubbing (of a patient) with the palm of the hand.

effloresce (ef-lō-res'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effloresced*, ppr. *efflorescing*. [= *Sp. efloreecer*, *< L. efflorescere*, inceptive form (later in simple form, *L. efflorere*), blossom, *< ex (intensive) + florere*, blossom, flower, *< flos (flor-)*, a flower: see *flower*.] 1. To burst into bloom, as a plant.

The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningful ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia and the cathedral of Como.

Ruskin.

2. To present an appearance of flowering or bursting into bloom; specifically, to become covered with an efflorescence; become incrustated with crystals of salt or the like.

The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *effloresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere.

Dana.

3. In *chem.*, to change either throughout or over the surface to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, in the form of short threads or spiculae, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

As the surface [of a puddle of water] dries, the capillary action draws the moisture up pieces of broken earth, dead sticks, and tufts of grass, where the salt *effloresces*.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, il. 307.

efflorescence (ef-lō-res'ens), *n.* [= *F. efflorescence* = *Sp. efloreencia* = *Pg. efflorescencia* = *It. efflorescenza*, *< L. efflorescen(t)-s*, ppr.: see *efflorescent*.] 1. The act of efflorescing or blossoming out; also, an aggregation of blossoms, or an appearance resembling or suggesting a mass of flowers.

As the sky is supposed to scatter its golden star-pollen once every year in meteoric showers, so the dome of St. Peter's has its annual *efflorescence* of fire.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 239.

2. In *bot.*, the time or state of flowering; anthesis.—3. In *med.*, a redness of the skin; a rash; eruption, as in measles, smallpox, scarlatina, etc.—4. In *chem.*, the formation of small white threads or spiculae, resembling the sublimated matter called flowers, on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, or on the surface of any permeable body or substance; the incrustation so formed.

efflorescency (ef-lō-res'en-si), *n.* 1. The state or condition of being efflorescent.—2. An efflorescence.

Two white, sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.

Woodward, Fossils.

efflorescent (ef-lō-res'ent), *a.* [= *F. efflorescent* = *Sp. eflorecente* = *Pg. It. efflorescente*, *< L. efflorescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *efflorescere*, blossom: see *effloresce*.] 1. Blooming; being in flower.—2. Apt to effloresce; subject to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.—3. Covered or incrustated with efflorescence.

Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone.

Woodward, Fossils.

efflower (e-flou'ēr), *v. t.* [*An erroneous accom. (as if < ef- + flower) of F. effleurir*, graze, touch, touch upon, strip the leaves off, *< ef- for es- (< L. ex)*, out, + *fleur* (in the phrase *à fleur de*, on a level with), *< G. flur*, plain, = *E. floor*.] In *leather-manuf.*, to remove the outer surface of (a skin). See the extract.

The skins [chamois-leather] are first washed, limed, flected, and branned. . . . They are next *efflowered*—that is, deprived of their epidermis by a concave knife, blunt in its middle part—upon the convex horsebeam.

Ure, Dict., III. 87.

effluence (ef'lō-ens), *n.* [= *F. effluence* = *Sp. efluencia* = *Pg. efluencia*, *< NL. *effluentia*, *< L. effluen(t)-s*, flowing out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act of flowing out; outflow; emanation.—2. That which issues or flows out; an efflux; an emanation.

Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate. *Milton, P. L., iii. 6.*

From this bright *Effluence* of his Deed They borrow that reflected Light With which the lasting Lamp they feed. *Prior, Carmen Seculare (1709), st. 35.*

And, as if the gloom of the earth and sky had been but the *effluence* of these two mortal hearts, it vanished with their sorrow.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xviii.

Grant that an unnamed virtue or delicate vital *effluence* is always ascending from the earth.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 428.

effluency (ef'lō-en-si), *n.* Same as *effluence*.

effluent (ef'lō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. effluent* = *Sp. efluente* = *Pg. effluente*, *< L. effluen(t)-s*, ppr. of *effluere*, flow out, *< ex, out, + fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *affluent*, *influent*, *refluent*, etc.] 1. a. Flowing out; emanating.

Dazzling the brightness; not the sun so bright, 'Twas here the pure substantial fount of light; Shot from his hand and side in golden streams, Came forward *effluent* horny-pointed beams.

Parnell, Gift of Poetry.

II. *n.* 1. That which flows out or issues forth.

A number of specimens of waste liquors from factories, with the residual matters pressed into cakes, and also of the purified *effluents*, are exhibited.

Sci. Amer. Supp., No. 446.

2. Specifically, in *geog.*, a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake: as, the Atchafalaya is an *effluent* of the Mississippi river.

—3. In *math.*, a covariant of a quantic of degree *mn* in *i* variables, the covariant being of degree *m* and in *p* variables, where *p* is the number of permutations that can be obtained by dividing *n* into *i* parts. *Sylvester, 1853.*

effluvia, *n.* Plural of *effluvium*.

effluvia (e-flō'vi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -able.*] Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium. [Rare.]

The great rapidity with which the wheels that aerve to cut and polish diamonds must be moved does excite a great degree of heat . . . in the stone, and by that and the strong concussion it makes of its parts, may force it to spend its *effluvia* matter, if I may call it so.

Boyle, Works, IV. 354.

effluvial (e-flō'vi-āl), *a.* [*< effluvium + -al.*] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

effluvia (e-flō'vi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *effluviated*, ppr. *effluviating*. [*< effluvium + -ate.*] To throw off effluvium. [Rare.]

What an eminent physician, who was skilled in perfumes, affirmed to me about the durability of an *effluviating* power.

Boyle, Works, V. 47.

effluvium (e-flō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *effluvia* (-ā). [= *F. effluve* = *Sp. effluvio* = *Pg. It. effluvio*, *< L. effluvium*, a flowing out, an outlet, *< effluere*, flow out: see *effluent*.] A subtle or invisible exhalation; an emanation: especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations: as, the *effluvia* from diseased bodies or putrefying animal or vegetable substances.

Besides its electric attraction, which is made by a sulphureous *effluvium*, it will strike fire upon percussion.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

efflux (ef'luks), *n.* [= *Sp. (obs.) estujo* = *It. efflusso*, *< L.* as if **effluzus*, *n.*, *< effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *effluent*.] 1. The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; effusion; effluence; flow: as, an *efflux* of matter from an ulcer. The rate of efflux of a fluid is roughly calculated by Torricelli's theorem, that the velocity at the orifice is the same as if each particle had fallen freely from the level of the fluid in the vessel. But, owing to the converging motion, the area of the orifice is greater than the section of the stream, while the pressure is increased, so that the efflux is less than the amount given by Torricelli's theorem.

It is no wonder, if God can torment where we see no tormentor, and comfort where we behold no comforter; he can do it by immediate emanations from himself, by continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues which he was pleased to implant in a weaker and fainter measure in created agents.

South, Works, VIII. xiv.

2. That which flows out; an emanation, effusion, or effluence.

Prime cheerer, Light! Of all material beings, first and best! *Efflux* divine! *Thomson, Summer, l. 92.*

Whatever talents may be, if the man create not, the pure *efflux* of the Deity is not his; cinders and smoke there may be, but not yet flame. *Emerson, Misc., p. 75.*

Beryllus (who was a precursor of Apollinarianism) taught that in the Person of Christ, after His nativity as Man, there was a certain *efflux* of the divine essence, so that He had no reasonable human soul.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church Hist., I. 291.

efflux (e-fluks'), *v. i.* [*< L. effluxus*, pp.: see the noun.] To flow out or away.

Five years being *effluxed*, he took out the tree and weighed it.

Boyle, Works, I. 496.

effluxion (e-fluk'shon), *n.* [= *F. effluxion* = *Sp. (obs.) estujion*, *< L.* as if **effluxio(n-)* (ML. also sometimes spelled *effluctio*), *< effluere*, pp. *effluxus*, flow out: see *efflux*.] 1. The act of flowing out.—2. That which flows out; an emanation. [Rare.]

There are some light *effluxions* from spirit to spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

The *effluxions* penetrate all bodies, and like the species of visible objects are ever ready in the medium, and lay hold on all bodies proportionate or capable of their action.

Sir T. Browne, Concerning the Loadstone.

effodient (e-fō'di-ent), *a.* [*< L. effodien(t)-s*, ppr. of *effodire*, *efodire*, dig out, dig up, *< ex, out, + fodire*, dig: see *fossil*.] In *zool.*, habitually digging; fossorial; fodient.

Effodientia (e-fō-di-en'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. effodien(t)-s*, digging: see *effodient*.] A division of edentate mammals, including insectivorous forms, most of which are effodient or fossorial, as the armadillos, anteaters, aardvarks, and pangolins: a term now superseded by *Fodientia*, and restricted to the African fossorial ant-eaters, as the aardvarks.

effete, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *effete*.

effoliation (e-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [Var. of *exfoliation*.] In *bot.*, the removal or fall of the foliage of a plant.

efforce† (e-fōrs'), *v. t.* [*F. efforce*, endeavor, strive, = *Pr. esforsar* = *Sp. esforzar* = *Pg. esforçar*, force, also endeavor, = *It. sforzare*, force, refl. endeavor, < *ML. effortiare, efforciare, exforciare*, force, compel, *effortiare, endeavor*, < *L. ex*, out, off, + *fortis*, strong: see *force*.] Cf. *afforce, deforce*.] To force; violate.

Burnt his beastly heart 't' efforce her chastity.
Spenser, F. Q.

efforced†, *a.* [*< efforce + -ed*.] Forceful; imperative.

Againe he heard a more efforced voyce,
That bad him come in haste.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 4.

efform† (e-fōrm'), *v. t.* [= *It. efformare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *formare*, form.] To fashion; shape; form.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raised us from nothing, . . . efforming us after thy own image.
Jer. Taylor.

efformation† (ef-ōr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< efform + -ation*.] The act of giving shape or form; formation.

Pretending to give an account of the production and efformation of the universe.
Ray, Works of Creation, I.

effort (ef'ōrt or -ērt), *n.* [*< F. effort*, *OF. effort*, *Pr. esfort* = *Sp. esfuero* = *Pg. esforço* = *It. sforzo*, an effort; verbal *n.* of the verb (*ML. effortiare*) represented by *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*: see *effort*, *v.*, and *efforce*.] 1. Voluntary exertion; a putting forth of the will, consciously directed toward the performance of any action, external or internal, and usually prepared by a psychological act of "gathering the strength" or coordination of the powers. A voluntary action, not requiring such preparation, is, both in the terminology of psychology and in ordinary language, said to be performed without *effort*.

It is more even by the *effort* and tension of mind required, than by the mere loss of time, that most readers are repelled from the habit of careful reading.
De Quincey, Style, i.

We could never listen for a quarter of an hour to the speaking of Sir James, without feeling that there was a constant *effort*, a tug up hill.

Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

2. The result of exertion; something done by voluntary exertion; specifically, a literary, oratorical, or artistic work.

In your more serious *efforts*, he says, your bombast would be less intolerable if the thoughts were ever suited to the expression.
Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

3. In *mech.*, a force upon a body due to a definite cause. Thus, a heavy body on an inclined plane is said to have an *effort* to fall vertically. Also, the effective component of a force.—*Center of effort.* See *center*.—*Effort of nature* (a phrase introduced by Sydenham), the concurrence of physiological processes tending toward the expulsion of morbid matter from the system.—*Mean effort*, a constant force which applied to a particle tangentially to its trajectory would produce the same total work as a given variable force.—*Sense of effort*, the feeling which accompanies an exertion of the will, by which we are made aware of having put forth force. It is held by some psychologists to accompany all sensations, since, as they say, all sensation produces an immediate reaction of the will.—*Syn.* Attempt, trial, essay, attingle.

effort† (ef'ōrt or -ērt), *v. t.* [*< ML. effortiare*, strengthen (cf. *confortare*, strengthen: see *confort*, *v.*), also compel, force: see *effort*, *n.*, to which the verb conforms. Cf. *efforce*.] To strengthen; reinforce.

He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been and what he had done.
Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire.

effortless (ef'ōrt-les or -ērt-les), *a.* [*< effort + -less*.] Making no effort.

But idly to remain
Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
Southey, Thalaba, iv.

effossion (e-fosh'ōn), *n.* [*< LL. effossio(n)*], a digging out, < *L. effodire*, pp. *effossus*, dig out: see *effodient*.] The act of digging out of the earth; exfoliation. [Rare.]

He . . . set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossions* of coins, and the procuring of nummies.
Martinus Scriblerus, i.

effracture (e-frak'tūr), *n.* [*< LL. fractura*, a breaking (only in ref. to housebreaking), < *effringere*, pp. *effractus*, break, break open, < *ex*, out, + *frangere*, break: see *fraction, fracture*.] In *surg.*, a fracture of the cranium with depression of the broken bone.

effranchise (e-fran'chiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effranchised*, ppr. *effranchising*. [*< OF. effranchiss-*, *esfranchiss-*, stem of certain parts of *effrancher*, *esfrancher*, *affranchise*, < *es-* (< *L. ex*,

out) + *franchir*, free: see *franchise*. Cf. *affranchise*.] To invest with franchises or privileges. [Rare.]

effray† (e-frā'), *v. t.* [*< F. effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* (of which *effray* is a doublet) and *afraid*.] Same as *affray*.

Their dam upstart, out of her den *effraide*,
And dashed forth.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 16.

effrayable† (e-frā'-a-bl), *a.* [*< effray + -able*.] Frightful; dreadful. *Harvey.*

effrayant (e-frā'-ant), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *affray* and *-ant*.] Frightful; alarming.

The frontal sinus, or the projection over the eyebrows, is largely developed [in the microcephalous idiot], and the jaws are prognathous to an *effrayant* degree.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 117.

effrayé (e-frā-yā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *effrayer*, frighten: see *effray*.] In *her.*, same as *rampanant*.

effrenation† (ef-rē-nā'shon), *n.* [*< L. effrenatio(n)*], < *effrenare*, pp. *effrenatus*, unbridle, < *ex*, out, + *frenare*, bridle, < *frenum*, a bridle.] Unbridled rashness or license; unruliness. *Glossographia Aug.*, 1707.

effront† (e-frunt'), *v. t.* [*< LL. effron(t)-s*, barefaced, shameless, < *L. ex*, out, + *fron(t)-s*, front, forehead: see *front* and *affront*.] To treat with effrontery. *Sir T. Browne.*

effronted† (e-frunt'ed), *a.* [Also *effrontit* (prop. Sc.); = *F. effronté* = *Pr. esfrontat* = *It. sfrontato*, < *L.* as if **effrontatus*], < *LL. effron(t)-s*, shameless: see *effront*.] Characterized by or indicating effrontery; brazen-faced.

Th' *effronted* whore prophetically shone
By Holy John in his mysterious awns.
Stirling, Doomeday, The Second Hour.

effrontery (e-frun'tēr-i), *n.* [*< OF. effronterie* (*F. effronterie*), < *effronte*, shameless, < *LL. effron(t)-s*, barefaced, shameless: see *effront*.] Assurance; shamelessness; sauciness; impudence or boldness in transgressing the bounds of modesty, propriety, duty, etc.: as, the *effrontery* of vice; their corrupt practices were pursued with bold *effrontery*.

A touch of audacity, altogether short of *effrontery*, and far less approaching to vulgarity, gave as it were a wildness to all that she did.
Scott, The Abbot, iv.

I am not a little surprised at the easy *effrontery* with which political gentlemen, in and out of Congress, take it upon them to say that there are not a thousand men in the North who sympathize with John Brown.

Emerson, John Brown.

=*Syn.* *Impertinence*, etc. (see *impudence*); hardihood, audacity. See list under *impertinence*.

effrontuously† (e-frun'tū-us-li), *adv.* [*< *effrontuosus* (cf. *OF. effronteux*) (irreg. < *LL. effron(t)-s*, shameless, + *-uosus* + *-ly*.] With *effrontery*; impudently.

He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

effulcrate (e-ful'krāt), *a.* [*< NL. *effulcratus*, < *L. ex*, out, + *fulcrum*, a support.] In *bot.*, not subtended by a leaf or bract: said of a bud from below which the leaf has fallen.

effulge (e-fulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *effulged*, ppr. *effulging*. [*< L. effulgere*, shine forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgere*, shine; see *fulgent*.] *I. trans.* To cause to shine forth; radiate; beam. [Rare.]

Firm as his cause
His bolder heart; . . .
His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire.
Thomson, Britannia.

II. intrans. To send forth a flood of light; shine with splendor.

effulgence (e-ful'jens), *n.* [= *Sp. efulgencia*, < *L. effulgen(t)-s*, ppr.: see *effulgent*.] A shining forth, as of light; great luster or brightness; splendor: as, the *effulgence* of divine glory.

So breaks on the traveller, faint and astray,
The bright and the balmy *effulgence* of morn.
Beattie, The Hermit.

To glow with the *effulgence* of Christian truth.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

=*Syn.* *Brilliance, Luster*, etc. See *radiance*.

effulgent (e-ful'jent), *a.* [*< L. effulgen(t)-s*, ppr. of *effulgere*, shine forth: see *effulge*.] Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

The downward sun
Looks out *effulgent* from amid the flash
Of broken clouds.
Thomson, Spring.

effulgently (e-ful'jent-li), *adv.* In an *effulgent* or splendid manner.

effumability† (e-fū-mā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< effumabile*: see *-bility*.] The quality of flying off in fumes of vapor, or of being volatile.

Paracelsus . . . seems to define mercury by volatility, or (if I may coin such a word) *effumability*.
Boyle, Works, I. 539.

effumable† (e-fū-mā-bl), *a.* [*< effume + -able*.] Capable of flying off in fumes or vapor; volatile.

effumer† (e-fūm'), *v. t.* [*< F. effumer*, < *L. effumare*, emit smoke or vapor, < *ex*, out, + *fumare*, smoke, steam, < *fumus*, smoke, vapor: see *fume*.] To breathe or puff out; emit, as steam or vapor.

I can make this dog take as many whiffes as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them, at my pleasure.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

effund† (e-fund'), *v. t.* [*< L. effundere*, pour out: see *effuse*.] To pour out.

Olyves now that out of heithes dwelle
Oyldregges salt *effunde* upon the roots.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

To utmost death, the high God hath design'd
That we both live.
Dr. H. More, Psychozia, ii. 146.

effuse (e-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *effused*, ppr. *effusing*. [*< L. effusus*, pp. of *effundere*, *effundere*, pour forth, < *ex*, forth, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour out, as a fluid; spill; shed.

Smooke of encenae *effuse* in drie oxe doung
Doo under hem, to hele hem and soocure.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

Whose maiden blood, thus rigorously *effus'd*,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Why to a man enamour'd,
That at her feet *effuses* all his soul,
Must woman cold appear, false to herself and him?
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

effuse (e-fūs'), *a.* [= *OF. effus* = *Sp. efuso* = *It. effuso*, < *L. effusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Poured out freely; profuse.

'Tis pride, or emptiness, applies the straw,
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*.
Young, Night Thoughts, viii.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Very loosely spreading, as a panicle, etc. (b) In *lichenology*, spread out without definite form or figure: opposed to *effigurate*.

—3. In *zool.*: (a) In *conch.*, applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove. (b) In *entom.*, loosely joined; composed of parts which are almost separated from one another: opposed to *compact* or *coarctate*.

effuse† (e-fūs'), *n.* [*< effuse, v.*] Effusion; outpouring; loss; waste.

And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

effusion (e-fū'zhon), *n.* [= *F. effusion* = *Sp. efusion* = *Pg. effusão* = *It. effusione*, < *L. effusio(n)*], < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse*.] 1. The act of pouring out, literally or figuratively; a shedding forth; an outpour: as, the *effusion* of water, of blood, of grace, of words, etc.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent *effusion* of blood.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, t. 10.

The . . . most pitifull Historie of their Martyrdome, I have often perused not without *effusion* of tears.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 64.

The *effusion* of the Spirit under the times of the Gospel: by which we mean those extraordinary gifts and abilities which the Apostles had after the Holy Ghost is said to descend upon them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

2. That which is poured out; a fluid, or figuratively an influence of any kind, shed abroad.

Wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow.
Eikon Basilike.

Specifically—3. An outpour of thought in writing or speech; a literary effort, especially in verse: as, a poetical *effusion*: commonly used in disparagement.

Two or three of his shorter *effusions*, indeed, . . . have a spirit that would make them amusing anywhere.
Tieknor, Span. Lit., I. 345.

4. In *pathol.*, the escape of a fluid from the vessels containing it into a cavity, into the surrounding tissues, or on a free surface: as, the *effusion* of lymph.—5. [*ML. effusio(n)*], tr. of *Gr. πῦσις*.] That part of the constellation Aquarius (which see) included within the stream of water. It contains the star Fomalhaut, now located in the Southern Fish.—*Effusion of gases*, in *chem.*, the escape of gases through minute apertures into a vacuum. In his experiments to determine the rate of *effusion* of gases, Graham used thin sheets of metal or glass, perforated with minute apertures .086 millimeter or .003 inch in diameter. The rates of *effusion* coincided so nearly with the rates of diffusion as to lead to the conclusion that both phenomena follow the same law, and therefore the rates of *effusion* are inversely as the square roots of the densities of the gases.

effusive (e-fū'siv), *a.* [*< L.* as if **effusivus*, < *effundere*, pp. *effusus*, pour out: see *effuse*.] 1. Pouring out; flowing forth profusely: as, *effusive* speech.

Th' *effusive* south
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distant.
Thomson, Spring, I. 144.

Hence—2. Making an extravagant or undue exhibition of feeling.

He [Dante] is too sternly touched to be effusive and tearful. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 121.

3. Poured abroad; spread or poured freely.

With thirsty sponge they rub the tables o'er
(The swains unite the toil); the walls, the floor,
Wash'd with th' effusive wave, are purg'd of gore.
Pope, *Odyssey*, xxii.

effusively (e-fū'siv-li), *adv.* In an effusive manner.

effusiveness (e-fū'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being effusive.

effected (ē-flek'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, bent outward suddenly.

efreet (e-frēt'), *n.* Same as *afrit*.

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracl or twa?" asked Sandy.
... "Or a few efrees?" added I.

Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxi.

eft¹ (eft), *n.* [*ME. efte, eefte*, more commonly *evete, euete*, later *ewte*, and with the *n* of the indef. art. an adhering, *nefte, newte*, now usually *newt*, *q. v.* *Eft*, though now only provincial, is strictly the correct form.] A newt; any small lizard.

Efts, and foul-wing'd serpents, bore
The altar's base obscene.
Mickle, *Wolfvold and Ulla*.

eft² (eft), *adv.* [*ME. eft, aft, efte*, < *AS. eft*, *eft* = *OS. eft* = *OFries. eft*, afterward, again: see *after*.] After; again; afterward; soon.

Til that Kynde cam Clergie to helpen,
And in the myroure of Myddel-erde made hym *eft* to loken.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 132.

Let him take the bread and *eft* the wine in the sight of the people.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 267.

efter (ef'tēr), *adv.* and *prep.* Obsolete and dialectal form of *after*.

eftesti. A form occurring only in the following passage, where it is apparently either an intentional blunder put into the mouth of Dogberry, or an original misprint for *easiest* (in early print *eafest* or *eftest*). The alleged *eft*, 'convenient, handy, commodious,' assumed from this superlative, is otherwise unknown.

Yes, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Shak., *Much Ado*, iv. 2.

eftsoon, eftsoonest (eft-sōn', -sōnz'), *adv.* [*ME. eftsonne, eftsonnes*, again, soon after, also, besides, < *eft*, again, + *sonne*, soon: see *eft*² and *soon*.] 1. Soon after; soon again; again; anew; a second time; after a while.

Shal al the world be lost *eftsones* now?
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 303.

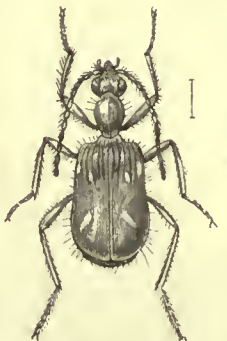
Pharaoh dreamed to have seen seven fair fat oxen, and *eftsoons* seven poor lean oxen.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 249.

2. At once; speedily; forthwith.

Ye may *eftsones* hem telle,
We usen here no women for to selle.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 181.
Sir, your ignorance
Shall *eftsoon* be confuted.
Chapman, *All Fools*, ii. 1.
Hold off, unhand me, greybeard loon!
Eftsoons his hand dropt he.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, l.

e. g. An abbreviation of the Latin *exempli gratia*: for the sake of an example; for example.

Ega (ē'gā), *n.* [*NL.* (Castelnau, 1835); a geographical name.] A genus of adaphagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, containing about 12 species, nearly all from tropical countries, but two of them North American, *E. sallei* and *E. letula*. Also called *Chalybe*, *Selina*, and *Stelocodera*.



Ega sallei.
(Line shows natural size.)

egad (ē-gad'), *interj.* [*A* minced form of the oath *by God*. Cf. *ecod*, *gad*³, etc.] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise.

Egad, that's true. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

egal¹ (ē'gal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. egal*, < *OF. egal*, *esgal*, *igal*, *equal*, *F. egal*, < *L. aequalis*, equal: see *equal*, the present *E. form.*] 1. *a.* Equal.

Egal to myn offence. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, iii. 137.

Was ever seen
An emperor in Rome thus overborne,
Troubled, confronted thus; and, for the extent
Of *egal* justice, used in such contempt?
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4.

II. *n.* An equal.

égalité (ā-gal-ē-tā'), *n.* [*F.*] Equality. This word is familiar in the French revolutionary phrase *liberté, égalité, fraternité* (liberty, equality, fraternity), and as the surname taken by Philip, Duke of Orleans (Philippe Egalité), as a token of his adherence to the revolution; he was nevertheless guillotined by the revolutionists in 1793.

equality (ē-gal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *equalities* (-tiz). [*ME. egalite, egalitee*, < *OF. egalite, egaute*, *F. égalité*, < *L. aequalitas*], *s.* equality: see *equality*, the present *E. form.*] Equality. [*A rare Gallicism.*]

She is as these martyres in *égalité*.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.
That cursed France with her *equalities*.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

egally, *adv.* Equally.

egalness, *n.* Equalness; equality. *Nares*.

Egean, *a.* See *Ægean*.

egence (ē'jens), *n.* [*L. egen(t)-s*, ppr. of *egere*, be in want, be needy. Cf. *indigent, indigence*.] The state or condition of suffering from the need of something; a strong desire for something; exigence. *Grote*.

eger¹, *a.* See *eager*¹.

eger², *n.* See *eager*².

eger³ (ē'gēr), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] In *bot.*, a tulip appearing early in bloom.

egeran (eg'e-ran), *n.* [*Eger*, in Bohemia, where idocrase occurs.] In *mineral.*, same as *vesuvianite*.

Egeria (ē-jēr'i-ā), *n.* [*L. Egeria, Ægeria*, *Gr. Ἑγρία*]. 1. In *Rom. myth.*, a prophetic nymph or divinity, the instructress of Numa Pompilius, and invoked as the giver of life.—2. [*NL.*] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Maidae*, or spider-crabs. *E. indica* is an Indian species. *Leach*, 1815. (*b*) A genus of bivalve shells, of the family *Donacidae*, generally considered to be the same as *Galatea*. *Roissy*, 1805.—3. [*NL.*] See *Ægeria*.—4. The 13th planetoid, discovered by De Gasparis, at Naples, in 1850.

egerian, *a.* See *ægerian*.

Egeriidae, *n. pl.* [*NL.*] See *Ægeriidae*.

egerminate (ē-jēr'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egerminated*, ppr. *egerminating*. [*L. egerminatus*, pp. of *egerminare*, put forth, sprout, < *e*, out, + *germinare*, sprout: see *germinate*.] To put forth buds; germinate.

egest (ē-jest'), *v.* [*L. egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, bring out, discharge, void, vomit, < *e*, out, + *gerere*, carry.] 1. *trans.* To discharge or void, as excrement: opposed to *ingest*.

II. † *intrans.* To defecate; pass dejecta of any kind.

There be divers creatures that sleep all winter, as the bear, . . . the bee, etc. These all wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 899.

egesta (ē-jes'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. egestus*, pp. of *egerere*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] That which is thrown out; specifically, excrementitious matters voided as the refuse of digestion; excrement, feces, or dejecta of any kind: opposed to *ingesta*.

During this time she vomited everything, the *egesta* being mixed with bile. *Med. News*, XLI. 340.

egestion (ē-jes'chən), *n.* [*L. egestio(n)-*], < *egerere*, pp. *egestus*, void, vomit: see *egest*.] The act of voiding the refuse of digestion, or that which is voided; defecation; dejection: opposed to *ingestion*.

It is confounded with the intestinal excretions and *egestions*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 13.

egestive (ē-jes'tiv), *a.* [*egest* + *-ive*.] Of or for *egestion*: opposed to *ingestive*.

egg¹ (eg), *n.* [*ME. egge*, pl. *egges, eggis* (of *Scand.* origin, < *Icel. egg*, etc., below), parallel with *ME. ey, eye, ay, ai, pl. eyren, eiren, ayren, eren*, etc. (this form, which disappeared in the first half of the 16th century, would have given mod. *E. *ay*, riming with *day*, etc.), of native origin: namely, < *AS. æg*, rarely *æg* (in comp. also *æger-*), pl. *ægru*, = *D. ei* = *MLG. ei, eig*, *L.G. ei* = *OHG. ei, pl. eigir, MHG. ei, G. ei, pl. eier*, = *Icel. egg* = *Sw. ägg* = *Dan. æg* = *Goth. *addjis* (?), *Crimean Goth. ada* = *OIr. og, Ir. ugh* = *Gael. ubh* = *W. wy* = *L. ovum*, later *ovum* (> *It. ovo* = *Sp. huevo* = *Pg. ovo* = *Pr. ov, nov, neu* = *OF. oef, F. œuf*), = *Gr. ᾠόν*, in older forms *ᾠον, ᾠον*, dial. *ᾠβον*, orig. **ᾠβόν* (*Ngr. айон*, also *ᾠόν*), = *OBulg. jajce* (orig. **arje*?) = *Bulg. jajce* = *Serv. Pol. jajce* = *Bohem. vejce* = *Russ. (dim.) yaitse*, an egg. The orig. form of the word is uncertain; not found in *Skt.*, etc.] 1. 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; an ovum, ovule, or egg-cell; the procreative product of the female, corresponding to the sperm, sperm-cell, or spermatozoon of the male. In biology the term is used in the widest possible sense, synonymously with *ovum* (which see). In its simplest expression, an egg is a mass or speck of protoplasm capable of producing an organism like the parent, sometimes by itself, oftener only by impregnation with the corresponding substance of the opposite sex; and in low sexless organisms the generative body is indistinguishable as an egg-cell from a sperm-cell. In higher animals which have opposite sexes the egg is usually distinguished from the spermatozoon by its greater relative size and its sphericity. Regarded morphologically, an egg has throughout the animal kingdom one single and simple character, or morphic valence, that of the cell, in which a cell-wall, cell-substance, a nucleus, and a nucleolus are, as a rule, distinguishable. Such an egg is usually of microscopic or minuscule size; and, however comparatively enormous an egg may become by the addition of other structures, its morphological character as a cell is not altered. Thus, an egg, in its primitive undifferentiated and unimpregnated condition, does not differ morphologically from any other cell of an animal organism, or from the whole of a single-celled animal, nor can the egg of a sponge, for example, be distinguished from that of a woman. Physiologically, however, the egg differs enormously from other cells, in that under proper conditions it may germinate or build up an entire organism like that of the parent. This is usually possible only after impregnation; but the eggs of parthenogenetic insects, as aphids, germinate for several generations without the male element. The parts of an egg may be named in general terms, the same as those used for other cells; but special names are usually applied. Thus, the nucleolus or smallest and inmost recognizable constituent is called the *germinal spot* or *spot of Wagner*; the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle* or *vesicle of Purkinje* (in both cases wrongly, because these parts are not specially concerned in germination, and may even disappear after impregnation, the germinal vesicle proper being quite another structure). The common cell-substance or protoplasm is the *vitellus* or *yolk*; the cell-wall is the *vitelline membrane*, sometimes called in human anatomy the *zona pellucida*. To these regular constituents of an egg may be added others, namely: (1) a large, sometimes enormous, mass of granular colored albumen or food-yolk, as distinguished from the proper formative yolk, as that constituting nearly all the ball of yellow of a hen's egg; (2) a great quantity of colorless albumen, the "white" of an egg. Both the white and the "yellow," however large in mass, are included in what corresponds to the original cell-wall. But the latter may acquire with its great increase in size a special thickness and toughness, then becoming (3) the *egg-pod*, *putamen*, or *membrana putaminis*; which may be still further thickened and hardened, as (4) the *egg-shell*, either white or variously pigmented. Thus it is seen that the great size of some eggs, as those of all birds, most reptiles, many batrachians, and some fishes, is due to extraneous substances deposited upon the true egg or egg-cell. This process of inclusion may go still further, the egg, or a mass of eggs together, being enveloped in a glairy substance, *egg-glue* or *oöglæa*, as that of frogs' eggs, or encased in variously and often curiously constructed egg-cases. A trace of this is seen in the human egg, where a little granular matter, derived from a Graafian follicle and known as the *discus proligerus*, surrounds the egg-cell. Eggs the whole of whose yolk is formative, or makes up into the body of the embryo after segmentation of the whole vitellus, are called *holoblastic*; others, with a quantity of food-yolk which does not undergo segmentation, are *meroblastic*. All large eggs, as birds', are meroblastic. In these the egg proper is known as the *ciatricula* or *tread*; and the tough, stringy albumen which steadies or buoys the yellow in the white forms the *chalaxa*. The germ-yolk and the food-yolk may occupy different relative positions. (See *centrolecithal*, *ectolecithal*, etc.) The organ in which an egg is produced, whatever its size, shape, or position in the body of the female, is the *ovary*; the passage by which it is conveyed to another part of the body, or to the exterior, is an *oviduct*. In the former all the essential parts of the egg appear; in the latter various accessory structures, as the white and the shell, are deposited. All sexed animals "lay" eggs; those in which the egg passes directly out of the body, to be hatched outside, are called *oviparous*; those in which the egg severs its vascular or vital connection with the parent, but remains inside the body to hatch, are *ovoviviparous*; those whose eggs retain vascular connection with the parent, as by means of a placenta and an umbilical cord, so that they bring forth alive, are *viviparous*. In the last the oviducts are more or less modified, as into Fallopian tubes, uterus, and vagina, for the purpose of gestation, as distinguished from the incubation of eggs laid outside the body. Egg-laying, as of birds, reptiles, insects, etc., is called *oviposition*; many insects have the end of the abdomen modified into a special *ovipositor*. The normal and usual shape of an egg is the sphere, preserved even in some large eggs, as those of turtles; many eggs are cylindrical, with rounded ends; the largest eggs, with a hard chalky shell, as birds', present a characteristic figure, the *ovoid*, varying to more or less conical, or elliptical, or subspherical. In such cases the large end is called the *butt*, the small end the *point*. All mammalian eggs, excepting those of the oviparous monotremes, are spherical and microscopic; the egg of the human female measures about 1/16 of an inch in diameter. A hen's egg of good size weighs about 1,000 grains, of which the white is 600, the yellow 300, the shell 100. An ostrich's egg holds about 3 pints. The largest known egg is that of the extinct Madagascan elephant-bird, *Elephas maximus*, having a capacity of about 12 dozen hens eggs, and a long axis of a foot or more. Eggs of many animals besides birds are important food-products, of great economic and commercial value, as turtles' eggs, the roe of many fishes, the coral or berry of lobsters, etc.

He eet many sondry metes, mortrewes, and puddynge,
Womhe-cloutes and wyldē braune & egges sryed with
grece. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 63.

This bird be a bank hillth his nest,
And helpeth his eiren and helth him after.
Richard the Redeless, lll. 42.
The largest Eggs, yet warm within their Nest,
Together with the Hens which laid 'em, drest.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, xl.

2. Something like or likened to an egg in shape.

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck,
such as chymists are wont to call a philosophical egg. *Boyle*.

[The egg was used by the early Christians as a symbol of the hope of the resurrection. The use of eggs at Easter has, doubtless, reference to the same idea. Eggs of marble have been found in the tombs of early Christians.]—**Alien egg.** See *alien*.—**Ants' eggs.** See *ant*.—**Bad egg,** a bad or worthless person. [Colloq.]—**Coronate eggs,** costate eggs. See the adjectives.—**Drappit eggs.** See *drappit*.—**Eared eggs.** See *eared*.—**Easter eggs.** See *Easter*.—**Egg and anchor, egg and dart, egg and tongue,** in *arch.*, an egg-shaped ornament alternating with a dart-like ornament, used to enrich the ovolo mold-



Egg-and-dart Molding.—Erechtheum, Athens.

ing. It is also called the *echinus ornament*. See *echinus*.
4. The motive is of Hellenic origin, but has been a usual one from Hellenic times to the present day, though it has not preserved its Greek refinement.—**Egg of the universe,** in ancient Greek cosmogony, the sphere of the sky with its contents, segmented at the surface of the earth, and supposed to be an egg in process of incubation.—**Egg Saturday, or Feast of Eggs** (*Festum Ovorum*), the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.

By the common people too, the preceding Saturday [that preceding "the Sunday before the first in Lent"], in Oxfordshire particularly, is called *Egg Saturday*.

Hampson, *Medii Ævi Kalendarium*, I. 158.

Electric egg, a form of electrical apparatus used to illustrate the influence of the pressure of the air upon the electrical discharge. It consists of an ellipsoidal glass vessel with brass rods inserted at the ends. When it is exhausted of air, and a discharge of high-potential electricity is passed between these poles, a continuous violet tuft of light connects them, the form of which varies with the degree of exhaustion.—**Ephippial egg.** See *ephippial*.—**Mohr's egg,** the bezoar-stone of the mohr, an antelope.—**Roc's egg.**—**To come in with five eggs,** to make a foolish remark or suggestion.

Whiles another gyneith counsel) to make peace wyth the Kyng of Arragone, . . . another *cummeth in wyth hya v. eggs,* and aduyseth to howke in the Kyng of Castell.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, tr. by Robinson (ed. 1551), sig. E, v.

To put all one's eggs into one basket, to venture all one has in one speculation or investment.—**To take eggs for money,** to allow one's self to be imposed upon; a saying which originated at a time when eggs were so plentiful as scarcely to have a money value.

Leon. Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money?
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.

Shak., *W. T.*, I. 2.

O rogue, rogue, I shall have eggs for my money; I must hang myself. *Rowley*, *Match at Midnight*.

egg¹ (eg), *v. t.* [*egg¹*, *n.*] 1. To apply eggs to; cover or mix with eggs, as cutlets, fish, bread, etc., in cooking.—2. To pelt with eggs. [U. S.]

The abolition editor of the "Newport (Ky.) News" was *egged out* of Alexandria, Campbell County, in that State, on Monday. *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 1, 1857.

egg² (eg), *v. t.* [*ME. eggen*, incite, urge on, instigate (in either good or bad sense), < *Iceel. eggja* = *Sw. eggja*, *upp-eggja* = *Dan. egge*, *op-egge*, incite, *egg*, lit. 'edge,' < *Iceel. egg* = *Sw. egg* = *Dan. egg* = *AS. eeg*, *E. edge*: see *edge*, *n.*, and *edge*, *v.*, a doublet of *egg²*.] 'To incite or urge; encourage; instigate; provoke: now nearly always with *on*.

Adam and Eue ho *eggede* to don flle,
Consallide Cayne to cullen hus brother.

Piers Plowman (C), ll. 61.

Some vpon no lust & lawful grounds (being *egged on* by ambition, enue, and conetise) are induced to follow the arnie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 552.

Thou shouldst be prancing of thy steed,
To *egg* thy soldiers forward in thy wars.

Greene, *Alphonsus*, lll.

egg-albumin (*eg'al-bū'min*), *n.* The albumin which occurs in the white of eggs. It is closely allied to serum-albumin, but differs in certain physical properties.

egg-animal (*eg'an'i-mal*), *n.* One of the *Ovularia*.

egg-apple (*eg'ap'l*), *n.* Same as *egg-plant*.

egger, *n.* See *egger³*.

egg-bag (*eg'hag*), *n.* 1. The ovary.—2. A bag used by conjurers, from which eggs seem to be taken though it is empty.

egg-bald (*eg'bald*), *a.* Bald as an egg; completely bald. *Tennyson*.

egg-basket (*eg'bās'ket*), *n.* An open wire basket for use in boiling eggs, by means of which the eggs may all be taken up at once, and the water drained off of them.

egg-beater (*eg'bē'tēr*), *n.* An instrument having a piece to be twirled by the hand, for use in whipping eggs.

egg-bird (*eg'bērd*), *n.* 1. A popular name of the sooty tern, *Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*, whose eggs, like those of some other terns, have commercial value in the West Indies and southern United States.—2. A name of sundry other sea-birds, as murrets, guillemots, etc., which nest in large communities, and whose eggs are of economic or commercial value.

egg-blower (*eg'blō'ēr*), *n.* A blowpipe used by oölogists in emptying eggs of their contents by forcing in a stream of air or water with the breath through a hole in the shell made with the egg-drill. They are of various styles and sizes, generally curved or hooked at the small end like a chemist's blowpipe, but smaller and finer at the point.

egg-born (*eg'bōrn*), *a.* Produced from an egg, as all animals are; but specifically, hatched from the egg of an oviparous animal.

egg-carrier (*eg'kar'i-ēr*), *n.* A device for transporting eggs without injury. (a) A box or frame with pockets or partitions of cloth, wire, cardboard, etc., for holding each a single egg of poultry. (b) In *fish-culture*, an apparatus for carrying ova in water to be subsequently hatched.

egg-case (*eg'kāś*), *n.* A natural casing or envelop of some kinds of eggs. (a) The oötheca or case in which the eggs of various insects, as the cockroach, are contained when laid. (b) The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs; an egg-pouch. (c) The case in which the eggs of sharks and other elasmobranchs are contained; a sea-barrow. (d) The oöcapsule of various marine carnivorous gastropods, especially of the families *Buccinidae*, *Muricidae*, etc. See *ovicapsule*.

egg-cell (*eg'sel*), *n.* An ovum; an ovule; an egg itself, when it is in the cell stage, or state of a cell, as a nucleated mass of protoplasm, with or without a nucleolus, and with or without a cell-wall, but ordinarily possessing both. See *ovum*.

egg-cleavage (*eg'klō'vāj*), *n.* The segmentation of the vitellus of an egg; cell-cleavage of an egg-cell; the germination of an ovum, ovule, or egg from the stage of a cytula to that of a morula. It is one of the earliest processes of germination, in which the single mass of the formative yolk is divided into a great number of other masses or cells, by subsequent differentiation of which the whole body of the embryo is formed. Egg-cleavage proceeds in various "rhythms" or ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.—**Discoidal egg-cleavage.** See *discoidal*.

egg-cockle (*eg'kok'l*), *n.* An edible cockle, *Cardium etatum*.

egg-cup (*eg'kup*), *n.* A cup for use in eating soft-boiled eggs. In its original form, it is made to hold a single egg upright while this is eaten out of the shell with a spoon. Another form is double, with one end like the former, and the reverse end larger for eggs to be broken into it.

egg-dance (*eg'dāns*), *n.* A dance by a single performer, who is required to execute a complicated figure, blindfolded, among a number of eggs, without touching them.

Preparations in the middle of the road for the *egg-dance*, so strikingly described by Goethe.

Hone, *Year Book*, p. 962.

egg-drill (*eg'dril*), *n.* An instrument for drilling or boring a small round hole in the shell of a bird's egg, used by oölogists. It consists of a little steel or iron bar which may be twirled in the fingers, having a sharp-pointed conical head roughened to a rasping surface.

egget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *edge*.

eggement, *n.* See *eggment*.

egg-ended (*eg'en'ded*), *a.* Terminated by ovoidal caps or ends.

Spherical shells, such as the ends of *egg-ended* cylindrical boilers. *Rankine*, *Steam Engine*, § 63.

egger¹ (*eg'ēr*), *n.* [*egg¹* + *-er¹*. Also called *egglor*, where the *l* appears to be merely intrusive.] One who makes a business of collecting eggs, as of birds or turtles.

egger² (*eg'ēr*), *n.* [*egg²*, *v.*, + *-er¹*.] One who eggs, urges, or incites: usually with *on*.

egger³ (*eg'ēr*), *n.* [Also written *eggar*; origin uncertain.] In *entom.*, a reddish-brown moth of either of the genera *Lasioecampa* and *Eriogaster*: as, the oak-egger, *L. quercus*; the grass-egger, *L. trifolii*; the small egger, *E. lacustris*.

egger-moth (*eg'ēr-mōth*), *n.* Same as *egger³*.

eggerly (*eg'ēr-i*), *n.*; pl. *eggeries* (-iz). [*egg¹* + *-ery*.] A nest of eggs; a place where eggs are laid. [Rare.]

egg-fish (*eg'fish*), *n.* One of many names applied to gymnodont plectognath fishes, from their shape when inflated. They are chiefly of the family *Tetrodontida*.

egg-flip (*eg'flip'*), *n.* A hot drink made of ale or beer with eggs, sugar, spice, and sometimes a little spirit, thoroughly beaten together. It is popularly called a *yard of flannel*, from its fleecy appearance.

The revolution itself was born in the room of the Caucus Club, amidst clouds of smoke and deep potations of *egg-flip*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 98.

egg-forceps (*eg'fōr'seps*), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. An instrument used in fish-culture in handling or removing ova. Also called *egg-tongs*.—2. A delicate spring-forceps used by oölogists to pick out pieces of the embryo or membrane from eggs prepared for the cabinet.

egg-glass (*eg'glās*), *n.* 1. A sand-glass running about three minutes, for timing the boiling of eggs.—2. An egg-cup of glass.

egg-glu (*eg'glō*), *n.* A tough, viscid, gelatinous substance in which the eggs of some animals, as crustaceans, are enveloped, serving to attach them to the body of the parent; oöglōa.

egg-hot (*eg'hot*), *n.* A posset made of eggs, ale, sugar, and brandy. *Lamb*.

egging (*eg'ing*), *n.* The act or art of collecting eggs, as for oölogical or commercial purposes; the business of an egger.

egg-laying (*eg'lā'ing*), *a.* Oviparous; laying eggs to be hatched outside the body.

egglor (*eg'lēr*), *n.* See *egger¹*.

egg-lighter (*eg'li'tēr*), *n.* Same as *egg-tester*.

egg-membrane (*eg'mem'brān*), *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the vitelline membrane; in *ornith.*, the egg-pod.

eggment (*eg'ment*), *n.* [*ME. eggement*; < *egg²* + *-ment*.] Incitement; instigation.

Thurgh womanes *eggement*

Mankind was lorn, and damned ay to die.

Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 744.

egg-nog (*eg'nog'*), *n.* A sweet, rich, and stimulating cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and spirits. The yolks of the eggs are thoroughly mixed with the sugar (a tablespoonful for each egg), and half a pint of spirits is added for each dozen of eggs. Lastly, half a pint of milk for each egg is stirred in. The whites of the eggs are used to make a froth.

egg-pie (*eg'pi'*), *n.* A pie made of eggs. *Halliwel*.

egg-plant (*eg'plant*), *n.* The brinjal or aubergine, *Solanum Melongena*, cultivated for its large oblong or ovate fruit, which is of a dark-purple color, or sometimes white or yellow. The fruit is highly esteemed as a vegetable. Also called *egg-apple*, *mad-apple*.



Flowering Branch and Fruit of Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*).

egg-pod (*eg'pod*), *n.* A pod or case enveloping and containing an egg or eggs; specifically, in *ornith.*, the membrana putaminis, the tough membrane which lines the shell of a bird's egg. See *putamen*.

egg-pop (*eg'pop'*), *n.* A kind of egg-nog. [New Eng.]

Lewis temporarily contended with the stronger fascinations of *egg-pop*. *Lovell*, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 59.

No more *egg-pop*, made with eggs that would have been fighting cocks, to judge by the pugnacity the beverage containing their yolks developed. *O. W. Holmes*, *Essays*, p. 146.

egg-pouch (*eg'pouch*), *n.* A sac of silk or other material in which certain spiders and insects carry their eggs; the oötheca.

eggs-and-bacon (*egz'and-bā'kn*), *n.* [So called from the two shades of yellow in the flowers.] 1. The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.—2. The toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*.

eggs-and-collops (*egz'and-kol'ops*), *n.* Same as *eggs-and-bacon*, 2.

egg-sauce (*eg'sās*), *n.* Sauce prepared with eggs, used with boiled fish, fowls, etc.

egg-shaped (*eg'shāpt*), *a.* Ovoid; having the figure of a solid whose cross-section anywhere is circular, and whose long section is oval (deeper near one end than near the other). An *egg-shaped* egg is technically distinguished in oölogy from an *elliptical*, *pyriform*, or *subpyriform* egg.

egg-shell (*eg'shel*), *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; chiefly said of the hard, brittle, calcareous covering of birds' eggs. This shell consists mostly of carbonate of lime or chalk, depos-

ited upon and in among the fibers of the egg-pod or putamen. It is a secretion of a particular calcific tract of the oviduct near the end of that tube. It may be nearly colorless and of such crystalline purity and translucency that the contents of the fresh egg show a pinkish blush through it, or very heavy, opaque, flaky white; whole-colored of various tones, as green, blue, drab, ochre, etc.; or partly-colored in many shades of reds, browns, etc., in endless variety of patterns. Besides the evident diversity of character in thickness, roughness, etc., the shell has many variations in microscopic texture, depending upon details of the deposition of the particles of lime in the pod. The shell of an ostrich's egg is so thick and hard that it may seriously wound a man if the egg explodes, as it sometimes does when added, in consequence of the compression of the gases generated in decomposition.—**Egg-shell china**, **egg-shell porcelain**, porcelain of extreme thinness and translucency. It was made originally in China, and is now produced also in European factories, where the process consists in filling a mold of plaster of Paris with the material called barbotine, of which a thin film at once adheres to the mold from the absorption of its moisture by the gypsum. The liquid barbotine being then thrown out and the mold put into the kiln, the film remaining in it is baked, and can then be removed from the mold.

egg-slice (eg'slis), *n.* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

egg-spoon (eg'spōn), *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs from the shell.

egg-syringe (eg'sir'inj), *n.* A small, light metal syringe for forcing a stream of water into an egg to empty it, or to wash the inside of the shell, for oölogical purposes. The best are made with a ring in the end of the piston large enough to insert the thumb, so that they can be worked with one hand while the other holds the egg. The nozzle is fine, and may be variously curved.

egg-tester (eg'tes'tēr), *n.* A device for examining eggs by transmitted light to test their age and condition or the advancement of an embryonic chick. It may be in the form of a dark lantern with an opening through which the egg is viewed, or of a box with perforated lid carrying the eggs, and a reflector below for throwing the light through them, or in the much simpler and more practical form of a conical tube, the egg being held toward the light against the orifice at the larger end and observed by means of an eye-hole in the smaller end. Also *egg-tighter*.

egg-timer (eg'ti'mēr), *n.* A sand-glass used for determining the time in boiling eggs.

egg-tongs (eg'tōngz), *n. sing. and pl.* Same as *egg-forceps*, 1.

egg-tooth (eg'tōth), *n.* A hard point or process on the beak or snout of the embryo of an oviparous animal, as a bird or reptile, by means of which the rupture or breakage of the egg-shell may be facilitated.

The embryos of serpents are provided with an *egg-tooth*, a special development like that of the chick. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 352.

egg-trot (eg'trot), *n.* In the *manège*, a cautious jog-trot pace, like that of a housewife riding to market with eggs in her panniers. Also called *eggwife-trot*.

egg-tube (eg'tüb), *n.* In *Zoöl.*, a tubular organ in which ova are developed, or through which they are conveyed to or toward the exterior of the body; an oviduct.

The ovaries (in *Lepidoptera*) consist on either side of four very long many-chambered *egg-tubes*, which contain a great quantity of eggs. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), p. 581.

egg-urchin (eg'er'chin), *n.* A globular sea-urchin; one of the echini proper, or regular sea-urchins, as distinguished from the flat ones known as cake-urchins, or the cordate ones called heart-urchins.

eggwife (eg'wif), *n.* A woman who sells eggs.—*Eggwife-trot*. Same as *egg-trot*.

eghet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *eye*. *Chaucer*.

egidos, *n. pl.* [Sp.] See *ejido*.

egilopic, egilopical, etc. See *egilopic*, etc.

egis, *n.* See *agis*.

eglandular (ē-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [*L. e-priv. + glandula*, gland: see *glandular*.] In *biol.*, having no glands.

eglandulose, eglandulous (ē-glan'dū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [*L. e-priv. + glandula*, gland: see *glandulose*.] Same as *eglandular*.

eglantine (eg'lan-tin or -tin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eglentine*; first in the 16th century, < F. *églantine*, **aiglantine*, now *églantine* (= Pr. *aiglantina*), *églantine* (cf. OF. *aiglantine*, adj., pertaining to the *églantine*); with suffix *-ine* (E. *-ine*, *L. -inus*, fem. *-ina*), < OF. *aiglant*, *aiglent*, *aglent* = Pr. *aguilen*, sweetbrier, hip-tree, < L. **aculentus*, an assumed form, lit. prickly, thorny, < *aculeus*, a sting, prickle, thorn, < *acus*, a point, needle: see *aculeus*, and cf. *aglet*.] 1. The sweetbrier, *Rosa rubiginosa*. It flowers in June and July, and grows in dry, bushy places.

When the lilly leaf, and the *églantine*,
Doth bud and spring with a merry cheer.

The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 329).
Sweet is the *églantine*, but pricketh nere.

Spenser, Sonnets, xxvi.

The leaf of *églantine*, whom not to slander,
Outsweeten'd not thy breath.

Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. The wild rose or dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Eglantine, cynorrodos. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570).

To hear the lark begin his flight, . . .
And at my window bid good morrow
Through the sweet-briar or the vine
Or the twisted *églantine*.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 48.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honeysuckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it "twisted." If not, he must have meant the wildrose. *Nares*.

eglateret, *n.* [ME., also *eglentier* (the form *egletere* in Tennyson being a spurious mod. archaism); = MD. *eghclentier*, < OF. *eglentier*, *eglenter*, *aiglantier*, *aglantier*, *eglantier* (cf. Pr. *aigulancier*), the *églantine*, prop. the bush or tree as distinguished from the flower; with suffix *-ier* (E. *-er*, L. *-arius*), < *aiglant*, *aiglent*, *aglant*, the *églantine*: see *églantine*.] The sweetbrier; *églantine*.

He was lad into a garden of Cayphas, and there he was cround with *eglateret*.

The woodbine and *egletere*
Drip-sweeten dew than traitor's tear.

Tennyson, A Dirge.

eglentinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *églantine*. *Minsheu*.

eglomerater (ē-glom'er-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eglomerated*, ppr. *eglomerating*. [*L. e*, out; + *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomerare*, wind up into a ball: see *glomerate*.] To unwind, as a thread from a ball. *Coles*, 1717.

egma (eg'mā), *n.* A humorous corruption of *enigma*.

Arm. Some *enigma*, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin.

Cost. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1.

ego (ē'gō), *n.* [*L. ego* = Gr. *ἐγώ* = AS. *ic*, E. *I*: see *I*.] The "I"; that which feels, acts, and thinks; any person's "self," considered as essentially the same in all persons. This use of the word was introduced by Descartes, and has long been current in general literature.

The *ego*, as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject, and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking power. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are now in use to denote the non-ego, its affections and properties, and, in general, the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

For the *ego* without the non-ego is impossible in fact and meaningless in thought, and the abstraction of the *ego* from the bodily organisation and the intuition of itself by itself as a non-bodily entity is an artificial and deceptive process. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 55.

Absolute ego. See *absolute*.—The empirical *ego*, the self as the object of itself; what "I" am conscious of as "myself."—The pure *ego*, the self regarded abstractly as the mere thinking subject, apart from every object of thought, even itself.

ego-altruistic (ē'gō-al-trō-is'tik), *a.* Relating or pertaining to one's self and to others. See the extract.

From the egotistic 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*, Prin. of Psychol., § 619.

egohood (ē'gō-hūd), *n.* [*L. ego + -hood*.] Individuality; personality. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*

egoical (ē'gō-i-kāl), *a.* [*L. ego + -ic-al*.] Pertaining to *egoism*. *Hare*. [Rare.]

egoism (ē'gō-izm), *n.* [= D. G. *egoismus* = Dan. *egoisme* = Sw. *egoism* = F. *egoisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoismo*; as *ego + -ism*.] 1. The habit of valuing everything only in reference to one's personal interest; pure selfishness or exclusive reference to self as an element of character.

The Ideal, the True and Noble that was in them having faded out, and nothing now remaining but naked *egoism*, vulturous greediness, they cannot live. *Carlyle*.

2. In *ethics*, the doing or seeking of that which affords pleasure or advantage to one's self, in distinction to that which affords pleasure or advantage to others: opposed to *altruism*. In this sense the term does not necessarily imply anything reprehensible, and is not synonymous with *egotism*.

Egoism is the feeling which demands for self an increase of enjoyment and diminution of discomfort. Altruism is that which demands these results for others.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 14.

Egoism comprises the sum of inclinations that aim at purely personal gratification, each of these inclinations having its particular gratification; and the further we go back in civilisation, the greater is the predominance which these egoistic impulses have.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 164.

3. In *metaph.*, the opinion that no matter exists and only one mind, that of the individual holding the opinion. The term is also applied (by critics) to forms of subjective idealism supposed logically to result in such an opinion. See *solipsism*. = *Syn.* 1. *Pride*, *Egotism*, etc. See *egotism*.

egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *egoist* = F. *egoiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *egoista*; as *ego + -ist*.] 1. One who is characterized by *egoism*; a selfish or self-centered person.—2. In *metaph.*, one holding the doctrine of *egoism*.

egoistic, egoistical (ē'gō-is'tik, -ti-kāl), *a.* [*L. egoist + -ic, -ical*.] 1. Characterized by the vice of *egoism*; absorbed in self.—2. In *ethics*, pertaining or relating to one's self, and not to others; relating to the promotion of one's own well-being, or the gratification of one's own desires; characterized by *egoism*: opposed to *altruistic*.

The adequately *egoistic* individual retains those powers which make altruistic activities possible.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 72.

3. In *metaph.*, involving the doctrine that nothing exists but the ego.

The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte is less exposed to criticism than the theological idealism of Berkeley.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Egoistical object, a mode of consciousness regarded as an object.—**Egoistical representationism**, the doctrine that the external world is known to us by means of representative ideas, and that these are modifications of consciousness.

egoistically (ē'gō-is'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In an egoistic manner; as regards one's self.

Each profits *egoistically* from the growth of an altruism which leads each to aid in preventing or diminishing others' violence. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 77.

egoity (ē'gō-i-ti), *n.* [*L. ego + -ity*.] The essential element of the *ego* or self; *egohood*.

This innocent imposture, which I have all along taken care to carry on, as it then was of some use, has since been of regular service to me, and, by being mentioned in one of my papers, effectually recovered my *egoity* out of the hands of some gentlemen who endeavoured to correct it for me. *Swift*, On Harrison's Tatler, No. 23.

If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains: that is, that by which I am the same I was. *W. Wollaston*, Religion of Nature, ix. § 8.

The non-ego out of which we arise must somehow have an *egoity* in it as cause of finite egos.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 546.

egoize (ē'gō-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egoized*, ppr. *egoizing*. [*L. ego + -ize*.] To give excessive attention or consideration to one's self, or to what relates to one's self; be absorbed in self. [Rare.]

egophonic, egophony. See *agophonic, agophony*.

egotheism (ē'gō-thē-izm), *n.* [*L. Gr. ἐγώ*, = E. *I*, + *θεός*, God, + E. *-ism*.] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the Deity; also, the opinion that the individual self is essentially divine.

egotism (ē'gō-tizm or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* [*L. ego + t* (see *egotist*) + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of putting forward or dwelling upon one's self; the habit of talking or writing too much about one's self.

Adieu to *egotism*; I am sick to death at the very name of self. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 101.

It is idle to criticise the *egotism* of autobiographies, however pervading and intense.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 177.

Hence—2. An excessive esteem or consideration for one's self, leading one to judge of everything by its relation to one's own interests or importance.

The most violent *egotism* which I have met with . . . is that of Cardinal Wolsey, "Ego et rex mens, I and my King." *Spectator*, No. 562.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy *egotism* as to the real power of his poetry. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Selfishness is only active *egotism*.

Lonell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 364.

=*Syn.* *Pride*, *Egotism*, *Vanity*, *Conceit*, *Self-conceit*, *Self-consciousness*. *Pride* and *egotism* imply a certain indifference to the opinions of others concerning one's self. *Pride* is a self-contained satisfaction with the excellence of what one is or has, despising what others are or think. *Vanity* is just the opposite; it is the love of being even fulsomely admired. *Pride* rests often upon higher or intrinsic things: as, *pride* of family, place, or power; intellectual or spiritual *pride*. *Vanity* rests often upon lower and external things, as beauty, figure, dress, ornaments; but the essential difference is in the question of dependence upon others. Over the same things one person might have *pride* and another *vanity*. One may be too proud to be vain. *Conceit*, or *self-conceit*, is an overestimate of one's own abilities or accomplishments; it is too much an elevation of the real self to rest upon wealth, dress, or other external things. *Egotism* is a strong and obtrusive confidence in one's self, shown primarily in conversation, not only by frequent references to self, but by monopolizing

attention, ignoring the opinions of others, etc. It differs from conceit chiefly in its selfishness and unconsciousness of its appearance in the eyes of others. Conceit becomes egotism when it is selfish enough to disparage others for its own comparative elevation. Self-consciousness is often confounded with egotism, conceit, or vanity, but it may be only an embarrassing sense of one's own personality, an inability to refrain from thinking how one appears to others; it therefore often makes one shrink out of notice. Vanity makes men ridiculous, pride odious. Steele.

Pride, indeed, pervaded the whole man, was written in the harsh, rigid lines of his face, was marked by the way in which he stood, and, above all, in which he bowed. Macaulay, William Pitt.

His excessive egotism, which filled all objects with himself. Hazlitt.

We never could very clearly understand how it is that egotism, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing. Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

These sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 320.

Conceit may puff a man up, but never prop him up. Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

They that have the least reason have the most self-conceit. Whicohole.

Something which befalls you may seem a great misfortune;—you . . . begin to think that it is a chastisement, or a warning. . . . But give up this egotistic indulgence of your fancy; examine a little what misfortunes, greater a thousand fold, are happening, every second, to twenty times worthier persons; and your self-consciousness will change into pity and humility. Ruskin, Ethics of the Dust, v.

egotist (ē'gō-tist or eg'ō-tist), *n.* [*ego* + *t* (inserted to avoid hiatus, or after the analogy of *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, etc.) + *-ist*. Cf. *egotist*, *egoism*, etc.] One who is characterized by egotism, in either sense of that word.

We are all egotists in sickness and debility. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 28.

egotistic, egotistical (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis'tik, ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of egotism; characterized by egotism: as, an *egotistic* remark; an *egotistic* person.

It would, indeed, be scarcely safe to draw any decided inferences as to the character of a writer from passages directly *egotistical*. Macaulay.

=*Syn.* Conceited, vain, self-important, opinionated, assuming. See *egotism*.

egotistically (ē-gō- or eg-ō-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an egotistical manner.

egotize (ē-gō-tiz or eg'ō-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *egotized*, ppr. *egotizing*. [*ego* + *t* (see *egotist*) + *-ize*.] To talk or write much of one's self; exhibit egotism. [Rare.]

I *egotize* in my letters to thee, not because I am of much importance to myself, but because to thee both *ego* and all that *ego* does are interesting. Cooper, To Lady Hesketh.

In these humble essaykins I have taken leave to *egotize*. Thackeray, A Hundred Years Hence.

egranulose (ē-gran'ū-lōs), *a.* [*L. e-priv.* + *granulose*.] In *bot.*, not granulose; without granulations.

egret (ē'gr), *n.* Same as *eager*².
egreet, *prop. phr.* as *adv.* A Middle English form of *agree*.

Thence the emperor was *egree*, and enkerly fraynes The answer of Arthure. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

egre-fint, *n.* See *eagle-fin*.

egregious (ē-grē'jus), *a.* [*L. egregius*, distinguished, surpassing, eminent, excellent, *< e, ex, out, + grex (greg-), flock: see gregarious.*] Above the common; beyond what is usual; extraordinary. (*at*) In a good sense, distinguished; remarkable.

Erictho
Bove thunder sits: to thee, *egregious* soule,
Let all flesh bend. Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish history with the records of *egregious* exploits, both of art and valour. Dr. H. Mors, Antidote against Athelism.

This essay [Pope's "Essay on Man"] affords an *egregious* instance of the predominance of genius, the dazzling splendour of imagery, and the seductive powers of eloquence. Johnson, Pope.

(*b*) Now, more commonly in a bad or condemnatory sense, extreme; enormous.

These last times, . . . for insolency, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worst. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, anything
That's due to all the villains past, in being,
To come! Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

People that want sense do always in an *egregious* manner want modesty. Steele, Tatler, No. 47.

You have made, too, some *egregious* mistakes about English law, pointed out to me by one of the first lawyers in the King's Bench. Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

=*Syn.* (*b*) Huge, monstrous, astonishing, surprising, unique, exceptional, uncommon, unprecedented.

egregiously (ē-grē'jus-li), *adv.* In an *egregious* manner.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass. Shak., Othello, II. 1.

What can be more *egregiously* absurd, than to dissent in our opinion, and discord in our choice, from infinite wisdom? Barrow, Works, I. xviii.

egregiousness (ē-grē'jus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *egregious*.

egremoinet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *agrimony*. Chaucer.

egress (ē'gres, formerly ē-gres'), *n.* [= Pg. It. *egresso*, *< L. egressus*, a going out, *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out, *< e, out, + gradi*, go: see *grade*. Cf. *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*.] 1. The act of going or issuing out; a going or passing out; departure, especially from an inclosed or confined place.

Their [bishops'] lips, as doors, are not to be opened but for *egress* of instruction and sound knowledge. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

Gates of burning adamant,
Bar'd over us, prohibit all *egress*. Milton, P. L., il. 437.

2. Provision for passing out; a means or place of exit.

The *egress*, on this side, is under a great stone archway, thrown out from the palace and surmounted with the family arms. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

3. In *astron.*, the passing of a star, planet, or satellite (except the moon) out from behind or before the disk of the sun, the moon, or a planet.

egress (ē-gres'), *v. i.* [*L. egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*, *n.* Cf. *aggress*, *progress*.] To go out; depart; leave. [Rare.]

egression (ē-gresh'on), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *egresion*, *< L. egressio(n)-*, *< egressus*, pp. of *egredi*, go out: see *egress*.] The act of going out, especially from an inclosed or confined place; departure; outward passage; egress. [Rare.]

Iniq. So thou mayst have a triumphal *egression*.
Pup. In a cart, to be banged! B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, v. 4.

The wise and good men of the world, . . . especially in the days and periods of their joy and festival *egressions*, chose to throw some ashes into their chalices. Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, il. 1.

egressor (ē-gres'or), *n.* One who goes out.

egret (ē'gret), *n.* [Also, in some senses, *airget*, *airrette*, formerly *egrett*, *egrette*, *agret*; *< F. airgrette*, a sort of heron, a tuft of feathers, a tuft, a cluster (of diamonds, etc.), the down of seeds, etc., dim. of OF. **aigre*, **aigron*, mod. F. dial. *égron*, found in OF. only with loss of the guttural, *hiron*, mod. F. *héron*, a heron, whence E. *heron*: see *heron*.] 1. A name common to those species of herons which have long, loose-webbed plumes, forming tufts on the head and neck, or a flowing train from the back.

In the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, we find no less than a thousand asterides, *egrets* or *egrittes*, as it is differently spelt. Pennant, Brit. Zoology.

2. A heron's plume.

Their head tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *egrets* among. B. Jonson, Masques, Chloridia.

3. A topknot, plume, or bunch of long feathers upon the head of a bird; a plumicorn: as, the *egrets* of an owl.—4. Same as *airget*, 2.—5. In *bot.*, the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle.—6. A monkey, *Macacus cynomolgus*, an East Indian species commonly seen in confinement.—**Great white egret**, the white heron of Europe (*Herodias alba*), or of America



American Great White Egret (*Herodias egretta*).

(*Herodias egretta*), 3 feet or more in length, entirely white, with a magnificent train of long, decomposed, fastigate plumes drooping far beyond the tail.—**Little white egret**, the small white heron of Europe (*Garzetta nirea*), or of America (*Garzetta candidissima*), about 2 feet long,

with an egret on the head, and a recurved dorsal train.—**Reddish egret**, **dichroic egret**, herons of the genera *Hydranassa*, *Dichronanassa*, *Demilegretta*, etc., with variegated (sometimes white) plumage, and long dorsal train.

egrett, **egrettet**, *n.* See *egret*.

agrimony¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *agrimony*.

Egrimony bread is very pleasant. R. Sharrock, 1668.

agrimony² (eg'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [*L. agrimonia*, sorrow, anxiety, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Sickness of the mind; sadness; sorrow. Cockeram.

agriot (ē'gri-ot), *n.* [Formerly also *agriot*, *< OF. agriote*, "agriotte, the ordinary sharp or tart cherry, which we also call *Agriot-cherry*" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *griotte*, prob. ult. *< Gr. *ἀγριότης* (*?*) for *ἀγρίων*, wild, *ἀγριος*, wild, *< ἀγρός*, field: see *Agrostis*, etc.]) A kind of sour cherry.
egritude (ē'gri- or eg'ri-tūd), *n.* [= It. *egritudine*, *< L. agritudo*, *< ager*, sick, troubled, sorrowful.] Mental trouble; sorrow; distress; more rarely, bodily sickness.

I do not intend to write to the cure of *egritudes* or sicknesses confirmed. Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, lv.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And sympathize in Cupids malady.
Cyprian Academy (1647), p. 34.

equalmente (ā-gwāl-men'te), *adv.* [It., equally, evenly, *< eguale*, *< L. æqualis*, equal.] In *music*, evenly: a direction in playing.

eguisé (ē-gwō-zā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

Egyptian (ē-jip'shan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Egyptian*, *Egyptien*, *Egipcien* (also by apheresis *Gipcien*, *Gipsen*, etc., whence mod. *Gipsy*, *q. v.*); *< OF. Egyptien*, F. *Egyptien* = Sp. *Egipciano*, *< L. Ægyptius*, *< Gr. Αἰγύπτιος*, Egyptian, *< Αἴγυπτος* (*L. Ægyptus*), *m.*, Egypt, fem., the Nile. The name does not appear to be of Egyptian or Semitic origin.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Egypt, a country in the north-eastern part of Africa, in the valley and delta of the Nile.—2. *Gipsy*. See II., 2.—**Egyptian architecture**, the architecture of ancient Egypt, which, among its peculiar monuments, exhibits pyramids, rock-cut temples and tombs, and gigantic monolithic obelisks. The characteristic features of the style are solidity and the majesty attending colossal size. Among its peculiarities are: (*a*) The gradual converging or sloping inward of most of its exterior wall-surfaces. This is especially noticeable in the pylons or monumental gateways standing singly or in series before its temples. (*b*) Roofs and



Egyptian Architecture.
Portico of the Temple of Edfou, Ptolemaic period.

covered ways, flat, and composed of immense blocks of stone, reaching from one wall or stone epistyle beam to another, the arch, although in all its forms of frequent use in drains and similar works, not being employed in architecture above ground, which holds consistently to the system of Intel-construction. (*c*) Columns, numerous, close, and massive, without bases, or with broad, flat, low bases, and exhibiting great variety in their capitals, from a simple square block to a wide-spreading bell, elaborately carved with palm-leaves or other forms suggested by vegetation, especially in some adaptation of the lotus plant, bud, or flower. (*d*) The employment of a large concave molding to crown the entablature, decorated with vertical flutings or leaves. (*e*) Walls and columns decorated with a profusion of sculpture in incised outline, often of admirable precision (see *caro-rilievo*), or in low relief, representing divinities, men, and animals, with innumerable hieroglyphs, brilliant and true, though simple, coloring being superadded. A remarkable feature of Egyptian architecture is the grandeur of its mechanical operations, as in cutting, polishing, sculpturing, and transporting enormous blocks of limestone and of granite, and in its stupendous excavations in the solid rock. The prototype of the Greek Doric order is to be sought in such Egyptian columnar structures as the grotto-facades of Beni-Hassan; and from the Egyptian lotus carvings and decoration were developed many characteristic Assyrian decorative motives, as well as the Ionic capital and the graceful anthemion-molding of Greece. See *mastaba*, *obelisk*, *pylon*, *pyramid*, *spring*, etc.—**Egyptian art**, the architecture, sculpture, and painting of ancient Egypt, one of the most important of the great artistic developments of the world. (See *Egyptian architecture*, above.) The earliest known

Egyptian sculptures, not less than 6,000 years old, exhibit great technical skill, approach nature with remarkable ease and certainty, and far surpass in naturalness the more conventional works which succeeded them. Yet the best Egyptian works of all times possess striking individuality as well as refinement, a very large proportion

The *Egyptising* image of the god of Heliopolis. C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 240.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'ō-jēr), *n.* Same as *Egyptologist*.

The Aryan mind is offended at seeing men of another continent clothed in such a very European garb; it is for *Egyptologists* to say whether the sculpture is correct. E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 171.

Egyptological (ē-jip-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology: as, an *Egyptological* museum or work.

Egyptologist (ē-jip-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Egyptology* + *-ist*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of the antiquities of Egypt, and particularly of the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents. Also *Egyptologer*.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. Αἴγυπτος*, Egypt, + *-λογία*, *κ λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of Egyptian antiquities.

Old Testament criticism has had new stores opened to it by unearthings on the cognate grounds of *Egyptology* and *Assyriology*. N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 157.

eh (ā or e), *interj.* [A mere syllable; sometimes spelled *eigh*; cf. *ah*, *oh*, *ey*, *hey*, *heigh*, etc.]

An interrogative exclamation expressive of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

ehidos, *n. pl.* See *ejido*.

ehlite (ā'lit), *n.* In *mineral.*, a mineral of the copper family, of a green color and pearly luster. It is a hydrated phosphate of copper, and sometimes contains vanadium.

Ehretia (e-ret'i-ū), *n.* [NL., named after G. D. Ehret, a famous botanical artist of the 18th century.] A genus of trees or shrubs, natural order *Boraginaceae*, containing about 50 species, natives of the warmer regions of the old world. They are of little importance, a few species having medicinal properties, or furnishing useful woods.

eicosacolic, *a.* See *icosacolic*.

eicosasemic, *a.* See *icosasemic*.

eident (ī'dent), *a.* Same as *ithand*. [Scotch.]

And mind their labours wi' an *eident* hand.

BURNS, *Cottar's Saturday Night*.

eider (ī'dēr), *n.* [= D. *eider* (-vogel) (= E. *fowl*) = G. *eider* (-gans) (= E. *goose*), the eider, < Icel. *æðr* (æ pron. like E. *i*) = Sw. *eider* = Dan. *eider* (-fugl) (= E. *fowl*).] 1. Same as *eider-duck*.—2. Same as *eider-down*.

eider-down (ī'dēr-dūn), *n.* [*Eider* + *down*, after Icel. *æðhar-dūn* = Sw. *eiderdun* = Dan. *æderdun*; cf. G. *eiderdunen*, D. *eiderdons*, F. *édredon*.] Down or soft feathers of the eider-duck, such as the bird plucks from its breast to line the nest or cover the eggs. The commercial down is chiefly obtained from the common eider, and is used in the manufacture of many beautiful fabrics, as coverlets, robes, tippets, muffs, etc. It is one of the very poorest conductors of heat, as well as an extremely light substance, thus preserving great warmth with very little weight.

eider-duck (ī'dēr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Fuligulinae* and genus *Somateria*; especially, the common *Somateria mollissima*, which inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic. It is much larger than the common duck, being about 2 feet long, and has a peculiarly gibbous bill with a pair of frontal processes. The male is almost entirely black and white in large masses, with the head tinged with green; the female is brown, variegated with gray,



Eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*, var. *dresseri*).

redder, and dusker shades in small patterns. The down with which these birds line their nests is copious, and is much valued for its extreme lightness, warmth, and elasticity. The birds are practically domesticated in some places. The American bird, a slightly different variety from the European, is known as variety *dresseri*; it breeds abundantly in Labrador, Newfoundland, etc. The king eider-duck is a very distinct species, *Somateria (Erionetta) spectabilis*, the gibbosity of the bill being different in shape, and the head tinged with blue as well as green. The Pacific eider-duck is *S. v-nigrum*, having a black V-shaped mark on the chin, but otherwise resembling the common eider. The spectacled eider-duck, *Somateria (Arctonetta) fischeri*, inhabits the northern Pacific; its bill is not gibbous, and

it has no frontal processes, the feathers reaching beyond the nostrils. Steller's duck, *Heniconetta stelleri*, is often called *Steller's eider*, and sometimes included in the genus *Somateria*. See *Somateria*.

The *eider-duck*, which swarmed on Farne island when St. Cuthbert went to lead a lonely life there, became a great favourite with the holy man. . . . and St. Cuthbert's birds are they called to this day.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, i. 279.

eider-goose (ī'dēr-gōs), *n.* Same as *eider-duck*.

eider-yarn (ī'dēr-yārn), *n.* A soft woolen yarn made from the fleeces of merino sheep, sold in different colors for knitting and similar kinds of work.

eidograph (ī'dō-grāf), *n.* [*Prop. *idograph*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, shape, figure, lit. that which is seen, < *ideiv* = L. *videre*, see (see *idea*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion within certain limits; a form of pantograph.

eidola, *n.* Plural of *eidolon*.

eidology (ī-dō-lol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Prop. *idology*, < Gr. *είδωλον*, image (see *idol*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *philos.*, the theory of cognition; the explanation of the possibility of knowledge.

eidolon (ī-dō'lon), *n.*; *pl. eidola* (-lā). [Also *idolon* (reg. L. form *idolum*, whence E. *idol*, q. v.), < Gr. *είδωλον*, an image, phantom, image of a god, an idol.] 1. A likeness; an image; a representation.—2. A shade or specter; an apparition; hence, a confusing reflection or reflected image.

Where an *eidolon* named Night
On a black throne reigns upright.

Poe, *Dream-land*.

The *eidolon* of James Haddock appeared to a man named Taverner, that he might interest himself in recovering a piece of land unjustly kept from the dead man's infant son.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 89.

The skill of the best constructors of microscopic objectives has been of late years successfully exerted in the removal of the "residual errors" to which these *eidola* were due.

W. B. Carpenter, *Microsc.*, § 11.

eidomusikon (ī-dō-mū'zi-kon), *n.* [*Prop. (NL.) *idomusicon*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *μουσικός*, belonging to music.] Same as *melograph*.

eidoscope (ī'dō-skōp), *n.* [*Prop. *idoscope*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument having two perforated disks of metal, which, revolving on their axes, produce an endless variety of geometrical figures. If colored glass disks are used, innumerable combinations of color are obtained.

Eidotea, Eidothea, *n.* See *Idotea*.

eidouranion (ī-dō-rā'ni-on), *n.*; *pl. eidourania* (-ā). [*Prop. (NL.) *idouranium*, < Gr. *είδος*, form, + *ουρανός*, the heavens.] A kind of orrery.

A Mr. Walker delivered here [in the Colosseum] in March, 1838, a series of astronomical lectures, chiefly memorable on account of their being illustrated by an elaborate machine called the *eidouranion*, a large transparent orrery.

First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 214.

eigh (ā), *interj.* Another spelling of *eh* and *aye*².

Some snake (saith shee) hath crept into me quick,
It gnawes my heart: ah, help me, I am sick,
Hauce me to bed: eigh me, a frizzling-frying,
A burning cold torments me living-dying.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II, The Magnificence.

eight, *n.* An obsolete form of *eye*¹. *Chaucer*, *eight*¹ (āt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sc. *aucht*, *aught*; < ME. *eight*, *eighte*, *eikte*, *ehete*, *eahete* (North. *aucht*, *aught*, *aucht*, *auchte*, *ahte*, etc.), < AS. *eahta*, rarely *eha*, ONorth. *ahito*, *ahita* = OS. *ahito* = OFries. *achta*, *achte* = D. *acht* = MLG. *achte*, *acht*, LG. *acht* = OHG. *ahto*, MHG. *ahte*, G. *acht* = Icel. *átta* = Sw. *otta* = Dan. *otte* = Goth. *ahtau* = Ir. *ocht* = Gael. *ochd* = W. *wyth* = Corn. *cath* = Bret. *eich*, *eiz* = L. *octo* (> It. *otto* = Sp. *ocho* = Pg. *oito* = Pr. *oit*, *ueit* = OF. *oit*, *uit*, *huít*, F. *huit*) = Gr. *ὀκτώ* = Lith. *asztūni* = Skt. *ashta*, *eight*.] 1. *a.* One more than seven: a cardinal numeral.

Whanne the schip was maad in which a fewe, that is to saie *eighte* soules weren maad saaf bi water.

Wyclif, 1 Pet. iii.

Eight Banners. See *banner*, 6.—**Eight-hour law**. See *hour*.

II. n. 1. A number, the sum of seven and one.—2. A symbol representing eight units, as 8, or VIII, or viii; hence, a curved outline in the shape of the figure 8.

Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the pond.

Tennyson, *The Epic*.

3. A playing-card having eight spots or pips.—**Figure eight**, *figure of eight*, the symbol 8, or a figure resembling it.—**Piece of eight**. See *dollar*, 1.

eight², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ait*.

eighteen (ā'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. eightene*, *eigtene*, *ehetene*, *ahtene*, etc., < AS. *cahtatýne*,



Egyptian Sculpture.

General Rahotep (Rahotepou) and his Wife, Princess Nefert (Nofrit), period of the first Theban empire.

of the vast number of portrait statues and reliefs being evidently likenesses, and the physical differences of class, station, and employment, as well as ethnological differences in the countless historical scenes, being clearly rendered. With the advent of the Ptolemies, Greek influences were brought to bear upon Egyptian art, which progressively lost its good qualities without acquiring those of the art of Greece and of Rome. The great Sphinx of Ghizeh is the oldest as well as the largest work of sculpture known; the colossi of Amenhotep (Amenhotepou) III, at Thebes (one of them is the famous Memnon, so called) are about 52 feet high; those of the Ramesseum are of the same height; and that of Tanis is nearly 60 feet high. Egyptian painting is strictly illumination, as the colors are laid on flat, without shading or gradation, within a definite outline. The drawing is typically of great beauty, the outlines being firm, accurate, and graceful. In gem-cutting and jewelry, in enamel, in terra-cotta and glass, and in the carving of wood and ivory, in metal-working, and in the industrial arts generally, Egyptian artists and artisans displayed great taste and skill, and were enabled by the diffusion of material prosperity to devise and perfect their products in endless diversity.—**Egyptian bean**. See *bean*¹.—**Egyptian black ware**, a name given by Wedgwood to one of his varieties of fine earthenware: same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Egyptian blue**. See *blue*.—**Egyptian chlorosis**. See *chlorosis*.—**Egyptian cloth**. Same as *mummy-cloth*.—**Egyptian darkness**, deep or total darkness: in allusion to the ninth plague of Egypt (Ex. x. 21–23).—**Egyptian frog**, a toad. *Halliwell*. [Isle of Wight].—**Egyptian goose**. See *goose*.—**Egyptian herring**. See *herring*.—**Egyptian lotus**. See *lotus*.—**Egyptian pebble**, a species of agate or jasper.—**Egyptian pebbleware**. See *pebbleware*.—**Egyptian porcelain**, the name given to a ceramic ware of a blue or greenish color, made in the form of small mummy-shaped figures, and, more rarely, of figures of divinities, and cups, goblets, and the like, found in ancient Egyptian tombs. The material seems to have been sand held together by a relatively small amount of potter's clay; this, when fired, turns to an opaque glass or enamel throughout its whole mass. The color is an oxid of copper, which is applied to the surface, and stains the ware very deeply.—**Egyptian vulture**. See *vulture*.—**Egyptian ware**, a variety of Wedgwood ware.

II. n. 1. A native of Egypt; a member of any of the different races constituting the permanent population of Egypt; more specifically, a member or a descendant of the ancient Egyptian race or races, supposed to be now represented chiefly by the Copts and the fellahs or peasantry, as distinguished from the Arabs and other later settlers.—2. A gipsy.

George Faw and John Faw *Egyptianis* war convictit, &c. for the blud drawing of Sande Barrowne, &c. and ordant the saidia *Egyptianis* to buye the barbour for the leyching of the said Barrowne. *Aberd. Reg. A.* (1548), V. 16.

That handkerchief
Did an *Egyptian* to my mother give;
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iii. 4.

3. One of a class of wandering impostors, Welsh or English, who disguise themselves as gipsies and live by telling fortunes, stealing, etc.

Egyptic (ē-jip'tik), *a.* [*Egypt* + *-ic*. Cf. D. G. *egyptisch* = Dan. *egyptisk* = Sw. *egyptisk*.] Egyptian.

Thou, whose gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this *Egyptic* glass.

Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iii. 2.

Egyptize (ē-jip'tiz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *Egyptized*, ppr. *Egyptizing*. [*Egypt* + *-ize*.] To make or become Egyptian in character; give or assume an Egyptian appearance or quality. Also spelled *Egyptise*. [Rare.]

eahatitine, rarely *ehatitine* (= OS. *ahotian*, *ahotchan* = OFries. *achtatine*, *achtone* = D. *achtien* = LG. *achtein* = OHG. *achtzehan*, MHG. *ahzehen*, *ahzehen*, G. *achtzehn* = Icel. *átján* = Sw. *aderton* = Dan. *atten* = Goth. **ahhtaitai-hun* (not recorded) = L. *octodecim* = Gr. *ὀκτωκαίδεκα* (*kal*, and) = Skt. *ashtādaśa* (accented on 2d syll.), eighteen), < *eahhta*, etc., eight, + *teón*, pl. *-tine*, ten: see *eight*, and *ten*, *teen*³.] **I. a.** Eight more than ten, or one more than seventeen: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The sum of ten and eight, or seventeen and one.—**2.** A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18, or XVIII, or xviii.

eighteenmo (ā'tēm'mō), *n.* and *a.* [An E. reading of the symbol "18mo," which orig. and prop. stands for L. *octodecimo*, prop. in the phrase in 18mo, i. e., in octodecimo; abl. of L. *octodecimus*, eighteenth, < *octodecim* = E. *eighteen*.] **I. n.** A size of book of which each signature is made up of 18 folded leaves, making 36 pages to the signature: commonly written 18mo. In the United States the usual size of the 18mo untrimmed leaf is 4 × 6½ inches. The 18mo is troublesome to both printers and binders, from its complicated imposition and folding, and is now little used.

II. a. Of the size of a sheet folded into eighteen leaves; consisting of such sheets: as, an *eighteenmo* page or book.

eighteenth (ā'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eightete*, < AS. *achtateōtha* = MHG. *achtzehende*, *ahzehende*, G. *achtzehnte* = Icel. *átjándi* = Dan. *attende* = Sw. *adertonde* = Skt. *ashtādaśa* (accented on last syll.), eighteenth: as *eighteen* + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I. a.** Next after the seventeenth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The quotient of unity divided by eighteen; one of eighteen equal parts of anything; an eighteenth part.—**2.** In *music*, an interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

eightfoil (āt'fōil), *n.* [< *eight* + *foil*¹, leaf; cf. *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, etc.] In *her.*, a plant or grass having eight rounded leaves: usually represented as a set figure consisting of a circle from which eight small stems radiate, each supporting a leaf. Also called *double quatrefoil*.

eightfold (āt'fōld), *a.* [< *eight* + *-fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.





eightth (ātth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eightthe*, *eightthe*, *ehththe*, etc., often contracted (being then like the cardinal) *eight*, *eighte*, etc., often with Scand. term., *eghtende*, *egtende*, *aghtand*, *ahtrand*, *auhtande*, etc., < AS. *eahtotha*, *ehthtotha* = OS. *ahtodo* = OFries. *achtunda* = D. *achtste* = OHG. *ahtodo*, MHG. *ahthode*, *ahthede*, G. *achte* = Icel. *átstandi* = Sw. *åttonde* = Dan. *ottende* = Goth. *ahthuda*, eighth: as *eight* (AS. *eahhta*, etc.), eight, + *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I. a.** Next after the seventh: an ordinal numeral.


The *auhtene* commandment is that "thou sall noghte here false wyttne agaynes thi nechteborne."

Hampole, Prose Treatise (E. E. T. S.), p. 11. And [God] sparid not the first world, but kepte Noe the *eighte* man the bi-foregoer of rightwisnesse.

Wyclif, 2 Pet. 11. **II. n. 1.** The quotient of unity divided by eight; one of eight equal parts of anything.—**2.** In *music*: (a) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eighth diatonic degree above or below it; an octave. (b) A tone distant by an eighth or octave from a given tone; an octave or replicate. The eighth tone of a scale is really the prime or key-note of a replicate scale. (c) An eighth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, an eighth part of the rents for the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

eightly (ātth'li), *adv.* [< *eight* + *-ly*².] In the eighth place; for or at an eighth time.

eighth-note (ātth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note having half the time-value of a quarter-note; a quaver: marked by the sign  or , or, when grouped,  or .

eighth-rest (ātth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest, or sign for silence, equal in duration to an eighth-note: marked by the sign .

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **eizethe*, < AS. **hundcahtigotha* (= D. *tachtigste* = OHG. *ahthozogōsto*, G. *achtzigste*, etc.): as *eighty* (AS. *hunccahtatig*, etc.) + *-eth*, *-th*, ordinal suffix: see *-th*³.] **I. a.** Next after the seventy-ninth: an ordinal numeral.

II. n. The quotient of unity divided by eighty; one of eighty equal parts.

eightling (āt'ling), *n.* [< *eight* + *-ling*¹.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of eight individuals, such as are common with rutile.

eightscore (āt'skōr), *a.* or *n.* [< *eight* + *score*.] Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eighty (ā'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *eygty*, *eizeti*, < AS. *hundcahtatig* (see *hund*) = OS. *ahthodoth*, *ahthodeg* = OFries. *achtantich* = D. *tachtig* = OHG. *ahthōzō*, *ahthōzug*, *ahzoc*, MHG. *ahztic*, *ahzee*, G. *achtzig* = Icel. *áttahtigir*, *áttatju* = Sw. *áttatio*, *áttio* = Dan. *otteti* = Goth. *ahhtauhtund*, eighty: as *eight* (AS. *eahhta*, etc.) + *-tig*, orig. a form of *ten*: see *ten* and *-ty*¹.] **I. a.** Eight times ten, or one more than seventy-nine; fourscore: a cardinal numeral.

II. n. 1. The number greater by one than seventy-nine; the sum of eight tens.—**2.** A symbol representing eighty units, as 80, or LXXX, or lxxx.

-eign. A false form of *-ein*, *-en*, in *for-eign* and *sover-eign* (which see).

eigne (ān or ā'ne), *a.* [A bad spelling, in old law writings, of OF. *ainsné*, *ainsné* (F. *ainé* = Pr. *annatz* = Sp. *entenalto* = Pg. *enteado* = It. *antenato*), < *ains*, before, + *né*, born, < L. *ante natus*, born before: see *ante*- and *natal*. Cf. *puiscne*, ult. < L. *post natus*.] **1.** Eldest: an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son: as, bastard *eigne*.—**2.** Belonging to the eldest son; unalienable; entailed.

eik¹ (āk), *n.* A Scotch form of *oak*.

eik² (ēk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *ecc*.

eikon (ī'kon), *n.*; pl. *eikones* (ī'kō-nēz). [A direct transliteration (the L. form being *icon*) of Gr. *εἰκών*, an image: see *icon*.] A likeness; an image; an effigy; particularly, one of the "holy images" of the Eastern Church. Also written *icon*.

eikonic, *a.* See *iconic*.

eikosarion (ī-kō-sā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *eikosaria* (-ā). [LGr. *εἰκοσάριον* (NGr. *εἰκοσάρι*), < *εἰκοσι* = L. *viginti* = E. *twenty*.] A coin of the Eastern Empire, equal to an obolus. *Finlay*, Greece under the Romans.

eikosiheptagram (ī'kō-si-hep'ta-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *εἰκοσιπέπτα*, seven and twenty, + *γράμμα*, a written character.] A system of twenty-seven straight lines in space.

eild¹ (ēld), *n.* A Scotch form of *eld*.

eild² (ēld), *a.* Not giving milk: as, an *eild* cow. [Scotch.]

eilding (ēl'ding), *n.* A Scotch form of *elding*.

eileton (ī-kō-tōn'), *n.*; pl. *eileta* (-tā'). [LGr. *εἰλητόν*, the corporal, < Gr. *εἰλητός*, Attic *εἰλητός*, rolled, wound, verbal adj. of *εἰλεω*, Attic *εἰλεω*, roll, wind.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the cloth or covering, anciently of linen, but now of silk, on which the eucharistic elements are consecrated, and which answers therefore to the corporal of the Western Church. In the liturgies of Constantinople, the unfolding and spreading of the eileton is immediately followed by the warning to the catechumens to depart, and by the first prayer of the faithful.

eimer (ī'mēr), *n.* [G. *eimer*, bucket.] A German liquid measure, having a capacity of from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons.

-ein. [ME. *-ein*, *-eyn*, *-ain*, etc.: see *-ain*, *-en*.] An archaic form of *-ain*, *-en*, preserved in *villein*.

eirach (ē'raçh), *n.* [Gael. *eireag*.] A hen of the first year; a pullet. [Scotch.]

eird-house, *n.* Same as *earth-house*.

eiret, *n.* See *eyrel*¹.

eirenarch, *n.* See *irenarch*.

eirenica, **eirenika**, *n.* See *irenic*.

eirie, **eiry**, *n.* See *aery*².

eisel, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eysell*; < ME. *eysel*, *eysel*, *aysile*, *aisille*, < OF. *aisil*, *aissil*, vinegar, ult. < L. *acetum*, vinegar: see *ascetic*.] Vinegar.

She was lyk thing for hunger deed,
That had her life onely by breed
Kneden with *eisel* strong and egre,
And thereto she was lene and megre.

Like a willing patient, I will drink
Potlons of *eysel* 'gainst my strong infection.

Shak., Sonnets, cxi. [Vinegar was deemed efficacious in preventing contagion.]

eisenrahm (ī'zn-rām), *n.* [G., lit. iron-cream: *eisen* = E. *iron*; *rahm* = AS. *redm*, cream.] The German name for a variety of hematite having a fine sealy structure, greasy feel, and cherry-red color. It leaves a mark on paper.

eisodia, *n.* See *isodia*.

eisodicon, **eisodikon**, *n.* See *isodicon*.

eisteddfod (ī-steTH'vōd), *n.*; pl. *eisteddfodau* (ī-steTH'-vōd'ā). [W., a sitting, a session, assembly, esp. congress of bards or literati, < *eistedd*, sitting (as a verb, sit, be seated), + *mod*, a circle, inclosure.] An assembly; a meeting: specifically applied to a national assembly or

congress of bards and minstrels held periodically in Wales. The *eisteddfod* is a very ancient institution, but its modern form dates from about the twelfth century. It is designed to foster patriotism, to encourage the study of the Welsh language and literature, and to promote the cultivation of the ancient bardic poetry and music of the principality. Since 1819 an *eisteddfod* has been held almost every year. It usually attracts thousands of persons from all parts of the country, and lasts three or four days, which are devoted to orations and contests in poetry, singing, harping, etc.; and prizes are awarded, amid much enthusiasm and ceremony, to the successful competitors. The proceedings are conducted partly in Welsh and partly in English. Similar meetings are sometimes held in the United States by citizens of Welsh origin.

eis-wool (īs'wūl), *n.* A fine kind of worsted used for making shawls. *Diet. of Needlework*.

either (ē'THēr or ī'THēr: see below), *a.* and *pron.* [< ME. *either*, *eyther*, *aither*, *ayther*, *eyther*, *ayther*, also *eyder*, *ayder*, etc. (also contr. *to'er*, as *other* to *or*), adj., *pron. indef.* and *conj.*, < AS. *ægther*, contr. of *æghwæther* (= OFries. *eider*, *aider*, orig. **aichwæder* = OHG. **eogahwædar*, *ecahwædar*, *iogahwædar*, *iogiwædar*, MHG. *iegewæder*, MG. *iquedir*, *iquedder*), either, each, contr. of the orig. **ā-ge-hwæther*, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an *indef. prefix* equiv. to mod. E. *ever-*, + *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *hwæther*, *pron.*, whether: see *whether*, *pron.*. The forms interchange in ME., in both the pronominal and conjunctive use, with ME. *awther*, *auther*, *athir*, *owther*, *outhir*, *other*, contr. or (whence mod. E. *or*, the correlative of *either*, *conj.*), < AS. *āhwæther*, contr. *āwther*, *āwther*, *āthor* (= OFries. *ahwædder*, *auder*, *ouder* = D. *ieder* = MLG. *ieder*, *ider* = OHG. *ehwædar*, *ewædar*, *iowæder*, MHG. *iewæder*, *ieweider*, *ieder*, G. *jeder*), *either*, each, < *ā-*, ever, in comp. an *indef. prefix*, + *hwæther*, *pron.*, whether: this form being thus identical, with the exception of the prefix *ge-*, with the first form. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, *q. v.* The regular literary pronunciation of *either*, according to history and analogy, is ēTHēr (and so *neither*, nēTHēr); but the dialectal pronunciation āTHēr, which preceded the present literary pronunciation ēTHēr, and the pronunciation īTHēr, which has now some currency even among educated persons, all have historical justification.] **I. a.** 1. Being one or the other of two, taken indifferently or as the case requires: referring to two units or particulars of a class: as, it can be done in *either* way; take *either* apple; the boat will land on *either* side.

Spirits, when they please,
Can *either* sex assume, or both.
Milton, P. L., l. 424.

2. Being one and the other of two; being both of two, or each of two taken together but viewed separately: as, they took seats on *either* side.

In the midst of the street of it, and on *either* side of the river, was there the tree of life.
Rev. xxii. 2.

The pastor was made to take his seat before the altar, with his two sacristans, one on *either* side.
Prescott.

[In this use, *each* or *both*, according to construction, is nearly if not quite always to be preferred. Properly, *either* refers indefinitely to one or the other of two (and often in actual use, though less accurately, to some one of any number); *each*, definitely to every one of two or any larger number considered individually: a distinctness of signification which ought to be maintained, since interchange of the words (less practised by careful writers now than formerly) offers no advantage, but may create ambiguity. *Both*, two together, one and the other taken jointly, should be preferred when this is the specific sense: but *both* and *each* may often be interchanged. Thus, the camp may be pitched on *either* side of the stream (on one or the other side indifferently); there were two camps, one on *each* side; the camp was pitched on *both* sides (one camp, divided); there are fine buildings on *both* sides of the street, or on *each* side, but not on *either* side.]

II. pron. 1. One or the other; one of two, taken indifferently.

Bote the bark of that on semede dimmore
Then *outher* of the other two.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

And bothe hostes made to-geder grete loye, as soone as
eyder of hem myght sen other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 143.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor *either* cares for him.
Shak., A. and C., ll. 1.

2. Each of two; the one and the other. [See Remarks under I., 2.]

The king of Israel and Jehoshaphat sat *either* of them on his throne.
2 Chron. xviii. 9.

Either's heart did ache
A little while with thought of the old days.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, ll. 294.

either (ē'THēr or ī'THēr: see *either*, *a.*, etym.), *conj.* [< ME. *either*, *eyther*, etc., *awther*, *auther*, *other*, etc., contr. also *or*, which now prevails as the second form in the correlation *either* . . . *or*. Hence, with a negative prefixed, *neither*, *q. v.* See *either*, *a.* and *pron.*] **1.** In one case;

according to one choice or supposition (in a series of two or more): a disjunctive conjunction, preceding one of a series of two or more alternative clauses, and correlative with *or* before the following clause or clauses. Sometimes, as in poetry, or is used before the first clause also.

It befalls the sumtime, that Cristene men becomen Sarazines, *outher* for povertes, or for synplesnes, or elles for here owne wykkednesse. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 141.

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is in a journey, or peradventure he sleepeth. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.

Celia. 'Twas he in black and yellow.

Duch. Nay, 'tis no matter, either for himself Or for the affection of his colours.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers Besides Women*, II. 1.

2. In any case; at all: used adverbially, for emphasis, after a sentence expressing a negation of one or two alternatives, or of all alternatives: corresponding to *too* similarly used after affirmative sentences: as, he tried it, and didn't succeed; then I tried it, but I didn't succeed, *either*. That's mine; no, it isn't, *either*. [*Colloq.*]

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ejaculated*, ppr. *ejaculating*. [*L. ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculari* (> *F. ejaculer* = *Pg. ejacular*), cast out, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jaculari*, throw, dart, < *jaculum*, a missile, a dart, < *jacere*, throw: see *eject*, *jet*2.] 1. *trans.* 1. To throw out; cast forth; shoot out; dart. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

If he should be disposed to do nothing, do you think that a party or a faction strong enough . . . to ejaculate Mr. Van Buren out of the window . . . would permit him to do nothing? *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 337.

A tall . . . gentleman, coming up, brushed so close to me in the narrow passage that he received the full benefit of a cloud of smoke which I was ejaculating.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 215.

2. To utter as an exclamation, or in an exclamatory manner; utter suddenly and briefly: as, to ejaculate a cry or a prayer.

The Dominie groaned deeply, and ejaculated, "Enormous!" *Scott*, *Guy Mannering*, xxxix.

II. *intrans.* To utter ejaculations; speak in an abrupt, exclamatory manner.

ejaculation (ē-jak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. as if *ejaculatio*(*n*-), < *ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting out; a darting or casting forth. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

The Scripture calleth envy an evil eye; . . . so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon*, *Envy* (ed. 1887).

2. The uttering of exclamations, or of brief exclamatory phrases; that which is so uttered.

The *ejaculations* of the heart being the body and soule of Diuine worship. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 35.

Which prayers of our Saviour [1st. xxvi. 39], and others of like brevity, are properly such as we call *ejaculations*; an elegant similitude from a dart or arrow, shot or thrown out.

South, *Works*, II. iv.

When a Mooslim is unoccupied by business or amusement or conversation, he is often heard to utter some pious *ejaculation*. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 359.

3. Specifically, in *physiol.*, the emission of semen; a seminal discharge: as, the vessels of *ejaculation*.

There is hereto no derivation of the seminal parts, nor any passage from hence, unto the vessels of *ejaculation*.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 4.

ejaculator (ē-jak'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [*NL. ejaculator*, < *L. ejaculari*, throw out: see *ejaculate*.] One who or that which ejaculates.—**Ejaculator urinæ**, *ejaculator seminis*, the muscle of the penis which expels the semen and urine from the urethra. Also called *accelerator urinæ*.

ejaculatory (ē-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. It. ejaculatorio*, < *NL. ejaculatorius*, < *ejaculator*: see *ejaculator*.] 1. *a.* 1. Casting forth; throwing or shooting out; also, suddenly shot, cast, or darted out. [Archaic, except in technical use.]

Giving notice by a small bell, so as in 120 half minutes, or periods of the bullet's falling in the *ejaculatory* spring, the clock part struck. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Uttered in ejaculations; spoken with an interrupted, exclamatory utterance.

The Church hath at all times used prayers of all variety, long and short, *ejaculatory*, determined, and solemn.

Jer. Taylor, *Polem. Discourses*, Pref.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

3†. Sudden; hasty.—4. In *physiol.*, pertaining to ejaculation; providing for the emission of semen, etc.: as, *ejaculatory* seminal vessels.—**Ejaculatory duct** or *canal*. See *duct*.

II.† *n.* Same as *ejaculation*, 2.

Divine *ejaculatories*, and all those aydes against devils.

Marston, *Dutch Courtzan*, iv. 1.

eject (ē-jekt'), *r. t.* [*L. ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *ejicere*, throw out, < *e*, out, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1, and cf. *abject*, *deject*, *conject*, *inject*, etc.] 1. To throw out; cast forth; thrust out; discharge; drive away or expel.

We are peremptory, to despatch This viperous traitor; to eject him hence Were but one danger. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, III. 1.

Every look or glance mine eye ejects Shall check occasion.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in His Humour*, II. 1.

Specifically—2. To dismiss, as from office, occupancy, or ownership; turn out: as, to eject an unfaithful officer; to eject a tenant.

The French king was again ejected when our king submitted to the Church. *Dryden*.

Old incumbents in office were ejected without ceremony, to make way for new favorites.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 19.

=*Syn.* 1. To emit, extrude.—2. To oust, dislodge.

eject (ē-jekt'), *n.* [*L. ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] That which is ejected; specifically, in *philos.*, a reality whose existence is inferred, but which is outside of, and from its nature inaccessible to, the consciousness of the one making the inference: thus, the consciousness of one individual is an *eject* to the consciousness of another.

But the inferred existence of your feelings, of objective groupings among them similar to those among my feelings, and of a subjective order in many respects analogous to my own—these inferred existences are in the very act of inference thrown out of my consciousness, recognized as outside of it, as not being a part of me. I propose, accordingly, to call these inferred existences *ejects*, things thrown out of my consciousness, to distinguish them from objects, things presented in my consciousness, phenomena.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 72.

ejecta (ē-jek'tā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *ejectum*, neut. of *ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *ejicere*, eject: see *eject*, *v.*] Things that are cast out or away; refuse.

Dust and other *ejecta* played but a secondary part in the production of the phenomena.

Amer. Meteor. Jour., III. 109.

ejectamenta (ē-jek-tā-men'tā), *n. pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *ejectamentum*, that which is cast out, < *ejectare*, cast out: see *eject*, *v.*] Things which have been cast out; ejecta; refuse.

Facts . . . indicate that a considerable portion of the new mountain may be composed of *ejectamenta*.

Science, V. 66.

ejection (ē-jek'shon), *n.* [*L. ejectio*(*n*-), < *ejectus*, pp. of *ejicere*, *ejicere*, eject.] 1. The act of ejecting, or the state of being ejected; expulsion; dismissal; dispossession; rejection.

Then followed those tremendous adventures, those perils by sea, by wreck, by false brethren, by envious searchers; those *ejections* upon islands, those labours by the way, which complete in me the portrait of St. Paul.

Bale, in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

Our first parent comforted himself, after his *ejection* out of Paradise, with the foresight of that blessed seed of the woman which should be exhibited almost four thousand years after.

Bp. Hall, *Select Thoughts*, § 30.

Some of these alterations are only the *ejections* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible.

Johnson, *Pref.* to *Shakespeare*.

2. That which is ejected; matter thrown out or expelled.

They [laminated beds alternating with and passing into obsidian] are only partially exposed, being covered up by modern *ejections*. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, I. 62.

Action of ejection and intrusion, in *Scots law*, an action brought when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.—**Letters of ejection**, in *Scots law*, letters under the royal signet, authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

ejective (ē-jek'tiv), *a.* [*< eject + -ive*.] 1. Pertaining to ejection; casting out; expelling.

It was the one thing needful, I take it, to prove that the sun is an orb possessing intense eruptive or *ejective* energy.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 422.

2. In *philos.*, of the nature of an *eject*. [Recent.]

This conception symbolizes an indefinite number of *ejects*, together with one object which the conception of each *eject* more or less resembles. Its character is therefore mainly *ejective* in respect of what it symbolizes, but mainly objective in respect of its nature.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, II. 74.

ejectively (ē-jek'tiv-ly), *adv.* 1. By ejection.—2. In *philos.*, as an *eject*. [Recent.]

Mental existence is already known to them *ejectively*, although, as may be conceded, never thought upon subjectively.

N. A. Rev., CXL. 254.

ejectment (ē-jekt'ment), *n.* [*< eject + -ment*.] An ejecting or casting out; specifically, a dispossession; the act of dispossessing or ousting.

Driving him [the devil] out, in the face of the whole congregation, by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments*.

Warburton, *Doctrines of Grace*, II. 4.

Action of ejection, in *law*, a possessory action, where in the title to real property may be tried and the possession recovered, wherever the party claiming has a right of entry. See *casual ejector*, under *casual*.

ejector (ē-jek'tōr), *n.* One who or that which ejects. Specifically—(a) In *law*, one who ejects another from or dispossesses him of his land. (b) A device for utilizing the momentum of a jet of steam or air under pressure to lift a liquid or a finely divided solid, such as sand, dust, or ashes. In the simplest form two pipes are placed one within the other, the larger one having a conical shape at the piece where the smaller one enters it. A jet of steam or air passing from the smaller pipe upward into the larger pipe tends to cause any liquid, as oil or water, within reach to rise in the larger pipe. In oil-wells such a device is used to raise the oil to the surface. In another form of ejector, for lifting water, the smaller pipe enters a bend of the larger pipe near the top, the force of the jet tending to lift water through the pipe from below. The steam-ejector is also used to lift ashes from the furnace-room of a steamer and to discharge them through a pipe passing overboard above the water-line. The ejector is also used to exhaust the air of a vacuum-brake; in this case the steam-jet moves a column of air instead of water. (c) A device for throwing cartridge-shells from a firearm after firing. The common ejector of single- and double-barreled breech-loaders is a bolt underneath the gun-barrel, with a head fitted to the rim of the bore, working automatically back and forth in closing and opening the arm; in the latter movement the head catches against the rim of the shell and pushes it out of the barrel. There are many other devices, as a spring-lever, etc.—*Casual ejector*. See *casual*.



ejector-condenser (ē-jek'tōr-kon-den'sér), *n.* In a steam-engine, a form of condenser operated by the exhaust-steam from the cylinder.

ejido (ā-hē'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, = *Pg. exido*, a common, < *L. exitus*, a going out, exit: see *exit*.] In *Spanish* and *Mexican law*, a common; a public inclosed space of land. By the laws of Spain pueblos or towns and their inhabitants were entitled to four square leagues of land for their general and common use. This tract was called the *ejido*. In the American law reports the word is used in the plural, and spelled variously *ejidos*, *ehidos*, *ejidos*, *exidos*.

ejoo (ē'jō), *n.* [Of Malay origin.] The fiber of the gomuti.

ejulation (ē-jū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. ejulatio*(*n*-), < *ejulare*, also deponent *hejulari*, wail, lament, < *heu*, *hei*, *ei*, an exclamation of grief or fear.] An outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation.

No *ejulation*

Tolled her knell; no dying agony

Frow'd in her death.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, xviii. 53.

Instead of hymns and praises, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wallings. *Government of the Tongue*.

ejuration (ē-jū-rā'shon), *n.* [*L.L. ejuratio*(*n*-), *ejeratio*(*n*-), an abjuring, a resigning, < *L. ejurare*, *ejerare*, abjure, renounce, resign, < *e*, out, + *jurare*, swear.] Solemn disavowal or renunciation. *Bailey*, 1727.

eka. [*< Skt. eka*, one. Cf. *dui*.] In *chem.*, a prefix attached to the name of an element and forming with it a provisional name for a hypothetical element which, according to the periodic system of Mendelejeff, should have such properties as to stand in the same group with the element to which the prefix is made and next to it. For example, *eka-aluminium* was the provisional name given by Mendelejeff to a hypothetical element which in the periodic system should have such properties as to stand in the same group as aluminium and next to it. The recently discovered element gallium agrees in properties with those ascribed to *eka-aluminium*, and this name is now abandoned.

eke (ēk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eked*, ppr. *eking*. [Early mod. E. also *eke*, *ek*; < ME. *eken*, also assimilated *echen* (> E. dial. *eteh*), < AS. *ēcan* *ȝcan*, *ican* (pret. *ēcte*, pp. *ēced*) (= OS. *ōkian*, *ōcōn* = OHG. *oukhōn*, *ouchōn*, *auhōn* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *aukadhi*) = Sw. *ōka* = Dan. *ōge*), increase, cause to grow; secondary form, prop. caus. of **edcan* (pret. **ēce*, pp. *ēccen*), only in the pp. *ēccen* (= OS. *ōcan*, *gōcōn*), as *adj.*, increased, enlarged, made pregnant, = OS. **ōcan* = Icel. *auka* (pret. *jök*) = Goth. *aukan* (pret. *aiak*), intr., grow, increase; = L. *augere*, increase; prob. connected with Gr. *avēāveiv*, *avēāv*, increase, which is akin to E. *war*, increase. Hence *eke*, *adv.* and *conj.* 1†. To increase; enlarge; lengthen; protract; prolong.

God myghte not a poynte my joles *eche*.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 1509.

Spare, gentle sister, with reproch my paine to *eke*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 22.

2. To add to; supply what is lacking to; increase, extend, or make barely sufficient by addition: usually followed by *out*: as, to *eke out* a piece of cloth; to *eke out* a performance.

More hent to eke my emartes
Then to reward my trusty tire intent,
She gan for me devise a grievous punishment.
Spenser, F. Q., III, vii, 55.

In order to eke out the present page, I could not avoid pursuing the metaphor.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 5.

It was their custom, from father to son, to eke out the frugal support derived from this little domain by the business of a smith, to which the oldest son was habitually brought up.
Everett, Orations, II, 5.

eke (ĕk), *n.* [*ME. eke*, also assimilated *eeke*, *< AS. eca*, an increase, *< *ecean*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Something added to something else. Specifically—(a) A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. [*Scotch.*]

Neighbour defines eke as half a hive placed below the main hive, while a whole hive used in the same way is called a "nadir."
Phin, Dict. Apiculture, p. 31.

(b) Same as *eking*, 2.
eke (ĕk), *adv. and conj.* [*ME. eke, eek, ek, ec*, *< AS. ece*, an increase, *< *ecean*, increase: see *eke*, *v.*] Also; likewise; in addition. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

The emperor & eek sibille spoken prophesie,
And thei acordiden bothe in leere.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Up Una rose, up rose the lyon eke.
Spenser, F. Q., I, iii, 21.

A train-band captain eke was he
Of famous London town.
Courper, John Gilpin.

ekebergite (ek'ə-bĕrg-ĭt), *n.* [After the Swedish mineralogist *Ekeberg*.] A variety of scapolite.

ekenamet (ĕk'nām), *n.* [*ME. ekename, ekname* (= *Icel. auknafn* = *Sw. öknamn* = *Dan. øgenavn*), an added name, *< eke*, an addition, increase, *eken*, add, + *name*, name: see *eke* and *name*. Hence, by misdividing an *ekenamet* as a *nekenamet*, the form *nickname*, *q. v.*] An added name; an epithet; a nickname. See *nickname*.

We have thousands of instances . . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned.
Archæologia, XLIII, 110 (1871).

ekia (ĕ'ki-ĭ), *n.* The wild African dog.
eking (ĕ'king), *n.* [Also *eking*; early mod. E. also *eking*; *< ME. *eking, eching*; verbal *n.* of *eke*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding.

I dempt there much to have eked my store,
But such eeking hath made my hart sore.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. That which is added. Specifically—(a) A piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length, as the end of a knee of a ship and the like.

Eking is the name given to the timber which, resting upon the shelf, ekes out or fills up the spaces between the spron and the foremost beam, and between the stern post and aftermost beam—the deck hook and deck transom . . . connecting the two sides.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 210.

(b) The carved work under the lower part of the quarter-piece of a ship at the aft part of the quarter-gallery. Also *eke*.

eklogite, n. See *eclogite*.
el¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ell¹*.
el², *n.* See *ell²*.

el- [*L. el-*, *< Gr. ἔλ-*, assimilation of *ē-* before *λ*.] An assimilated form of *en-* before *l*, as in *el-tipse*.

-el¹. [*ME. -el*, *< AS. -el*, a noun-suffix, prob. orig. same as *-ere*, *E. -er*. Cf. *-al*, *-ar*, and see *-le¹*. See *-er¹*.] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, forming nouns, originally denoting the agent, from verbs, as in *runnel*: in modern English, except after *n*, usually written *-le*, as in *bead-le*, *beet-le¹*, *beet-le²*, etc. See *-le¹*.

-el². [*1*] *OF. -el*, mod. *-el*, *-eau*, *m.*, *-elle*, *f.*, *< L. -ellus*, *-ella*, *-ellum*, parallel to *-illus*, etc., being usually dim. *-lu-s*, with assimilation of a preceding consonant. The suffix *-l* (*-lo-*, *-lu-s*, *-el*, etc.) is a common Indo-European formative, with different uses, diminutive, agential, or adjective. It appears also in *-let*, *q. v.* (2) See *-al*, etc.] 1. A suffix originally and still more or less diminutive in force, sometimes of Teutonic origin, as in *hatch-el* (= *hack-le*, *heck-le*), but usually of Latin origin, as in *chap-el*, *cup-el*, *tunn-el*, etc.—2. A suffix of various origin, chiefly Latin, as in *chatt-el*, *chann-el*, *kenn-el²*, etc. (where it represents Latin *-alis*, *E. -al*), *fenn-el*, *fumm-el*, etc. See these words.

E la¹ (ĕ lä). In medieval music, the second E above middle C: so named by Guido, in whose system it was the highest tone; hence often used by the old dramatists to denote the ex-

trême of any quality, but especially any extravagant or hyperbolic saying.

Necessitie . . . made him . . . stretch his braines as high as *E la* to see how he could recouer penne to defray his charges.
Greene, Never Too Late.

There are some expressions in it (Dryden's "State of Innocence") that seem strain'd and a note beyond *E la*.
Langbaine, Dram. Poets (ed. 1691), p. 72.

elaboracy (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rā-si), *n.* [*< elaborare, a.: see -acy.*] Elaboration. [*Rare.*]

A minute elaboracy of detail.
P. Robinson, Harper's Weekly, June 7, 1884, p. 367.

elaborate (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elaborated*, ppr. *elaborating*. [*< L. elaboratus*, pp. of *elaborare* (*> It. elaborare* = *Sp. Pg. elaborar* = *F. élaborer*), labor greatly, work out, elaborate, *< e*, out, + *laborare*, labor: see *labor*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To produce with labor; work out; produce in general.

The honey, that is elaborated by the bee, . . . affords a great deal of pleasure to the bee herself.

Or, in full joy, elaborate a sigh.
Young, Love of Fame.

If the Orchidæ had elaborated as much pollen as is produced by other plants, relatively to the number of seeds which they yield, they would have had to produce a most extravagant amount, and this would have caused exhaustion.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To improve or refine by successive operations; work out with great care; work up fully or perfectly.

There has been up to the present day an endeavour to explain every existing form of life on the hypothesis that it has been maintained for long ages in a state of balance; or else on the hypothesis that it has been elaborated, and is an advance, an improvement, upon its ancestors.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 29.

Often . . . a speaker's thought is not weighty enough to sustain elaborated style of any kind, and, least of all, elaborated imagery.
A. Phelps, English Style, p. 285.

II. intrans. To be or become elaborate; be elaborated. [*Rare.*]

This custom [of burying a dead man's movables with him] elaborates as social development goes through its earlier stages.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 103.

elaborate (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rāt), *a.* [= *F. élaboré* = *Sp. Pg. elaborado* = *It. elaborato*, *< L. elaboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Wrought with labor; finished with great care and nicety of detail; much studied; executed with exactness; highly finished: as, an elaborate discourse; an elaborate performance.

The Expressions are more florid and elaborate in these Descriptions than in most other Parts of the Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

His style would never have been elegant; but it might at least have been manly and perspicuous; and nothing but the most elaborate care could possibly have made it so bad as it is.
Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

What an elaborate theory have we here,
Ingenuously nursed up, pretentiously
Brought forth! *Browning, Ring and Book, I, 177.*

= *syn.* Labored, perfected, highly wrought.
elaborately (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rāt-ly), *adv.* In an elaborate manner; with elaboration; with nice regard to exactness.

I believe that God is no more mov'd with a prayer elaborately pend, then men truly charitable are mov'd with the pen'd speech of a Begger.
Milton, Elkeneklastes, xxiv.

elaborateness (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rāt-nĕs), *n.* The quality of being elaborate, or wrought with great labor.

Yet it [the "Old Batchelor"] is apparently composed with great elaborateness of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit.
Johnson, Congreve.

elaboration (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. élaboration* = *Sp. elaboracion* = *Pg. elaboração* = *It. elaborazione*, *< L. elaboratio* (*n.*), *< elaborare*: see *elaborate*.] 1. The act of elaborating, or working out or producing; production or formation by a gradual process: as, the elaboration of sap by a tree.

Elaboration is a gradual change of structure, in which the organism becomes adapted to more and more varied and complex conditions of existence.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

2. The act of working out and finishing with great care and exactness in detail; the act of improving or refining by successive processes; painstaking labor.

It is not my design in these papers to treat of my subject . . . to the full elaboration.
Boyle, Works, IV, 596.

3. Labored finish or completeness; detailed execution; careful work in all parts: as, the elaboration of the picture is wonderful.

elaborative (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rā-tiv), *a.* Serving, tending, or having power to elaborate; working out with minute attention to completeness and to details; laboriously bringing to a state of com-

pletion or perfection.—**Elaborative faculty**, in *psychol.*, the intellectual power of discerning relations and of viewing objects by means of or in relations; the understanding, as defined by the German philosophers; the discursive faculty; thought: a phrase introduced by Sir William Hamilton.

elaborator (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. elaborateur*, *< L. as if *elaborator*, *< elaborare*, elaborate: see *elaborate*, *v.*] One who or that which elaborates.

elaboratory (ĕ-lab'ŏ-rā-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*< elaborate* + *-ory*. As a noun, after *laboratory*.] **I. a.** Elaborating; tending to elaborate. [*Rare.*]

II. † n. A laboratory.

He shew'd us divers rare plants, caves, and an elaboratory.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1665.

In this retreat of mine, shall I have the use of mine elaboratory?
Scott, Kenilworth, xviii.

elabrate (ĕ-lā'brāt), *a.* [*< NL. *elabratus*, *< L. e-priv. + labrum*, lip: see *labrum*.] Having no labrum: an epithet applied in entomology to the mouth when it has no distinct labrum or upper lip, as in the spiders and most *Diptera*.

Elacate (ĕ-lak'a-tĕ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἑλακάτα*, dial. ἑλακάτα, ἀλακάτα, a distaff.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Elacatidæ*. *E. canada* is a food-fish of the Atlantic coast of North America and the West Indies, reaching a length of 5 feet and a weight of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is variously known as the sergeant-fish, coalfish, bonito, eubby-yew or cobia, and crab-eater. See *ent* under *cobia*.

elacatid (ĕ-lak'a-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Elacatidæ*.

Elacatidæ (el-a-kat'ī-dō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Elacate* + *-idæ*.] A family of scombiform fishes, of fusiform shape, with depressed head, smooth scales, lateral line concurrent with the back, eight free spines representing the first dorsal fin, a long second dorsal and anal fin, and acutely lobed tail. The cranium is also characteristic. The type is the *cobia* or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. See *ent* under *cobia*.

elacatoid (ĕ-lak'a-toid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Elacatidæ*.

II. n. An elacatid.

elachert (el'a-chĕrt), *n.* Same as *degote*.

Elachistea (el-a-kis'tĕ-ĭ), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐλαχιστος*, superl. of ἑλαχίς, small.] A small genus of olive-brown filamentous marine algae, belonging to the *Phæosporæ*, which grow in small tufts attached to other algae, especially *Fucaeæ*. The basal part of the tuft is composed of densely packed branching filaments, which at the surface branch corymbosely, so as to form a layer of short filaments (paraphyses). At the base of the latter are borne the sporangia and a series of long, unbranched filaments. *Elachistea fucicola* is the commonest species in Great Britain and America.

Elachistinae (el'a-kis-tī-nĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Elachistus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*. They have four-jointed tarsi, slender hind thighs, distinct parapsida, and a submarginal vein reaching the costa without a break. The species are all parasitic, and some of the larvae spin irregular cocoons, differing in this respect from most other *Chalcididæ*.

Elachistodon (el-a-kis'tō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐλαχιστος*, superl. of ἑλαχίς, small, + ὄδοντος (ὄδοντ-), tooth.] A genus of Indian colubiform serpents of the subfamily *Dasyplettinae*, having esophageal teeth formed by enameled processes of cervical vertebrae projecting into the gullet (as in the genus *Dasyplettis*), but smooth scales, head little distinct from the body, a grooved maxillary tooth, and a loreal plate. *E. westermanni* is an example. *Reinhardt, 1863.*

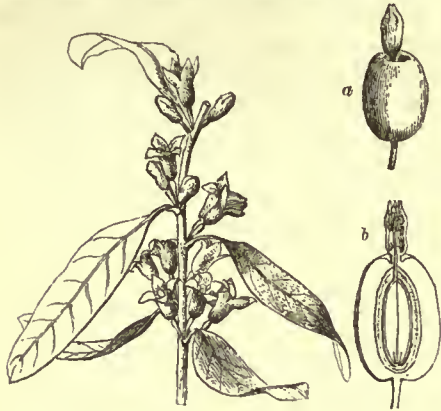
Elachistus (el-a-kis'tus), *n.* [*NL.* (Spinola, 1811), *< Gr. ἐλαχιστος*, superl. of ἑλαχίς, small.] The typical genus of *Elachistinae* (which see),



Elachistus caecæcia. (Cross shows natural size.)
characterized by the one-spurred hind tibiae and metallic colors. In Europe 50 species have been described, and in North America 6; the latter are parasitic upon tortricid larvae. Sometimes wrongly spelled *Elachestus*.

Elæagnaceæ (el'æ-ag-nâ'sê-ð), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elæagnus* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of apetalous exogens, scattered over the northern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, covered with silvery or brown scales, and having alternate or opposite leaves, and small white or yellow flowers. There are only 3 genera, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophaë*, and *Shepherdia*, including about 25 species, of which 4 are American.

Elæagnus (el'æ-ag'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἐλαγνός* or *Ἐλαγνος*, a Bœotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica, sweet gale, < *ἐλαία*, olive-tree, + *ἄγνος*, equiv. to *λύκος*, a willow-like tree: see *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, the type of the order *Elæagnaceæ*, of about 20 species. The fruit, sometimes edible, is a spurious drupe formed of the fleshy calyx-tube inclosing



Flowering Branch of Oleaster (*Elæagnus angustifolia*).
a, fruit; b, section of same.

the one-seeded nut. Several species are cultivated for their ornamental silvery-scurfy foliage, especially the oleaster, *E. angustifolia*, of Europe, and several variegated varieties from Japan. The silver-berry, *E. argentea*, with silvery berries, is a native of northern America.

Elæis (e-lé'is), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to palm-oil, yielded by the African species, < Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil in general, < *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *oil* and *olive*.] A genus of palms, of 3 or 4 species, found in Africa and tropical South America, with low stems and pinnate leaves. The fruit is red or yellow, consisting of a fleshy and oleaginous pericarp surrounding a hard nut. The oil-palm of Africa, *E. guineensis*, is common along the western coast, where the oil obtained from the fruit forms an article of food and export. It is also cultivated in Brazil and elsewhere. See *palm-oil*.

Elænia (e-lé'ni-ÿ), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835, in the form *Elainia*).] An extensive genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of Central America, of the family *Tyrannidae*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Elæniine*. There are about 20 species of *Elænia* proper, such as *E. pagana*, *E. placens*, etc. The name of the genus refers to the prevailing olivaceous coloration of the species. Also written *Elainia*, *Elania*, *Elænea*.

Elæniineæ (e-lé'ni-i'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elænia* + *-ineæ*.] A subfamily of *Tyrannidae*, named from the genus *Elænia*. The bill is in most cases compressed and but sparingly bristled, contrary to the rule in *Tyrannidae*; the feet are feeble and the wings generally short. The prevailing colors are olive greens and browns, whence the birds are collectively known as *olive-tyrants*. They are distributed over all the Neotropical region, reaching to the border of the United States. The limits of the subfamily are not fixed; Schater admits 19 genera. Also *Elæneineæ*, *Elæniæneæ*, *Elæniæneæ*, *Elæniæneæ*.

elæoblast (e-lé'ô-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, oil, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *zool.*, the urochord of certain ascidians; a rudimentary notochord, occurring in the embryos of the salps.

The placenta becomes more sharply marked off from the body of the embryo, at the posterior end of which a structure known as the *elæoblast*—the equivalent of the notochord—makes its appearance. . . . The embryo is born as a small fully developed alpa, which, however, still possesses the remains of the placenta and the *elæoblast*.
Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), II. 107.

elæoblastic (e-lé'ô-blas'tik), *a.* [< *elæoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *elæoblast*; composing the *elæoblast*: as, *elæoblastic* cells.

Elæocarpus (e-lé'ô-kâr'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, containing 50 species, natives of India and Australia and the intervening islands. They have simple leaves and racemes of small flowers. The fruit is an oblong or globose drupe, consisting of a rough bony nut surrounded by a fleshy pulp. In India the fruit of several species is used in curries, or pickled like olives. Some species of Australia and New Zealand yield a light but very tough wood.

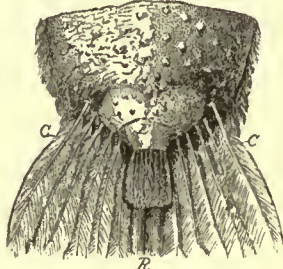
Elæodendron (e-lé'ô-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A Celastracean genus of small trees or shrubs, of

about 30 species, sparsely scattered through tropical regions. *E. croceum* furnishes the saffron-wood of Natal. *E. glaucum* is a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, and is known by the name of Ceylon tea.

Elæodes (el'æ-ô'dêz), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, as *Elæodes*), < Gr. *Ἐλαιώδης*, contr. of *Ἐλαιωδής*, oily, < *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *εἶδος*, appearance.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*, containing large species with the tarsi spinose or setose, and the connate elytra partly embracing the body; so called from the oily fluid discharged by the insects when irritated. There are about 50 species, all of the United States, where they take the place of the species of *Blaps* in the old world. *E. obscura* and *E. gigantea* are examples; the latter is 1½ inches long. The fluid, as in *Blaps*, is secreted by two glands near the anus, and is sometimes ejected to a distance of three or four inches. It has a penetrating and indescribably offensive odor. Also spelled *Elæode*.

elæodocho (el'æ-od'ô-kon), *n.*; *pl. elæodocha* (-kâ). [< Gr. *Ἐλαιόδοχος* or *-δόκος*, holding oil, < *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *δέχεσθαι*, *δέκεσθαι*, receive, contain.] The uropygial gland or rump-gland of a bird; the oil-gland, a kind of sebaceous follicle saddled upon the pope's-nose at the root of the tail.

It is composed of numerous slender tubes or follicles, which secrete the greasy fluid, and the ducts of which, uniting successively in larger tubes, finally open by one or more pores, commonly upon a little nipple-like elevation. Birds press out a drop of oil with the beak, and dress the feathers with it, in the operation called *preening*. The gland is large and always present in aquatic birds, which have need of a water-proof plumage; it is smaller in land-birds, as a rule, and wanting in some. The character of the *elæodocho*, whether it be bare or surmounted by a circle of feathers, distinguishes various natural groups of birds.



Top of Pope's-nose of a Skua Gull (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

E. elæodocho, or oil-gland, with circle of feathers; C, C, upper tail-coverts; R, quills of two central tail-feathers, or rectrices.

elæolite (e-lé'ô-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A coarse massive variety of nephelite, of a waxy, greasy luster, and presenting various shades of green, gray, and red. The predominance of soda in its composition renders its alteration a frequent source of zeolites, as thomsonite. Also *elæolite*.

elæolite-syenite (e-lé'ô-lit-si'e-nit), *n.* A rock composed essentially of the minerals *elæolite* and orthoclase, and having a granitoid structure. With these minerals are very commonly associated others in lesser quantity, such as plagioclase, augite, hornblende, biotite, magnetite, apatite, zircon, sodalite, and sphene. The most important and classic occurrence of *elæolite-syenite* is in southern Norway, where it is the repository of many interesting minerals and of several of the very rare metals, such as yttrium, cerium, niobium, etc. Varieties of this rock containing considerable zircon have been frequently designated as *zircon-syenite*; a variety from Minsk, Russia, with much mica, is known as *miacite*; one from Mount Foya in Portugal, which was supposed to contain hornblende, as *foyalite*; and one from Ditro in Transylvania, containing sodalite and spinel, as *ditroite*.

elæometer (el'æ-om'e-têr), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A hydrometer for testing the purity of olive- and almond-oils by determining their densities. Also *elæiometer*.

elæoptene (el'æ-op'tên), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *πτερός*, winged.] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the concrete or crystallizable portion, called *stearoptene* (which see). Also *elæopter*, *oleoptene*.

elæosaccharine (e-lé'ô-sak'â-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *σάκχαρον*, sugar.] Containing both oil and sugar.

elæic (e-lâ'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαϊκός*, < *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree: see *olive*.] Same as *oleic*.

elaidate (e-lâ'i-dât), *n.* [< *elaidic* + *-ate*.] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of *elaidic* acid with a base.

elaidic (el'â-id'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαϊς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), equiv. to *ἐλαία*, the olive-tree, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *oleic* acid or *elain*.—**Elaidic acid**, C₁₈H₃₄O₂, a fatty acid forming crystalline leaflets, obtained from *oleic* acid by adding nitrous or hyponitrous acid.

elaidin, **elaidine** (e-lâ'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαϊς* (*ἐλαϊδ-*), the olive-tree, + *-in*, *-ine*.] In *chem.*, a fatty substance, white, crystalline, produced by the action of nitric acid upon certain oils, especially castor-oil.

elain, **elaine** (e-lâ'iu), *n.* [= F. *elaine*; < Gr. *ἐλαία*, olive-oil, oil, + *-in*, *-ine*.] The liquid principle of oils and fats: same as *olein*.

elaiodic (el'â-od'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαιώδης*, oily (see *Elæodes*), + *-ic*.] Derived from castor-oil: as, *elaiodic* acid.

elaiometer (el'â-om'e-têr), *n.* Same as *elæometer*.

elaldehyde (e-lal'dê-hid), *n.* [< Gr. *Ἐλαίον*, oil, + *αλδεΐδης*.] In *chem.*, a solid polymeric modification of acetaldehyde, containing three molecules in one. Perhaps identical with paraldehyde.

Elamite (ê'lam-it), *n.* and *a.* [< *Elam* (see def.) + *-ite*.] I. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Elam, a country east of Babylonia, commonly regarded as corresponding nearly to the old province of Susiana in Persia (now Khuzistan).

II. *a.* Pertaining to Elam or the Elamites.
elamp (ê-lamp'), *v. i.* [< L. *e*, out, + E. *lamp*: see *lamp*.] To shine.

As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world with his uprising ray.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Victory and Triumph*, i.

This, indeed, is deformed by words neither English nor Latin, but simply barbarous, as *elamping*, *elazon*, *deprostrate*, *purpured*, *glitterand*, and many others.

Hallam, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*, iii. 5.
élan (â-loh'), *n.* [F., < *élançer*, shoot, incite, refl. rush forward, dash: see *elance*.] Ardor inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; dash.

elance (e-lâns'), *v. t.* [< F. *élançer*, < *é* (L. *e*), out, + *lançer*, dart, hurl, < *lance*, a lance.] To throw or shoot; hurl; dart. [Rare.]

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Io!

Prior, *tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus*.
Elance thy thought, and think of more than man.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, ix.

eland (ê'land), *n.* [< D. *eland*, an elk (in South Africa applied to the eland), = G. *elend*, *elen* (> F. *élan*), *elendthier*, elk, < Lith. *elnis* = Pol. *jelen*' = OBulg. *jeleni*, elk. See *elk*.] I. The Cape elk, *Oreos canna*, a large bubaline ante-



Eland (*Oreos canna*).

lope of South Africa, standing 5 feet high at the withers, and weighing from 700 to 900 pounds. Its flesh is much prized, especially the hams, which are dried and used like tongue. It has in consequence been almost exterminated in the neighborhood of Cape Colony, where it formerly abounded. Also called *elk*.

Our party was well supplied with *eland* flesh during our passage through the desert; and it being superior to beef, and the animal as large as an ox, it seems strange that it has not yet been introduced into England. *Livingstone*.

2. A name sometimes used for the moose.
elana (el'â-net), *n.* [< *Elanus* + *dim. -et*.] A kite or glade of the genus *Elanus*. *G. Cuvier*.

Elanoides (el'â-noi'dêz), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1848, after Vieillot, 1818), < *Elanus* + Gr. *εἶδος*.] A genus of birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the swallow-tailed kites. The tail is extremely long and deeply forficated, the wings are long and pointed, the feet



Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

are small, and the bill is simple. The genus is related to *Naucletus*, of which it is held by some to be a subgenus. The type is the swallow-tailed kite of the United States, which is white with a glossy-black mantle, wings, and tail, and about two feet long, the tail forming more than half the length when full-grown.

Elanus (el'ā-nus), n. [NL. (Savigny, 1809), < Gr. *Ἐάνευ*, drive, set in motion: see *elastic*.] A genus of small milvine birds, of the family *Falconidae*; the pearl kites. They have a weak bill and claws; very short tarsal, feathered part way down in front, but elsewhere finely reticulate; long, pointed wings; short, square, or emarginate tail, with broad feathers; and white coloration in part, tinged with pearl-gray, and relieved by black in massa. There are several species in warm and temperate countries. The black-winged kite, *E. melanopterus*, is an example. The white-tailed kite, *E. glaucus* or *E. leucurus*, is a common bird of the southern United States.

elaolite (e-lā'ō-lit), n. Same as *elæolite*.

elaopten (el-ā-op'ten), n. Same as *elaoptene*.

Elaphidion (el-ā-fid'i-on), n. [NL. (Serville, 1834), < Gr. *Ἐλαφός*, a deer, + dim. suffix *-ίδιον*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of moderate or



Elaphidion parallelum, natural size.

large size, with moderately long spinose antennae and rounded thorax. About 20 species are known, all from North America and the West India. *E. parallelum* is a common species in the northern and eastern United States, about half an inch long, and ashy-brown in color; its larva bores into oak and hickory. Also *Elaphidion*.

elaphine (el'ā-fin), a. [*NL. elaphus*, < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, a deer: see *Elaphus*.] Pertaining to the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, or to that section of the genus *Cervus* which this species represents.

Elaphodus (e-laf'ō-dus), n. [NL. (Milne-Edwards, 1872), irreg. < Gr. *Ἐλαφος*, a deer, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of muntjacs or *Cervulinae* of China, represented by Michie's tufted deer, *Ela-*



Tufted Deer (*Elaphodus michianus*).

phodus michianus, formerly called *Lophotragus*, having unbranched antlers and no frontal cutaneous glands.

Elaphomyces (el-ā-fom'i-sēz), n. [NL., < Gr. *Ἐλαφος*, a deer, + *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of subterranean fungi, belonging to the *Tuberaceae*. *Elaphomyces granulatus*, the common species, produces nearly spherical tuber-like conceptacles, varying from the size of a hazelnut to that of a walnut. The surface is covered with fine warts. The contents consist chiefly of the black spores, from 1 to 8 in each ascus.

Elaphridæ (e-laf'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Elaphrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Elaphrus*. Also *Elaphridea*, *Elaphrides*.

Elaphrus (e-laf'rus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. *ἔλαφος*, light in moving.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae* and subfamily *Carabinae*. They are of small size and stout form, with the elytra impressed, the mandi-



Elaphrus riparius. (Line shows natural size.)

bles setigerous, and the antennae free at the base. About 30 species are known, 11 of them North American. *E. riparius*, about a quarter of an inch long, is a common European species.

elaphure (el'ā-fūr), n. [*Elaphurus*.] A large deer, *Elaphurus davidianus*, of northern China, remarkable for the strong development and branching of the brow-antler and an inverse reduction of the other antlers, but otherwise related to the red deer and other species of the genus *Cervus*.

Elaphurus (el-ā-fū'rus), n. [NL. (Milne-Edwards), < Gr. *Ἐλαφος*, the stag, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of *Cervidae* related to the stag, but having a longer tail and inversely developed antlers. See *elaphure*.

Elaphus (el'ā-fus), n. [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Gr. *Ἐλαφος*, a stag.] A genus of *Cervidae*, containing such large deer as the American elk or wapiti, *E. (Cervus) canadensis*. See cut under *wapiti*.

elapid (el'ā-pid), n. A serpent of the family *Elapidae*.

Elapidae (ē-lap'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Elaps*, the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the suborder *Proteroglypha*, order *Ophidia*, typified by the genus *Elaps*. They have poison-glands and grooved poison-fangs, behind which are usually solid hooked teeth, the palatine and pterygoid bones and the lower jaw having teeth also. The tail is not compressed. Species inhabit tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. Among them are the most poisonous of snakes, as the Indian cobra, *Naja tripidians*, and the Egyptian asp, *N. haje*. Others are much less to be dreaded, as the harlequin-snake of the United States, *Elaps fulvius*. There are upward of 20 genera and numerous species. The family is restricted by Cope to forms lacking postfrontal bones, when most of the serpents usually placed in it are brought under *Najidae* (which see). Also *Elapsidae*. See cuts under *asp*, *cobra-de-capello*, and *coral-snake*.

elapidation (ē-lap-i-dā'shen), n. [*L. elapidatus*, cleared from stone, < *ε*, out, + *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone; cf. *dilapidate*.] A clearing away of stones. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

elapoid (el'ā-poid), a. [*Elaps* + *-oid*.] Resembling a serpent of the genus *Elaps*; belonging or related to the *Elapidae*; cobraform, not crotaliform, as a venomous serpent.

Elaps (ē'laps), n. [NL., a var. of *elops*, < *L. elops*: see *Elops*.] A genus of venomous serpents, giving name to the family *Elapidae*, having two nasal plates. The species are beautifully ringed with black and red, and some of them are called coral-snakes, as *E. coralina* of tropical America, and harlequin-snakes, as *E. fulvius* of North America. See cut under *coral-snake*.

elapse (ē-laps'), v. i.; pret. and pp. *elapsd*, ppr. *elapsing*. [*L. elapsus*, pp. of *elabi*, glide away, < *e*, out, away, + *labi*, glide, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To slide, slip, or glide away; pass away with or as if with a continuous gliding motion: used of time.

Several years *elapsd* before such a vacancy offered itself by the death of the archbishop of Uzeda.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

2. To pass out of view or consideration; suffer lapse or neglect.

Such great acts do facilitate our pardon, and hasten the reattribution, and in a few days comprise the *elapsd* duty of many months. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 189.

elapse (ē-laps'), n. [*elapse*, v.] The act of passing; lapse. [Rare.]

To sink themselves [the Pietists] into an entire repose and tranquillity of mind. In this state of alieece to attend the secret *elapse* and flowings in of the Holy Spirit, that may fill their minds with peace and consolation, joys or raptures. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 531.

After an *elapse* of years. *Annals of Phil. and Penn.*, I. 533.

Elapsidæ (ē-lap'si-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Elaps* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Elapidae*.

elapsion (ē-lap'shōn), n. [*elapse* + *-ion*.] The act of elapsing; lapse. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

elaqueate (ē-lak'wē-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. *elaqueated*, ppr. *elaqueating*. [*L. elaqueatus*, pp. of *elaquare*, disentangle, < *e*, out, + *laqueus*, a snare.] To disentangle. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

Elasipoda (el-ā-sip'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Elasmapoda*.

elasmopod (e-las'mā-pod), a. and n. I. a. Same as *elasmopodous*.

II. n. A member of the *Elasmapoda*.

Elasmapoda (el-as-map'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἔλασμος*, *ελασμα*, a metal plate, + *πόδος* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] An ordinal or other group of deep-sea holothurians. They exhibit distinct bilateral symmetry, having both a dorsal and a ventral surface, the ambulatory ambulacra confined to the latter, and the accephalic region usually specialized. About 50 species are known (all only recently), of several genera, as *Elyptida*, *Koiga*, *Irpa*, etc. Also *Elasipoda*.

elasmopodous (el-as-map'ō-dus), a. Pertaining to the *Elasmapoda*. Also *elasmopod*.

Elasmia (e-las'mi-ē), n. pl. [NL.; cf. *Elasmus*.] A group of tinedid moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

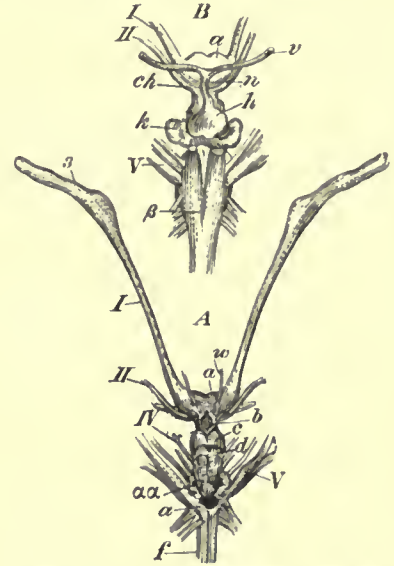
Elasminæ (el-as-mi'nē), n. pl. [NL. (Howard, 1886), < *Elasmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chalcididae*, represented by the genus *Elasmus*, having four-jointed tarsi and swollen hind thighs. Also *Elasmoidea*.

elasmobranch (e-las'mō-brangk), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elasmobranchii*.

II. n. A vertebrate of the group *Elasmobranchii*.

elasmobranchian, elasmobranchiate (e-las-mō-brang'ki-an, -ki-āt), a. and n. Same as *elasmobranch*.

Elasmobranchii (e-las-mō-brang'ki-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός* or *ελασμα*, a metal plate (see *Elasmus*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A class, subclass, or order of fishes, otherwise known as *Chondropterygii* and *Selachii*, including the sharks and skates; so named from the lamellar branchiæ, or plate-like gills. These lamelliform gills are fixed both at their distal and proximal ends, so that they separate the branchial cavity into as many chambers as there are branchiæ. The group is characterized by the cartilaginous skeleton, with the cranial elements not sutured together; the usually heterocercal tail, with the spinal column running into the upper lobe; the presence of pectoral and ventral fins; the mouth generally inferior,



Brain of Skate (*Raia batis*), an elasmobranchiate fish.

A, from above: *s*, olfactory bulbs; *a*, cerebral hemispheres, sutured in the middle line; *b*, thalamencephalon; *c*, mesencephalon; *d*, cerebellum; *ao*, plated bands formed by the restiform bodies; *f*, *II*, *IV*, *V*, first (olfactory), second (optic), fourth, and fifth pairs of cerebral nerves; *f*, medulla oblongata; *mv*, a blood-vessel. *B*, from below, in part enlarged: *ch*, optic chiasm; *h*, pituitary body; *n* and *v*, vessels connected with *A*; *A*, same as *A*, sacrus vasculosus; *β*, pyramids of medulla oblongata; *a*, *l*, *II*, *V*, same as *A*.

or on the under surface of the head; the gill-pouches and -slits usually 5, sometimes 6 or 7, generally with an equal number of external apertures, but in the *Holocephali* with only one on each side; the optic nerves chiasmial; the intestine with a spiral valve, and the arterial cone with pluriserial valves; and the skin either naked, or with placoid scales, forming shagreen or other armor. The division of the group varies; it is now usually divided into two subclasses, *Holocephali* and *Plagiostomi*, the latter including the sharks and the rays.

Elasmodectes (e-las-mō-dek'tēz), n. Same as *Elasmognathus*, 2.

Elasmodon (e-las'mō-don), n. [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός*, a thin plate (see *Elasmus*), + *δόνος* (*δονο-*) = *E. tooth*.] A genus of elephants, the same as *Elephas* proper, or *Euelephas*, containing the Asiatic as distinguished from the African elephant of the genus *Loxodon*: so named by Falconer from the laminar pattern of the molars. See first cut under *elephant*.

Elasmognatha (el-as-mog'nā-thā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Elasmognathus*: see *elasmognathous*.] In *conch.*, a section of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods in which the jaw is elasmognathous. It includes the family *Succiniidae*.

elasmognathous (el-as-mog'nā-thus), a. [*NL. Elasmognathus*, < Gr. *ελασμός*, a thin plate, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw with a quadrangular plate or appendage diverging from the upper margin: applied to the *Succiniidæ*.

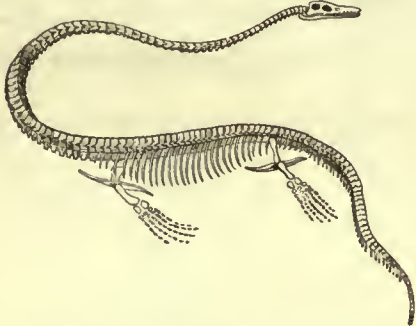
Elasmognathus (el-as-mog'nā-thus), n. [NL.: see *elasmognathous*.] 1. A genus of American tapirs, characterized by having the nasal sep-

tum or prolongation of the mesethmoid bone prominent and perfectly ossified. *E. bairdi*, the type, is a large Nicaraguan species about 40 inches long and 22 high. *E. dovi* is another Central American form. See cut under *tapir*.

2. A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes, later (1888) called *Elasmodectes*. Egerton.

Elasmoidæ (el-as-moi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmus* + *-oidæ*.] Same as *Elasminæ*. Förster, 1856.

elamosaur (e-las'mō-sâr), *n.* A reptile of the genus *Elamosaurus* or family *Elamosauridæ*.



Skeleton of an Elamosaur (*Elamosaurus platyurus*).

Elamosauridæ (e-las-mō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elamosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct natoratorial reptiles, taking name from the genus *Elamosaurus*.

Elamosaurus (e-las-mō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), < Gr. *ελασμός*, *elasma*, a thin plate, + *σαύρος*, lizard.] An American genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Sauropterygia*, related to the plesiosaurs, but differing in the structure of the pectoral arch. A species was upward of 40 feet long, aquatic and piscivorous, with a very long neck, small head, paddle-like limbs and tail, and long, sharp teeth.

Elasmotheriidæ (e-las'mō-thē-rī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elasmotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl quadrupeds, without canines or incisors, and with a crenulated longitudinal ridge on the lower molars: a group having relationships with both the horse and the rhinoceros, but much more closely related to the latter in the order of ungulates. Gill, 1872.

Elasmotherium (e-las-mō-thē'ri-nm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός*, a thin plate, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the family *Elasmotheriidæ*.

Elasmus (e-las'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ελασμός* (also *ελασμα*), a metal plate, < *ελαίνειν* (*ela-*), drive, strike, beat out: see *elastic*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, representing the subfamily *Elasminæ*, having four-jointed tarsi, enlarged hind femora, and the antennæ ramose in the male. The species are all of small size, and some are secondary parasites—that is, parasites of parasites. *E. pullatus* is a North American example. Westwood, 1833.

Elassoma (el-a-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Jordan, 1877), < Gr. as if *ελάσσωμα*, a diminution, loss, defect, defeat, < *ελάσσειν*, make less, < *ελάσσειν*, less, compar. of *ελαχίς*, little, small.] A genus of very small fresh-water fishes of North America, representing the family *Elassomidæ*.

elassome (el'a-sōm), *n.* A fish of the family *Elassomidæ*. D. S. Jordan.

Elassomidæ (el-a-som'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Elassoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Elassoma*. They have an oblong compressed body covered with rather large cycloid scales, no lateral line, unarmed opercular bones, conic teeth in the jaws, and toothless palate; the dorsal fin is short and has about 4 spines, the anal still smaller with 3 spines, and the ventral thoracic and normal, with 1 spine and 5 rays. Only two species are known; they inhabit sluggish streams and ponds of the southern United States, and are among the smallest of fishes, rarely exceeding 1½ inches in length. Also *Elassomatidæ*.

elassomoid (e-las'ō-moid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elassomidæ*.

II. *n.* An elassome.
elastic (ē-lās'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *elastick* (first recorded in the form *elastical*: see first quot.); = F. *élastique* = Sp. *elástico* = Pg. It. *elastico* (cf. D. G. *elastisch* = Dan. Sw. *elastisk*), < NL. *elasticus* (NGr. *ελαστικός*), *elastic*, < Gr. as if **ελαστικός*, for *ελατός*, equiv. to *ελατήρ*, a driver, hurler (see *clater*), < *ελαίνειν* (*ela-*), drive, set in motion, push, strike, beat out.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving, as a catapult, to hurl missiles by the force of a spring.

By what *elastick* engines did she rear
The starry roof, and roll the orbs in air?
—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Having, as a solid body, the power of returning to the form from which it is bent, extended, pressed, pulled, or distorted, as soon as the force applied is removed; having, as a fluid, the property of recovering its former volume after compression. A body is perfectly elastic when it has the property of resisting a given deformation equally, however that deformation may have been produced, whether slowly or suddenly, etc. All bodies, however, have different elasticities at different temperatures, and if the deformation is so sudden as to change the temperature of the body and so alter its resistance to deformation, this is not considered as showing it to be imperfectly elastic.

For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I thought it not superfluous nor unseasonable, in the recital of this first of them, to insinuate that notion by which it seems likely that most, if not all of them, will prove explicable. Your Lordship will easily suppose that the notion I speak of is that there is a spring, or *elastical* power, in the air we live in. By which *ελατήρ* or spring of the air, that which I mean is this: that our air either consists of, or at least abounds with, parts of such a nature that in case they be bent or compressed by the weight of the incumbent part of the atmosphere, or by any other body, they do endeavor, as much as in them lieth, to free themselves from that pressure, by bearing against the contiguous bodies that keep them bent; and as soon as those bodies are removed, or reduced to give them way, by presently unbending and stretching out themselves, either quite, or so far forth as the contiguous bodies that resist them permit, and thereby expanding the whole parcel of air these *elastical* bodies compose.

A body is called *elastic* in which a particle moved from its natural position of equilibrium has a tendency to return to its first position as soon as the external cause which had displaced it has ceased. *Blaserna*, Sound (trans.), p. 4.

Figuratively—3. Admitting of extension; capable of expanding and contracting, according to circumstances; hence, yielding and accommodating: as, an *elastic* conscience; *elastic* principles.

A volunteer navy may in some degree supply the place of privateers, supposing that plenty of time and an *elastic* organization are at command.

J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 169.

4. Possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion; able to resist a depressing or exhausting influence; capable of sustaining shocks without permanent injury: as, *elastic* spirits.

The herds are *elastic* with health. *Landor.*

Curve of elastic resistance. See *curve*.—**Elastic belting**, a material made in bands from half an inch to several inches in width, plain or striped, and having thin slips of india-rubber lying in the direction of its length and covered by woven material of cotton, silk, or the like, which completely conceals the india-rubber, unless the belting is stretched. The threads of rubber are usually square in section, having been cut from thin sheets.—**Elastic bitumen.** Same as *elaterite*.—**Elastic button.** See *button*.—**Elastic cartilage**, cartilage represented in the pinna, the epiglottis, and elsewhere, which is opaque, yellowish, flexible, and tough, and in which the matrix except in the immediate vicinity of the cells is permeated by numerous elastic fibers.—**Elastic curve.** See *curve*.—**Elastic fabric**, a cloth or ribbon into which threads of rubber called *shirrs* are woven.—**Elastic fibers**, in *anat.*, fibers of elastic quality traversing the intercellular substance of connective tissue. They are of a light-yellow color, branch and anastomose freely, and strongly resist chemical treatment.—**Elastic flannel.** See *flannel*.—**Elastic fluid**, a fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions on the removal of external pressure, as gases and vapors. See *gas*.—**Elastic glue.** See *glue*.—**Elastic gum**, india-rubber.—**Elastic mineral pitch**, a brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.—**Elastic mold**, a mold of glue used for copying casts.—**Elastic tissue**, in *anat.*, connective tissue made elastic by the presence of abundant elastic fibers. Such tissue is found in the middle coat of arteries, the larynx, Eustachian tube, yellow ligaments of the vertebrae, etc., and forms in some animals the ligamentum nuchæ. Mixed with cartilage, it constitutes a variety of the latter known as yellow or elastic fibrocartilage.—**Elastic type**, a type made of roller-composition (glue, glycerin, and sugar) or prepared gutta-percha, which yields under impression: used generally in the form of a stereotype for hand-stamping with ink, for which elasticity is desirable.—**Elastic webbing**, a material similar to elastic belting, but of greater width.

II. *n.* A piece or strip of india-rubber, or of webbing or belting made elastic by the incorporation of india-rubber, used as a band, garter, or the like. [U. S.]

elastical† (ē-lās'ti-kal), *a.* [See *elastic*.] Same as *elastic*.

elastically (ē-lās'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an elastic manner; with elasticity or power of accommodation.

Comedy . . . *elastically* lending itself to the tone and taste of the times without sacrificing the laws of its own being. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xxxv.

elastician (ē-las-tish'am), *n.* [< *elastic* + *-ian*.] A person devoted to the advancement of the knowledge of elasticity.

elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *élasticité* = Sp. *elasticidad* = Pg. *elasticidade* = It. *elasticità* = D. *elasticiteit* = G. *elastizität* = Dan. Sw. *elastisitet*, < NL. **elastica(t)-s*, elasticity, < *elasticus*, *elastic*: see *elastic* and *-ity*.] The prop-

erty of being elastic, in any sense; especially, that physical force resident in the smallest sensible parts of bodies, by virtue of which the holding of them in a state of strain (change of size or shape) involves work, which for small strains is proportional to the square of the amount of the strain. There are different kinds of elasticity, corresponding to the different kinds of strain.

If the restitution of a springy body, forcibly bent, proceed only from the endeavor of the compressed parts themselves to recover their former state, one may not impudently take notice of the *elasticity* that iron, silver and brass acquire by hammering.

Boyle, Great Effects of Motion.

On the fingers of the queen were ten gold rings, the hoops of which were not continuous, but open like bracelets to admit of *elasticity*.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 382.

Never did the finances of the country give stronger evidence of vitality, soundness, and *elasticity* than was produced when Love, on opening the budget of 1871 on April 20, showed the yield of the revenue for 1870-1 to have exceeded the estimate by two millions and a quarter.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 363.

He [Berkeley] returned . . . to have the primacy of Ireland within his reach. But we always feel that he has not the same *elasticity* and heartiness of life as before.

Scotsman (newspaper).

Axis of elasticity, axis of direct elasticity. See *axis*.—**Coefficient of elasticity.** See *coefficient*.—**Elasticity of bulk**, resistance to change of bulk.—**Elasticity of shape**, resistance to change of shape.—**Fresnel's surface of elasticity**, a surface whose radii vectors are proportional to the square roots of the elastic forces which, upon Fresnel's theory of light, are exerted in the directions of those radii round any point of a crystalline body.—**Light-elasticity.** See *light*.—**Limit of elasticity**, an amount of deformation which if applied to a body is such that if made any greater the body will not completely spring back when released.—**Modulus of elasticity**, the ratio of stress to strain: also termed the *elasticity* simply. See *modulus*.—**Perfect elasticity**, the property of being perfectly elastic. See *elastic*, *a.*, 2.

elasticness (ē-lās'tik-nes), *n.* Elasticity. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

elastin (ē-lās'tin), *n.* [< *elast-ic* + *-in*.] In *chem.*, a body closely resembling albumen, except that it is free from sulphur, forming the principal substance of the elastic fiber which is the characteristic constituent of certain tissues.

elatchee (ē-lach'ē), *n.* [< Hind. *elāchi*, *ilāchi*.] Cardamom.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elated*, ppr. *elating*. [< L. *elatus*, pp. of *effere*, bring out, lift up, < *ex*, out, + *ferre*, carry (= E. *bear*), pp. *latus*: see *ablative*, and cf. *collate*, *delate*¹, *dolate*², *dilate*, *illate*, *prolate*, *relate*, etc., and *effertent*.] 1†. To raise; exalt; elevate.

From whence the Talismani with *elated* voyces, for they use no beia, doe congregate the people, pronouncing the Arabick sentence, there is but one God, and Mahomet his Prophet. *Sandys*, Travails, p. 24.

Turn me a moment Faucy's rapid flight
To vigorous soils, and climes of far extent;
Where, by the potent sun *elated* high,
The vineyard swells refulgent on the day.

Thomson, Autumn.

2. To raise or swell, as the mind or spirits; elevate with satisfaction or gratification; puff up; make proud.

Though *elated* by his victory, he still maintained the appearance of moderation. *Hume*, Hist. Eng.

He [Gilbert White] brags of no fine society, but is plainly a little *elated* by "having considerable acquaintance with a tame brown owl." *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 2.

elate (ē-lāt'), *a.* [< ME. *elat*, < L. *elatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Raised; lifted up. [Poetical and archaic.]

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, *elate*,
Sits empress. *Sir W. Jones.*

2. Exalted in feeling; elated.

This King of Kynges proud was and *elate*;
He wende that god, that sit in mageste,
Ne myght hym nat bireue of his estaat.

Chaucer, Monk's Tale (ed. Skeat), B. 3357.

Those promising youths, . . . like sons of the morning, *elate* with empty hopes and glittering outside.

Bacon, Moral Fables, I., Expi.

Who feels his freehold's worth, and looks *elate*,
A little prop and pillar of the state.

Crabbe, Works, I. 176.

=Syn. 2. Exultant, jubilant, exhilarated, overjoyed, puffed up, proud.

elatedly (ē-lāt'ed-li), *adv.* With elation.

Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mire of luxury, and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he? *Feltham*, On Luke xiv. 20.

elatedness (ē-lāt'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being elated. *Bailey*, 1731.

elatement (ē-lāt'ment), *n.* [< *elate* + *-ment*.] The act of elating, or the state of being elated; mental elevation; elation.

A sudden *elatement* swells our minds.
Hervey, Meditations, II. 54.

elater¹, **elator** (ē-lā'tēr, -tor), *n.* [*< elate + -er¹, -or.*] One who or that which elates.
elater² (el'ā-tēr), *n.* [NL. *elater*, *< Gr. ἐλατήρ*, a driver, hurler, *< ἐλαίνω (ēla-)*, drive, set in motion; see *elastic*.] 1. Elasticity; especially, the expansibility of a gas.

It may be said that the swelling of the compressed water in the pewter vessel lately mentioned, and the springing up of the water at the hole made by the needle, were not the effects of an internal *elater* of the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water. *Boyle*, *Spring of the Air*, Exp. xxii.

2. [NL.] In *bot.*: (a) One of the four club-shaped filaments of *Equisetaceae*, attached at one point to a spore, formed by the splitting of the outer coat of the spore. They are strongly hygroscopic, and aid in the dispersion of the spores, also keeping a small group together, as they leave the sporangium. See cut under *Equisetaceae*. (b) One of the long and slender fusiform cells of *Hepaticæ* having one or more spiral thickenings within. They loosen the spores in the capsule at the time of their dispersion. (c) One of the similar free filaments of *Myxomycetes* forming part of the capillitium, and frequently having spiral thickenings. They are sometimes furnished with spines. Their characters are useful in distinguishing species.—3. [NL.] In *entom.*: (a) [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Elateridae*, founded by Linnæus in 1767. It comprises over 100 species, of which nearly 50 inhabit North America. They are mostly found in temperate regions, on leaves and flowers, or often under bark. They are distinguished from members of related genera by the fifth fourth tarsal joint, oblong-oval scutellum, small regularly convex head, and the sinuate single-toothed dilatation of the hind coxæ. (b) One of the *Elateridae*; a click-beetle. (c) One of the elastic bristles at the end of the abdomen of the *Poduridae*. *A. S. Packard*. See *spring*.

elaterid (ē-lat'ē-rid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Elateridae*.
 II. *n.* One of the *Elateridae*; a click-beetle, spring-beetle, or skipjack.

Elateridæ (el-a-ter'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Elater², 3 (a), + -idæ.*] A family of sternoxyne pentamerous beetles, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Elater*. The ventral segments are typically free, the first not being elongated; the tarsal are 5-jointed; the prothorax is loosely jointed to the mesothorax; the prosternum is prolonged behind; the globose front coxæ are within the prosternum; the hind coxæ are contiguous, laminate, and auctate; the free ventral segments are 5 or rarely 6 in number; the labrum is free and visible; and the antennæ are usually serrate, sometimes filiform, pectinate, or flabellate. The species are very numerous, and are known as *click-beetles*, *snapping-beetles*, *spring-beetles*, and *skipjacks*. Their legs are short, and when they are placed on their backs on a flat surface they right themselves with an audible snapping of their bodies. This is effected by means of the spine of the prosternum, which acts as a spring on the mesosternum, and the force being transmitted to the base of the elytra, and so to the supporting surface, the insects are jerked into the air and manage to fall on their feet. The force is remarkable, as one may experience by trying to hold one of the larger species. (See cut under *click-beetle*.) The fireflies of tropical regions are elaters, as of the genus *Pyrrophorus*. (See cut under *antenna*.) The larvae of many species are known as *wireworms*, and are very injurious to crops. See cut under *wireworm*.

elaterin, elaterine (ē-lat'ē-rin), *n.* [*< elaterium + -in², -in².*] A neutral principle (C₂₀H₂₈O₆) extracted by alcohol from elaterium. When pure it forms colorless hexagonal crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter, acrid taste. It is used in medicine in minute doses as a very powerful hydragogue cathartic.
elaterist (ē-lat'ē-rist), *n.* [*< elater² + -ist.*] One who holds that many of the phenomena connected with the air-pump are to be explained by the elasticity of the air, and who maintains the truth of Boyle's law that the density of a gas is proportional to the pressure.

Although our author [Linus] confesses that air has a spring as well as a weight, yet he resolutely denies that spring to be near great enough to perform those things which his adversaries (whom for brevity sake we will venture to call *elaterists*) ascribe to it.
Boyle, *Defence against Linus*, ii.

elaterite (ē-lat'ē-rit), *n.* [*< elaterium + -ite.*] An elastic mineral resin of a blackish-brown color, subtranslucent, and occurring in soft flexible masses. Also called *elastic bitumen* and *mineral caoutchouc*.

elaterium (ē-lā-tē-ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐλατήριον*, driving, driving away, neut. *ἐλατήριον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, an opening medicine, *< ἐλατήρ*, a driver, *< ἐλαίνω (ēla-)*, drive: see *elater²*.] 1. A substance obtained from the fruit of the *Ecballium Elaterium*, or squirting cucumber, which, if it is gathered a little before it ripens, and the juice gently expressed, deposits a green sediment, which is collected and dried. Good elaterium operates as a drastic purge, and is generally administered in cases of dropsy. It contains elaterin, together with starch, resin, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of three or more dehiscent cocci, as in *Euphorbia*. *Richard*. [Not used.]

elaterometer (el'ā-tō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλατήρ*, a driver (see *elater²*, 1), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An air-pressure or steam-pressure gage.

elateryl (el'ā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλατήριος*, driving: see *elaterium*.] Acting force or elasticity: as, the *elateryl* of the air. *Ray*.

elatin (el'ā-tin), *n.* [*< elat(erium) + -in².*] A substance extracted from elaterium by alcohol: probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll. See *elaterin*.

Elatinaceæ (ē-lat-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Elatine + -acæ.*] An order of small polypetalous herbs with opposite leaves and axillary flowers, including only 2 genera and about 20 species; the waterworts. See *Elatine*.

Elatine (ē-lat'i-nē), *n.* [NL., *< L. elatine*, a plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, *< Gr. ἐλατίνη*, a species of toadflax, so called from some resemblance to the fir or pine, fem. of *ἐλάτινος*, of the fir or pine, *< ἐλάτη*, the silver fir, prob. so called in reference to its straight, high growth, *< ἐλατός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλαίνω*, drive, push: see *elastic, elater²*.] A genus of very small annual herbs, typical of the order *Elatinaceæ*, growing in water or mud, and found in temperate or subtropical regions around the globe, known as *waterwort*. Four species occur in the United States.

elation (ē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. elacion*, *< L. elatio(n)*, a carrying out, a lifting up, *< elatus*, pp. of *efferre*, carry out, lift up: see *elate*.] Elasticity of feeling due to some special cause or occasion; an exultant condition of the mind, as from physical enjoyment, success, or gratification of any kind; mental inflation; exultation.

Elacion is when he ne may neither suffre to have maister ne felawe. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Bp. Atterbury*.

What to youth belong,
 Gay raiment, sparkling gauds, elation strong.
M. Arnold, *Austerity of Poetry*.

Elatobranchia (el'ā-tō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐλατός*, verbal adj. of *ἐλαίνω*, drive, push, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of mollusks.

elator, n. See *elater*.
elatometer (el-a-trom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλατήρ*, a driver (see *elater²*, 1), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *physics*, an instrument for measuring the degree of rarefaction of the air in the receiver of an air-pump.

elayle (el'ā-il), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλαιον*, olive-oil, oil, + *ἔλν*, matter.] Same as *ethylene*.

Elberfeld blue. See *blue, n.*

elbow (el'bō), *n.* [= *Sc. elbuck*; *< ME. elbowe*, *< AS. elnboag*, and contr. *elboga* (= *D. elleboog* = *LG. elleboge* = *OHG. elinboga*, *elinpogo*, *ellinbogo*, *MHG. clenboga*, *G. ellenboge*, *elboge* = *Icel. elnbogi*, and contr. *elbogi*, now *albogi*, formerly *alnogi*, *albogi* = *Dan. albue*; cf. *Sw. armbåge*), *elbow*, *< eln*, *ell*, in the orig. sense of 'forearm,' + *boga*, a bow, in the orig. sense of 'a bend': see *ell* and *bow²*. Cf. *ulna* and *cubit*.] 1. The bend of the arm; the angle made by bending the arm at the junction of the upper arm with the forearm.

And preide to god for hem bothe ladyes and maidenes in the chirches vpon their knees and *elbowes*, that god sholde hem spede and defende fro deth. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 246.

* The wings that waft our riches out of sight
 Grow on the gamester's *elbowes*.
Cowper, *Task*, iii. 761.

There leaning deep in broilder'd down we sank
 Our *elbowes*.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. In *anat.*, the elbow-joint and associate structures. See *elbow-joint*.—3. Something curved or bent like the human elbow; specifically, a flexure or angle of a wall or road, especially if not acute; a sudden turn or bend in a river or the sea-coast; a jointed or curved piece of pipe for water, smoke, gas, etc., designed to connect two lines running at an angle to each other.—4. In *carp.*, etc., one of the upright sides which flank any paneled work. See *crosset*.—5. The raised arm of a chair or end of a sofa, designed to support the arm or elbow.

But *elbowes* still were wanting; these, some say,
 An Alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd;
 And some ascribe th' invention to a priest,
 Burly, and big, and studious of his ease.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 60.

6. A shoulder-point in cattle. *Grose*. [Local, Eng.]—At one's *elbow*, near at hand; convenient; with call.

They know them to have bin the main corrupters at the Kings *elbow*.
Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xxiv.

Sir Roger, planting himself at our historian's *elbow*, was very attentive to everything he said. *Spectator*, No. 329.

Elbow in the hawse (*naut.*), a turn or half-twist produced in the cables of a ship when moored, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way.—In *at elbows*, in comfortable or decent circumstances.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him in *at elbows*.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxviii.

Out at elbows, having holes in the elbows of one's coat; hence, in a dilapidated or impoverished condition; at odds with fortune; unfortunate.—To *crook the elbow*. See *crook*.—To *rub or touch elbows*, to associate closely; to intimate.—To *shake the elbow*, to gamble: from the motion of shaking a dice-box.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbowes* with the lords.
Vanbrugh, *Confederacy*, I.

Up to the elbows (in anything), very busy; wholly engaged or engrossed.

elbow (el'bō), *v.* [*< elbow, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To push or shove with or as if with the elbow; hence, figuratively, to push or thrust by overbearing means; crowd: as, to *elbow* people aside in a crowd; to *elbow* a rival out of the way.

He'll . . . *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden*.

I would gladly abandon, of my own free will, the part I have in her fickle favour, but I will not be *elbowed* out of it by the clown Sussex or this new upstart.
Scott, *Kenilworth*, xvi.

2. To make or gain by pushing as with the elbows: as, to *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

As some unhappy wight, at some new play,
 At the pit door stands *elbowing* a way.
Goldsmith, *Good-natured Man*, Epil.

II. *intrans.* 1. To jut into an angle; project; bend or curve abruptly, as a wall or a stream.—2. To jostle with or as if with the elbow; push one's way; hence, figuratively, to be rudely self-assertive or aggressive.

He that grows hot and turbid, that *elbows* in all his philosophick disputes, must needs be very proud of his own sufficiencies. *Mannyngham*, *Discourses* (1631), p. 50.

Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence,
 Bloating Empirie, puff'd Pretence.
Grainier, *Solitude*.

elbow-board (el'bō-bōrd), *n.* The board at the bottom of a window which forms the inner sill.

elbow-chair (el'bō-châr), *n.* Same as *arm-chair*. [Now rare.]

The furniture . . . [consisted] of hangings made of old Geneva yellow damask, with a bed and *elbow chairs* of the same stuff, adorned with fringes of blue silk.

Smollett, tr. of *Gil Blas*, x. 8.
 Necessity invented stools,
 Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 87.

elbow-cuff (el'bō-kuf), *n.* An attachment to the short elbow-sleeve of a woman's dress, worn about 1775. The cuff is or appears to be turned back so as to cover the elbow like a cap.

elbowed (el'bōd), *a.* [*< elbow + -ed²*.] Supplied with or shaped like an elbow; specifically, in *entom.*, turning at an angle; kned; genuiculate: as, *elbowed* antennæ; *elbowed* marks. *Westwood*.

Picks, having straight tips converging to the eye, instead of being curved, are said to be *elbowed* or anchored.
Wm. Morgan, *Man. of Mining Tools*, p. 74.

elbow-gauntlet (el'bō-gânt'let), *n.* A gauntlet of which the cuff covers the forearm nearly to the elbow-joint. It is sometimes prolonged on the outer edge of the arm so as to protect the elbow. During the sixteenth century such gauntlets of steel superseded the vambraze, and gloves of leather and quilted silk answering the same purpose were worn far into the seventeenth century.

elbow-grease (el'bō-grēs), *n.* A colloquial or humorous expression for energetic hand-labor, as in rubbing, scouring, etc.

He has scartit and dintit my gude mahogany past a' the power o' bees-wax and *elbow-grease* to smooth.
Galt, *The Entail*, III. 84.

To clean a gun properly requires some knowledge, more good temper, and most *elbow-grease*.
Coues, *Field Ornith.* (1874), p. 13.

elbow-guard (el'bō-gård), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.
elbow-joint (el'bō-joint), *n.* In *anat.*, the articulation of the forearm with the upper arm; the joint formed by the articulation of the *ulna* and *radius* with the *humerus*. The head of the *radius* and the greater sigmoid cavity of the *ulna*, respectively, are apposed to the trochlear and capitellar surfaces of the *humerus*. In so far as the movement of the whole forearm upon the upper arm is concerned, the elbow-joint is the most strict ginglymus or hinge-joint in the body, having no lateral motion; but the head of the *radius* independently revolves in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the *ulna*, pivoted upon the capitellum of the *humerus*, in the movements of pronation and supination. The term is extended to the corresponding joint of the arm or fore limb of other animals, whatever its construction may be.

elbow-piece (el'bō-pēs), *n.* Same as *cubitière*.

elbow-plate (el'bō-plāt), *n.* 1. In *paper-making*, the cutter of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.—2. An early name for the cubitière, denoting especially the simple form used during the thirteenth century. See cut under *armor* (fig. 2).

elbow-rail (el'bō-rāl), *n.* In a railroad-car, a part of the body-framing running horizontally along the sides at about the height of the elbow of a passenger in a sitting position. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

elbow-room (el'bō-rōm), *n.* Room to extend the elbows; hence, freedom from confinement; ample room for motion or action.

Now my soul hath *elbow-room*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.
No sooner is he disappointed of that harbour then God provides cities of Hebron; Saul shall die to give him *elbow-room*. *Ep. Hall*, Abner and Joab.

elbow-scissors (el'bō-siz'orz), *n. pl.* Scissors which, for convenience in cutting, have a bend in the blade or shank.

elbow-shaker (el'bō-shā'kēr), *n.* A dieer; a sharper; a gamester. *Hallwell*. [Old slang.]

elbow-shield (el'bō-shēld), *n.* The piece of armor protecting the elbow; a cubitière. See cuts under *armor* (figs. 2 and 3). *Hewitt*.

elbow-sleeve (el'bō-slēv), *n.* A sleeve in a woman's dress, terminating at the elbow.

elbow-tongs (el'bō-tōngz), *n. pl.* A pair of heavy tongs with curved jaws.

elbuck (el'buk), *n.* A Scotch form of *elbow*.

elcaja (el-kā'jā), *n.* An Arabian tree, *Trichilia emetica*, the fruit of which is emetic, and also is sometimes used in the composition of an ointment for the cure of the itch.

Elcesaites, Elkesaites (el-sē', el-kā'sā-īt), *n.* One of a party or sect among the Jewish Christians of the second century, deriving their name from Elkasai or Elxai, either their founder or leader, or the title of the book containing their doctrines, which they regarded as a special revelation. Their belief and practices were a mixture of Gnosticism and Judaism, with much that was peculiar. They were finally confounded with the Ebionites.

elchi, elchee (el'chi, -chē), *n.* [Turk. and Pers., < Hind. *elchī*, an ambassador, envoy.] An ambassador or envoy. Also spelled *elchi*.

Things which they had told to Colonel Rose they did not yet dare to tell to the great *Elchi* (Lord Stratford de Redcliffe). *Kinglake*.

eld (eld), *n.* [= Sc. *eild*, < ME. *eld*, *elde*, *eelde*, earlier *yld*, < AS. *yldu*, *yldo*, rarely *ald*, *ald*, *eld*, old age, an age, antiquity (= OS. *eldi* = OHG. *alt*, *elti* = Icel. *öld* = Dan. *ælde* = Goth. *alds*, age, an age), < *eald*, old: see *old* and *world*.] 1. Age: said of any period of life.

Fyfe hundredth wyntres I am of *elde*,
Me thynk ther geria as yestirday.
York Plays, p. 43.

Lest migte the faylied
In thyne olde *elde*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 8.
That faire child was of foure zer *eld*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3498.

2. Old age; senility; also, an old person.

Weake *eld* hath left thee nothing wiae.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 16.

The weak fantasy of indigent *eld*. *Lamb*, *Witches*.

Time hath reft what'er my soul enjoy'd,
And with the ills of *Eld* mine earlier years alloy'd.
Byron, *Child Harold*, ii. 98.

Green boyhood preases there,
And waning *eld*, pleading a youthful soul,
Intreats admission. *Southey*.

3. An age; an indefinitely long period of time.

The thriddle werldes *elde* cam quamne [when]
Thare begat Abram. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 705.

4. Time.

This storie olde, . . .
That *elde* which al can frete and bite . . .
Hath nygh devoured out of our memorie . . .
Chaucer, *Anelids and Arcite*, l. 10.

5. Former ages; old times; antiquity.

Traditions of the saint and sage,
Tales that have the rime of age,
And chronicles of *eld*.
Longfellow, *Prelude*.

[Obsolete or poetical in all uses.]

eldt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *old*.

eldt, *v.* [ME. *elden*, become old, tr. make old, < AS. *yldan*, *aldian*, delay, tr. put off, delay, prolong, < *eald*, old: see *old*, *a.*, and *old*, *v.* (of which *eld*, *v.*, is a doublet), and *eld*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To become old; grow old.

Vertu stille ne aholde nat *elden*.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 7.

Time . . . had maad hir *elde*
So inly. *Rom. of the Rose*, i. 395.

2. To delay; linger. *Ps. Cott.*

II. trans. To make old.

Tyme that *eldith* our auncessours, and *eldeth* kings and emperours.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 391.

elden (el'den), *n.* A dialectal form of *elding*.

elder¹ (el'dēr), *a. compar.* [< ME. *elder*, *eldere*, *eldre*, *elther*, *alder*, *aldre*, *eldre*, *ealdre*, < AS. *yldra*, *eldra* (= OFries. *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldra* = OHG. *alter*, MHG. *elter*, G. *älter* = Icel. *eltri*, *eldri* = Dan. *ældre* = Sw. *äldre*), compar. (with umlaut) of *eald*, old. The compar. *elder* is modern, < *old* + *-er*²: see *old*. Cf. *elder*¹, *n.*] 1. Older; senior; having lived a longer time; born, produced, or formed before something else: opposed to *younger*.

Sadeyne hir brother that was *elther* than she.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

The *elder* shall serve the younger. *Gen.* xxv. 23.

His *elder* son was in the field. *Luke* xv. 25.

After fifteen Montha Imprisionment, K. Richard is released, and returns into England four Years *elder* than he went out.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 64.

2. Prior in origin or appointment; preceding in the date of a commission; senior: as, an *elder* officer or magistrate.

You wrong me, Brutus,
I asid an *elder* soldier, not a better.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

He [Dryden] may very well have preferred Romanism because of his *elder* claim to authority in all matters of doctrine. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 77.

3. Prior in time; earlier; former.

In *elder* times, when merriment was.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 252).

In the *elder* days of Art,
Buildera wrought with greatest care.
Longfellow, *The Builders*.

The account of this . . . is so strongly characterized by the simplicity of *elder* times . . . that I shall venture to read an extract from the author who relates it.
Everett, *Orations*, II. 80.

The North Deven coast . . . has the primary merit of being, as yet, virgin soil as to railways. I went accordingly from Barnstable to Iffracombe on the top of a coach, in the fashion of *elder* days.

H. James, Jr., *Trans. Sketches*, p. 36.

Elder Brethren. See *brother*.—**Elder Edda.** See *Edda*.—**Elder hand.** See *hand*.

elder¹ (el'dēr), *n.* [(1) ME. pl. *eldren*, *aldren*, *aldren*, *aldren*, *ealdren*, and (with double pl.) *eldrene*, *elderne*, also (with pl. of adj. in positive) *eldre*, *eldere*, also (prop. pl. of (2), below) *elderes*, *eldres*, *elders*, rarely *olders*, (a) parents, (b) ancestors; (2) ME. rarely in sing. *eldere*, *aldere*, *alder*, *alder*, (c) a chief; the forms and senses being mixed in ME., but distinct in AS.: < AS. (1) *yldran*, *aldran*, *aldran* (ONorth. *aldro*), (a) parents, (b) ancestors (rarely in sing. *yldra*, parent, father, = OFries. *aldra*, *ieldra*, *alder*, *elder* = OS. *aldra*, *aldro*, pl. *aldron*, *eldiron* = G. *eltern*, pl. parents, *voeltern*, ancestors, = Dan. *forældre* = Sw. *föräldrar*, pl. parents), pl. of *yldra*, etc., adj. compar. of *eald*, old: see *elder*¹, *a.*; (2) AS. *ealdor*, *aldor*, pl. *ealdras*, *aldras*, (a) an elder, parent, (b) ancestor, also and more commonly (c) a chief, prince, < *eald*, old, + *-or*; orig. identical with the compar. adj.] 1. One who is older than another or others; an elderly person.

To fructifie also this is honest,
That yonger men obeye unto thaire *eldron*
In gouernynge, as goode and buxom childron.
Palladius, *Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

He led a blooming bride,
And stood a wither'd *elder* at her side.
Crabbe, *Pariah Register*.

The tavern-hours of mighty wits,
Thine *elders* and thy betters.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

2. A forefather; a predecessor; one of a former generation in the same family, class, or community.

By it [faith] the *elders* obtained a good report.
Heb. xi. 2.

Carry your head as your *elders* have done before you.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. In the Old Testament, a title of indefinite signification applied to various officers, but generally indicating in the earlier history the princes or heads of tribes, and afterward men of special influence, dignity, and authority in their local community. In the New Testament the elders are the lay element in the Sanhedrim, the supreme court of the Jewish nation in the first century.

Gather unto me all the *elders* of your tribes, and your officers, that I may speak these words in their ears.
Deut. xxxi. 28.

Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the *elders* of the land.
Prov. xxxi. 23.

In the first instance, at any rate originally, the head of the first house was always the head of the clan, that of the first clan also that of the tribe. All these three grades of the heads of the people, who would thus reach the total of 1,728, might certainly be also designated by one common name, and in all probability this was furnished by the name "head" or "father," also more definitely the "head of the fathers," but more frequently by the name we so often meet with of *elder*.

Ewald, *Antiq. of Israel* (trans.), p. 245.

4. In the New Testament, also the title of certain officers in the Christian church, whose functions are not clearly defined, but who apparently exercised a considerable control in the conduct of the local churches. Scholars are not agreed as to the limits or nature of their authority. The Presbyterians maintain that there were two classes of elders (1 Tim. v. 17; 1 Cor. xii. 28; Rom. xii. 6-8; Acta xv. 25, 26, xx. 23; Heb. xiii. 7, 17). The Congregationalists on the one hand, and the Episcopalians on the other, maintain that there was no distinction between ruling and teaching elders, the elder or presbyter being in their judgment identical with the pastor or shepherd of the flock (Acts xx. 28; 1 Thes. v. 12; Heb. xiii. 7, 17; 1 Tim. v. 17).

Elder is the translation of the equivalent word, which we still preserve in its Greek form of presbyter, and which is contracted through the old French forms prester and prestre, into priest. *Smith*, *N. T. Hist.*, p. 447, note.

5. In certain Protestant churches, an officer exercising governmental functions, either with or without teaching or pastoral functions. (a) In churches of the Baptist persuasion the pastors of churches are usually called *elders*, although the class especially so called are not settled pastors, but evangelists and missionaries. (b) (1) In churches of the Presbyterian order the pastor of a church is technically called the *teaching elder*, as distinguished from the *ruling elders*, commonly called simply *elders*, who are a body of laymen, varying in number, selected to assist the pastor in the oversight and government of the church. The head of ruling elders constitute with the pastor the session of the church, and are intrusted with its government and discipline, subject to the supervision of the Presbytery. Such elders are required to accept the Symbol or Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church; they do not administer the sacraments, but aid in the Lord's supper by distributing the elements. They are sometimes elected for life, sometimes only for a term of years. (2) In the early days of Congregationalism many churches had, besides the pastor and teacher, a *ruling elder*, charged with matters of church government and discipline.

The congregation at Watertown (whereof Mr. George Phillips was pastor) had chosen one Richard Brown for their *elder*.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, l. 81.

I judge it not lawful for you, being a *ruling Elder*, . . . opposed to the Elders that teach & exhort and labore in y^e word and doctrine, to which y^e sacraments are annexed, to administer them, nor convenient if it were lawful.
Robinson, Quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 167].

(c) In some bodies of American Methodists *elder* is the general term for any clergyman. In the Methodist Episcopal Church the *presiding elder* is an ordained clergyman appointed by and serving under the bishop as superintendent, with large though carefully defined supervisory powers within a specified "district," which usually corresponds somewhat in extent to an average county in an eastern State. In this district every minister is amenable to him, and every church is subject to his supervision and is usually visited by him three or four times during the year. He presides at Quarterly and often at District Conferences. *Traveling elders* are itinerant preachers appointed by the Annual Conference. (d) In the Mormon Church the *elder* is an officer whose duty it is "to preach and baptize; to ordain other elders, and also priests, teachers, and deacons; to lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; to bless children; and to take the lead of all meetings." The elders constitute the Melchizedek priesthood, and include the apostles, the Seventy, the evangelists or patriarchs, and the high priest. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii. (e) Among the Shakers, four *elders*, two males and two females (the latter also called *elderesses*), have charge of each of the aggregated families.

elder² (el'dēr), *n.* [(1) < ME. *elder*, *eldre*, *eldyr* (with excrement d), *eller*, also *ellerne*, *elarne* (whence mod. dial. *eller*, *eldern*, *ellern*, *ellen-tree*), < AS. *ellen*, the usual form, but earlier *ellaern* (in a Kentish gloss) = MLG. *elhorn*, *alhorn*, *alherne*, etc., LG. *elloorn*, *elder*, the elder-tree. (2) Another form appears in E. dial. *hilder*, < ME. *hilder*, *hiller*, *hillor*, *hillerne*, *helderne* (generally, like the other ME. forms, in connection with *tree*) = D. *halder*-(boom) (now *vlier*, *vlier-boom*) = Norw. *hyll*, *hylltre* = Sw. *hyll*, *hyll-trä* = Dan. *hyld*, *hyld-træ*, *elder*, *elder-tree*. (3) A third form appears in OHG. *holantar*, *hohuntar*, MHG. *holander*, *holder*, G. *holunder*, *hohunder*, *holder*, *dial. holler*. It is doubtful whether these three forms are ult. identical. Popular etym. has wrought confusion, e. g., in assimilating the forms with those of *alder*¹; cf. ME. *elder*, mod. dial. *eller*, LG. *ellern*, G. *eller*, *alder*. The third form, OHG. *holantar*, etc., appears to consist of *hol*-, the root of the word, popularly supposed to be identical with *hol*, mod. G. *hohl*, = AS. *hol*, *hollow*, + *-an* = AS. *-en*, inflexive or deriv. suffix, + *-tar*, MHG. *-der*, prob. (as in OHG. *mazzol-trä*, MHG. *mazolter*, G. *massholder* = AS. *mazzul-dur*, *-dor*, *-dern*, maple-tree) cognate with *tree*; cf. the Scand. forms with *-tre*, *-trä*, *-tra*. Some

compare Russ. *kalina*, elder.] The common name for species of *Sambucus*. The ordinary elder of Europe is *S. nigra*, and that of North America is *S. Canadensis*, both with black-purple berries, well known as shrubs of rapid growth, the stems containing an unusual amount of pith. The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. racemosa*, and the dwarf or ground elder of Europe is *S. Ebulus*. From the dried pith of the elder-tree barks for electrical purposes are made. The wood is also used for inferior turnery-work, weavers' shuttles, netting-pins, and shoemakers' pegs.

Laurel for a garland, or elder for a disgrace.

Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, Epil.

Box-elder, the *Negundo aceroides*, a North American tree, often cultivated for shade.—**Dwarf elder**, of Jamaica, the *Pilea grandis*, a suffrutescent urticaceous plant with large elder-like leaves.—**Marsh-elder**, of the United States, *Iva frutescens*.—**Polson elder**, the poison sumac, *Rhus venenata*.—**Red, rose, or white elder**, of Europe, the guelder-rose, *Viburnum Opulus*. Also called *water-elder*.—**Wild elder**. (a) In England, the ashweed, *Agopodium Podagraria*. Also called *bishop's-elder*. (b) In the United States, the *Aralia hispida*.

elderberry (el'dër-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *elderberries* (-iz). [*elder*² + *berry*¹.] The purplish-black drupaceous fruit of the elder, *Sambucus nigra* and *S. Canadensis*, having an acidulous and sweetish taste, and used for making a kind of wine. The inspissated juice is employed as an aperient and a diuretic.

That elderberries are poison, as we are taught by tradition, experience will unteach us.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, il. 7.

elderess (el'dër-es), *n.* A female elder.

eldersfather, *n.* See *eldfather*.

elder-gun (el'dër-gun), *n.* A popgun made of elder-wood by extracting the pith.

That's a perilous shot out of an elder gun, that a poor and private displeasure can do against a monarch!

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an elder-gun, I have no augury.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, i. 1.

elderly (el'dër-li), *a.* [*elder*¹ + *-ly*.] Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age: as, *elderly* people.

I knew them all as babies, and now they're elderly men.

Pennyson, *The Grandmother*.

=*Syn.* *Old*, etc. See *aged*.

eldern¹ (el'dër-n), *a.* [Also *aldren*; < *elder*¹ + *-n*.] Elder; elderly; aged.

Then out it speaks an eldern knight. . . .

"O hand your tongue, ye eldern man,

And bring me not to shame."

Tam-a-Lin (Child's Ballada, I. 260).

eldern² (el'dër-n), *a.* [*elder*² + *-n*, for *-en*. Cf. ME. *ellern*, etc., *elder*.] Of elder; made of elder; belonging to the elder.

Hee would discharge us as boyes do elderne gunnes— one pellet to strike out another.

Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, iv. 4.

Nettles are put in portlage, and sallats are made of eldern-buds.

Fuller, *Holy State*, I. v. 2.

eldership (el'dër-ship), *n.* [*elder*¹ + *-ship*.] 1. Seniority; of this state of being older. [Rare or obsolete.]

No other dominion than paternity and eldership.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, I. ix. § 1.

Though Truth and Falsehood are as twins ally'd,

There's eldership on Truth's delightful side.

Parnell, *Donne's Third Satire Versified*.

2. The office of an elder: as, he was elected to the eldership.—3. A body or an order of elders.

No repeated crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and Elderships, . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 17.

elder-tree (el'dër-trê), *n.* See *elder*².

elder-wine (el'dër-wîn), *n.* A wine made from elderberries, usually with the addition of some spirit.

eldest (el'dest), *a. superl.* [*ME. eldest, eldeste, ealdeste, aldest*, < AS. *yldesta*, *superl. of eald*, old. The form *oldest* is mod., < *old* + *-est*; cf. *elder*¹, *a.*] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born first: as, the *eldest* son or daughter.

Then he [the king of Moab] took his eldest son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt offering upon the wall.

2 *Kl.* iii. 27.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;

It hath the primal eldest curse upon 't,

A brother's murther! *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

Eldest hand. See *hand*.

eldfather, *n.* [*ME. eldfader, eldfader, aldfader*, < AS. *ealdfader, aldfader* (= OFries. *aldafader, aldfader*), grandfather, < *eald*, old, + *fader*, father: see *old* (and *eld*) and *father*. Cf. *eldmother*.] 1. A grandfather.

The wyf of hire fadir or of hire eldfadir.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. prose 4.

2. A father-in-law.

eldin, *n.* See *elding*.

elding (el'ding), *n.* [*E. dial.* Also *elding, el-din*, *eldin* (and *eel-thing*), < ME. **elding, eyldyng*, < Icel. *elding* (= Dan. *ilding*), fuel, < *eldir* = Dan. *ild*, fire: see *anneal*¹.] 1. Firewood; fuel. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 136.

Ye'll be wanting *elding*, now, or something to pitt over the winter.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xlv.

2. Rubbish. *Halliwel*.

eldmother, *n.* [*ME. eldmoder*, < AS. *ealdmōdor* (= OFries. *aldemōder, aldmōder*), grandmother, < *eald*, old, + *mōdor*, mother: see *old* (and *eld*) and *mother*. Cf. *eldfather*.] 1. A grandmother.

Eldmōder to ane hunder thar saw I Hocuba.

Gavin Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 55.

2. A mother-in-law. *Halliwel*.

Item. I gve vnto my *eldmōder* his [the father-in-law's] wyffe, my wyfles froke and a read petticoate.

Will of 1571 (cited in *Prompt. Parv.*, ed. Way, p. 138).

El Dorado (el dō-rā'dō), [*Sp.*, lit. the gold-en; *el*, tho (< L. *ille*, that); *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild: see *dorado* and *deaurate*.] A country rich beyond all precedent in gold and jewels, which the early Spanish explorers believed to exist somewhere in the new world, and which Orellana averred that he had found in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540-41. This was soon disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century, and the name has become a synonym for any region said to abound in the means of easily acquired wealth. It was used with specific reference to California for some years after the discovery of gold there in 1848. Sometimes written as one word: as, the *Eldorado* of the West.

My sick brother, as in hospital-maladies men do, thou dreamest of *Paradises* and *El Dorados*, which are far from thee.

Carlyle.

In *Eldorado*, we are told, the children in the streets play with nuggets of gold instead of marbles.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 98.

eldrich, eldritch (el'drich), *a.* [*Sc.*, also formerly spelled *elriche, elrische, elraige, elrick, al-risch, allerish, alry, elphrish*, etc.; origin uncertain.] Hideous; ghastly; wild; weird; preternatural.

She heard strange *elritch* sounds

Upon that wind which went.

The Young Tamiano (Child's Ballada, I. 123).

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up anout,

His *eldritch* aequal and gestures.

Burns, *Holy Fair*.

Elea (ē'lē-an), *a.* Same as *Eliae*.

Eleatic (el-ē-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Eleaticus*, also *Eleates*, pertaining to *Elea*, Gr. *Ἐλέα*, L. also *Velia* and *Helia*, orig. called (by its Greek founders) *Ἐλέη*, i. e. (prob.), **Ἐλέη*, < *ἔλος*, orig. **ἔλος*, a marsh, low ground by rivers.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Elea* (Latin *Velia*), an ancient Greek town in southern Italy or Magna Græcia; specifically, an epithet given to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Xenophanes of Colophon, who resided in *Elea*. The most distinguished philosophers of this school were Parmenides and Zeno. The main Eleatic doctrines are developments of the conception that the One, or Absolute, alone is real.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of *Elea*.—2. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy.

Eleaticism (el-ē-at'i-sizm), *n.* [*Eleatic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

elec. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

elecampane (el'ē-kam-pān'), *n.* [Formerly *elicampane*, *alecampane*, *alycompaine*, *heliecampanie* (the first part being altered appar. in simulation of the L. name *helenium* = Gr. *ἕλενον* (> AS. *elene*) = OF. *enule-campane*, < ML. *inula campana*, *elecampane*: L. *inula*, *elecampane*, perhaps an accom. of *helenium*, < Gr. *ἕλενον*, a plant supposed to be *elecampane*; ML. *campana*, prob. for *campania*, fem. of *campanius*, *campaneus*, of the field, < L. *campus*, a field: see *campaign*, *champagne*.] 1. The common name of *Inula Helenium*, a coarse stout composite plant, a native of central Europe and Asia, sometimes cultivated, and often found naturalized in meadows and pastures in the eastern United States. It was one of the most famous of old medicines, having a special reputation in all pulmonary affections, and it is still used as a domestic remedy for various complaints.

See *pearl* were good now, boiled with syrup of apples, Tincture of gold, and coral, citron-pills, Your *elicampane* root, myrobaleses.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 2.



Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

2. A coarse sweetmeat, professedly made from the root of the plant, but really composed of little else than colored sugar.

He borrowed from every one of the pupils—I don't know how he spent it except in hardbake and *alycompaine*.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xxv.

elect (ē-lect'), *v. t.* [*L. electus*, pp. of *eligere* (> It. *eleggere* = Sp. *Fig. elegir* = F. *élire*), pick out, choose, elect (= Gr. *ἐκλέγειν*, pick out, choose, > ult. E. *celectic*), < *e*, out, + *legere*, pick out, pick, gather, collect, etc.: see *legend*. Cf. *collect*, *select*.] 1. To pick out; select from among a number; specifically, in *theol.*, to select, especially as an object of divine mercy or favor. See *election*, 6.

The breath of worldly men cannot depose

The deity elected by the Lord.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2.

He lost nothing of . . . devotion to the sublime enterprise to which he held himself elected from his infancy by the promises of God.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 6.

If Oragna's work was elected to survive the ravages of time, it is a happy chance that it should be balanced by a group of performances of such a different temper.

H. James, Jr., *Trana Sketches*, p. 322.

Hence—2. To select for an office or employment by a majority or plurality (according to agreement) of votes; choose by ballot or any similar method; as, to *elect* a representative or a senator; to *elect* a president or mayor.

After the Death of Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, the Monks of that Convent secretly in the Night elected one Reginald, their Sub-Prior, to succeed him.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 73.

3. To choose; prefer; determine in favor of.

Of his Degtler by dene, that were dere heldyn,

One Creusa was cald kyndly by nome,

That Eneas afterwrd *Elit* to wed,

That spokyn ia of spedly in our spede after.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 1491.

They have been, by the means that they elected, carried beyond the end that they designed.

Boyle, *Essay on Scripture*.

Yourself elected law should take its course,

Avenge wrong, or show vengeance not your right.

Brocting, *King and Book*, I. 149.

=*Syn.* *Select*, *Prefer*, etc. See *choose*.

elect (ē-lect'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élit* = Sp. *electo* = Pg. *eleito* = It. *electo*, < L. *electus*, pp.: see *elect*, *v. t.*] 1. *a.* 1. Chosen; selected from among a number; taken in preference to others; specifically, in *theol.*, chosen as the special objects of mercy or divine favor; chosen to eternal life.

The elder unto the *elect* lady and her children, whom I love in the truth.

2 John 1.

Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,

Elect above the rest.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 184.

Thrilling with the electric touch of sacred leaves, he saw in vision, like Dante, that small procession of the elder poets to which only *elect* centuries can add another laurelled head.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 310.

2. Chosen to an office, as by vote, but not yet inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office: in this sense usually after the noun: as, governor or mayor *elect*.—3. Of such a nature as to merit choice or preference; noble; exalted.

Emerson . . . stood hate and serene and sane, *elect* and beautiful in every aspect of his mind.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 478.

II. *n. sing.* or *pl.* 1. A person or persons chosen or set apart; one or more selected for a particular service or honor.

Behold my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect*, in whom my soul delighteth.

Isa. xlii. 1.

These reverend fathers, . . . the *elect* of the land.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 4.

The executive, the *elect* of the whole State, has in no instance any medium of communication with his constituents, except through the legislature.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 4.

2. Those who are chosen by God to eternal life.

He shall send his angels, . . . and they shall gather together his *elect* from the four winds.

Mat. xxiv. 31.

'Tis true we all hold there is a number of *elect*, and many to be saved.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, l. 56.

As God hath appointed the *elect* unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto.

West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 6.

elect. An abbreviation of *electric* and *electricity*.

electant (ē-lect'ant), *n.* [*L. electan(t)-s*, ppr. of *electare*, raro freq. of *eligere*, *elect*: see *elect*.] One having the power of choosing.

You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, ii. iii. 26.

electary (ē-lect'tā-ri), *n.* An obsolete form of *electuary*.

electicism (ē-lect'ti-sizm), *n.* An improper form of *electicisms*. [Rare.]

election (ē-lek'shən), *n.* [*<* ME. *election*, *eleccion*, *<* OF. *electiōn*, F. *élection* = Pr. *electio* = Sp. *eleccion* = Pg. *eleicção* = It. *elezione*, *<* L. *electio* (*n.*), a choosing, *<* *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose, elect: see *elect*.] 1. A deliberate act of choice; particularly, a choice of means for accomplishing a given end.

Nor headlong carried by the stream of will,
Nor by his own election led to ill.

Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

For what is Man without a mooving mind,
Which hath a judging wit and chusing will?
Now if God's power should her election bind,
Her motions then would cease and stand all still.

Sir J. Davies, *Nosce Teipsum*.

I had thought you
Had had more judgment to have made election
Of your companions.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The freedom of election—a freedom which is indispensable to all moral values, whether in doing or in suffering, in believing or denying.

De Quincey, *Essenes*, i.

2. The choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The persons voted for are called *candidates*, or, with reference to their selection as candidates, *nominees*. Election for public office is now almost universally effected by the use of printed ballots. (See *ballot*.) The decision may depend upon the casting of an actual majority of all the votes for a candidate, as in various European countries and in some of the United States, or upon a plurality or the largest number of votes for any candidate where there are more than two opposing candidates, as in most of the United States. In the former case a new election has to be held when there is no actual majority; in the latter a single balloting is final unless there is a tie, which is very rare.

And always that maken here Queen by *Eleccion*, that is
most worthy in Armes.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 155.

The election of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to certain nations of Europe than ever the election of a King of Poland was.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, II. 275.

3. The act or process of choosing a person or persons for office by vote; a polling for office; also, the occasion or set time and provision for making such choice: as, a general or a special election; American elections are generally held in autumn.

Election, in a political sense, was formerly limited to "the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment." The new sense . . . is a voting at the polls to ratify or reject a proposed measure.

Prof. F. P. Brewer, in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*,
[XVII., App., p. vii.]

Hence—4. By extension, a public vote upon a proposition submitted; a poll for the decision by vote of any public matter or question: as, to hold an election on a new constitution, or on a measure referred by the legislature to the people. [U. S.]—5†. Discernment; discrimination; distinction.

To use men with much difference and election is good.

Bacon.

6. In *theol.*: (a) The choice by God of particular individuals either (1) to be the recipients of his grace and of eternal life, or (2) to be commissioned for a particular work. Whether the choice in the former case is absolute or conditional is a disputed question in theology. Calvinism maintains that it is absolute; Arminianism, that it is conditional.

Knowing, brethren beloved, your election of God,

1 *Thes.* i. 4.

This election was not founded upon foreseen faith, and the obedience of faith, holiness, or any other good quality or disposition in man, as the prerequisite, cause, or condition on which it depended; but men are chosen to faith and to the obedience of faith, holiness, etc.

Canons of the Synod of Dort, ix.

I believe election means, secondly, a divine appointment of some men to eternal happiness. But I believe this election to be conditional, as well as the reprobation opposite thereto.

John Wesley, *Works*, VI. 28.

(b†) Those who are elected by God to eternal life.

Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it.

Rom. xi. 7.

7. In *astrol.*, a reason for choosing one time rather than another for an undertaking; a preference of times. See *root*, *n.*

The assendent sothly, as well in alle nativitez as in questions & eleccions of tymes, is a thing which that these astrologiers gretly observen.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, ii. § 4.

Elections hold good in those cases only where both the virtue of the heavenly bodies is such as does not quickly pass, and the action of the inferior bodies is such as is not suddenly accomplished.

Bacon, *De Augmentis* (tr. by Spedding), ii. 4.

8. In *math.*, a part or the whole of a number of distinguishable objects. The number of elections of *n* things is $2^n - 1$. Thus, the elections of three things A, B, C, are: A, B, C, AB, AC, BC, ABC.—Age of election. See *age*, 3.—Disseizin by election. See *disseizin*.—Elections (Hours of Poll) Act, an English statute of 1834 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 34), which established hours for voting at parliamentary and municipal elections in cer-

tain boroughs, from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. In 1885 (48 Vict., c. 10) it was extended to include all such elections.—Point or place of election, in *surg.*, the preferred point, as, in ligature arteries, the point where in a normal person the artery can be most conveniently and advantageously tied.—Primary election. See *primary*.—Strong or weak election, in *astrol.*, a great or small preference for one time rather than another.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Choice*, *Preference*, etc. See *option*.

election-auditor (ē-lek'shən-ā'di-tər), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer annually appointed for each constituency, to whom is committed the duty of auditing and publishing the account of all expenses incurred at parliamentary elections.

electioneer (ē-lek-shō-nēr'), *v. i.* [*<* *election* + *-eer*.] To employ means for influencing an election, as public speaking, solicitation of votes, etc.; work for the success of a candidate or of a party in an election: as, to electioneer for a candidate, or for a ticket; he electioneered with great effect.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to electioneer.

Miss Edgeworth, *Vivian*, iii.

The experiment is now making, . . . whether candidates for the presidency shall openly electioneer for that office.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 425.

electioneerer (ē-lek-shō-nēr'ēr), *n.* One who electioneers.

Many loud-tongued electioneerers, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand.

Miss Edgeworth, *Vivian*, ii.

electioneering (ē-lek-shō-nēr'ing), *p. a.* Of or pertaining to the influencing of voters before or at an election: as, electioneering practices.

elective (ē-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électif* = Pr. *electiv* = Sp. *Pg. electivo* = It. *elettivo*, *<* L. as if **electivus*, *<* *electus*, pp. of *eligere*, pick out, choose: see *elect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election: as, an elective monarchy (one in which the king is raised to the throne by election); the office is elective: opposed to *hereditary*, or to tenure by appointment.

The elective mode of obtaining rulers is the characteristic policy of republican government.

A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. lvii.

It came to be disputed whether the monarchy was hereditary or elective.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 362.

By its [the House of Lords'] side arose the House of Commons, the elective house of the knights, citizens, and burghesses.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 369.

An elective magistracy and clergy, land for all who would till it, and reading and writing, will ye, nil ye.

Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 230.

2. Pertaining or relating to or consisting in the choice or right of choosing by vote: as, the elective principle in government; the elective franchise.

The pope . . . rejected both candidates, declared the elective power to be forfeited, and put in his own nominee.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 382.

The elective right of the chapters and the archiepiscopal confirmation were formally admitted.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 381.

3. Exerting the power of choice.

All moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will.

N. Grew, *Cosmologia Sacra*.

4. Selecting for combination: as, an elective attraction, which is a tendency in bodies to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to other kinds.—Elective affinity. See *chemical affinity*, under *chemical*.—Elective franchise, monarchy, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* In the colleges of the United States, an optional study; any one of a number of studies from which the scholar is allowed to select that which he prefers.

Post-graduate electives are allowed to a limited extent.

Jour. Pedagogy, I., No. 6, advertising p. 6.

electively (ē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By choice; with preference of one to another.

Cabbage is no food for her [the butterfly]; yet in the cabbage, not by chance, but studiously and electively, she lays her eggs.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xviii.

electivity (ē-lek'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*<* *elective* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elective. *F. W. H. Myers*.

elector (ē-lek'tor), *n.* [= F. *électeur* = Sp. *elector* = Pg. *eleitor* = It. *elettor*, *<* L. *elector*, a chooser, *<* *eligere*, pp. *electus*, pick out, choose: see *elect*.] One who elects or has the right of choice; a person who has the legal right of voting for any functionary or the adoption of any measure; a voter. In free governments the people, or such of them as possess the prescribed qualifications, are the electors of their legislative representatives, and in some, as the United States, of their principal executive officers, and in some cases of their judicial officers.

The rule of Jefferson was followed in requiring no property qualification for an elector.

Bancroft, *Hist. Const.*, II. 113.

Specifically—(a) In the Roman-German empire, one of the seven or more princes who had the right to elect the emperor. As established by the Golden Bull of 1356, these were the spiritual electors of Mayence, Treves, and Cologne, and the temporal electors of the Rhine Palatinate, Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. Other German princes, as the rulers of Bavaria, Ilanover, etc., also had voices in the college of electoral princes for longer or shorter periods. The original electors held also the great magisterial offices of the imperial court. The whole system passed away with the empire in 1806. The temporal princes holding the right were generally known by the title of *elector* in their several dominions.

Munich is a place visited by most of the strangers who go into Germany; the *elector's* palace in the town was finely furnished.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 214.

(b) In the United States, one of the presidential electors. See *below*.

The President of the United States . . . and the Vice-President are chosen for the term of four years, by electors, appointed in such manner as the several States may direct.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 176.

The electors have no practical power over the election, and have had none since their institution.

T. H. Benton, *Thirty Years*, I. 37.

Presidential electors, persons elected by the voters of the several States for the purpose of electing the next President and Vice-President of the United States. Originally they were expected to exercise some independent choice among members of each party represented in their body; but in practice their function soon became merely that of casting votes predetermined by party nomination. Each State has as many electors as it has representatives and senators in Congress. No person holding an office under the United States government is eligible for an elector.—The Great Elector, the name usually given to Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg from 1640 to 1688, who greatly strengthened the Brandenburg-Prussian power, and prepared the way for the elevation of the Prussian monarchy under Frederick the Great.

electoral (ē-lek'tō-rəl), *a.* [= F. *électoral* = Sp. *electoral* = Pg. *eleitoral* = It. *elettorale*; *<* *elector* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

Such are the subdivisions in favour of the electoral and other princes of the empire.

The restriction of the electoral franchise to the class which was qualified to serve on juries commended itself to moderate politicians of the fifteenth century.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 368.

Electoral college, a name informally given to the electors of a single State, when met to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States, and sometimes to the whole body of electors. See *presidential electors*, under *elector*.

In case the electoral college fails to choose a Vice-President, the power devolves on the Senate to make the selection from the two candidates having the highest number of votes.

Calhoun, *Works*, I. 175.

Electoral commission, in U. S. *hist.*, an extraordinary commission, consisting of five senators, five representatives, and five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, created by an act of Congress in 1877, to whom were to be referred all electoral votes for President and Vice-President as to the admission of which the two houses could not agree, the Republicans having a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the disagreement was the opposite views taken by the respective parties as to the relative validity of different sets of electoral votes returned from the lately seceded States of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and also from Oregon, which would decide the election. The result was the seating of the Republicans Hayes and Wheeler, as against the Democrats Tilden and Hendricks.—Electoral crown, the crown worn by the electors of the Roman-German empire, represented as arched with four half-circles supporting an orb and a cross, and doubled or faced with ermine, which turns up round the lower rim and has a scalloped edge, and with two fillets hanging down on the two sides.—Electoral mantle, a mantle worn as a mark of office by the electors of the Roman-German empire.

electorality (ē-lek'tō-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *electoral* + *-ity*.] An electorate.

Understanding as well this declaration to be for the electoralties, principalities, and estates, situate and being within the empire.

Reliquie Wottoniana, p. 534.

electorate (ē-lek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *électorat* = Sp. *electorado* = Pg. *eleitorado* = It. *elettorato*; as *elector* + *-ate*3.] 1. The whole body of electors; the aggregate of citizens entitled to vote.

Our Liberal electorate has the task thrown upon it not only of choosing a good minister, but also of determining what the good shall be which this minister is to bring us.

M. Arnold, in *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 654.

In the new Parliament, notwithstanding the vast increase of the electorate, there was no direct representation of the unions.

The Century, XXVIII. 129.

2. The dignity of an elector in the Roman-German empire.—3. The territory of an elector in Germany.

He . . . can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an electorate in the empire.

Addison, *Freeholder*.

electoress, **electress** (ē-lek'tō-rēs- (trēs), *n.* [= F. *électrice* = It. *elettrice*; as *elector* + *-ess*.] The wife or widow of an elector of the Roman-German empire.

The eyes of all the protestants in the nation turned towards the electoress of Brunswick; who was daughter to the queen of Bohemia. *Bp. Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1700.

electorial (ē-lek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [*<* *elector* + *-ial*.] Same as *electoral*. [Rare.]

I make no doubt they [the revolution society] would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college, if things were ripe to give effect to their claim.

Burke, Rev. in France.

electorship (ē-lek'tor-ship), *n.* [*<* *elector* + *-ship*.] The office of an elector.

And if the Bavarian hath male-issues of this young lady, the son is to succeed him in the *electorship*.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 23.

Electra (ē-lek'trī), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. Ἠλέκτρα, a fem. proper name: see *electron*.] 1. One of the Pleiades, 20 Tauri.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of polypts. Lamarck, 1816. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. Stephens, 1829. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. Loew, 1845. (*d*) A genus of mollusks.

electer, n. A Middle English form of *electron*.
electrepeter (ē-lek-trep'e-tēr), *n.* [Incorrectly formed, appar. meant for *electrotrope*, *<* Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

electress, n. See *electress*.

electric (ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *électrique* = Sp. *eléctrico* = Pg. *eléctrico* = It. *elettrico* (cf. D. G. *elektrisch* = Dan. Sw. *elektrisk*), *<* NL. *electricus*, *<* L. *electron*, amber (repr. electricity): see *electron*. First used by Gilbert, "Vim illam *electricam* nobis placet appellare" (De Magnete (1600), ii. 2, p. 47).] *I. a.* [Also *electrical*.] 1. Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction: as, an *electric* body, such as amber or glass.

There is no need to admit with Cartesius that because some *electric* bodies are very close and fixed, what they emit upon rubbing is not part of their own substance.

Boyle, Atmospheres of Consistent Bodies (1687).

2. Pertaining to or consisting in electricity: as, *electric* power; an *electric* discharge.

Some substances possess in a very high degree the capacity of transmitting the *electric* power or condition; others possess in a high degree the capacity of intercepting it.

Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 147.

3. Derived from or produced by electricity: as, an *electric* shock; an *electric* light.—4. Conveying electricity; producing electricity; communicating a shock by electricity: as, an *electric* machine; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel or fish.

Certain fishes belonging to the genera Torpedo (among the Elasmobranchii), Gymnotus, Malapterurus, and Mormyrus (among the Teleostei), possess organs which convert nervous energy into electricity, just as muscles convert the same energy into ordinary motion. . . . The nerves of the electrical organs proceed from the fifth pair, and from the *electric* lobe of the medulla oblongata, which appears to be developed at the origin of the pneumogastri.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 54.

5. Operated by electricity: as, an *electric* bell; an *electric* railway.—6. Figuratively, full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others; magnetic.

Electric Pindar, quick as fear,
With race-dust on his cheeks, and clear
Slant startled eyes.

Mrs. Browning, Vision of Poets.

Such was the *electric* vitality of this friend of ours.

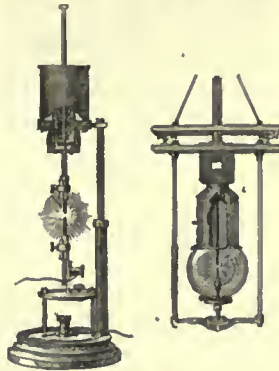
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreemans.

Dynamo-electric machine. See *electric machine*, below.—**Electric absorption.** See *residual charge*, under *residual*.—**Electric action,** in *organ-building*, a mechanism in which the connection between the keyboard and the pipes is made by the help of electricity.—**Electric alarm,** any alarm or signaling device controlled or operated by a current of electricity. The alarm is sounded by the closing of the electric circuit, which may be effected by a thermostat, a door, a sash, or other device, according to the purpose for which the alarm is used. See *alarm*, *thermostat*, and *fire-alarm*.—**Electric annunciator,** an apparatus by means of which the location of the point at which an electric circuit is made or broken is indicated. A number of electromagnets are connected, each with some particular station, room, or point from which a signal may come; the opening or closing of the circuit at any of these points operates the electromagnet to which it is joined, bringing into view a number, letter, or word indicating the location of the point. An alarm-bell is generally rung at the same time.—**Electric apparatus,** the various machines and appliances necessary for conducting electrical experiments, and illustrating the laws of electric action.—**Electric atmosphere, electric aura.** See *aura*.—**Electric bridge, call-bell, clock current, displacement eel, egg, fuse, governor, hammer, harpoon, etc.** See the nouns.—**Electric field,** any space in which electric force exists.—**Electric force,** the force existing among bodies charged with electricity, due to the existence of the charge.—**Electric lamp,** the contrivance in which the electric light is produced.—**Electric light,** light produced by electricity; especially, a brilliant light for purposes of illumination obtained by means of a powerful current of electricity, generated by a magneto- or dynamo-electric machine. The light is of two general kinds, the *arc-light* and the *incandescent light*. In the first the voltaic arc is employed; in the second a resisting conductor is rendered incandescent by the current. The *arc-light* (see *voltaic arc*, under

arc) is produced when a powerful current passes between two carbon electrodes, at first in contact and afterward separated a short distance, the result being the formation of the voltaic arc. The light of the arc and the glowing carbon-points has great intensity, and electric lamps of this kind are extensively used for purposes of illumination, where a powerful light (1,200 candle-power or upward) can be economically employed. In order to keep the carbon electrodes at a constant distance, so that the light may be uniform, some form of regulator is generally needed. Commonly an electromagnet, through which the current passes, is used for this purpose. As the carbons are slowly consumed the distance between them increases; the current meets with greater resistance, and is weakened accordingly; this in turn weakens the electromagnet, which acts less powerfully on its armature, and thus through some mechanical device causes the points to approach each other. If they come too near together, the strengthened current strengthens the electromagnet, and the same contrivance pulls them apart again; so that the current automatically regulates itself. In electric candles this necessity is done away with; here, as in the Jablockhoff candle, for example, the carbon pencils are placed side by side, separated by some insulating earthy substance, the arc is formed at the top, and the candle burns away in a manner analogous to that of an ordinary

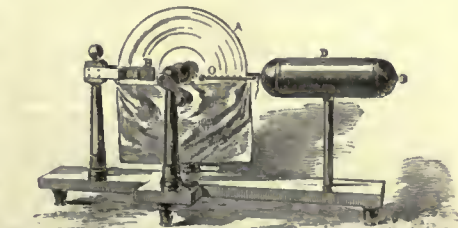


Incandescent Lamp, or Glow-lamp. *a*, carbon filament.



Brush Electric Arc-lamps.

candle. With these candles alternating currents are employed to obviate the difficulty that would otherwise arise from the more rapid consumption of the carbon forming the positive pole. In an incandescent electric lamp, or glow-lamp, the current is made to pass through a strip of some substance which, because of its high resistance, becomes highly heated, and hence brilliantly incandescent. Practically, the only suitable substance known is carbon, which in the form of a thin strip or wire, carefully prepared for the purpose (for example, from a strip of bamboo) and bent in a loop, is inclosed in a bulb of glass from which the air has been exhausted. The vacuum is essential to prevent the consumption of the carbon at the high temperature to which it is raised. The incandescent light is comparable in brilliancy to a good gas-burner, and is hence suitable for general house illumination; it is superior to gas in steadiness, and has the great advantage that it does not vitiate the air. The current employed has, for lamps of ordinary power, much less strength than that needed for the arc-light. The clutch-lamp is an arc-lamp in which the rod to which the upper carbon is attached is surrounded by an annular clutch, which is raised when the circuit is completed, thus establishing the arc.—**Electric log,** a ship's log in which the recording mechanism may be stopped by closing an electrical circuit through the tow-line when it is necessary to haul the log on board ship. Another form of electric log uses the recording mechanism to close a circuit through the tow-line, and report the record of the log on the vessel. See *log*.—**Electric machine,** a machine for generating large quantities of electricity. Those commonly used for producing static electricity depend upon either friction or induction for their operation. For producing current electricity a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine is employed. The frictional electric machine usually consists of a plate or



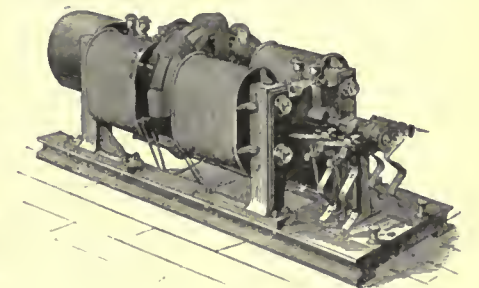
Frictional Electric Machine. *A*, glass plate; *B*, rubber, holding amalgam; *C*, collecting points; *D*, prime conductor.

cylinder of glass, which is made by means of a handle to revolve between stationary cushions whose surfaces are covered with amalgam. One form of electricity (positive) is generated on the revolving plate, and is taken off by combs to a large brass cylinder, called the *prime conductor*; the other (negative) is generated on the cushions, and may also be collected on a conductor, but is generally allowed to pass off to the earth through a metallic chain. The electricity obtained is the equivalent of the mechanical energy expended in turning the crank, less that which through friction is expended in producing useless heat. An induction-machine acts upon the principle of induction. Thus, in the Holtz machine no friction is used except to charge the armature. It consists of a stationary glass plate with two open spaces, or "windows," on opposite sides of the center, and of a second glass plate

which is revolved very rapidly in front of it. On the other side of the movable plate, and opposite the windows, are two combs connecting with brass conductors ending in large knobs. On one edge of each window is attached a piece of paper, called the *armature*; and a tongue of paper projects from it into the open space toward the revolving wheel. In the use of the Holtz machine and others of the same kind a small initial charge must first be communicated to the armature. By induction this is increased until a maximum, depending on the insulating power of the machine and its supports, is reached. The electrical energy developed has its equivalent in the work done in overcoming alternate attraction and repulsion of the moving and fixed parts. The effects of an induction-machine are much more powerful than those of the plate-machine, and it is less influenced by dampness in the air. It is consequently a very useful machine in the physical laboratory, being much used for static experiments. When a powerful current of electricity is required, a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine driven by a steam- or gas-engine, or by water-power, is employed. These machines depend upon the induction which takes place between magnets and coils of wire, when their relative positions are changed. (See *induction*.) The distinction between the magneto- and dynamo-machines is that in the former a permanent magnet is employed, while in the latter its place is taken by an electromagnet. A simple form of the first consists of a large horseshoe magnet, before the poles of which two bobbins wound with insulated copper wire and inclosing cores of soft iron are made to revolve; the variation in magnetic intensity and polarity as these soft iron cores alternately approach and recede from the poles of the permanent magnet produces induced currents in the wire of the bobbins. These currents are reversed for each half-revolution, and hence a machine of this type produces an alternating current. By the use of a commutator, however, the current may be rectified, so that it passes through the connecting wire always in the same direction. In another form of the machine the soft iron core is in the form of a ring, about which a number of separated coils of insulated wire are wound, the ends of which are taken to the central axis. This circular armature revolves between the poles of the horseshoe magnet, and the result is the generation of a current in one direction in one half of the coils, and in the opposite direction in the other half. The current is taken off for the outside circuit by means of two metallic brushes on each side of the central axis. The magneto-electric machine has been displaced for practical use by the dy-

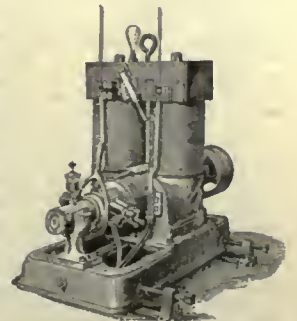


Armature of Brush Dynamo-electric Machine.



Brush Dynamo-electric Machine.

namo-electric machine, or dynamo. The dynamo-machines in use are of many forms, but all consist essentially of one or more large electromagnets (called the *field-magnets*) between the poles of which an armature, consisting of a soft iron core wound with coils of insulated copper wire, is made to revolve very rapidly by means of an engine. In most of them the principle of reduplication is involved—that is, commencing with a very small amount of residual magnetism in the field-magnets, the inductive action between them and the revolving armature results in the production of a feeble current in the coils. This current may be made to pass through the wire of the stationary magnets, strengthening them so that they exert a stronger inductive influence on the armature, thus producing a strong current in the coils, which again charges more strongly the field-magnets, and so on until the machine is in full action. The charging of the field-magnets is accomplished in different ways. In some forms of the machine the field-magnets are excited by independent currents, produced by separate machines; in other forms (called *series dynamos*) the current generated in the armature charges the field-magnets, and is also used for the outside work, the coils of the electromagnets. In other words, forming part of the external circuit; in still other forms (called *shunt dynamos*) a portion only of the current generated in the armature is used to charge the field-magnets, the remainder being taken off for the practical outside work. Many different forms of the machine are now in use, and they have proved an economical and convenient



Edison's Electric Machine.

means of obtaining powerful currents of electricity, when it is to be used for producing the electric light, for electroplating, for the transmission of power or energy, and so on. In the transmission of energy by electricity, the current produced by the machine is made to pass through a second machine (called an *electric motor*, generally similar to and often identical with the dynamo in form and construction, the order of working being reversed), distant a number of miles, perhaps, from the first, and there it causes the armature to revolve, and this revolution may be employed to do any kind of mechanical work. Dynamos have a high degree of efficiency, many transforming over 90 per cent. of the mechanical energy used in revolving the armature into the energy of the electric current. They furnish the electric current much more economically, as well as more regularly, than a voltaic battery, since the zinc, the fuel of the latter, is an expensive and a poor fuel, as compared with the coal used for the engine which drives the dynamo.—**Electric meter**, an instrument designed to measure the quantity of electricity supplied to consumers for the production of light or heat, or to be used as a motive power.—**Electric motor**. See *electric machine*.—**Electric organ**. See *organ*.—**Electric pendulum**, a form of electroscope consisting of a pith-ball suspended by a non-conducting thread.—**Electric piano**. See *piano*.—**Electric railway**, a railway on which electricity is the motive power. The wheels of each car may be set in motion by an electric motor to which they are geared, or a motor-car may draw one or more cars. There are two distinct systems of electric railway. In one the electric motor is actuated by a current of electricity drawn from a secondary or "storage" battery carried with the car, generally underneath the floor; in the other the current is conveyed from a dynamo at some point on the line by means of conductors, which may be supported upon poles or placed in an underground conduit.—**Electric storm**, a violent disturbance of the electrical condition of the earth, resulting in strong earth-currents through long lines of telegraph, often interfering with the ordinary working of the line. These storms are sometimes widespread, and are thought by some physicists to be related to contemporaneous disturbances of the atmosphere of the sun. The phrase is also applied to unusually violent displays of atmospheric electricity.—**Electric telegraph cable**. See *cable*.—**Electric tension**, difference of electric potential: often used as equivalent to *electromotive force*. (See also *battery*, *cell*, *circuit*, *condenser*, *electricity*, *fluid*, *potential*, *telegram*, *telephone*, *tension*, *spark*, *unit*.)

II. n. A body or substance capable of exhibiting electricity by means of friction or otherwise, and of resisting the passage of it from one body to another. See *electricity*.—**To excite an electric**. See *excite*.

electrical (ē-lek'tri-kəl), *a.* [*< electric + -al.*] Same as *electric*.

We believe that the time has arrived when the scientific world no longer looks upon electrical phenomena as isolated and separate from the phenomena of heat and light, or chemical reactions. *Science*, IV, 164.

Electrical burglar-alarm, endomosis, etc. See the nouns.—**Electrical diapason**, an instrument consisting of a tuning-fork or reed, the vibration of which is maintained by means of electricity.—**Electrical engineering**, the science and art of utilizing electricity, especially in the production of light, heat, and motive power, in the transmission and distribution of energy, and in its application to a great variety of metallurgical and other processes. It also includes the science and art of the erection and maintenance of telegraph- and cable-lines, of electric railway-signals, and other forms of electric signaling.—**Electrical mortar**, a small mortar within which a discharge is made to take place between two bodies charged with contrary electricities. This disruptive discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air-particles as to expel a light ball placed in the mouth of the mortar. See *Volta's pistol*, under *pistol*.

electrically (ē-lek'tri-kəl-i), *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it; as regards electricity.

electricalness (ē-lek'tri-kəl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being electrical. [Rare.]

electrician (ē-lek'tri-sh'yan), *n.* [= *F. électricien*; as *electric + -ian*.] 1. One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments; one versed in the science of electricity.—2. One engaged in the business of making or supplying electric apparatus or appliances.

electricity (ē-lek'tris'i-ti), *n.* [= *D. elektricität* = *G. elektricität* = *Dan. Sw. elektricitet* = *F. électricité* = *Sp. electricidad* = *Pg. electricidade* = *It. elettricità*, < *NL. electricita(t)s*, < *electricus*, *electric*: see *electric*.] In *physics*, a name denoting the cause of an important class of phenomena of attraction and repulsion, chemical decomposition, etc., or, collectively, these phenomena themselves. The true nature of electricity is as yet not at all understood; but it is probable that it is not, as was formerly assumed, of the nature of a fluid—either a single fluid, as was supposed by Franklin, or two fluids (positive and negative), as was supposed by Symmer. The word was first used by Gilbert, the creator of the science of electricity, and by him was applied to the phenomena of attraction and repulsion as exhibited when amber (electrum) and some other substances of a similar character were briskly rubbed. Its meaning has been gradually extended to include a large variety of phenomena, among which may be named heating, luminous and magnetic effects, chemical decomposition, etc., together with numerous apparent attractions and repulsions of matter widely differing from those originally noted, but all of which are attributed to a common cause. The subject is usually divided into the two parts of *static*

or *frictional electricity*, including the electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are chiefly statical, and *current electricity* (also called *voltaic electricity*), including that produced by the chemical or voltaic battery and electromagnet machines, the phenomena of which are mostly dynamical. The form of electricity first discovered was the frictional. The discovery is generally attributed to Thales (sixth century B. C.), who observed that amber, after being rubbed by silk, had the property of attracting light bodies, like bits of paper, bran, etc. It was subsequently discovered that glass, sulphur, resin, and many other bodies gained by friction this same property to a greater or less extent. When electricity is produced by the friction of silk on glass, that of the glass is called *vitreous* or *positive electricity*, while that of the silk rubber is called *resinous* or *negative electricity*. When produced by the friction of flannel or silk on sealing-wax, that of the wax is *negative*, and that of the flannel or silk rubber is *positive*. This distinction, which, however, is properly explained as due to a difference of electrical potential (see *potential*), extends through the whole subject, by whatever means the electricity is produced. It is found universally true that the two kinds of electricity are produced in equal amounts. Besides friction, there are other means of exciting electricity, as pressure between two bodies or sudden fracture (by which means sugar becomes faintly luminous when broken in the dark). If a piece of sealing-wax is broken, the opposite ends will be found to be dissimilarly electrified. This is especially true of the fracture of cleavable minerals, like mica, calcite, etc. Some crystallized bodies become electrified by change of temperature; for example, a crystal of tourmalin, on being slightly warmed, becomes positively electrified at one extremity, and negatively at the other; if cooled, the poles are reversed. (See *pyro-electricity*.) For the chief means of obtaining a supply of frictional electricity, see *electric machine*, under *electric*, and *electrophorus*. The principal subjects considered under the head of static electricity are the distribution of electricity over the surface of a conductor, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies (see *density*); the effect of induction or the production of an electrified state in a neutral body by approaching it to one already electrified, but without contact; the degree of induction, as determined by the nature of the non-conductor or dielectric (see *induction*, *conductor*, *dielectric*); the accumulation of electricity in a condenser, as a Leyden jar (see *condenser*, and *Leyden jar*, under *jar*); the measurement of capacity, potential, quantity, etc. (as with an electrometer); and the phenomena of discharge, as the spark-discharge, which takes place between oppositely electrified bodies when they are brought near together, the brush-discharge, etc. The electricity generated by friction and analogous means is in a state of high potential (see *potential*), but the quantity, and therefore the amount of electrical energy, is generally small; it has the power of overcoming great resistances and producing violent mechanical effects, as seen in the discharge of a Holtz machine, and still more strikingly in the case of lightning. Frictional electricity has found but few useful applications in the arts. The common means of producing current electricity is the voltaic battery. (See *battery* and *cell*.) Electrical currents may also be obtained by revolving a coil of wire in the space (magnetic field) between the poles of a steel magnet or electromagnet, so as to cut the line of force between these poles. This principle is made use of in magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*) to obtain powerful currents of electricity for practical use. A current may also be produced by soldering together two ends of two bars of different metals, connecting the other ends with a copper wire, and then heating (or cooling) the first point of union. This is called *thermo-electricity*, and the pair of metals is called a *thermo-electrical couple*: it is analogous to the voltaic couple, only here the electrical current is obtained at the expense of the heat supplied. (See *thermo-electricity*.) The principal subjects considered under the head of current electricity are the effects of the current in causing chemical decomposition (see *electrolysis*, *electrometallurgy*), in producing heat and light through the resistance of the medium, including the voltaic arc, and in the production of induced currents in a coil of wire, under certain conditions, by the action of another current, or a magnet (see *induction*); the measurement of strength of current (as with a galvanometer or *ampere-meter*, which see), of electromotive force (as with a volt-meter), and of resistance (as with the electric bridge or ohm-meter), etc. The current electricity produced by the chemical battery or ordinary dynamo-machine differs from the static electricity of the frictional or induction machine, in that the difference of potentials of the poles, or, in other words, the electromotive force of the current when the poles are connected, is relatively small, while the quantity of electricity is relatively enormously large. Correspondingly, ordinary current electricity has relatively very little power of overcoming a high resistance; no spark is obtained, even from a powerful battery, when the poles are separated by so much as a small fraction of an inch; but the current can do a large amount of work in producing chemical decomposition (as in the electrolysis of water), or mechanically, when transformed by an electric motor. Induced currents, however, as those produced by an induction-coil (which see), may have a very high electromotive force and consequent power of overcoming resistance.—**Animal electricity**. See *animal*.—**Contact theory of electricity**, a theory which assumes that the electromotive force of a voltaic cell, and perhaps the electricity produced by friction, is due to the difference of potential assumed by two dissimilar substances when placed in contact.—**Diffusion of electricity**. See *diffusion*.—**Distribution of electricity**. See *distribution*.—**Electrostatic units of electricity**. See *electrostatic*.—**Excitation of electricity**. See *excitation*.—**Free and bound electricity**. By a "free" charge of electricity is generally meant one which is borne by an insulated body independently of surrounding objects, while a "bound" charge is one held in position by the presence and attraction of a charge of the opposite character or sign upon a neighboring body. As a matter of fact all charges are "bound," the production of a given quantity of one kind of electricity being always accompanied by the production of the same quantity of the opposite kind. When this complementary

charge is very distant and widely distributed, as on the walls of a room, the first may be said to be "free" electricity.

electriferous (ē-lek'trif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< LL. electrifer*, producing amber (bearing electricity) (*< L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *ferre* = *E. bear*), + *-ous*.] Bearing or transmitting electricity. Also *electrophorous*.

A distinct, all-pervading *electriferous* æther must be assumed. *Littell's Living Age*, March 1, 1884, p. 522.

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< electrify + -able*.] 1. Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may be electrified or become electric.—2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

electrification (ē-lek'tri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< electrify + -ation*.] The act of electrifying, or the state of being charged with electricity. This may be positive (+) or negative (−), according as the body is charged with positive or negative electricity—that is, according as its potential is higher or lower than the assumed zero. See *potential*.

If an electrified body be made to touch one not previously electrified, it is found that the one loses a part of its *electrification* and the other gains *electrification*.

J. E. H. Gordon, *Elect.* and *Mag.*, I, 4.

electrifier (ē-lek'tri-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrified*, ppr. *electrifying*. [*< L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] 1. To communicate electricity to; charge with electricity; make electric: as, to *electrify* a jar.—2. To cause electricity to pass through; affect by electricity; give an electric shock to: as, to *electrify* a limb.—3. To excite suddenly; give a sudden shock to; surprise with some sudden and startling effect, of a brilliant or shocking nature; startle greatly; thrill: as, the whole assembly was *electrified*.

He [Milton] *electrifies* the mind. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

If the sovereign were now to huddle a subject in defiance of the writ of Habeas Corpus, or to put a conspirator to the torture, the whole nation would be instantly *electrified* by the news. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

electrine¹ (ē-lek'trin), *a.* [*< LL. electrinus*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum: see *electrum*.] 1. Belonging to or made of amber.—2. Composed of the alloy called electrum (which see).

electrine² (ē-lek'trin), *n.* [*< electrum (electric) + -ine²*.] The (supposed) principle of electricity; a (supposed) kind of matter which manifests electrical phenomena.

A hitherto undescribed ponderable chemical element, which he terms *electrine*, and which he assumes to be an essential constituent of oxygen.

Ashburner, in *Reichenbach's Dynamics*, Pref., p. xlv.

electrization (ē-lek'tri-zā'shon), *n.* [= *F. électrisation* = *Sp. electrización* = *Pg. electrizaçāo*; as *electrize + -ation*.] The act of electrifying. Also spelled *electrisation*.

It is not electricity which cures, but *Electrizations*, a process requiring far more technical skill than the uninitiated generally believe. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI, 153.

electrize (ē-lek'trīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrized*, ppr. *electrizing*. [= *D. elektriseren* = *G. elektrisieren* = *Dan. elektrisere* = *Sw. elektrisera* = *F. électriser* = *Sp. Pg. electrizar* = *It. elettrizzare*, < *NL. *electrizare*, *electrify*, < *L. electrum*, amber (repr. electricity).] To make electric; electrify. Also spelled *electrise*.

electrizer (ē-lek'tri-zēr), *n.* One who or that which electrifies; specifically, an apparatus for the application of electricity for medical purposes. Also spelled *electriser*.

electro (ē-lek'trō), *n.* [Abbreviation of *electrotype*.] An electrotype.

For these reasons the Act is objectionable in prohibiting the importation of stereos and *electros*.

Amer. Publishers' Circular.

electro- [*NL.*, etc., *electro-*, formally repr. *Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, combining form of *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, electrum (see *electrum*), but practically a contraction of *electrico*, combining form of *electricus*, *E. electric*: see *electric*.] The combining form, in many modern compounds, of *electric*, often representing also *electricity*. [In the following compounds containing *electro*, where the second element exists independently in English, or is otherwise perfectly obvious, and where no parallel forms are cited, no etymology is given.]

electroballistic (ē-lek'trō-ba-lis'tik), *a.* Concerned with electricity as used to determine the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight: an epithet applied to various instruments invented by Navez. The projectile passes in succession through two or more screens, the distance between which are known; and, the exact time of passage through each screen being electrically recorded, a simple calculation gives the velocity at that part of the flight.

electrobath (ē-lek'trō-bāth), *n.* The liquid used in electroplating, in which the metal to be deposited is held in solution.

electrobiological (ē-lek'trō-bi-ol'j-i-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrobiology.

electrobiologist (ē-lek'trō-bi-ol'j-i-jist), *n.* One versed in electrobiology.

electrobiology (ē-lek'trō-bi-ol'j-i), *n.* 1. Biology as concerned with electrical phenomena; that branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.—2. That phase of mesmerism or animal magnetism in which the actions, feelings, etc., of a person in the mesmeric condition are controlled, or supposed to be controlled, by the will of the operator.

electrobioscopy (ē-lek'trō-bi-ol's'kō-pi), *n.* The process of testing the muscles with electricity to determine if life is extinct. *Greer, Diet. of Electricity, p. 49.*

electrobronze (ē-lek'trō-bronz), *n.* A metallic coat given to iron articles by an electro-bath. The coating is subsequently protected by a varnish.

electrocapillarity (ē-lek'trō-kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* Certain phenomena collectively occurring at the common surface of two liquids in contact when their difference of potential is altered. The surface-tension of the liquids is changed, and motion usually results. See *electrocapillary*.

electrocapillary (ē-lek'trō-kap'i-lā-ri), *a.* Capillary and electrical: designating certain capillary phenomena produced by electricity.

For example, if a horizontal glass tube be filled with a dilute acid, and a drop of mercury be placed in the middle of the tube, the passage of a current of electricity through it will cause the drop to move toward the negative pole. A capillary electrometer has been constructed, in which the pressure of a column of liquid is made to balance the electrocapillary force exerted at the surface of contact of mercury and dilute acid, this force being nearly proportional to the electromotive force when it does not exceed one volt.

electrocautery (ē-lek'trō-kā'tēr-i), *n.* In *surg.*, cauterizing by means of a platinum wire heated by the passage of a current of electricity; the instrument used.

electrochemical (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to electrochemistry.

The electromotive force of an electrolyte is equal to the mechanical equivalent of the heat of combination of its electrochemical equivalent.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 247.
Electrochemical series, the arrangement of the chemical elements in such an order that all the elements which are electropositive with reference to a given element are placed before it, and all those which are electronegative after it. See *electrolysis*.

electrochemically (ē-lek'trō-kem'i-kāl-i), *adv.* According to the laws of electrochemistry.

The electro-chemically equivalent amount of copper sulphate. *Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8314.*

electrochemist (ē-lek'trō-kem'ist), *n.* One who practises electrochemistry.

It [electrometallurgy] is a subject of intense interest to the chemist and to the electrician, for it combines principles underlying its practice which belong to both professions. In fact, the man skilled in its science and art may appropriately be styled an *electro-chemist*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIX. 31.

electrochemistry (ē-lek'trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Chemistry as concerned with electricity; the science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes. It is generally divided into *electrolysis*, or the separation of a compound body into its constituent parts by the passage of an electric current, and *electrometallurgy*, or the application of electrolysis to the arts. See *electrolysis*.

electrochronograph (ē-lek'trō-kron'ō-grāf), *n.* A chronograph on which the record is made by electrical means; much used in astronomical observatories and in the laboratory for noting the precise instant or duration of transits and similar phenomena. See *chronograph*.

electrochronographic (ē-lek'trō-kron'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an electrochronograph, or indicated and recorded by means of it.

electrocopper (ē-lek'trō-kop'ēr), *v. t.* To plate or cover with copper by means of electricity. See *electroplating*.

Steel, iron, zinc, lead, and tin which have been previously electro-coppered. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 212.*

electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* [= *F. électrode*; as *electric* + *Gr. ὄδος, way*.] A pole of the current from an electric battery or machine which is in use in effecting electrolysis: applied generally to the two ends of an open electric circuit. The positive pole is termed the *anode*, and the negative pole the *cathode*.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *n.* That which has been deposited by means of electricity.

electrodeposit (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it), *v. t.* To deposit, as a metal or other substance, from a chemical compound, by means of electricity.

In the same year also M. de Ruelz *electro-deposited* brass from a solution composed of the cyanides of copper and zinc dissolved in aqueous cyanides of potassium.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodeposition (ē-lek'trō-dē-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* The deposition of metals or other substances from a solvent by means of electricity.

Employed *electro-deposition* for producing the copper plates.
G. Gore, Electro-Metallurgy, p. 25.

electrodepositor (ē-lek'trō-dē-poz'it-tor), *n.* One who practises the art of electrodeposition.

In 1849, M. de Ruelz, a French *electro-depositor*, ... had taken out a patent in France for electro-gilding.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 20.

electrodiapason (ē-lek'trō-dī-ā-pā'zōn), *n.* Same as *electrical diapason* (which see, under *electrical*).

A universal support or *electro-diapason*, intended to inscribe and show in projection the vibratory movements.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXI., Supp., p. 48.

electrodynamical, electrodynamic (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics.—*Directrix of electrodynamic action.* See *directrix*.

Electrodynamics (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* That part of the science of electricity which treats of the mutual action of electric currents and of currents and magnets.

electrodynamism (ē-lek'trō-dī'nā-mizm), *n.* See the extract.

The trance caused by regarding fixedly a glistening point produces in the brain, in bis [Dr. Phillips's] opinion, an accumulation of a peculiar nervous power, which he calls *electrodynamism*.
Science, IX. 542.

electrodynamometer (ē-lek'trō-dī-nā-mōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*electrodynam* + *L. metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by means of the attraction or repulsion mutually exerted by two coils of wire, through at least one of which the whole or a part of the current to be measured passes.

Weber devised an instrument known as an *electrodynamometer* for measuring the strength of currents by means of the electrodynamic action of one part of the circuit upon another part. *S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 297.*

electrodynamometrical (ē-lek'trō-dī'nā-mō-met'ri-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to the electro-dynamometer.

Electro-dynamometrical measurements.
Electric Rev., XXII. 159.

electro-engraving (ē-lek'trō-en-grā'ving), *n.* An etching process in which the plate, covered with a ground and properly etched, is placed in an electro-bath to deepen the "bite" or cutting-in of the lines.

electro-ergometer (ē-lek'trō-ēr-gom'e-tēr), *n.* See *ergometer*.

electrogenesis (ē-lek'trō-jen'e-sis), *n.* Causation or production by electricity.

electrogenetic (ē-lek'trō-jen'e-tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrogenesis.

electrogild (ē-lek'trō-gild), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrogilded, electrogilt*, ppr. *electrogilding*. To gild, by means of the voltaic battery, with a thin deposit of gold precipitated from a bath of a salt of the metal.

electrogilder (ē-lek'trō-gil'dēr), *n.* One who practises electrogilding.

electrograph (ē-lek'trō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity; see *electric, electro-*), + *γράφειν, write*.] 1. A curve automatically traced and forming a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.—2. An apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing fabrics and wall-papers. The cylinder is first coated with varnish, which is scratched by diamond-points traversing upon it, and controlled by circuit-breakers, that are in turn controlled by the copyist. The exposed portions are then etched by exposure to an acid-bath.

electrography (ē-lek'trō-grā-fī), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *-γραφία, < γράφειν, write*.] 1. Galvanography. Specifically—2. The process of copying a fine engraving on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetic (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrokinetics, or electricity in motion.

electrokinetics (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents, or the flow of electricity.

electrolier (ē-lek'trō-lēr'), *n.* [Modern, formed in imitation of *chandelier*.] A bracket, pen-

dant, or stand, often with branches, and ornamented, used for supporting incandescent electric lamps.

electrolithotriety (ē-lek'trō-li-thot'ri-ti), *n.* Lithotriety, or the destruction of vesical calculi, effected by electrolysis.

electrologic, electrological (ē-lek'trō-loj'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [*electrology* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrology.

electrologist (ē-lek'trō-loj'ist), *n.* One versed in the science of electrology.

electrolysis (ē-lek'trō-lōj'is), *n.* [= *F. électrologie*; < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *-λογία, < λέγειν, speak*: see *-ology*.] The department of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysability, electrolysable, etc. See *electrolysability, etc.*

electrolysis (ē-lek'trō-lōj'is), *n.* [= *F. électrolyse*, < *NL. *electrolysis*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *λύσις, solution, resolution*, < *λυειν, loose, solve, resolve*. Cf. *analysis*.] The decomposition of a chemical compound, called the *electrolyte*, into its constituent parts by an electric current. Thus, water is decomposed by electrolysis into hydrogen and oxygen; of these it is found that the hydrogen is attracted by the negative pole (the cathode), and is hence said to be *electropositive*, and is called the *cation*; while the oxygen collects at the positive pole (the anode), and is said to be *electronegative*, and is called the *anion*. Similarly, by experimenting with different compounds and observing the behavior in each case, an electrochemical series of the elements, arranged in order, from oxygen, the most negative, to the most positive metals, sodium, potassium, etc., has been deduced. A salt may also be decomposed by electrolysis: thus, copper sulphate yields metallic copper at the negative pole (upon which it is deposited), and sulphuric acid at the positive pole. By electrolysis Davy was able to decompose lime and the other alkaline earths, and thus to show that they were compounds of metals, calcium, etc., with oxygen. An electrolysis in which the ions (a term including both anion and cation) are produced at their respective electrodes without interference from these electrodes or the surrounding electrolyte is called a *primary electrolysis*. Very often combinations take place between the ions and the electrodes or the electrolyte, so that the final products are different from the true ions. This is called *secondary electrolysis*. For the application of electrolysis in the arts, see *electrometallurgy*.

electrolyte (ē-lek'trō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber* (repr. electricity), + *λυτός, verbal n. of λύειν, solve, dissolve*. Cf. *electrolysis*.] A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current.

No elementary substance can be an *electrolyte*: for from the nature of the operation compounds alone are susceptible of electrolysis. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 282.*

electrolytic, electrolytical (ē-lek'trō-lit'ik, -i-kāl), *a.* [= *F. électrolytique*; as *electrolyte* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of electrolysis.

It is not improbable that the increased *electrolytic* power of water by the addition of some acids, such as the sulphuric and phosphoric, where the acids themselves are not decomposed, depends upon a catalytic effect of these acids. *W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 169.*

Electrolytic cell. See *cell*.

electrolytically (ē-lek'trō-lit'ikāl-i), *adv.* In an electrolytic manner; by means of electrolysis; as in electrolysis.

The fibre is carbonized in moulds of nickel, and is attached to the conducting wires by copper, *electrolytically* deposited upon them. *G. B. Prescott, Dynam. Elect., p. 283.*

electrolyzability (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* The capability of being decomposed by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolyzability*.

electrolyzable (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā-bl), *a.* [= *F. électrolysable*; as *electrolyze* + *-able*.] Susceptible of decomposition by an electric current. Also spelled *electrolysable*.

electrolyzation (ē-lek'trō-lī-zā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. électrolysat*ion; as *electrolyze* + *-ation*.] The act of electrolyzing. Also spelled *electrolysat*ion.

electrolyze (ē-lek'trō-lī-z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrolyzed, ppr. electrolyzing*. [= *F. électrolyser*; < *electrolysis*. Cf. *analyze*, < *analysis*.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity. Also spelled *electrolyse*.

electromagnet (ē-lek'trō-mag'net), *n.* A magnet which owes its magnetic properties to the inductive action of an electric current. If an insulated wire is wound about a bar



Electromagnet.

of soft iron and a current of electricity is passed through it, the bar becomes a temporary magnet with a north and a south pole; the end at which the current circulates through the wire in the direction of the hands of a clock, as the observer looks at it, is the south pole. In practice, an electromagnet has ordinarily a horseshoe form. It consists of two cylinders, or cores, of soft iron, fastened together at one end and each wound many times with insulated wire; the wire must be so wound that if the horseshoe were straightened the direction of winding would be the same throughout. An electromagnet may be made very powerful, so as to support a ton or more. The soft iron core retains its maximum magnetization only so long as the current is passing, and loses nearly all of it the instant the current ceases. This principle is made use of in the telegraph (which see), electric clocks, electric call-bells, etc. If the core is made of steel, it becomes under the action of the current a permanent magnet.

electromagnetic (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Pertaining to electromagnetics, or to the relation between electricity and magnetism; of the nature of electromagnetism. See *electromagnetism*. Also *galvanomagnetic*.—**Electromagnetic engine, machine.** See *electric machine, under electric*.—**Electromagnetic theory of light.** See *light*.—**Electromagnetic units,** units employed in measuring electric currents, and based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles; the units practically used to measure the strength of currents (ampere), electromotive force (volt), resistance (ohm), etc., are electromagnetic units.

electromagnetically (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ikal-i), *adv.* In an electromagnetic manner; by electromagnetism.

A single wire bent twice at right-angles is made to rotate *electromagnetically* between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. *Dredge's Electric Illumination, I, 74.*

electromagnetics (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'iks), *n.* The science of electromagnetism.

electromagnetism (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'izm), *n.* The collective term for the phenomena which rest upon the relation between electric currents and magnetism. It comprises the effects of an electric current in directing a magnetic needle and in inducing magnetism in a magnetic substance, as soft iron, and also the analogous effects of a magnet in directing a movable conductor traversed by a current, or in inducing in a conductor an electric current. The directive power of an electric current upon a magnet was discovered by Oersted; it is the principle involved in all forms of galvanometer (which see). The power of an electric current to induce magnetism, and of a magnet to induce an electric current, is treated under *induction*; these latter phenomena form the basis of the electromagnet and of all forms of magneto-electric and dynamo-electric machines.

electromagnetist (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'ist), *n.* One skilled in electromagnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek'trō-ma-sāzh'), *n.* In *therap.*, the combination of the use of electricity with massage by employing the more or less specially modified electrodes of a galvanic or faradic battery as instruments for more or less imperfect rubbing and kneading.

electromedical (ē-lek'trō-med'ikal), *a.* Pertaining to the medicinal use of electricity.

electrometallurgy (ē-lek'trō-met'al-ēr-ji), *n.* The art of depositing certain metals, as gold, silver, copper, etc., from their solutions by means of the slow action of an electric current. Its most important applications are electroplating and electrotyping. The essential parts of the process of plating with copper, for example, are as follows: If the surface upon which the metal is to be deposited is a mold (as of a medal) of gutta-percha or wax, it must be made a conductor by having its surface brushed over with powdered graphite. It is then attached to the negative pole of the battery and suspended in the solution of the required metal, as copper sulphate, the positive pole at the same time consisting of a plate of the same metal. The result of the electrolysis (see *electrolysis*) caused by the passage of the current is the decomposition of the solution, the metal being deposited upon the exposed surface at the negative pole, and sulphuric acid being formed at the positive pole; the acid, however, dissolves a part of the copperplate, and thus keeps the solution of constant strength. A current of uniform strength is necessary. Iron and nickel are deposited from solutions of their double salts with ammonium; gold and silver, from alkaline solutions containing potassium cyanide.

electrometer (ē-lek'trom'e-tēr), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elektrometer* = F. *électromètre* = Sp. *electrómetro* = Pg. *electrometro* = It. *elettrometro*, < Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring difference of electrostatic potential between two conductors. See *potential*. There are many forms. The *absolute electrometer* (also called *balance-electrometer*) of Sir William Thomson consists essentially of two parallel circular plates attracting each other, the central portion of one of them, the upper, suspended from one arm of a balance or by means of light steel springs, the other being movable to a greater or less distance from the first by means of a micrometer screw. The upper disk is always brought to a fixed position (which can be very accurately determined) by means of the attraction of the lower, the amount of attraction being regulated by the distance between the two plates. It is thus seen that the electric force is actually weighed, and formulas are given by means of which the difference of potentials is deducible in absolute measure, the areas of the plates and the distance between them being known. The *quadrant electrometer* of Sir William Thomson consists of four quadrant-shaped pieces of metal, sometimes segments of a flat cylindrical box, the alternate pairs being connected by a wire;

above or within this, if the cylindrical form is used, a flat needle of aluminium is hung by a delicate wire. The needle is kept in a constant electrical condition by connection usually with a Leyden jar placed above or below, and if the two pairs of quadrants are dissimilarly electrified—that is, are in a state of different potential, as by connecting them respectively with the poles of a voltaic cell—the needle is deflected from its position of rest, and the amount of this deflection, as measured by the motion of a spot of light reflected from a small mirror attached to it, gives a means of calculating the difference of potential of the bodies under experiment. In another method of using the quadrant electrometer the pairs of quadrants are kept at a constant difference of potential, while that of the needle varies. Arranged in this manner, it is much used in the investigation of atmospheric electricity. Lippmann and Dewar have devised very delicate capillary electrometers, based on the alteration of the force of capillarity by electric action. See *electrocapillary*.

electrometric, electrometrical (ē-lek'trō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [As *electrometer* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to electrometry, or the measurement of electricity: as, an *electrometrical* experiment.

electrometry (ē-lek'trom'e-tri), *n.* [As *electrometer* + *-y*.] That department of the science of electricity which embraces the methods of making electrical measurements, more especially of static electricity.

electromotion (ē-lek'trō-mō'shōn), *n.* 1. The current of electricity, or the passing of it from one metal to another, in a voltaic circuit.—2. Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

electromotive (ē-lek'trō-mō'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to electromotion; producing or produced by electromotion.—**Electromotive force** (abbreviated *E. M. F.*), that which determines the flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current. It is the result of, and proportional to, the difference of electric potential (see *potential*) between two bodies, or parts of the same body, and bears a similar relation to it that the pressure in a water-pipe does to the difference of water-level upon which its amount depends. The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance (Ohm's law). The electromotive force is measured in volts.—**Electromotive series,** the series of the various metals (or other substances) useful for producing an electric current, arranged in such an order for a given liquid that each is positive with reference to those which follow in the list, and negative for those which precede. For example, in dilute sulphuric acid the order is zinc, lead, iron, copper, silver, platinum, carbon—that is, if zinc and iron are coupled together in a voltaic cell containing sulphuric acid, the zinc is the positive plate, and the current goes in the wire from iron to zinc; if iron and copper are taken, the current in the wire is from copper to iron. It is found that the electromotive force is a maximum for zinc and carbon, and is equal to the sum of the electromotive forces for all the intervening metals. In another liquid the order would be changed, but the above law would hold true; for example, in potassium sulphid, iron is electro-negative with reference to copper. Also called *contact series*.

electromotograph (ē-lek'trō-mō'tō-gráf), *n.* A name sometimes applied to a peculiar telephone-receiver invented by Edison. The vibrations of the mica disk by which the sound is reproduced are caused by variations in frictional resistance between a revolving cylinder of lime and a small platinum plate which rests upon its surface and is attached to the center of the disk, these variations being due to variations in the strength of the current transmitted.

electromotor (ē-lek'trō-mō'tōr), *n.* [= F. *électromoteur* = Sp. *electromotor*; < L. *electrum*, amber (repr. electricity), + *motor*, a mover.] 1. Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, as a single cell, a voltaic battery, or a thermo-electric pile.—2. An engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effects. See *electric machine, under electric, and motor*.

electromuscular (ē-lek'trō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between electricity and certain phenomena exhibited by muscles.

electron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* Same as *electron*.

electronegative (ē-lek'trō-neg'at-iv), *a. and n.* 1. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified; having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.—2. Assuming negative potential when in contact with a dissimilar substance, as copper when joined to zinc in a voltaic cell. See *electromotive series, under electromotive*.

II. n. A body which, in the process of electrolysis, appears at the positive pole of the voltaic battery. Oxygen is the most electro-negative of the elements. See *electrolysis*.

electronegatively (ē-lek'trō-neg'at-iv-li), *adv.* In an electronegative manner.

Such materials as are related *electro-negatively* to iron. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 324.*

electro-optic (ē-lek'trō-op'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-optics: as, an *electro-optic* action.

electro-optics (ē-lek'trō-op'tiks), *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of its relations to light. Among these relations are: the production of double refraction, as in glass, by the electrostatic stress produced when two wires from an induction coil or Holtz machine are fixed in holes in it near together; the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light on traversing a transparent medium placed in a magnetic field, or by reflection at the surface of a magnet; the change of electrical resistance exhibited by certain bodies during exposure to light, as selenium (see *photo-phonograph*); and the relation between the index of refraction and the specific inductive capacity of transparent bodies which is established by experiment and required by the electromagnetic theory of light.

electropathic (ē-lek'trō-path'ik), *a.* [*electropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to electropathy. *Science, XI, No. 274, adv. p. iii.*

electropathy (ē-lek'trō-p'ath-i), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + πάθειν, to suffer, suffering. Cf. homeopathy.*] Treatment of disease by electricity; electrotherapeutics.

electrophone (ē-lek'trō-fōn), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φωνή, voice, sound.*] An instrument for producing sounds, resembling trumpet-tones, by electric currents of high tension. It has been recommended for use as a telegraphic relay capable of giving two or four signs with a single wire, having this advantage over other relays, that perfection of contact is not necessary to its working. It has been used also to indicate the electric equilibrium of muscle and nervous tissue by the variation of its tones, and by a system of levers attached to the wrist to show the rhythm and character of the pulse; and it may be fitted to the telephone, and thus be made to repeat a sound made gently in one place in trumpet-tones in another place hundreds of yards distant. *Chambers's Encyc.*

electrophori, n. Plural of *electrophorus, 1.*

electrophorid (ē-lek'trō-f'ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Electrophoridae*.

Electrophoridae (ē-lek'trō-fō-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Electrophorus* + *-idae*.] A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order *Plectrospodyli*. There are no scales nor dorsal fin; the head is rounded in front, the premaxillaries forming most of the upper border of the mouth, and the supramaxillaries being reduced; and the anus is under the throat, the anal fin beginning just behind it, and continuous with the caudal. The family contains the electric eel (which see, under *eel*). See also *Gymnotidae*.

electrophoroid (ē-lek'trō-f'ō-roid), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Electrophoridae*.

II. n. One of the *Electrophoridae*.

electrophorous (ē-lek'trō-f'ō-rus), *a.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + φορος, to bear = E. bear¹.*] 1. Pl. *electrophori* (-ri). An instrument for obtaining static electricity by means of induction. It consists of a disk of resin, or other non-conducting material easily excited by friction, and a polished metal disk with an insulating handle. The resin disk is negatively electrified by striking or rubbing it with a catskin or flannel, and the metal plate is then laid upon it. Under these circumstances the upper plate does not receive a direct charge from the lower, but is positively charged on the lower surface and negatively on the upper; if now the disk is touched by the finger, the negative electricity passes to the ground, leaving the disk charged positively. On being lifted away by its insulating handle, it is found to be charged, and will give a spark. It may then be replaced on the lower plate, and the process repeated an indefinite number of times without any fresh excitation, if the weather is favorable. The electricity obtained each time is the equivalent of the mechanical work done in separating the two surfaces against the attraction of the unlike electricities.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Electrophoridae*. There is but one species, the electric eel, *E. electricus*. *Gill, 1864.* See cut under *eel*.

electrophotometer (ē-lek'trō-fō-tōm'e-tēr), *n.* An instrument for comparing the intensities of various lights by reference to the intensity of the light produced by an electric spark. See *photometer*.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek'trō-fō-tō-mi-krog'ra-fi), *n.* The art of photographing, by means of the electric light, objects as magnified by the microscope. *E. H. Knight.*

electrophysiological (ē-lek'trō-fiz'i-ō-loj'ikal), *a.* Relating to electrical results produced in living tissues.

electrophysiologist (ē-lek'trō-fiz-i-ō-l'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in electrophysiology.

electrophysiology (ē-lek'trō-fiz-i-ō-l'ō-ji), *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.



Volta's Electrophorus.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electroplated*, ppr. *electroplating*. To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal to by means of electrolysis. See *electrometallurgy*.

To *electroplate* is to disguise with an adherent thin coating of metal, which then serves as an ornamental covering to the object treated. To *electrotype*, on the other hand, is to produce a separate and distinct object, with an existence of its own. *J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 4.*

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electroplating.

electroplater (ē-lek'trō-plā-tēr), *n.* One who practises electroplating.

electroplating (ē-lek'trō-plā-ting), *n.* 1. The process or art of coating metals and other materials with an adherent film of metal, in a bath containing a solution of the metal, by means of the electrolytic action of an electric current from a battery or dynamo. In simple forms of electroplating apparatus, the bath containing the metallic solution may form the battery, as in plating with copper. The more common plan is to employ a current obtained from some source outside the bath. Table-cutlery or ware, building- or car-fixtures, lamps, etc., to be electroplated, are suspended by wires from a metal rod laid across the top of the bath and connected with the negative pole of the battery, this terminal of the current forming the *cathode*. The silver, nickel, copper, etc., to be deposited is suspended in like manner from a rod connected with the positive pole of the battery, the terminal forming the *anode*. (See *electrolysis, electrometallurgy*.) The deposition of metals by electrolysis forms a part of several arts, as in electrotyping; but as in these the film of metal deposited in the bath is not adherent, they are described under separate heads. Electroplating is strictly the covering of a metal with a metallic film permanently attached to it, as in nickel-plating, plating telegraph-wires with copper, and table-ware with silver. See *electrotype, galvanoplastic, galvanography, galvanograph, and nickel-plating*. 2. The deposit itself, or the surface, obtained by means of the process explained above.

electropoion (ē-lek'trō-poi'on), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + ποίω, pp. of ποιεῖν, make.*] A mixture of sulphuric acid, bichromate of potash, and water, used as the liquid for batteries in which zinc and carbon are the poles.

electropolar (ē-lek'trō-pō-lār), *a.* Having, as an electrical conductor, one end or surface positive and the other negative.

electropositive (ē-lek'trō-pōz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative pole of a voltaic battery.—2. Assuming positive potential when in contact with another substance, as zinc in a voltaic cell.

II. *n.* A body which in electrolysis appears at the negative pole of a voltaic battery. Potassium is the most electropositive of all known bodies. See *electrolysis*.

electropuncturation, electropuncture (ē-lek'trō-pungk-tūr-rā'shon, ē-lek'trō-pungk'tūr), *n.* Same as *electropuncturing*.

electropuncturing (ē-lek'trō-pungk'tūr-ing), *n.* In *med.*, the operation of inserting two or more needles in a part affected and then connecting them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic battery.

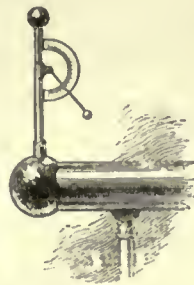
electropyrometer (ē-lek'trō-pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* See *pyrometer*.

electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* [= *D. elektro-skoop* = *G. Dan. Sv. elektro-skop* = *F. electroscop* = *Sp. electrosco-po* = *Pg. electro-scopio* = *It. elettroscopio*, < *NL. *electroscopium*, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind. All electroscopes depend for their action on the elementary law of electric forces, that bodies similarly charged repel each other, while bodies dissimilarly charged attract each other. The simplest electroscope consists of pith-balls suspended by silk threads; another simple form consists of a pair of short pieces of straw suspended by silk threads. When not in use the pieces of straw hang down, touching each other. On presenting an electrified body to them they become ex-

erited and stand apart, thus giving a test for electricity. The gold-leaf electroscope of Bennet, introduced in 1789, consists of two pieces of gold-leaf, about 1/4 inch broad, fixed to a brass rod and hung inside a glass globe which has been thoroughly dried, in order that the insulation of the apparatus may be as nearly perfect as possible. The globe is closed with a wooden stopper, through the center of which passes a glass tube containing the brass rod. The



Pith-ball Electroscope.



Quadrant Electroscope.

upper end of the rod is furnished with a knob. If an electrified body is brought near the top of the instrument, induction takes place; the top becomes electrified oppositely to the body presented, and the pieces of gold-leaf similarly. To find if the latter are positively or negatively charged, a glass rod is rubbed and brought near the knob; if positively charged, the leaves will diverge still more under the induction of the glass; if negatively, they will collapse, the negative electricity being attracted to the positive of the glass rod. In Volta's condensing electroscope, in place of the gilt knob there is a flat metal plate upon which rests another similar plate, which may be removed by an insulating handle.—**Quadrant electroscope**, a form of pith-ball electroscope which serves to measure roughly the degree of electrification by the rise of the pith-ball as indicated by the motion of the rod carrying it on a graduated semicircle.

electroscopic (ē-lek'trō-skōp'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the electroscope; performed by means of the electroscope.

electrosemaphore (ē-lek'trō-sem'ā-fōr), *n.* A semaphore operated by electricity.

electrostatic, electrostatical (ē-lek'trō-stat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to static electricity.

—**Electrostatic units of electricity**, those units which are based upon the force exerted between two quantities of static electricity, as units of quantity, potential, etc.

electrostatics (ē-lek'trō-stat'iks), *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena of static electricity (see *electricity*), as the mutual attractions or repulsions of electrified bodies, the measurement and distribution of charges of electricity, etc.

That branch of electrical science which treats of the properties of simple electrified bodies is called *electrostatics*, because in them the electricity is supposed to be at rest. *J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., I. 23.*

electrosteeling (ē-lek'trō-stē'ling), *n.* The art of electroplating with iron the copperplates used in engraving. See *electroplating*.

electrosterotype (ē-lek'trō-ster'ē-ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *electrotype*.

electrotechnic, electrotechnical (ē-lek'trō-tek'nik, -ni-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotechnics.

electrotechnics (ē-lek'trō-tek'niks), *n.* The methods, processes, and operations made use of in the application of electricity to the arts.

electrotherapeutic (ē-lek'trō-ther'ā-pū'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapeutics (ē-lek'trō-ther'ā-pū'tiks), *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; the principles and doctrines of such treatment as a branch of medicine; electropathy.

electrotherapist (ē-lek'trō-ther'ā-pū'tist), *n.* One who studies or practises electrotherapeutics.

electrotherapy (ē-lek'trō-ther'ā-pi), *n.* Same as *electrotherapeutics*.

electrothermancy (ē-lek'trō-thēr'mān-si), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + θερμαντικός, a heating, < θερμαίνω, heat, < θερμός, hot.*] That branch of electrical science which investigates the effects produced by the electric current upon the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

electrothermotic (ē-lek'trō-thēr-mō'tik), *a.* Of or relating to heat generated by electricity.

electrotin (ē-lek'trō-tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotinned*, ppr. *electrotinning*. To electroplate with tin. See *electroplating*.

electrotint (ē-lek'trō-tint), *n.* Same as *electrotinting*.

electrotinting (ē-lek'trō-tin'ting), *n.* A method of making a design, etc., in relief, for print-

ing, by drawing the lines on a metal plate with some varnish which resists the action of acids, and placing it in an electrobathe, when the exposed portions are bitten in, leaving the protected parts in relief.

electrotome (ē-lek'trō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τομή, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνω, τμήνω, cut.*] An automatic circuit-breaker. *Grec. Dict. of Elect., p. 54.*

electrotonic (ē-lek'trō-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension; applied by Faraday to what at one time he erroneously believed to be a peculiar latent state or condition of a conductor near another conductor through which an electric current was flowing.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonicity (ē-lek'trō-tō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [*Gr. electrotonia + -ity.*] Same as *electrotonus*.

electrotonize (ē-lek'trō-tō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotonized*, ppr. *electrotonizing*. [*Gr. electrotonic + -ize.*] To alter the normal electric current of, as a nerve. See *electrotonus*.

electrotonous (ē-lek'trō-tō-nūs), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to electrical tension.—2. Of, pertaining to, or produced by electrotonus.

electrotonus (ē-lek'trō-tō-nūs), *n.* [*Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τόνος, tension: see tonic.*] The altered state of a nerve or a muscle during the passage of a galvanic current through it. The irritability is heightened in the neighborhood of the cathode and diminished in that of the anode. The currents of rest in the nerve are increased or diminished according as they run in the same or an opposite direction to that of the galvanic current. Also *electrotonos, electrotony*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* [= *F. electrotype*; < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber (repr. electricity), + τύπος, figure, image: see type.*] A copy in metal (precipitated by galvanic or electric action, usually in the form of a thin sheet) of any engraved or molded surface. Copies of medals, jewelry, and silver-ware, of woodcuts and pages of composed type, are common forms of electrotypes. The metal most used is copper, and the largest application of the process is to the preparation of plates for printing. The form of composed type is molded in wax, which is dusted or coated with black-lead in order to make it a conductor. The wax mold is suspended in a galvanic bath of sulphate of copper, through which a current of electricity is passed. The thin shell of copper which attaches to the mold is afterward backed with type-metal. Also *electrosterotype*, and commonly abbreviated *electro*.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *electrotyped*, ppr. *electrotyping*. [= *F. electrotyper*; from the noun.] To make a plate copy or plate copies of by electrical deposition.

electrotyper (ē-lek'trō-tī-pēr), *n.* 1. One who makes electrotypes.—2. The vat in which the electrotyping solution is held. [*Eng.*]

electrotypic (ē-lek'trō-tīp'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or effected by means of electrotyping.

electrotyping (ē-lek'trō-tī-ping), *n.* The art or process of making electrotypes. Also called *galvanoplastic process*.

electrotypist (ē-lek'trō-tī-pist), *n.* [*Gr. electrotype + -ist.*] One who practises electrotypy.

electrotypy (ē-lek'trō-tī-pi), *n.* [= *F. electrotypie*; as *electrotype + -y*.] The process of electrotyping. Also called *galvanoplasty*.

electrovection (ē-lek'trō-vek'shon), *n.* [*L. electrum, amber (repr. electricity), + vectio(n-), a carrying, < vehere, pp. vectus, carry: see convection, etc., vehiclc.*] Same as *electrical endosmosis* (which see, under *endosmosis*).

electrovital (ē-lek'trō-vī'tal), *a.* Electrical and dependent upon vital processes.

electrum (ē-lek'trum), *n.* [Also *electron*; = *F. electrum* = *Sp. Pg. electro* = *It. elettro*, < *L. electrum, amber (called in pure L. succinum)*, also the metallic compound so called, < *Gr. ἤλεκτρον, or ἤλεκτρος, amber, also an alloy of gold and silver, akin to ἤλεκτρον, the beaming sun, also fire as an element; to ἤλεκτρα, a fem. name; and prob. to Skt. arka, the sun, archis, flame, & arch, beam, shine.*] A word used by Greek (*ἤλεκτρον*) and Latin (*electrum*) authors with various meanings at various times. From the time of Herodotus on its most common meaning in Greek was 'amber,' but it was also used for 'pure gold,' as by Sophocles. The Romans used *electrum* with the meaning of 'amber,' also as designating an alloy, which might be either natural or artificial, of silver and gold (Pliny gives the amount of silver present in *electrum* at one fifth of the whole). Later on, *electrum* was confounded with *orichalc* (which see), and in the middle ages had acquired the definite meaning of 'brass.' At all times, and especially among the Latin writers, there was more or less uncertainty in regard to the meaning of this word, and there was a tendency among both Greeks and Romans to use it just as *adamant* was frequently used, namely, as designating some ideal, imperfectly known substance possessed of almost miraculous properties.



Condensing Electroscope.

electuary (ē-lek'jū-ā-ri, n.; pl. *electuaries* (-riz)). [Also formerly *electary*; = OF. *electuaire*, F. *électuaire* = Sp. Pg. *electuario* = It. *lettuario* (also formerly, by aphoresis, *lectuary*, < ME. *letuarie*, < OF. *lettuaria* = Pr. *lectoari*, *lactoari*, = It. *lattuario*, *lattovaro*, > G. *latwerge* = Dan. *latwærg* = Sw. *latwerg*), < LL. *electuarium*, also *electarium*, an accom. (in simulation of L. *electus*, picked out; cf. ML. *electuarium*, the élite of a troop of soldiers) of **electarium* (with L. suffix -arium), < Gr. ἐκλεκτόν (with equiv. ἐκλείψα, > L. *eclyma*: see *eclegm*), an electuary, < ἐκλείψειν, lick up, < ἐκ, out, + λείπειν, lick: see *lick*.] In *phar.*, a medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup, originally made in a form to be licked by the patient.

"How do you do, my honest friend?" . . . "Very weakly, sir, since I took the *electuary*," answered the patient. *Scott*, *Abbot*, xxvi.

Eledone (el-e-dō'nō), n. [NL. (Leach, 1817), < Gr. ἑλεδώνη, a kind of polypus.] A genus of



Eledone verrucosa.

cephalopods, typical of the family *Eledonidae*. *E. verrucosa* and *E. cirrhosa* are examples.

eledonid (e-led'ō-nid), n. A cephalopod of the family *Eledonidae*.

Eledonidae (el-e-don'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eledone* + -idae.] A family of octopod cephalopods, characterized by the development of but one row of suckers along each arm, but otherwise very similar to the *Octopodidae*, with which they are generally associated.

eleemosynarily (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri-li), adv. In an eleemosynary manner; by way of charity; charitably.

eleemosynariness (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri-nes), n. 1. The quality of being charitable.—2. The disposition to receive alms. *Bailey*, 1727.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), a. and n. [*ML. eleemosynarius*, pertaining to alms, one who gives or receives alms, < *eleemosyna*, < Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms: see *alms*, and cf. *almoner*, ult. a doublet of *eleemosynary*.] I. a. 1. Of or pertaining to alms; derived from or provided by charity; charitable: as, an *eleemosynary* fund; an *eleemosynary* hospital.

Eleemosynary relief never yet tranquilized the working-classes—it never made them grateful; it is not in human nature that it should. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xvi.

The beds of patients [in the hospital at Beunes] are draped in curtains of dark red cloth, the traditional uniform of these *eleemosynary* couches. *H. James, Jr.*, *Little Tour*, p. 251.

2. Relating to charitable donations; intended for the distribution of alms, or for the use and management of donations and bequests, whether for the subsistence of the poor or for the conferring of any gratuitous benefit.

The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty, of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, I. xviii.

Eleemosynary corporations are for the management of private property according to the will of the donors. *D. Webster*, *Speech*, March 10, 1818.

3. Dependent upon charity; receiving charitable aid or support: as, the *eleemosynary* poor.

In the accounts of Maxtoke priory, near Coventry, in the year 1430, it appears that the *eleemosynary* boys, or choristers, of that monastery acted a play. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II. 390.

Eleemosynary corporation. See *corporation*.
II. n.; pl. *eleemosynaries* (-riz). One who subsists on charity; one who lives by receiving alms.

Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation. *South*, *Sermons*, III. i.

elegance (el'ē-gans), n. [= D. *elegantie* = G. *eleganz* = Dan. *elegance* = Sw. *elegans*, < OF. *elegance*, F. *élegance* = Sp. Pg. *elegancia* = It. *eleganza*, < L. *elegantia*, elegance, < *elegant* (-t)-s, elegant: see *elegant*.] 1. The state or quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety or from exact fitness, symmetry, or the like; refinement of manner, quality, or appearance: as, *elegance* of dress.

Soracts, in January and April, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, with an *elegance* of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish. *H. James, Jr.*, *Trans. Sketches*, p. 152.

Gray's perfect *elegance* could nowhere have found a more admirable foil than in the vulgar jauntness and clumsy drollery of his correspondent, Mason. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 167.

2. That which pleases by its nicety, symmetry, purity, or beauty; an elegance: as, the *elegancies* of polite society. = *Syn.* 1. Grace, beauty, polish. See comparison under *elegant*.

elegancy (el'ē-gan-si), n.; pl. *elegancies* (-siz). 1. The quality of being elegant; elegance. [Rare.]

Let there be two delicate or rich cabinets, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with crystalline glass, and a rich cupola in the midst, and all other *elegancy* that may be thought upon. *Bacon*, *Building* (ed. 1887).

2. That which imparts elegance; an elegant characteristic or quality.

Such kind of inspired knowledge of strange tongues as includes all the native peculiarities, which, if you will, you may call their *elegancies*. *Warburton*, *Doctrine of Grace*, I. 8.

The beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spectator*, No. 477.

elegant (el'ē-gant), a. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *elegant*, < OF. *élegant*, F. *élegant* = Sp. Pg. It. *elegante*, < L. *elegant* (-t)-s, sometimes spelled *eligan* (-t)-s, of persons, luxurious, fastidious, choice, dainty, fine, tasteful, elegant; of things, choice, neat, fine, elegant; in form ppr. of an unused verb **eligare*, prob. equiv. to *eligere*, ppr. *eligen* (-t)-s, choose, pick out: see *elect*, *eligible*.] 1. Having good or fine taste; nice in taste; fastidious; sensible to beauty or propriety; discriminating beauty from deformity or imperfection: said of persons.

Under this contrariety of identification, an *elegant* critic aptly describes him.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Int., p. vi.

Eve, now I see thee thou art exact of taste, And *elegant*, of sapience no small part. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 1018.

2. Polished; polite; refined; graceful: said of persons: as, an *elegant* lady or gentleman.

—3. Characterized by or pertaining to good taste; indicating a refined propriety of taste: as, *elegant* manners.

Why will you endeavour to make yourself so disagreeable to me, and thwart me in every little *elegant* expense? *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, II. 1.

4. Expressed with taste and neatness; correct and polished in expression or arrangement: as, an *elegant* style of composition; *elegant* speech.

I have likewise heard this *elegant* distichon. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 29.

Whoever wishes to attain an English style familiar but not coarse, and *elegant* but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison. *Johnson*, *Addison*.

He entered the Church early, but devoted himself to the study of canon law and of *elegant* literature. *Tiecknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I. 414.

5. Pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of color; characterized by existensence of design or fine taste; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; refined: as, an *elegant* figure; an *elegant* vase; an *elegant* structure.—

6. Pleasing to the mind, as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; calculated to effect its purpose with exceeding accuracy, delicacy, and neatness; exquisitely ingenious or appropriate: as, an *elegant* modification of a philosophical instrument; an *elegant* algebraical formula or mathematical demonstration; an *elegant* chess problem.

An *elegant* sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. *Thomson*, *Spring*, I. 1158.

= *Syn.* *Elegant*, *Graceful*, tasteful, courtly. *Elegant* implies that anything of an artificial character to which it is applied is the result of training and cultivation through the study of models or ideals of grace; *graceful* implies less of consciousness, and suggests often a natural gift. A rustic, uneducated girl may be naturally *graceful*, but not *elegant*. We speak of *elegant* manners, composition, furniture, taste, but of a *graceful* tree, fawn, child; the playful movements of a kitten may be *graceful*. See *beautiful*.

His easy art may happy nature seem, Trifles themselves are *elegant* in him. *Pope*, *Epistle to Miss Blount*, l. 4.

Not proudly high nor meanly low, A *graceful* myrtle rear'd his head. *Montgomery*, *The Myrtle*.

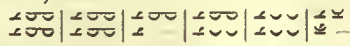
elegantemente (ā-lā-gān-te-men'te), adv. [It., *elegantemente*, < *elegante*, elegant, + *mente*, an adv. suffix, orig. abl. of L. *men* (-t)-s, mind, with preceding adj. in agreement.] With elegance; in a graceful and pleasing style: a direction in music.

elegantly (el'ē-gant-li), adv. In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Sir Henry Wotton . . . delivered his ambassador most *elegantly* in the Italian language. *I. Walton*, *Sir H. Wotton*.

Dr. Warren preached before the Princess . . . of the blessedness of the pure in heart, most *elegantly* describing the bliss of the beatifical vision. *Everley*, *Diary*, Oct. 24, 1686.

elegiac (e-lē'ji-ak or el-ē-jī'ak), a. and n. [Formerly *elegiack*; = F. *élegiacue* = Sp. *elegiaco* = Pg. It. *elegiaco*, < LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. ἐλεγειακός, < ἐλεγεία, *elegion*, an elegy: see *elegy*.] I. a. 1. In *anc. pros.*, an epithet noting a distich the first line of which is a dactylic hexameter and the second a pentameter, or verse differing from the hexameter by suppression of the arsis or metrically unaccented part of the third and the sixth foot, thus:



Verses or poems consisting of elegiac distichs are called *elegiac verses* or *poems* (*elegiacs*); poetry composed in this meter, *elegiac verse* or *poetry* (*the elegy*); and the writers who employed this verse, especially those who employed it exclusively or by preference, are known as the *elegiac poets*. Elegiac verse seems to have been used primarily in threnetic pieces (poems lamenting or commemorating the dead), or to have been associated with music of a kind regarded by the Greeks as mournful. Almost from its first appearance in literature, however, it is found used for compositions of various kinds. The principal Roman elegiac poets are Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Ovid. In modern German literature the elegiac meter has been frequently used, especially by Goethe and Schiller. Coleridge's translation from the latter poet may serve as an example in English.

In the hēx | śmētēr | rīsēs thē | fōuntāin's | silvērj | cōl-ūnn,

In the pēn | tāmētēr | šyē | fālling In | mēlōdij | bāck. *Coleridge*, *The Ovidian Elegiac Meter*.

You should crave his rule For pauses in the *elegiac* couplet, chasms Permissible only to Catullus! *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 276.

2. Belonging to an elegy, or to elegy; having to do with elegies.

Arnold is a great *elegiac* poet, but there is a buoyancy in his elegy which we rarely find in the best elegy, and which certainly adds greatly to its charm. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 528.

Hence — 3. Expressing sorrow or lamentation: as, *elegiac* strains.

Let *elegiack* lay the woe relate, Soft as the breath of distant flutes. *Gay*, *Trivia*.

Mr. Lyttleton is a gentle *elegiac* person. *Gray*, *Letters*, I. 220.

II. n. In *pros.*: (a) A pentameter, or verse consisting of two dactylic penthemims or written in elegiac meter. (b) pl. A succession of distichs consisting each of a dactylic hexameter and a dipthemim; a poem or poems in such distichs: as, the *Heroides* and *Tristia* of Ovid are written in *elegiacs*. See I.

elegiacal (el-ē-jī'ak-al), a. [*elegiac* + -al.] Same as *elegiac*.

He was the author of a very large number of volumes of lyrical, *elegiacal* and romantic verse. *The American*, VIII. 251.

elegiambi, n. Plural of *elegiambus*.

elegiambic (el'e-jī-am'bik), a. and n. [*Gr. ἐλεγείων*, the meter of the elegy, + *ιαμβικός*, *iambic*: see *elegy* and *iambic*.] I. a. Consisting of h lf an elegiac pentameter followed by an iambic dimeter; being or constituting an elegiambus (which see); as, an *elegiambic* verse.

II. n. A verse consisting of a dactylic penthemim followed by an iambic dimeter; an elegiambus (which see).

elegiambus (el'e-jī-am'bus), n.; pl. *elegiambi* (-bī). [LL. (Marius Victorinus, *Ars Gram.*, iv.), < L. *elegia*, elegy, + *iambus*, *iambus*.] A compound verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (group of two dactyls and the thesis or long syllable of a third) and an iambic dimeter, thus:



elegiast (e-lē'ji-ast or el-ē-jī'ast), n. [*elegi* (L. *elegia*) + -ast.] An elegist. [Rare.]

The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xvi.

elegiographer (el'ē-jī-og'ra-fēr), n. [*Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος*, a writer of elegies, < ἐλεγεία, an elegy, + *γράφειν*, write.] A writer of elegies, or of poems in elegiac verse. [Rare.]

Elegiographer, one who writes mournful songs. *Cockeram*.

elegious (e-lē'ji-us), a. [*Gr. ἐλεγείος*, *elegiac*, < ἐλεγεία, *elegy*.] *Elegiac*; hence, lamenting; melancholy. [Rare.]

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouse
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye,
Then urge his plighted faith.

Quartes, Emblems, v. 1.

elegist (el'ē-jist), *n.* [*< elegy + -ist.*] A writer of elegies.

Our *elegist*, and the chroniclers, impute the crime of withholding so plens a legacy to the advice of the king of France.
T. Walton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, l. 108.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* [*L.*, he has chosen: 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *eligere*, choose: see *elect.*] 1. In law, in England and in some of the United States, a judicial writ of execution, which may at the election of the creditor issue on a judgment or on a forfeiture of recognizance, commanding the sheriff to take the judgment debtor's goods, and, if necessary thereafter, his lands, and deliver them to the judgment creditor, who can retain them until the satisfaction of the judgment.—2. The title to land held under execution of a writ of *elegit*.

elegize (el'ē-jiz), *v. i. or t.*; pret. and pp. *elegized*, ppr. *elegizing*. [*< elegy + -ize.*] To write or compose elegies; to celebrate or lament after the style of an elegy; 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, Letters, II. 371.

elegy (el'ē-ji), *n.*; pl. *elegies* (-jiz). [Formerly *elegie*; = D. G. *elegie* = Dan. Sw. *elegi*, *< OF. elegie*, F. *élegie* = Sp. *elegía* = Pg. It. *elegia*, *< L. elegia*, also *elegā*, *elegēia*, *< Gr. ἐλεγεία*, fem. sing., but orig. neut. pl., τὰ ἐλεγεία, an elegiac poem, in reference to the meter (later a lament, an elegy), pl. of ἐλεγείων, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter (> LL. *elegium*, *elegium*, *elegion*, *elegion*, an elegy; cf. L. dim. *elegidion*, *elegidarian*, a short elegy), neut. (sc. μέτρον, meter, or ἔπος, poem) of ἐλεγείος, prop. pertaining to a song of mourning, elegiac, *< ἔλεος*, a song of mourning, a lament, later (in reference to the usual meter of such songs) any poem in distichs; origin unknown. The usual derivation from ἔλεος ἔλεγε, 'cry woe!' a refrain in such songs (ἔλεος or rather ἐλεός, an interjection of pain or grief, like E. *ah*, *ay*2, etc.; ἔλεγε, 2d pers. sing. impv. of ἔλεγειν, say), is no doubt erroneous.] 1. In *classical poetry*, a poem written in elegiac verse.

The third sorrowing was of lones, by long lamentation in *Elegie*: so was their song called, and it was in a piteous manner of metre, placing a limping Pentameter after a lusty Hexameter, which made it go delourously more than any other meter.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 39.

2. A mournful or plaintive poem; a poem or song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; a funeral song.

And there is such a solemn melody,
T'ween doleful songs, tears and sad elegies.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

Let Swans from their forsaken Rivers fly,
And sick'ning at her Tomb, make haste to dye,
That they may help to sing her *Elegy*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

3. Any serious poem pervaded by a tone of melancholy, whether grief is actually expressed or not: as, Gray's "*Elegy in a Country Churchyard*."

Elegy is the form of poetry natural to the reflective mind. It may treat of any subject, but it must treat of no subject for itself, but always and exclusively with reference to the poet himself.
Coleridge.

4. In *music*, a sad or funereal composition, vocal or instrumental, whether actually commemorative or not; a dirge.—*Syn.* *Dirge*, *Requiem*, etc. See *dirge*.

eleidin (e-lē'i-din), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐλαια*, olive-oil, oil, + *-id + -in*.] In *chem.*, a substance found in the stratum granulosum and elsewhere in the epidermis, and staining very deeply with carmine: regarded by Waldeyer as identical with hyaline, and called on that account by Unna *ceratohyalin*.

element (el'ē-ment), *n.* [*< ME. element*, *< OF. element*, F. *élément* = Sp. Pg. It. *elemento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *element*, *< L. elementum*, a first principle, element, rudiment, pl. first principles, the elements (of existing things), the elements of knowledge, the alphabet; origin uncertain. The common derivation of the word from *alere*, nourish, which would identify *elementum* with *alimentum*, nourishment (see *aliment*), is wholly improbable. Several other derivations have been proposed, of which one assumes the orig. sense to be 'the alphabet,' the 'A-B-C,' or lit. the 'L-M-N,' the word being formed, in this view, *< el + em + en*, the names of the letters L, M, N, + the term. -*um*, as in the common formative -*mentum*, E. -*ment*.] 1. That of which

anything is in part compounded, which exists in it, and which is itself not decomposable into parts of different kinds; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle; hence, in general, any component part; any constituent part or principle.

Thought
Alone, and its quick *elements*, will, passion,
Reason, imagination, cannot die. *Shelley, Hellas.*
Noble architecture is one *element* of culture.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

That *element* of tragedy which lies in the very fact of frequency has not yet wrought itself into the coarse emotion of mankind.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, l. 214.

Three tribes, settlers on three hills, were the *elements* of which the original (Roman) commonwealth was made.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 285.

Specifically—(a) An ingredient, especially of the temperament.

There's little of the melancholy *element* in her, my lord.
Shak., Much Ado, ll. 1.

(b) pl. The rudimentary principles of any science: as, Euclid's "*Elements*" (Gr. στοιχειά), a work setting forth in an orderly and logical way the ample and fundamental propositions of geometry. (c) In *geom.*, one of the points, lines, or planes, or other geometrical forms, by which a figure or geometrical construction is made up. "Space may be considered as a geometrical figure whose elements are either points or planes. Taking the points as elements, the straight lines of space are so many ranges, and the planes of space so many planes of points. If, on the other hand, the planes are considered as elements, the straight lines of space are the axes of so many axial pencils, and points of space are centers of so many sheaves of planes" (*Cremena, Geom.*, tr. by Leuesdorf, § 31). (d) In *math.*, one of a number of objects arranged in a symmetrical or regular figure. The elements of a determinant are the quantiles arranged in a square block or matrix, the sum of whose products forms the determinant. (e) In *astron.*, one of the quantities necessary to be known in calculating the place of a planet (perhaps because the planets were called *elements*). They are six, namely, the longitude of the ascending node, the inclination of the orbit to the ecliptic, the longitude of the perihelion, the mean distance from the sun, the mean longitude at any epoch, and the eccentricity. Hence—(f) A datum required for the solution of any problem. (g) pl. The bread and wine used in the eucharist: distinctively called *communion elements*.

When all have communicated, the Bishop shall return to the Lord's Table, and reverently place upon it what remaneth of the consecrated *Elements*, covering the same with a fair linen cloth.

Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion.

(h) In *biol.*, one of the primary or embryological parts composing the body of an animal, or of the pieces which have united to form any part. Thus, the thorax of an insect is composed of three principal *elements* or rings, the epinotum is formed of several *elements* or pieces which are soldered together, etc. (i) In *elect.*, a voltaic cell. See *cell*.

The bichromate of potassium batteries, composed of four troughs with six compartments, making twenty-four *elements* in circuit. A mercury commutator enabled us to use at pleasure six, twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four *elements*, and thus to obtain four different speeds of the screw [of an electric balloon].
Science, III. 154.

2. One of the four things, fire, water, earth, and air (to which ether was added as a fifth element), falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed. Water, as an element, consists of all that is in the rain, the rivers, the sea, etc.; fire, of lightning, the sun, etc.; these, together with the air and earth, were supposed to make up the matter of nature. The *elements* often means in a particular sense wind and water, especially in action: as, the fury of the *elements*.

"It is a water that is made, I say,
Of *elementes* four," quod Pisto.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 1460.

ze haue thanne in the ampulle ij. *elementis*: that is to seic, watir and eyr.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

My Ariel,—chick,—
That is thy charge; then to the *elements*!
Be free, and fare thou well! *Shak., Tempest, v. 1.*
I've heard

Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
Of the four *elements*. *Massinger, Renegado, III. 2.*
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up
Thine individual being, shalt thou go
To mix forever with the *elements*.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. A kind of matter undecomposable into other kinds. The elements as enumerated by Empedocles, and generally recognized in antiquity, were four—fire, water, earth, and air. (See 2.) The older chemists, of the fifteenth century and later, recognized three elements—sulphur, mercury, and salt. In modern chemistry an element, or elementary body, is regarded merely as a simple substance which has hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means. The list of such elements is a provisional one, since it is possible, and not improbable, that many bodies now considered elementary may be proved to be compound. There are about 70 elements at present (1889) recognized by chemists, commonly divided into two groups, namely, *metals* and the *non-metallic bodies* or *metalloids*. The non-metallic elements are hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, boron, silicon, and carbon. (See *metalloid*.) The remaining elements are regarded as metals. (See *metal*.) Five of the elements, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, are gases at ordinary temperatures; two, bromine and mercury, are liquids; the rest are solids. The properties of all the elements bear a close relation to their atomic

weights. (See *periodic law*, under *periodic*.) The following is a list of the elements with symbols and atomic weights.

Elements.	Symbols.	Atomic Weights.
Aluminium	Al	27.1
Antimony	Sb	120
Arsenic	As	75
Barium	Ba	137.1
Beryllium (see <i>glucinum</i>)	Be	—
Bismuth	Bi	208
Boron	B	11
Bromine	Br	80
Cadmium	Cd	112.1
Cæsium	Cs	132.9
Calcium	Ca	40
Carbon	C	12
Cerium	Ce	141.5
Chlorin	Cl	35.5
Chromium	Cr	52.3
Cobalt	Co	58.8
Columbium (see <i>niobium</i>)	—	—
Copper	Cu	63.8
Decipium	fp	171
Didymium	D or DI	145
Erbium	Er	166
Fluorin	F or FI	19
Gallium	Ga	70
Germanium	Ge	72.3
Glucinum	Be or GL	9.1
Gold	Au	196.7
Hydrogen	H	1
Indium	In	113.7
Iodine	I	126.9
Iridium	Ir	198
Iron	Fe	56
Lanthanum	La	138
Lead	Pb	206.0
Lithium	Li	7
Magnesium	Mg	24.4
Manganese	Mn	55
Mercury	Hg	200.1
Molybdenum	Mo	96
Nickel	Ni	58
Niobium	Nb	94
Nitrogen	N	14
Osmium	Os	195
Oxygen	O	16
Palladium	Pd	106.5
Phosphorus	P	31
Platinum	Pt	194.9
Potassium	K	39.1
Rhodium	Rh	104
Rubidium	Rb	85.4
Ruthenium	Ru	104
Samarium	Sm	150
Scandium	Sc	44
Selenium	Se	79
Silicon	Si	28
Silver	Ag	107.9
Sodium	Na	23
Strontium	Sr	87.5
Sulphur	S	32
Tantalum	Ta	182.8
Tellurium	Te	125
Terbium	Tr	162
Thallium	Tl	204.2
Thorium	Th	233
Tin	Sn	118.1
Titanium	Ti	48.1
Tungsten	W	184
Uranium	U	240
Vanadium	V	51.3
Ytterbium	Yb	173
Yttrium	Y	89.5
Zinc	Zn	65.3
Zirconium	Zr	90.5

There are a number of other bodies which have been named as elements (as phillipium, scandium, norwegium, etc.), whose properties have, however, not been sufficiently investigated and defined to warrant their inclusion in the list.

4. The proper or natural environment of anything; that in which something exists; hence, the sphere of experience of a person; the class of persons with whom one naturally associates, or the sphere of life with which one is familiar: as, he is out of his *element*.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortune-telling. She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such daubery as this is, beyond our *element*: We know nothing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

This Tim is the head of a apeles: he is a little out of his *element* in this town; but he is a relation of Tranquillus, and his neighbour in the country, which is the true place of residence for this species.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.

Circulating element. See *circulate*.—**Double element.** See *double*.—**Element of a figure**, in the calculus, an infinitesimal part of it.—**Elements of a crystal.** See *parameter*.—**Magnetic elements of a place**, the declination and inclination of the magnetic needle and the intensity of the earth's magnetic attraction.—**Osculating elements.** See *osculating*.

element (el'ē-ment), *v. t.* [*< element, n.*] 1. To compound of elements or first principles.

Whether any one such body be met with, in those said to be *elemented* bodies, I now question.
Boyle.

2. To constitute; form from elements; compose; enter into the constitution of.

Dull, sublunary lover's love
(Whose soul is sense) cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it.
Donne, Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

These [good life and good works] are the two elements, and he which is *elemented* from these hath the complexion of a good man, and a fit friend. *Donne, Letters, xxx.*

elemental (el-ē-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. elemental*; as *element* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an element or elements.

In and near the photosphere, or underneath it, matter must be in its most *elemental* state. *C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 295.*

There is spectroscopic evidence which seems to show that, starting with a mass of solid *elemental* matter, such mass of matter is continually broken up as the temperature is raised. *J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 126.*

2. Pertaining or relating to first principles; simple; elementary. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Some *elemental* knowledge, I suppose, they [the druids] had; but I can scarcely be persuaded that their learning was either deep or extensive. *Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.*

3. Of or pertaining to the elements of the material world: more especially used of the mobile elements, fire, air, and water, with reference to their violent or destructive action. See *element*, 2 and 3.

If dusky spots are vary'd on his brow,
And streak'd with red, a troubled colour show;
That strew'd mixture ahal at once declare
Winds, rain, and storms, and elemental war.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

But all subsists by *elemental* strife;
And passions are the elements of life.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 169.

Elemental law of thought, a first principle; a fundamental belief.

II. *n.* A spirit of the elements; a nature-spirit. See *I.*, 3, and *element*, 2 and 3.

elementalism (el-ē-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< elemental* + *-ism*.] The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers. *Gladstone.*

elementality (el-ē-men'tal'i-ti), *n.* [*< elemental* + *-ity*.] The state of being elemental or elementary.

By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement, . . . is out of dispute. *Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 456.*

elementally (el-ē-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an elemental manner; with reference to or as regards elements.

Those words taken circumscripily, without regard to any precedent law of Moses, are as much against plain equity . . . as those words of "Take, eat, this is my body," *elementally* understood, are against nature and sense. *Christian Religion's Appeal, xv. (Ord MS.).*

Legislate as much as you please, you cannot abolish the fact of the sexes. Constitutively, *elementally* the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases. Like the stars, they differ in their glory. *G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.*

elementary (el-ē-men'tār), *a.* [*< L. elementarius*: see *elementary*.] Elementary.

What thing occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementary* in his supreme spere.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

elementariness (el-ē-men'tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being elementary.

elementarity (el-ē-men'tar'i-ti), *n.* [*< elementary* + *-ity*.] Elementariness.

For though Moses have left no mention of minerals, nor made any other description then sues unto the apparent and visible creation, yet is there unquestionably a very large class of creatures in the earth far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.*

elementary (el-ē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= D. *elementar* = G. *elementar* (in comp.), also *elementarisch* = Dan. *elementær* = Sw. *elementär* (D. Dan. Sw. after F.) (Dan. Sw. also *elementar* in comp.) = F. *élémentaire* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. elementar*, *Pg.* also *elementario* = It. *elementare, elementario*, < L. *elementarius*, belonging to the elements or rudiments, < *elementum*, element, rudiment: see *element*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of an element or elements; primary; simple; uncompounded; incomplex; as, an *elementary* substance.

They [chemists] have found it impossible to obtain from oxygen anything but oxygen, or from hydrogen anything but hydrogen; and, in the present state of our knowledge, these bodies are consequently regarded as *elementary* or simple substances. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 105.*

Without ritual, religion may exist in its *elementary* state, and this *elementary* state of religion is what may be described as habitual and permanent admiration. *J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 70.*

The primitive homestead, . . . where all things were *elementary* and of the plainest cast. *Stedman, Poets of America, p. 101.*

2. Initial; rudimental; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments: as, an *elementary* treatise or disquisition; *elementary* education; *elementary* schools.

It is probable that before the time of Aristotle there were *elementary* treatises of geometry which are now lost. *Reid, Inquiry into Human Mind.*

Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles would have disgraced boys at school. *Burke, Army Estimates.*

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting, or explaining principles: as, an *elementary* writer.

—**Elementary analysis**, in *chem.*, the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body.—**Elementary angles**, in *crystal.*, angles between particular faces characteristic of particular minerals.—**Elementary body**. See *element*, 3.—**Elementary particles of Zimmermann**. See *blood-plate*.—**Elementary proposition**, a self-evident and indemonstrable proposition.—**Elementary substances**. See *element*, 3.

elementation (el-ē-men'tā'shon), *n.* [*< element*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] Instruction in elements or first principles. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

elementisht (el-ē-men'tish), *a.* [*< element* + *-ish*.] Elemental; elementary.

If you mean of many natures conspiring together, as in a popular government, to establish this fair estate, as if the *elementish* and ethereal parts should in their town-house set down the bounds of each one's office, then consider what follows: that there must needs have been a wisdom which made them concur. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

elementoid (el-ē-men'toid), *a.* [*< L. elementum* + Gr. *ēidos*, form.] Like an element; having the appearance of a simple substance: as, compounds which have an *elementoid* nature, and perform elemental functions.

elemi (el'e-mi), *n.* [= F. *élémi* = Sp. *elemi* = Pg. It. *elemi*; of Eastern, said to be of Ar. origin.] A name of fragrant resins of various kinds, all of them probably the product of trees belonging to the natural order *Burseraceæ*. The Oriental or African elemi of the older writers is an exudation from *Boswellia Frereana*, a tree found in the region south of the gulf of Aden. It is used in the East for chewing, like mastic. The elemi of pharmacy comes chiefly from Manila, and is the product of *Canarium commune*. It is a stimulant resin, and is used in plasters and ointments. Other sorts are Mexican or Vera Cruz elemi, obtained from species of *Bursera*; Brazilian elemi, from various species of *Protium (Icica)*; and Mauritius elemi, from *Canarium paniculatum*.

elemi (el'e-min), *n.* [*< elemi* + *-in²*.] The crystallizable portion of elemi.

elench (ē-leng'k'), *n.* [*< L. elenchus*, < Gr. *ἐλέγχω*, an argument of disproof or refutation, a cross-examining, < *ἐλέγχειν*, disgrace, put to shame, cross-examine for the purpose of refuting, put to the proof, confute, refute.] In *logic*, an argumentation concluding the falsity of something maintained; a refutation; a confutation; also, a false refutation; a sophism. Also *elenchus*.

Reprehension or *elench* is a syllogism which gathereth a conclusion contrary to the assertion of the respondent. *Blundeville (1609).*

The sophistical *elenchus* or refutation, being a delusive semblance of refutation which imposes on ordinary men and induces them to accept it as real, cannot be properly understood without the theory of *elenchus* in general; nor can this last be understood without the entire theory of the syllogism, since the *elenchus* is only one variety of syllogism. The *elenchus* is a syllogism with a conclusion contradictory to or refutative of some enunciated thesis or proposition. Accordingly we must understand the conditions of a good and valid syllogism before we study those of a valid *elenchus*; these last, again, must be understood, before we enter on the distinctive attributes of the pseudo-*elenchus*—the sophistical, invalid, or sham, refutation. *Grote.*

Ignorance of the elench. See *fallacy of irrelevant conclusion*, under *fallacy*.

elenchic, elenchical (ē-leng'kik, -ki-kal), *a.* [*< elench* + *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an elench; refuting; confutative; sophistical. *Bailey, 1776.*

elenchically (ē-leng'ki-kal-i), *adv.* By means of an elench. *Imp. Diet.*

elenchizet (ē-leng'kiz), *v. i.* [*< Gr. ἐλέγχειν*, confute, + *-ize*.] To dispute; refute.

Tip. Hear him problematize.
Prv. Bless us, what's that?
Tip. Or syllogize, *elenchize*. *B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.*

elenchict, elenchictal, *a.* Erroneous forms of *elenctic, elenctical*.

elenchus (ē-leng'kus), *n.* 1. Same as *elench*. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (a) A genus of gastropods. *Humphreys, 1797.* (b) A genus of *Strepsiptera*. *Curtis, 1831.*

elenctic, elenctical (ē-leng'k'ik, -ti-kal), *a.* [Also written, erroneously, *elenctic, -al*, < Gr. *ἐλεγκτικός*, refutative, < *ἐλέγκω*, verbal adj. of *ἐλέγχειν*, refute, confute: see *elench*.] Same as *elenchic*.

elenge, ellinge, a. [Now only dial.; < ME. *elenge*, also, less often, *elynge, eling*; perhaps an alteration, with suffix *-ing*, of AS. *elende, elende*, with equiv. *elendisse*, ME. *elendiss, helendisse, helendis, -isse*, foreign, strange, living in a foreign land (*elend*, a foreign land) = OS. *elendi* = D. *elendig* = OHG. *elenti*, for-

eign, living in a foreign land, MHG. *ellende*, the same, also unhappy, wretched, G. *elend*, unhappy, wretched, = Dan. *elendig*, = Sw. *eländig*, unhappy, wretched; < AS. *ele-, el-*, other (see *else* and *alien*), + *land*, land. The same development of sense appears in *wretched*, ult. < AS. *urwecca*, an outcast, exile.] Cheerless; wretched; miserable; unhappy.

Henry-chered I gede, and elyng in herte.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 2.

Povert is this, although it seme elenge,
Possession that no wight wil challenge.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 344.

elengelyt, adv. [ME., also *elengelic*; < *elenge* + *-lyt²*.] Cheerlessly; miserably.

Alisandre that al was elengelic ended.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 45.

elengeneset, ellengneset, n. [Early mod. E. *elengness*; < ME. *elengenesse*.] Sorrow; trouble. *Rom. of the Rose.*

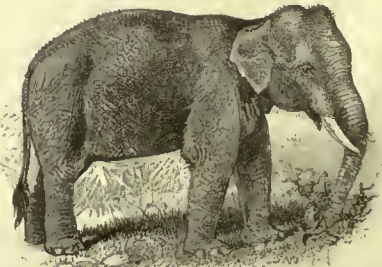
Eleocharis (el-ē-ok'a-ris), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heleocharis*, < Gr. *ἔλος* (gen. *ἔλεος*), low ground by rivers, marsh-meadows, + *χαίρειν*, rejoice, > *χάρειν*, favor, delight.] A genus of cyperaceous plants, of about 80 species, growing in wet places, and distributed over all tropical and temperate regions. They are characterized by terete or angular culms closely sheathed at the base, and bearing a naked, solitary terminal head of closely imbricated scales. There are about 20 North American species. Commonly known as *spike-rush*.

Eleotragus (el-ē-ot'rā-gus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1846), prop. **Héleotragus*, < Gr. *ἔλος* (gen. *ἔλεος*), a marsh, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of antelopes, containing such as the riet-bok or reed-buck of South Africa, *E. arundinaceus*.

Eleotridinæ (el-ē-ot-ri-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eleotris* (*-rid*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gobioid fishes closely resembling the *Gobiinæ*, but with separated ventral fins. Also *Eleotrinæ*.

Eleotris (el-ē-ō'tris), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius).] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Eleotridinæ*.

elephant (el'ē-fant), *n.* [*< ME. elefant, elifant*, earlier and more commonly *olifant, olifaunt, olefant, olifaunt, olifant, olifant* (rarely, in later ME., spelled with *ph*, as in L.), < OF. *olifant*, also *elifant*, F. *éléphant* = Pr. *elephant* = Sp. *elefante* = Pg. *elefante, elephante* = It. *elefante* = AS. *elpend, elp, ylp*, an elephant (see *alp¹*), = MD. D. *elefant* (also MD. *olefant, olifant*, D. *olifant*, < OF.) = MLG. *elefant, elefant*, also *elpender, olvant* = OHG. *elafant, elfant, holfant*, MHG. *clefant, elfant, elfent*, G. *elefant, elephant* = Dan. Sw. *elefant* (cf. Goth. *ubandus* = OHG. *olbania, olbenta, olbanda*, MHG. *olbende, olbent* = AS. *olpend, a camel*: see *camel*), < L. *elephas, elephans (elephant)*, also *elephantus*, and ML. *elefantus*, < Gr. *ἐλέφας (ἐλεφαντ-)*, an elephant (first in Herodotus), ivory (first in Homer and Hesiod); perhaps < Heb. *eleph*, an ox (cf. *Lucabos*, Lukanian ox, the older L. name: see *alypha*); but some compare Heb. *ibāh*, Skt. *ibhas*, an elephant, and L. *ebur*, ivory: see *ivory*. The Slav. and Oriental names are different: OBulg. *slonū* = Bohem. *slon* = Pol. *slon* = Russ. *slonū* (> Lith. *slanas*), elephant; Turk. Ar. *fil*, Hind. *fil, pīl*, < Pers. *pīl*, elephant; Hind. *hāthī, hātī*, < Skt. *hastin*, elephant, < *hastā*, hand, trunk.] **1.** A five-toed proboscidian mammal, of the genus *Elephas*, constituting a subfamily, *Elephan-*



Indian Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).

tina, and comprehending two living species, namely, *Elephas indicus* and *Elephas (Loxodon) africanus*. The former inhabits India, and is characterized by a concave high forehead, small ears, and comparatively small tusks; the latter is found in Africa, and has a convex forehead, great flapping ears, and large tusks. The tusks occur in both sexes, curving upward from the extremity of the upper jaw. The nose is prolonged into a cylindrical trunk or proboscis, at the extremity of which the nostrils open. The trunk is extremely flexible and highly sensitive, and terminates in a finger-like prehensile

lobe. Elephants are the largest quadrupeds at present existing. Their tusks are of great value as ivory, furnishing an important article of commerce, in Africa especially, and



African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

occasioning the destruction of great numbers of these animals. Ten species of fossil elephants have been described, of which the best-known is the hairy mammoth, *E. primigenius*. The mastodons are nearly related to elephants, but form a separate subfamily *Mastodontinae* (which see).

Than he returned toward him with his betel in his hand, and put his large hym be-forn that was of the bou of an *Olyfaunte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), li. 333.

The castles . . . that craftily hen sett upon the *oifantes* bakkes. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 191.

He is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Shak.*, T. and C., l. 2.

2. Figuratively, a burdensome or perplexing possession or charge; something that one does not know what to do with or how to get rid of: as, to have an elephant on one's hands; he found his great house very much of an elephant. — 3. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. [Poetical.]

High o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Cesar's Indian war behold.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgica*.

4. A drawing- or writing-paper measuring in America 22 x 27 inches. — A white elephant, a possession of a dignity more troublesome and costly than profitable: in allusion to the rare and highly venerated white elephants of the East Indies, which must be kept in royal state, and which are said to be sometimes presented by the King of Siam to courtiers whom he desires to ruin.

Bazaine bethought him of his master's natural anxiety to know the situation. That master was the white elephant of Bazaine and the army. *Arch. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 58.

Double elephant, a drawing- or writing-paper measuring in England 26½ or 27 x 40 inches, and in America (where it is also called *double royal*) 26 x 40 inches. — **Elephant hawk-moth**. See *hawk-moth*. — **Order of the White Elephant**, a Danish order alleged to be of great antiquity. Its foundation, however, is specifically ascribed to Christian I., 1462, and to its reorganization to Christian V., 1693. It is limited to 30 knights besides the members of the royal family, and no person can be a knight who is not previously a member of the order of the Danebrog. The collar of the order is composed alternately of elephants and embattled towers. The badge is an elephant bearing on his back a tower, and on his head a driver dressed like a Hindu. The ribbon to which the badge is attached on ordinary occasions is sky-blue. — **Rogue elephant**, an elephant of ungovernably bad temper, which lives alone or apart from the herd, and is regarded as particularly dangerous. — **To see or to show the elephant**, to see or exhibit something strange or wonderful; especially, to see for the first time, or exhibit to a stranger, the sights and scenes of a great city (often implying those of a low or disreputable kind). [*Slang*, U. S.]

elephant-apple (el'ē-fant-ap'pl), n. The wood-apple of India, *Feronia elephantum*, a large rutaceous tree allied to the orange, and bearing an orange-like fruit. The pulp of the fruit is acid, and is made into a jelly.

elephant-beetle (el'ē-fant-bē'tl), n. 1. A name of several lamellicorn scarabæoid beetles of enormous size. Specifically — (a) Any species of the eontonian genus *Goliathus*. See *goliath-beetle*. (b) Any species of either of the genera *Dynastes* and *Megsoma*. *M. elephas* is a large American species. Some of the elephant-beetles, as *Dynastes hercules* of tropical America, attain a total length of 6 inches, but of this the long prothoracic horn makes about half. See cut under *Hercules beetle*.

2. One of the rhynchophorous beetles or weevils: so called from the long snout or proboscis. **elephant-bird** (el'ē-fant-bērd), n. A fossil bird of Madagascar, of the genus *Aepyornis* (which see).

elephant-creeper (el'ē-fant-krō'pēr), n. The *Argyrea speciosa*, a convolvulaceous woody climber of India, reaching the tops of the tallest trees. Its leaves are white-tomentose beneath, and its deep-rose-colored flowers are borne in axillary cymes. The leaves are used for poultices and in various cutaneous diseases.

elephanter (el-ē-fan'tēr), n. A heavy periodical rain at Bombay.

elephant-fish (el'ē-fant-fish), n. A name of the southern chimæra, *Callorhynchus antarcticus*: so called on account of the prolongation of the



Elephant-fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*).

snout, which has a peculiar proboscis-like appendage, serving as a prehensile organ. It is an inhabitant of the southern Pacific and the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, and is sometimes eaten.

elephant-grass (el'ē-fant-grās), n. An East Indian bur-reed, *Typha elephantina*, the pollen of which is made into bread by the natives of Sind.

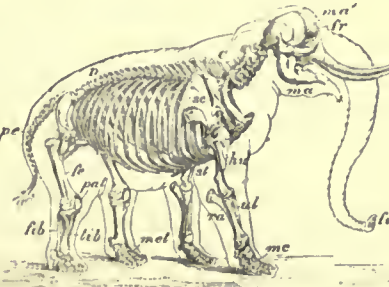
elephantiac (el-ē-fan'ti-ak), a. [*L. elephantiacus*, < *elephantiasis*: see *elephantiasis*.] Of the nature of or affected with elephantiasis.

elephantiasis (el'ē-fan-ti'ā-sis), n. [*L. elephantiasis*, < Gr. *ἑλεφαντίασις*, a skin-disease, so called from its giving the skin the appearance of an elephant's hide, < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant-*), elephant; see *elephant*.] A name given to several forms of skin-disease. (a) Elephantiasis Arabum, or pachydermia. See *pachydermia*. (b) Elephantiasis Græcorum, or leprosy. See *lepra*.

elephantid (el-ē-fan'tid), n. A proboscidean mammal of the family *Elephantidae*, as an elephant, mammoth, or mastodon.

Elephantidae (el-ē-fan'ti-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Elephas* (-phant-) + *-ida*.] A family of the order *Proboscidea*, containing the living elephants and the fossil mammoths and mastodons. See *mammoth*, *mastodon*. These huge pachyderms have the upper incisors enormously developed as cylindro-conic tusks, projecting from the mouth and growing indefinitely; the lower incisors small or null, the molars successively displacing one another from behind forward, so that no premolars replace the deciduous teeth, and never more than one or two molars in functional position at once in either jaw; and the grinding surfaces with several transverse ridges alternating with cement-valleys. The skull is very high in front, to accommodate the roots of the tusks, there being a great development of diploc structure. The family is divided into two subfamilies, *Elephantinae* and *Mastodontinae*. See cuts under *elephant* and *Elephantinae*.

Elephantinae (el'ē-fan-ti'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Elephas* (-phant-) + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the *Elephantidae*, containing the living elephants and the extinct mammoths. They have the isomerous as distinguished from the hypsimerous.



Skeleton and Outline of African Elephant (*Elephas* or *Loxodon africanus*).

fr, frontal; *ma*, mandible; *ma'*, malar; *f*, "finger" at end of trunk; *C*, cervical vertebra; *D*, dorsal vertebra; *pe*, pelvis; *sc*, scapula; *st*, sternum; *hu*, humerus; *ul*, ulna; *ra*, radius; *mc*, metacarpus; *fc*, femur; *pat*, patella; *tib*, tibia; *fb*, fibula; *met*, metatarsus.

rons or anisomerous dentition, the transverse ridges of the molars being three to five, the same on all the teeth, continuous, and the valleys filled with cement. The genera are *Elephas*, *Loxodon*, and *Stegodon*, the last extinct.

elephantine (el-ē-fan'tin), a. [= *F. elephantin* = Sp. It. *elefantino* = Pg. *elephantino*, < *L. elephantinus*, elephantine, also of ivory, < Gr. *ἑλεφαντινός*, of ivory, < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant-*), elephant; ivory: see *elephant*.] 1. Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant.

With turcoises divinely blue
(Though doubts arise where first they grew,
Whether chaste elephantine bone
By minerals ting'd, or native stone).

Hence — 2. Elephant-like; huge; immense; heavy; clumsy: as, he was of elephantine proportions; elephantine movements.

But what insolent familiar durst have mated Thomas Coventry? — whose person was a quadrat, his step massy and elephantine. *Lamb*, *Old Bencher*.

3. Made or consisting of ivory. See *chryselephantine*. — **Elephantine books**, in *Rom. antiq.*, certain books consisting (originally) of ivory tablets, in which were registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, and generals. — **Elephantine epoch**, in *geol.*, the period during which there was a preponderance of large pachyderms.

elephant-leg (el'ē-fant-leg), n. Pachydermia of the leg; Barbados leg. See *pachydermia*.

elephant-mouse (el'ē-fant-mous), n. Same as elephant-shrew.

elephantoid (el-ē-fan'toid), a. and n. [*L. ἑλεφαντοειδής* (*ēlēfantōidēs*), elephant, + *ειδής*, form.] I. a. Having the form of an elephant.

II. n. An elephantid. **elephantoidal** (el'ē-fan-toi'dal), a. Same as elephantoid.

Elephantopus (el-ē-fan'tō-pus), n. [*NL.*, < Gr. *ἑλεφαντόπους*, ivory-footed (*NL.* taken in sense of 'elephant's-foot'), < *ἑλέφας* (*ēlēfant-*), elephant, ivory.] 1. A genus of herbaceous vernoniaceous composites of America, of a dozen species, one of which (*E. scaber*) is a common weed in most tropical countries. Three species occur within the United States. Some Brazilian species are reputed to have medicinal properties. 2. A genus of aculeaphs. *Lisson*, 1843.

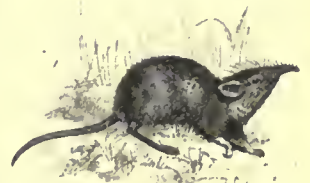
elephantous (el-ē-fan'tus), a. [*L. elephantiasis* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis: as, the elephantous group of specific inflammations. *Quain*, *Med. Diet.*, p. 1432.

elephant-seal (el'ē-fant-sēl), n. Same as sea-elephant.

elephant's-ear (el'ē-fants-ēr), n. A common name for plants of the genus *Begonia*, from the form of their leaves.

elephant's-foot (el'ē-fants-fūt), n. 1. A book-name for species of *Elephantopus*, of which the word is a translation. — 2. *Testudinaria elephantipes*, a plant of the natural order *Dioscoreaceae*.

elephant-shrew (el'ē-fant-shrō), n. A small mouse-like saltatorial insectivorous quadruped of Africa; one of the animals of the family *Macroscelidæ* or *Rhynchocyonidae*. In superficial aspect they resemble some of the jumping-mice or kangaroo-mice, especially of the American genera *Zapus* and *Dipodomys*, having long hind limbs, well-developed ears, and the snout so long and sharp as to resemble a proboscis, whence the name. Also called *elephant-mouse* and *proboscis-rat*.



Elephant-shrew (*Macroscelides typicus*).

elephant's-tusk (el'ē-fants-tusk), n. A mollusk, *Dentalium arcuatum*, one of the tooth-shells.

Elephas (el'ē-fas), n. [*NL.*, < *L. elephas*, < Gr. *ἑλέφας*, elephant; see *elephant*.] The typical genus of elephants, formerly embracing both the living species, or genera, now sometimes restricted to the type represented by the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas indicus*. In this restricted sense it is the same as *Elasmodon* and *Eulephas*. See cuts under *elephant*.

Elettaria (el-e-tā'ri-ä), n. [*NL.*] An East Indian genus of scitamineous plants, of only one or two species. *E. Cardamomum* furnishes the cardamom-seeds of commerce. See *cardamom*.

Eleusine (el-ū-si'nē), n. [*NL.*, appar. in reference to *Eleusis* (?): see *Eleusinia*.] A genus of grasses, belonging to the tribe *Chlorideæ*, having several linear spikes digitate at the summit of the culm. The species are natives of the warmer parts of the globe, and several are cultivated for their grain. In the East an Indian species, *E. coracana* (known as *natchnee*, *nagta ragee*, *mand*, and *muree*), is cultivated as a corn, from which the Tibetans make a weak beer. *E. stricta* is also a productive grain, and the Abyssinian grain *toenaso* is the product of another species, *E. Toenaso*. *E. Indica*, an annual species, is now naturalized in most warm countries, and is good for grazing and sowing, and as hay.

Eleusinia (el-ū-sin'i-ä), n. pl. [*L.*, < Gr. *Ἐλευσίνια*, neut. pl. of *Ἐλευσίνιος*, pertaining to Eleusis, < *Ἐλευσίς* (*Ἐλευσών*), Eleusis.] In *Gr. antiq.*, the famous Athenian mysteries and festival of Eleusis, symbolizing the various phases of human life in the light of philosophic views as to its eternity, and honoring Demeter (*Ceres*), *Cora* (*Proserpina*), and the local Attic divinity *Iacchos* (*Ἴακχος*) as the especial protectors of agriculture and of all fruitfulness, and the guardians of Athens. Eleusinia, introduced from Athens,

were also celebrated in other parts of Greece and Greek lands. See *Eleusinia*.—**Great Eleusinia**, the chief annual festival in honor of Demeter and Cora, celebrated at Athens and Eleusis from the 13th to the 23d of Boedromion (September–October).—**Lesser Eleusinia**, an annual festival at Athens, held as a prelude to the Great Eleusinia in the middle of the month of Anthesterion (February–March).

Eleusinian (el-ū-sin'i-an), *a.* [*L.* *Eleusinius*, < Gr. *Ἐλευσίνιος*, pertaining to Eleusis: see *Eleusinia*.] Relating to Eleusis in Attica, Greece: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries and festival, the mysteries and festival of Demeter (Ceres), celebrated at Eleusis.

Eleuthera bark. Same as *cascarilla bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Eleutherata (e-lū-the-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *-αῖα*.] A term used by Fabricius (1775) to designate beetles, the insects which now form the order *Coleoptera*.

eleutherian (el-ū-thē-ri-an), *a.* [*L.* *ἑλευθέριος*, like a free man, frank, freely giving, bountiful (< *ἑλευθερία*, freedom), < *ἑλευθερος*, free.] Freely giving; bountiful; liberal.

And eleutherian Jove will bless their flight.
Glover, *Leonidas*, i.

Eleutheroblastea (e-lū'the-rō-blas'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *βλαστέω*, germ.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, or a suborder of the order *Hydrōida* and class *Hydrozoa*, represented by the common fresh-water hydra, *Hydra viridis*, of the family *Hydridae*. The animals have a hydriform trophosome and no medusoid buds, both generative products being developed within the body-wall of the single polypite of which the hydrosome consists. It is the lowest and simplest grade of hydrozoans, and contains the only fresh-water forms.

eleutheroblastic (e-lū'the-rō-blas'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Eleutheroblastea*.

eleutherobranchiate (e-lū'the-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*L.* **eleutherobranchiatus*, < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Having free gills; of or relating to the *Eleutherobranchii*.

Eleutherobranchii (e-lū'the-rō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A primary group of fishes, having the gills free at the outer edge, and thus contrasted with the selachians and the myzonts. It includes all the true or teleostomous fishes. [Not in use.]

Eleutherodactyli (e-lū'the-rō-dak'ti-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] In *ornith.*, those *Passeres* which have the hind toe perfectly free, as is the case with all *Passeres* except the *Eurylamidae* or *Desmoadactyli* (which see). The character is made a basis of the primary division of *Passeres*. *Forbes*.

eleutherodactylous (e-lū'the-rō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eleutherodactyli*.

eleutheromania (e-lū'the-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free (< *ἑλευθερία*, freedom), + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for freedom; excessive zeal for freedom. [Rare.]

Our Peers have, in too many cases, laid aside their frogs, laces, bagwigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in their stirrups, in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused unlimited opposition in their heads.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, i. iii. 4.

eleutheromaniac (e-lū'the-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a. and n.* [*eleutheromania* + *-ac*; cf. *maniac*.] **I. a.** Having an excessive zeal for freedom.

Crowds, as was said, inundate the outer courts: inundation of young *eleutheromaniac* Noblemen in English costume, uttering audacious speeches.
Carlyle, *French Rev.*, i. iii. 4.

II. n. One having an excessive zeal for freedom; a fanatic on the subject of freedom.

eleutheropetalous (e-lū'the-rō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*L.* *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the petals distinct; polypetalous.

eleutherophyllous (e-lū'the-rō-phil'us), *a.* [*L.* *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *φύλλον* = *L.* *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a calyx or corolla, or to the perianth as a whole.

Eleutheropomi (e-lū'the-rō-pō'mi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *πῶμα*, a lid.] A suborder of chondropterygian fishes, in which the gills are free. The sturgeons and chimæras were grouped together by Duméril under this title. [Not in use.]

eleutherosepalous (e-lū'the-rō-sep'a-lus), *a.* [*L.* *ἑλευθερος*, free, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of distinct sepals; polypetalous.

Eleutherurus (e-lū'the-rō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἑλευθερος*, free, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of fruit-eating bats, of the family *Pteropodidae*, so called

from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane. *E. aegyptiacus* is a species frequently sculptured on Egyptian monuments.

elevate (el'ē-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elevated*, ppr. *elevating*. [*L.* *elevatus*, pp. of *elevare* = Sp. Pg. *elevar* = F. *élever*], raise, lift up, < *e*, *ex*, out, + *levare*, make light, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, *lever*. Cf. *alleviate*.] **1.** To move or cause to move from a lower to a higher level, place, or position; raise; lift; lift up: as, to *elevate* the host in the service of the mass; to *elevate* the voice.

Dwarf, bear my shield; squire, *elevate* my lance.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 2.

In every endeavour to *elevate* ourselves above reason, we are seeking to *elevate* ourselves above the atmosphere with wings which cannot soar but by beating the air.
J. Martineau.

You remember the high stool on which culprits used to be *elevated* with the tall paper fool's-cap on their heads, blushing to the ears.
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 241.

2. To raise to a higher state or station; exalt; raise from a low, common, or primary state, as by training or education; raise from or above low conceptions: as, to *elevate* a man to an office; to *elevate* the character.

Honours that tended to *elevate* a body of people into a distinct species from the rest of the nation. *Shenstone*.

A grandeur, a simplicity, a breadth of manner, an imagination at once *elevated* and restrained by the subject, reign throughout Milton's Ode on the Nativity.
Hallam, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*, iii. 5.

The competence of man to *elevate* and to be *elevated* is in that desire and power to stand in joyful and ennobling intercourse with individuals, which makes the faith and the practice of all reasonable men. *Emerson*, *Domestic Life*.

3. To excite; cheer; animate: as, to *elevate* the spirits.
Nor. Or art thou mad?
Clorin. A little *elevated*
With the assurance of my future fortune:
Why do you stare and grin?
Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, ii. 1.

When men take pleasure in feeling their minds *elevated* by strong drink, and so indulge their appetite as to destroy their understandings, . . . their case is much to be pitied.
John Woolman, *Journal* (1756), p. 93.

Hence—**4.** To intoxicate slightly; render somewhat tipsy. [Colloq.]
His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.
Dickens, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ix.

5. To make light or unimportant; diminish the weight or importance of.
The Arabian physicians, . . . not being able to deny it to be true of the holy Jesus, endeavor to *elevate* and lessen the thing by saying it is not wholly beyond the force of nature that a virgin should conceive.
Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, i. 4.

Disclosed elevated. See *disclosed*.—**Elevated railroad**. See *railroad*.—**Elevating arc**. See *arc*.—**Syn. 1.** To lift up, uplift.—**2.** To promote, ennoble.—**1-3.** *Lift*, *Exalt*, etc. See *raise*.

elevate (el'ē-vāt), *a.* [*ME.* *elevat*; < *L.* *elevatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Raised; *elevated*. [Poetical and rare.]
And in a region *elevate* and high,
And by the form wherein it [a comet] did appear,
As the most skillful seriously divine,
Foreshow'd a kingdom shortly to decline.
Drayton, *Baron's Wars*, i.
On each side an imperial city stood,
With towers and temples proudly *elevate*
On seven small hills. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 34.

elevatedness (el'ē-vā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being *elevated*.
I had neither wife nor children, in whom mutually to reflect and see reflected the *elevatedness* and generosity of my station.
Godwin, *St. Leon*.

elevating-screw (el'ē-vā-ting-skrō), *n.* A screw by means of which the breech of a piece of ordnance is adjusted for the elevation or vertical direction of the piece.



Egyptian Free-tailed Bat (*Eleutherurus aegyptiacus*).

elevatio (el-ē-vā'shi-ō), *n.* [*L.*: see *elevation*.] **1.** In *anc. music*, a raising of the voice; arsis. —**2.** In *medieval music*, the extension of a mode beyond its usual compass or ambitus.

elevation (el-ē-vā'shon), *n.* [*ME.* *elevation*, < *OF.* *elevation*, F. *élévation* = Pr. *eslevation*, *eslevation* = Sp. *elevacion* = Pg. *elevação* = It. *elevazione*, < *L.* *elevatio* (*n.*), a lifting up, < *elevare*, lift up, *elevate*: see *elevate*.] **1.** The act of elevating or raising from a lower level, place, or position to a higher.
I hope a proper *elevation* of voice, a due emphasis and accent, are not to come within this description.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 147.

I can add nothing to the accounts already published of the *elevation* of the land at Valparaiso which accompanied the earthquake of 1822.
Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 245.

2. The state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; specifically, exaltation of feeling or spirits.
Different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 43.
His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich of phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Sir H. Wotton*.

I fancied I could distinguish an *elevation* of spirit different from that which is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 115.

Hence—**3.** A state of slight inebriation; tipsiness. [Colloq.]—**4.** That which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; a height.
His [Milton's] poetry reminds us of the miracles of Alpine scenery. Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairyland, are embosomed in its most rugged and gigantic *elevations*.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

5. Altitude. (*a*) In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. (*b*) In *gun.*, the angle which the axis of the bore makes with the plane of the horizon. (*c*) In *dialing*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. (*d*) In *topog.*: (1) Height; the vertical distance above the sea-level or other surface of reference. (2) The angle at which anything is raised above a horizontal direction.

Take ther the *elevation* of thī pool, and eke the latitude of thy region. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, ii. § 23.

6. In *arch.*, a geometrical representation of a building or part of a building or other structure in vertical projection—that is, of its upright parts.—**7. *Eccles.*, the act of raising the eucharistic elements after consecration and before communion, in sign of oblation to God, or in order to show them to the people. With reference to the latter purpose especially, this act is also known as the *ostension*. The act of elevation before God and that of ostension to the people are, however, in many liturgies not coincident.**

The priests were singing, and the organ sounded,
And then anon the great cathedral bell,
It was the *elevation* of the Host.
Longfellow, *Spanish Student*, i. 3.

8. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, performed in connection with the elevation of the host.—**Altitude or elevation of the pole**. See *altitude*.—**Angle of elevation**, in *ordnance*, the angle which the axis of the gun makes with a line passing through its sights and the target.—**Elevation bell**. See *bell*.—**Elevation of the panagia**. See *panagia*.—**Geometric elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective or natural elevation*.—**Syn. 1.** Lifting, lifting up, uplifting, improvement.—**2.** Eminence, loftiness, superiority, refinement.

elevator (el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *élevateur* = Sp. *elevator* = It. *elevatore*, < *L.* *elevator*, one who raises up, a deliverer, < *L.* *elevare*, lift up: see *elevate*.] **1.** One who or that which raises, lifts, or exalts. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A muscle which raises a part of the body, as the lip or eyelid: same as *levator*. (*b*) Same as *extensor*. [Rare.]

There appear, at first, to be but three *elevators*, or extensors [of the digits], but practically each segment [phalanx] has its *elevator*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 50.

3. A surgical instrument used for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Also called *elevatory*.—**4.** In *mech.*, a hoisting apparatus; a lift. (*a*) A car or cage for lifting and lowering passengers or freight in a hoistway; in a broad sense, the entire hoisting apparatus, including the shaft or well, the cage, and the motor. See *hoisting-engine*. (*b*) A structure for storing grain in bulk, including the grain-lifters and conveyers. In such elevators the elevator proper, or lifter, is a continuous band of leather studded with metal cups or elevator-buckets, passing over a pulley at the top of the building and under a second pulley on the elevator-boot, or the foot of an inclosed tube called the *elevator-leg* (see *leg*). In some instances the elevator-leg is pivoted at the top, so that it may swing clear of the building and reach into the hold of the vessel or car to be emptied. The structure itself consists of a nest of deep bins, into which the grain is directed by spouts from the top of the lifter. The capacity of such elevators is often one and a half million bushels or more. For the horizontal movement of grain in elevators,

conveyers are used. Lifting elevators are also used in flour-mills, grinding-mills, furnaces, and other works, to handle materials of all kinds in bulk, as sand, ashes, ice, etc.

5. A building containing one or more mechanical elevators, especially a warehouse for the storage of grain. [U. S.]—**Autodynamic elevator.** See *autodynamic*.—**Elevator case**, a noted case before the United States Supreme Court in 1876 (*Munn vs. Illinois*, 94 U. S., 113), in which it was decided that, notwithstanding the exclusive power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, a State may, for the public good, regulate the manner in which citizens shall use their property when devoted by them to a use in which the public have an interest: so called because sustaining the validity of a statute limiting grain-elevator tolls.—**Elevator engine.** See *engine*.—**Floating elevator**, an elevator erected on a boat for lifting, transferring, or storing grain. Such elevators are used to transfer grain from barges to the holds of ships.—**Hydraulic elevator**, an elevator operated by some kind of hydraulic apparatus. For short lifts the hydraulic press is sometimes used, particularly where the weight to be raised is great. Another form, for light loads and moderate heights, is a telescopic tube supporting the car at the upper end. On filling the tube with water under pressure it expands and raises the car; to lower it, the supply of water is cut off, and that in the tube is allowed to escape. The most common form of hydraulic elevator in the United States is that of a car lifted by ropes, operated by a piston in a long cylinder. The rope is connected directly with the piston-rod, which is moved by the admission of water under pressure. In some instances the cylinder is horizontal and the travel of the piston limited, multiplying gear being fitted to the rope. The usual form is an upright cylinder with a very simple form of rope-gearing.—**Pneumatic elevator**, a hoisting or lifting apparatus worked by compressed air; a pneumatic hoist.

elevator (el'vā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *élévatoire* = It. *elevatorio*, < NL. **elevatorius*, < LL. *elevator*, elevator: see *elevator*, *elevator*.] **I.** *a.* Raising or tending to raise; having power to elevate.

Channels are almost universally present within the fringing reefs of those islands which have undergone recent *elevator* movements. Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 73.

Among these *elevator*, and therefore reparative, agents, the most important place must be assigned to earthquakes and volcanoes. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 186.

II. *n.*; pl. *elevatories* (-riz). Same as *elevator*, 3.

élève (ā-lev'), *n.* [F., < *élever*, raise, bring up, educate, < L. *elevare*, raise: see *elevator*.] **A** pupil; one brought up, educated, or trained by another.

eleven (ē-lev'n), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *ellevēn*, *enlevēn*, *enlevēn*, *ellevēn*, *ellevēn*, *enlevēn*, etc., < AS. *endleofan*, *endlufon*, *endlyfon* (= OS. *elef*, *elefan*, *eleven*, *ellevan* = OFries. *andlova*, *alrene*, *ellera* = D. *elf* = LG. *elere*, *elere*, *elere* = OHG. *einlif*, MHG. *einlif*, *einlif*, *elief*, *elf*, G. *elf*, *elf* = Icel. *ellif*, later *ellufu*, = Sw. *elfva* = Dan. *ellevē* = Goth. *ainlif*), *eleven*, orig. **ānlif* (the first syllable (*end-*, < *en*) having been modified by shortening and mutation with dissimilated gemination of *n* to *nd*, and the last syllable (*-an*, *-on*) added as a quasi-plural suffix), < *ān* (= Goth. *ain*, etc.), one, + *-lif*, an element appearing also in Goth. *twalif* = AS. *twelf*, E. *twelve*, etc. (see *twelve*), and appar. = Lith. *-lika*, in *vėnolika*, *eleven*, where the element is by some supposed to stand for **dika* = Gr. *deka* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*, making the Teut. and Lith. forms exactly cognate with L. *undecim*, *eleven*, < *unus* = E. *one*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] **I.** *a.* One more than ten: a cardinal numeral beginning the second decade: as, *eleven* men.

The game [shovel-board], when two play, is generally *eleven*; but the number is extended when four or more are jointly concerned. Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 395.

II. *n.* 1. The number which is the sum of ten and one.—2. A symbol representing eleven units, as *11*, or *XI*, or *xi*.—3. A team or side in cricket or foot-ball: so called because regularly consisting of eleven players: as, the Philadelphia *eleven*; there were two strong *eleven*s matched.

eleven-o'clock-lady (ē-lev'n-o-klok-lā'di), *n.* [Tr. F. *dame d'once heures*.] The star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

eleventh (ē-lev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *ellevēnte*, *ellevēnt*, *enlevēnte*, *enlevēnt*, etc., < AS. *endlyfta* (= OS. *elifta* = OFries. *ellefta*, *clefta*, *alfta*, *andlofta* = D. *elfde* = OHG. *einlifto*, MHG. *einlifte*, *einlifte*, *elifte*, G. *elfte* = Icel. *ellifti*, mod. *ellefti* = Dan. *ellevte* = Sw. *elfte*, *eleventh*: as *eleven* (AS. *endlofofan*, etc.) + *-th*, the ordinal suffix: see *-th*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the tenth: an ordinal number.

But about the *eleventh* hour he wente out and founde other stonnyge, and he seide to hem, what stonden ye idel here al dai? Wyclif, *Mat.* xx.

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided: as, the *eleventh* part of fifty-five is five.—At the *eleventh* hour, at the

last moment; just before it is too late; in allusion to the parable of the laborers in the vineyard. *Mat.* xx. 1-16.

II. *n.* 1. One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven: as, five *elevenths* of fifty-five are twenty-five.

The crysoprase the tenth is tyzt;
The Iscyngh the eleventh the gent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1013.

2. In *early Eng. law*, an eleventh part of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music*: (a) The interval between any tone and a tone on the eleventh diatonic degree above or below it; a compound fourth, or an octave and a fourth. (b) A tone distant by an eleventh from a given tone.

elf (elf), *n.*; pl. *elves* (elvz). [Early mod. E. also *elife*; < ME. *elf*, *elife*, *alfe*, pl. *elvene*, *alvene*, < AS. *elf*, pl. *ylfe*, *m.*, *alfen*, *elfen*, in a very early form *albin* (usually in comp.), *m.*, an elf, sprite, fairy, incubus, = MD. *alf*, D. *elf* = MLG. *alf*, LG. *elf* = OHG. *alp*, MHG. *alp* (*alb-*), pl. *elbe*, and G. *alp*, *m.*, MHG. *elbe*, f. (G. *elf*, *m.*, *elfe*, f., < E. *elf*), = Icel. *álfr* = Sw. *alf*, *m.*, *elfva*, f., (in comp.), pl. *álfror* = Dan. *alf*, *elver-* (in comp.), an elf: a common Teut. word; ult. origin unknown. From the Icel. form *álfr*, formerly *álfr*, is the doublet *aulf*, *awf*, also written *auph*, *ouph*, and usually *oaf*, q. v., now discriminated in senses. See *erl-king*.] **1.** An imaginary being superstitiously supposed to inhabit unfrequented places, and in various ways to affect mankind; a sprite; a fairy; a goblin. Elves are usually imagined as diminutive trickish beings in human form, given to capricious interference, either kind-ly or mischievous, in human affairs.

This was the olde opinion as I rede,—
I speke of manye hundred yeres ago,—
But now kan no man se none *elves* mo.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 6.

Every *elf*, and fairy aprite,
Hop as light as bird from brier.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 2.

The *elves* also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks of fire, befriend thee.
Herrick, *Night-Piece to Julia*.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a knave; a rogue.

Bid him, without more ado,
Surrender himself, or else the proud *elf*
Shall suffer with all his crew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 389]).

Spite of all the criticising *elves*,
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.
Churchill, *The Rosciad*, l. 961.

3. A diminutive person; a dwarf; hence, a pet name for a child, especially one who is very sprightly and graceful.—**Syn.** 1. Sprite, hobgoblin, imp.—3. Urchin, dwarf.—1 and 3. *Fay*, *Gnome*, etc. See *fairy*.

elf (elf), *v. t.* [< *elf*, *n.*, in allusion to the mischievousness ascribed to elves. Cf. *elf-lock*.] To entangle intricately, as the hair. [Rare.]

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Shak., *Lear*, ll. 3.

elf-arrow (elf'ar'ō), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-bolt (elf'bōlt), *n.* An arrow-head of flint or other stone found among paleolithic remains: so called from the supposition that they were fairy arrow-heads. Also *elf-arrow*, *elf-dart*, *elf-shot*, *elf-stone*.

elf-child (elf'chīld), *n.* A child supposed to have been substituted by elves for one which they had stolen; a changeling.

elf-dart (elf'därt), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elf-dock (elf'dok), *n.* See *dock*¹, 2.

elf-fire (elf'fir), *n.* A common name for ignis fatuus.

elġin (el'ġin), *n.* and *a.* [An artificial (poetical) form, first used by Spenser; in form as if an adj. (for **elġen*, < *elf* + *-en*), but it first appears as a noun, and in def. 2 is appar. regarded as diminutive. Cf. AS. *elġen*, *alġen*, *albin* (usually in comp.) (= MHG. *elbinne*), a fairy, nymph, fem. of *elf*, an elf: see *elf*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An elf; an inhabitant of fairy-land: in Spenser applied to his knights.

He was an *Elġin* borne of noble state
And mickle worship in his native land.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. l. 6.

2. A little urchin or child. [Playful.]

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,
And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed;
And in those *elġins'* ears would oft deplore
The times, when truth by Popish rage did bleed.
Shenstone, *The Schoolmistress*, at. 15.

=**Syn.** See *fairy*, *n.*

II. a. Relating or pertaining to elves.

The mightiest chiefs of British song
Scorned not such legends to prolong:
They gleam through Spenser's *elġin* dream,
And mix in Milton's heavenly theme.

Scott, *Marmion*, Int., l.

Excalbur, . . . rich
With jewels, *elġin* Urim, on the hilt.
Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

Elġin pipe. See *fairy pipes*, under *fairy*.

elfish, elvish (ol'fish, -vish), *a.* [< ME. *elvisch*, *elvisch*, *alvise* (= MHG. *elbisch*); < *elf* + *-ish*¹.]

1. Of or pertaining to elves or to elf-land; of the nature of an elf; caused by or characteristic of elves; peevish; spiteful: as, an *elfish* being; *elfish* mischief.

O, spite of apites!
We talk with goblins, owls, and *elvisch* sprites;
If we obey them not, this will ensue,
They'll suck our breath, or pinch us black and blue.
Shak., *C. of E.*, II. 2.

I watched the water-snakes; . . .
And when they reared, the *elġish* light
Fell off in hoary flakes.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, iv.

2†. Distracted or bewitched by elves; distraught or abstracted, as if bewitched.

He seemeth *elġish* by his countenance,
For unto no wight doth he daliance.
Chaucer, *Sir Thopas*, Prolog., l. 13.

elfishly, elvishly (el'fish-li, -vish-li), *adv.* In the manner of elves; mischievously.

She had been heard talking, and singing, and laughing
most *elġishly*, with the inviolables of her own race.
Scott, *Peveril of the Peak*, xvi.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* [< *elf* + dim. *-kin*.] A little elf.

elf-king (elf'king), *n.* [= D. *elfenkoning* = Dan. *elverkonge*.] The king of the elves or fairies.

elf-land (elf'land), *n.* The region of the elves; fairy-land.

The horns of *Elġland* faintly blowing.
Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; a knot twisted as if by elves; hence, in the plural, hair in unusual disorder.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And bakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which, once untangled, much misfortune bodes.
Shak., *R.* and *J.*, I. 4.

You will pull all into a knot or *elf-lock*; and nothing
but the shears or a candle will undo.
B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, Ind.

Ragged *elf-locks* hanging down to the breast.
R. F. Burton, *El-Medinal*, p. 319.

elf-locked (elf'lokt), *a.* Wearing elf-locks; with disheveled or tangled hair. [Poetical.]

The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
Sir R. Stapleton, *tr.* of Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-queen (elf'kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *elfqueen*; < *elf* + *queen*.] The queen of the elves or fairies.

The *elfqueen* with hir joly compaignye
Dauced ful ofte in many a grene meade.
Chaucer, *Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 4.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *a.* Shot by an elf.

There, every herd, by sad experience, knows
How, wing'd with fate, their *elf-shot* arrows fly,
When the sick ewe her summer food foregoes,
Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.
Collins, *Pop. Superstitions of the Highlands*.

elf-shot (elf'shot), *n.* 1. Same as *elf-bolt*.

The Stone Arrow Heads of the old Inhabitants of this
Island (that are sometimes found) are vulgarly supposed
to be Weapons shot by Fairies at Cattle. They are called
Elf-shots. Bourne's *Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 117, note.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves. [Scotch.]

elf-skin (elf'skin), *n.* A word found only in the following passage, where it is probably a misprint for *elf-skin* (in allusion to Prince Henry's long and lank figure).

Fal. Away, you starveling, you *elf-skin*, you dried neat's-tongue.
Shak., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4.

elf-stone (elf'stōn), *n.* Same as *elf-bolt*.

elger (el'gēr), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *elger*, *elyer* (= MD. *aelgeher*, *elgeher*, D. *aalgeer*), ult. < AS. *æl*, eel, + *gār*, spear: see *gar*, *gore*².] An eel-spear. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 138. [Local, Eng.]

Elġin marbles. See *marble*.

Eliac (ē'li-ak), *a.* Pertaining to Elis, an ancient city of the Greek Peloponnesus. Also *Elean*.—**Eliac school**, a school of philosophy founded in Elis by Phedro, a scholar and favorite of Socrates. Its doctrines are conjectured to have been ethical, and somewhat skeptical concerning the theory of cognition.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v. t.* [< L. *elicitus*, pp. of *elicere*, draw out, < *e*, out, + *lacere*, entice: see *lace*. Cf. *allect*.] To draw out; bring forth or to light; evolve; gain: as, to *elicit* sparks by col-

lision; to *elicit* truth by discussion; to *elicit* approval.

From the words taken together such a sense must be *elicited* as will give a meaning to each word.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 254.

That may justly *elicit* the assent of reasonable men.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 129.

It is not the composition of the piece, but the number of starts and attitudes that may be introduced, that *elicits* applause.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvliii.

The inquiry at Stratham was calculated to *elicit* the truth.

D. Webster, Goodrich Case, April, 1817.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *a.* [*L. elicitus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately directed to an end: opposed to *imperate*.

To give alms is a proper and *elicit* act of charity.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

2. Performed by the will itself without the aid of any other faculty: as, volition, nolition, choice, consent, and the like are *elicit* acts: opposed to *imperate*.

The schools dispute whether in morals the external action antepreads anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will.

South, Works, i. 3.

elicitate (ē-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*elicit* + *-ate*2.] To *elicit*.

And make it streme with light from forms innate.

Thus may a skilful nian hid truth *elicitate*.

Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ll. 41.

elicitation (ē-lis-i-tā'shən), *n.* [*elicitate* + *-ion*.] The act of *eliciting*, or of drawing out.

That *elicitation* which the schools intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they mention is merely from the appetibility of the object.

Bp. Bramhall.

elide (ē-lid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elided*, ppr. *eliding*. [= Sp. Pg. *elidir* = It. *elidere*, < *L. elidere*, knock, strike, or dash out, force out, press out, in gram. (tr. Gr. ἐκθλίβειν; see *ecthlypsis*) suppress (a vowel), < *e*, out, + *ledere*, strike, hurt by striking: see *lesion*. Cf. *collide*.] 1. To break or dash in pieces; crush.

Before we answer unto these things, we are to cut off that wherein to they from whom these objections proceed do oftentimes fly for defence and succour, when the force and strength of their arguments is *elided*.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

2. In gram., to suppress or slur over the sound of in speech, or note the suppression of in writing: technically applied especially to the cutting off of a final vowel, as in "th' enemy," but in a more general sense to that of a syllable or any part of a word. See *elision*, 1.

eligibility (el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*eligible*: see *-bility*.] 1. Worthiness or fitness to be chosen; the state or quality of a thing which renders it desirable or preferable to another.

Sickness hath some degrees of *eligibility*, at least by an after-choice.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, vi. § 3.

2. Capability of being chosen to an office; the condition of being qualified to be chosen; legal qualification for election or appointment.

eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. eligible*, *F. eligible* = It. *eligibile*, < *ML. *eligibilis*, that may be chosen (in adv. compar. *eligibilis*), < *L. eligere*, choose: see *elect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; desirable: as, an *eligible* tenant.

Peace with men can never be *eligible* when it implies enmity with God.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

While health endures, the latter part of life, in the eye of reason, is certainly the more *eligible*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 153.

Certainty, in a deep distress, is more *eligible* than suspense.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme.

Cowper, Annua Memorabilis, 1789.

2. Qualified to be chosen; legally qualified for election or appointment.

Among the Mundrucs, the possession of ten smoked heads of enemies renders a man *eligible* to the rank of chief.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Soclol., § 350.

II. n. One who is qualified to be chosen or elected; an *eligible* person.

The certification of all the *eligibles* will result in what you have applauded.

The American, XII. 132.

eligibility (el'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *eligible*; fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirability.

It [citizenship] embraced certain private rights, and certain political rights; these last being principally the right of suffrage, and *eligibility* to office.

G. P. Fisher, Begn. of Christianity, p. 49.

eligibly (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an *eligible* manner; so as to be worthy of choice or capable of election.

eligmid (e-lig'mid), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Eligmidæ*.

Eligmidæ (e-lig'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eligmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Eligmus*. They have a peculiar shell gaping behind the umbones and a special myophore for the adductor muscle. The species are peculiar to the Oolite. They are generally referred to the family (*ostreoidæ*).

Eligmus (e-lig'mus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Heligmus*, < Gr. ἑλιγμός, a winding, rolling, convolution, < ἑλίσσειν, wind, roll, turn: see *helix*.] The typical genus of *Eligmidæ*.

elimatē (el'i-māt or ē-lī'māt), *v. t.* [*L. elimatus*, pp. of *elimare*, file, polish, < *e*, out, + *limare*, file, < *lima*, a file.] To render smooth; polish.

eliminable (ē-lim'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*L. eliminare*, *eliminate*: see *-able*.] Capable of being eliminated.

Cumulative error, not *eliminable* by working in a circuit, may be caused when there is much nothing or something in the direction of the line.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 707.

eliminant (ē-lim'i-nānt), *n.* [*L. eliminant(t)-s*, ppr. of *eliminare*, turn out of doors: see *eliminate*.] In math., a function of the coefficients of any number of homogeneous equations among the same number of unknown quantities, such that the vanishing of it is the necessary and sufficient condition of the equations being consistent with one another. [The word was introduced by De Morgan. Many writers continue to use Bezout's word, *resultant*.]

eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliminated*, ppr. *eliminating*. [*L. eliminatus*, pp. of *eliminare* (> It. *eliminare* = Sp. Pg. *eliminar* = F. *éliminer*), turn out of doors, banish, < *e*, out, + *limen* (*limin-*), a threshold, akin to *limes* (*limit-*), a boundary: see *limit*.] 1. To go beyond the limit or limits of.

In thy wretched cloister thou
Walkest thine own gray friar too;
Strict, and lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat*'st thy door.

Loveless, The Snail.

2. To thrust out; remove, throw aside, or disregard as injurious, superfluous, irrelevant, or for any reason undesirable or unnecessary; expel; get rid of.

This detains secretions which nature finds it necessary to *eliminate*.

Med. Repos.

Now here the obvious method occurs of sifting the masses, so as to *eliminate* the worst elements and retain the best.

Prof. Blackie.

Scientific truths, of whatever order, are reached by *eliminating* perturbing or conflicting factors, and recognizing only fundamental factors.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

3. In math., to remove (a quantity) from a system of equations by the reduction of the number of equations. Thus, if we have two equations expressing respectively the rates at which an orange growing on a tree increases in bulk and in weight, we can combine them so as to *eliminate* the time, and so obtain an equation expressing the relation between the bulk and the weight.—To *eliminate* the personal equation. See *equation*. [The use of *eliminate* as a synonym of *elicit*, *deduce*, *separate*, etc., practised by some writers, is without justification.

Newton, . . . having *eliminated* the great law of the natural creation.

J. D. Morell.

To *eliminate* the real effect of art from the effects of the abuse.

Ruskin.]

elimination (ē-lim-i-nā'shən), *n.* [= *F. élimination* = Sp. *eliminación* = Pg. *eliminação* = It. *eliminazione*, < *L.* as if **eliminatio(n)-*, < *eliminare*, thrust out of doors: see *eliminate*.] 1. A thrusting out; the act of removing, throwing aside, or disregarding; expulsion; riddance.

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.

By means of researches on different coloured light it is now ascertained that those rays which cause the liveliest *elimination* of oxygen belong to the less refrangible half of the spectrum.

Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 190.

2. In law, the act of banishing or turning out of doors; ejection.—3. In math., 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.—Dialytic *elimination*. See *dialytic*.—Euler's method of *elimination*, a method of eliminating an unknown quantity between two equations of the *m*th and *n*th degrees respectively, which consists in multiplying the first by an indeterminate expression of the (*n*—1)th degree and the second by an indeterminate expression of the (*m*—1)th degree, and equating separately the *m* + *n* terms so obtained. The determinant expressing their compatibility is the eliminant required.

eliminative (ē-lim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*eliminate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or effecting elimination; specifically, excretory.

Eliminative or excretory tissues represented by cells in the kidneys, skin, etc.

H. N. Martin, Human Body (3d ed.), p. 30.

eliminator (ē-lim'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [*eliminate* + *-or*.] One who or that which eliminates, removes, or throws aside.

The lungs play a double part, being not merely *eliminators* of waste or excretory products, but importers into the economy of a substance which is not exactly either food or drink, but something as important as either—to wit, oxygen.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 29.

eliminatory (ē-lim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*eliminate* + *-ory*.] *Eliminative*.

Chronic irritation set up in the *eliminatory* organs by the excretion of incompletely oxidized nitrogenous matter.

Med. News, LII. 294.

elinguatē (ē-ling'gwāt), *v. t.* [*L. elinguatus*, pp. of *elinguare*, deprive of the tongue, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*.] To cut out the tongue of.

The damned Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Du'l'i that Du'l'i *elinguat* for his doome.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

elinguatō (ē-ling-gwā'shōn), *n.* [*L.L. elinguatio(n)-*, < *L. elinguare*, deprive of the tongue: see *elinguatē*.] In old Eng. law, the punishment of cutting out the tongue.

elinguid (ē-ling'gwīd), *a.* [With irreg. term. *-id*, < *L. elinguis*, without a tongue, speechless, < *e*, out, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*.] Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech. Coles.

Eliomys (ē-lī'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Wagner, 1843), < Gr. ἑλιός or ἑλιός, a kind of dormouse, *Myoxus glis*, + *mys*, mouse.] A genus of dormice, of the family *Myoxidae*, with distichous tufted tail and simple stomach. There are several species, the best-known of which, *E. nitela*, is the lerot, about 6 inches long.

eliquament (ē-lik'wā-ment), *n.* [*L.L.* as if **eliquamentum*, < *eliquare*, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] A liquid expressed from fat, or from fat fish.

eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eliquated*, ppr. *eliquating*. [*L. eliquatus*, pp. of *eliquare*, cause to flow, pour forth, clarify, strain, < *L. e*, out, + *liquare*, melt, liquefy: see *liquate*.] To separate, as one metal from another. See *liquate*.

eliquation (el-i-kwā'shōn), *n.* [*L.L. eliquatio(n)-*, a liquefying, < *eliquare*, cause to flow freely, pour forth, clarify, strain: see *eliquate*.] See *liquation*.

Elis (ē'lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1804).] A genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Scoliidæ*. The eyes are subreniform in both sexes, and the front wings have two recurrent nervures.



Elis quadrinotata, natural size.

They are large wasps of scollid habits, of which 9 North American and 6 European species are known. *E. quadrinotata* and *E. plumipes* inhabit the southern United States, where they have been found on cotton-plants.

elision (ē-liz'h'ōn), *n.* [= *F. élision* = Sp. *elisión* = Pg. *elissão* = It. *elisione*, *elision*, < *L. elisio(n)-*, a striking or pressing out, in gram. (LL.) the suppression of a vowel (tr. Gr. ἐκθλίψις; see *ecthlypsis*), < *elidere*, pp. *elisis*, strike out, press out: see *elide*.] 1. A striking or cutting off; specifically, in gram., the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable, naturally or for the sake of euphony or meter, especially at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel; more generally, the suppression of any part of a word in speech or writing: as, in "th' embattled plain" there is an *elision* of *e*; in "I'll not do it" there is an *elision* of *vi*.

The Italian is so full of Vowels, that it must ever be cumbered with *Elisions*. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

He has made use of several *Elisions* that are not customary among other English Poets.

Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

Nor praise I less that elreuncion
By modern poets call'd *elision*,
With which, in proper station plac'd,
Thy polish'd lines are firmly braed'.
Swift, The Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2f. Division; separation.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an *elision* of the air, whereby, if they mean anything, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

elisor (ē-lī'zōr), *n.* [*<* OF. *eliscor, estliseor, elisour, eliscur*, mod. F. *eliscure*, a chooser, *<* *elire*, mod. F. *élire*, *<* L. *eligere*, choose; see *elite*, *v.*, *elect*.] In law, a sheriff's substitute in performing the duty of returning a jury, provided in some jurisdictions when the sheriff is interested in a suit.

These *Elisors* [of Preston] (called inhabitants only in the charter) are by a bye-law of 1742 required to be capital burgesses, and in-guild burgesses.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1686.

elitet, *v. t.* [*ME. eliten* (pp. *elitet*), *<* OF. *elitet, eslit* (F. *élit*), pp. of *elire, eslire* (F. *élire*), choose, *<* L. *eligere*, choose, *elect*: see *elect*. Cf. *élite*.] To choose; elect.

One Creusa, . . .
That Eneas afterward *elitet* to wed.
Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 1490.

A mare yboned sadde, ybalked greet,
Yformed nobully most been *elitet*;
And though she he not ewyfte, a strong one gete.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

elitet, *n.* [*Sc.* also *elyte* (obs.); *<* ME. *elite*, *<* OF. *elitet, eslit*, elected, pp. of *elire, eslire*, *elect*: see *elite*, *v.*, and *elect*, *v.* and *n.*] One chosen; a person elected.

The pape wild not consent, he quassed ther *elite*.
Robert of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 209.

élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [F., *<* OF. *eslite*, *<* *elire, eslire*, F. *élire*, choose, pp. *elitet, eslit, élit*, choice: see *elite*, and *elect*, *v.* and *n.*] A choice or select body; the best part: as, the *élite* of society.

elixt (ē-lik's), *v. t.* [*<* LL. *elixare*, boil thoroughly, seethe, *<* L. *elixare*, thoroughly boiled, seethed, *<* *e*, out, + *lixare* (rare), boil, *<* *lix*, ashes, *lye*.] To extract.

With a straine of fresh Inventioun,
She might presse out the raritie of Art;
The pur'at *elixt*ed juyce of rich conceipt.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

elixate (ē-lik'sāt), *v. t.* [*<* LL. *elixatus*, pp. of *elixare*, boil thoroughly: see *elixt*.] To boil; seethe; extract by boiling. Richardson.

elixation (ē-lik-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élixiration* = Sp. *elijacion* = Pg. *elixação*, *<* LL. as if **elixatio(-n)*, *<* *lixare*, pp. *elixatus*, boil thoroughly: see *elixate*.] The cooking, especially of meat, by boiling; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elixiration is the seething of meat in the stomach, by the said naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot; to which corruption or putrefaction is opposite.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 20.

The flesh which was included five weeks ago was this day found very good. I do not doubt but that perfect *elixation* was able to contribute something to its preservation, because the aundry principles of which flesh consisteth had, whilst the heat continued, exerted their strength upon one another far better than if, the flesh being less boiled, by reason of the great avolation of parts, had been removed from the fire, as happens in ordinary coctions.
Boyle, Second Contin. of Experiments, Art. xix., Exp. 3.

elixir (ē-lik'sēr), *n.* [Formerly also *elixar*; *<* ME. *elixir* = D. *elixer* = Sw. Dan. G. *elixir*, *<* OF. *elixir*, F. *élixir* = Pg. *elixir* = It. *elisire*, *<* Sp. *elixir*, *elixir*, *<* Ar. *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone: *el*, at, the; *iksir*, philosopher's stone, by some derived from *kasara*, break, break the edge, destroy, but prob. (like some other Ar. terms of alchemy: see *alchemy*, *alembic*, *limbeck*) of Gr. origin: *<* Gr. *ξηρός*, also *ξηρός*, dry, perhaps akin to *χηρός*, *χηρός*, dry: see *Chersus*, *chersonese*.] 1. In *alchemy*, a soluble solid substance which was believed to have the property of transmuting baser metals into silver or gold and of prolonging life. The *great elixir*, also called the *philosopher's stone*, or the *red tincture*, when shaken in very small quantity into melted silver, lead, or other base metal, was said to transmute it into gold. In minute doses it was supposed to prolong life and restore youth, and was then called the *elixir vite*. The *lesser elixir*, stone of the second class, or *white tincture*, was regarded as having these qualities in lesser degree; thus it transmuted baser metals into silver. The word is now often used figuratively.

A! nay! lat he; the philosophes stoon,
Elizir clept, we sechen faste echoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 310.

He that has once the flower of the sun,
The perfect ruby, which we call *elixir*, . . .
Can confer honour, love, respect, long life;
Give safety, valour, yea, and victory,
To whom he will. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

What enables me to perform this great work is the use of my Osequium Catholiceum, or the grand *elixir*, to support the spirits of human nature. Guardian, No. 11.

The air we breathed was an *elixir* of immortality.
B. Taylor, Lexia of the Saracen, p. 89.

2. In *med.*, formerly, a tincture with more than one base; in modern pharmacy, an aromatic, sweetened, spirituous preparation containing small quantities of active medicinal substances. The first object sought in the modern *elixir* is an agreeable taste, and usually this is attained only by such sacrifices as to render the effect of the medicine almost nil. U. S. Dispensatory, p. 537.

3. The inmost principle; absolute embodiment or exemplification. [Rare or obsolete.]

She is not such a kind of evil as hath any good or use in it, which many evils have, but a distill'd quintessence, a pure *elixir* of mischief.
Milton, Church-Government, II., Con.

A serenly and complacency . . . infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delights. South, Works, I. ii.

Elxir of vitriol, aromatic sulphuric acid; a mixture of sulphuric acid, cinnamon, ginger, and alcohol.—**Elxir proprietatis**, a decoction of aloes, saffron, and myrrh in vinegar. Commonly abbreviated *elixir pro*.

Paracelsus declared them an *elixir* made of aloes, saffron, and myrrh would prove a vivifying and preserving balsam, able to continue health and long life to its utmost limits; and hence he calls it by the lofty title of *elixir of propriety* to man; but concealed the preparation, in which Helmont asserts the alcahest is required.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, Process 81.

Elxir vite. See above, 1.—**Elxir vite of Mathiolus**, a compound of alcohol and upward of twenty aromatic and stimulating substances, at one time administered in epilepsy.

elixir (ē-lik'sēr), *v. t.* [*<* *elixir*, *n.*] To give the character of an *elixir* to. [Rare.]

Yourself you have a good physician shown,
To his much grieved friends, and to your own,
In giving this *elixir*'d medicine,
For greatest grief a sovereign anodyne.
Lovelace, To Capt. Dudley Lovelace.

elixivate (ē-lik-siv'i-āt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *e*, out, + E. *lixivate*.] To *lixivate* or refine thoroughly. Boyle.

elixivation (ē-lik-siv-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*<* *elixivate* + *-ion*.] A complete or thorough process of *lixivation*.

And by examining these substances by fit and proper ways, as also the cap. mort. by calcination, *elixivation*, and (if it will bear such a fire) vitrification.
Boyle, Works, IV. 800.

Elizabethan (ē-liz-a-beth'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Elizabeth (daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn), Queen of England from 1558 to 1603, or to her times.

A new crop of geniuses like those of the *Elizabethan* age may be born in this age, and, with happy heart and a bias for theism, bring asceticism, duty, and magnanimity into vogue again. Emerson, in N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

Elizabethan architecture, a name given to the mixed or debased architecture of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the worst forms of the Pointed and degenerate Italian styles were combined, producing a sin-



Elizabethan Architecture.—Hargrave Hall, England.

gular heterogeneity in detail, with, however, much picturesqueness in general effect. Its chief characteristics are: windows large, either in the plane of the wall or deeply embayed, long galleries, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and a profuse use of ornamental strapwork in par-

apets, window-heads, etc. The *Elizabethan style* is the last stage of the Tudor or Perpendicular, and, from its correspondence in period with the Renaissance of the continent, has sometimes been called the *English Renaissance*. The epithet *Jacobean* has been given to the latest variety of the *Elizabethan*, differing from the *Elizabethan* proper in showing a greater proportion of corrupt Italian forms.

The house was an admirable specimen of complete *Elizabethan*, a multitudinous cluster of gables and porches, oriels and turrets, screens of ivy and pinnacles of slate.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 47.

Elizabethan literature, the literature produced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which was one of the most prolific and well-marked periods of English literary activity. It was very remarkable for the variety, vigor, and permanent value of much of its prose and verse, and especially for the great number and productiveness of its dramatic writers. The two most eminent names in this literature are those of Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of philosophers, and William Shakspeare, the greatest of all dramatists.—**Elizabethan type**. Same as *church text* (which see, under *church*, *a.*).

elk¹ (elk), *n.* [*<* ME. **elk* (not found), irreg. *<* AS. *elch* (occurring once in a glossary of the 8th century, glossing L. *tragelaphus*) for **elb*, with the reg. breaking **colh* (cf. *cola*, glossing L. *damma*, deer, in the same glossary), = MD. *elgh* = OHG. *elaho, eliho, elho*, MHG. *elhe, eleh*, G. *elch*, *<* Icel. *elgr* = Sw. *elg* = Norw. *elg* = Dan. *els-dyr* (for **elgs-dyr*) = L. *alecs* = Gr. *ἄλεξ* (the L. and Gr. perhaps of Teut. origin), elk. D. *eland*, an elk (also, in South Africa, an eland), G. *clend, elen*, usually *clen-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*, a beast), elk, are of other origin: see *eland*.] 1. Properly, the largest existing European and



Elk. *Alces malchus*.

Asiatic species of the deer family, or *Cervida*, *Alces malchus* (formerly called *Cervus alces*). It stands when full-grown about 7 feet high at the withers, and bears enormous palmate antlers weighing sometimes 50 or 60 pounds. Its nearest living relative is the American moose.

2. In America, the wapiti, *Cervus canadensis*, a very different animal from the elk proper, representing the red deer or stag of Europe, *C. elaphus*. See *wapiti* and *Alces*.—3. In Asia, among the Anglo-Indians, some large rusine or rucervine deer or stag, as the *sambur*, *Cervus aristotelis*. These, like the wapiti of America, are related more or less nearly to the red deer or stag, and are quite unlike the true elk and the moose.

4. Same as *eland*, 1.—**Elk bark**. See *bark*.—**Irish elk**, the *Cervus* or *Megaceros hibernicus*, a very large extinct elk, with enormous palmate antlers, the remains of which occur in the peat-bogs of Ireland.

elk² (elk), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *elke, ilke*; ME. not found; perhaps a corruption of AS. *elfetu*, *yfete* (for **ylfetu*), earlier (Kentish) *al-bitu* = OHG. *alpiz, elbiz*, MHG. *elbez*, a swan.] The wild swan, or hooper, *Cygnus ferus*. Montagu. [Local, Eng.]

In water black as Styx, swims the wild swan, the *ilke*, Of Hollanders so termed. Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

elk³ (elk), *n.* [Origin uncertain; It. *elce*, dial. (Sardinian) *eliche* = Pr. *euze* = F. *yeuse*, *<* L. *ilix* (*ilic*-), the holm-oak: see *Iliz*.] A kind of yew of which bows are made. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

Elkesaite, *n.* See *Elcesaites*.

elknot (elk'nut), *n.* The *Pyrrularia oleifera*, a santalaceous shrub of the southern United States. Also called *ailnut*.

elk-tree (elk'tre), *n.* The sourwood or sorrel-tree of the United States, *Oxydendrum arborescens*.

elkwood (elk'wud), *n.* The umbrella-tree, *Magnolia Umbrella*, of the southern United States, a small tree with soft, light, close-grained wood.

ell¹ (el), *n.* [*<* ME. *elle, elne*, *<* AS. *eln*, an ell (18, 20½, 24, etc., inches), = D. *el*, *elle* = OHG.

elina, elna, MHG. *eline, elne, ellen*, G. *elle* = Icel. *alín* = Sw. *alu* = Dan. *alen* = Goth. *ateina* (for **alina*?), an ell, whence It. *aua*, F. *aune*, an ell; orig. the forearm (as in AS. *eln-boga*, E. *elbow*), = L. *ulna*, the forearm, the elbow, an ell, = Gr. *ἄλυν*, the forearm: see *elbow, ulna*.] A long measure, chiefly used for cloth. The English ell, not yet obsolete, is a yard and a quarter, or 45 inches. This unit seems to have been imported from France under the Tudors; and a statute of 1409 recognizes no difference between the ell (aune) and the yard (verge). The Scotch ell was 37 Scotch inches, or 37.0958 English inches. The so-called Flemish ell differed in different places, but averaged 27.4 English inches. Other well-ascertained ells were the following: ell of Austria, 30.676 English inches; of Bavaria, 32.702 inches; of Bremen, 22.773 inches; of Cassel, 22.424 inches; of France, 47.245 inches; of Poland, 22.650 inches; of Prussia, 26.259 inches; of Saxony, 22.257 inches; of Sweden, 23.378 inches. The ell of Holland is now the meter. See *cubit, pik, endazeh, kut, braccio, khaleb*.

He was, I must tell you, but seven foot high,
And, may be, an ell in the waste.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 211).
O, here's a wit of cheveler that stretches from an inch
narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.
She [the world] boasts a kernel, and bestows a shell;
Performs an inch of her fair promise'd ell.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

ell², el² (el), *n.* [*cf.* ME. **el*, *cl*, *AS. el*, *L. el*, the name of the letter L, *cl*, *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *l*; a L. formation, the Gr. name being *λάβδα*.] 1. The name of the letter L, *l*. It is rarely so written, the symbol being used instead.—2. An addition to or wing of a house which gives it the shape of the capital letter L.—3. A pipe-connection changing the direction at right angles.

ellchick (el'g-chik), *n.* [Nesqually Ind. *el-lachick*.] A tortoise of the family *Clemmyida*, *Chelopus marmoratus*. It is usually about 7 or 8 inches long, and is the most important economic tortoise of the Pacific coast of the United States; it lives in rivers and ponds, and lays its eggs in June. It is always on sale in the San Francisco market, and is highly esteemed for food, although inferior to the sea-turtle.

ellagic (e-laj'ik), *a.* [*cf.* **ellag*, an arbitrary transposition of F. *galle, gall*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from gallnuts.—**Ellagic acid**, C₁₄H₈O₉, an acid which may be prepared from gallic acid, but is procured in largest quantities from the Oriental bezears. Pure ellagic acid is a light, pale-yellow, tasteless powder, shown by the microscope to consist of transparent prisms. With the bases it forms salts. Also called *bezardic acid*.

ell-bone (el'bōn), *n.* [*cf.* *ell* (taken in its orig. sense, AS. *eln* = L. *ulna*) + *bone*.] Cf. *elbow*.] The bone of the forearm; the ulna.

ellebore, *n.* An obsolete variant of *hellebore*. *Chaucer*.

elleborin (el'bō-rin), *n.* [*L. elleborus, helleborus*, + *-in*; see *hellebore*.] A resin of an extremely acid taste, found in the *Helleborus hibernicus*, or winter hellebore.

elleck (el'ek), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown. Cf. *Elleck, Elliek, Eluck*, etc., colloquial abbreviations of Alexander.] A local English name of the red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*.

eller¹ (el'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *elder*².

eller² (el'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *alder*¹.

Ellerian (e-lér-i-án), *n.* A member of a sect of German Millenarians of the eighteenth century, founded by Elias Eller (died 1750). The Ellerians expected the Messiah to be born again of the wife of their leader, whose professed revelations they accepted as of equal authority with the Bible. From *Ronsdorf*, the place of their settlement, they are also called *Ronsdorfians*.

ellern, *a.* A dialectal form of *aldern*.

elles¹, adv. A Middle English form of *else*.

ellipochoanoid (el'ipō-kō-ā-noid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Ellipochoanoida*.] I. *a.* Having incomplete septal funnels; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ellipochoanoida*. Also *ellipochoanoidal*.

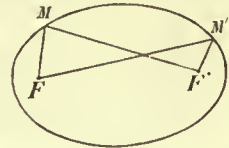
II. *n.* A member of the *Ellipochoanoida*.

Ellipsochord (el'ip-sō-kōrd), *n.* pl. [NL., *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, omitting, falling short (*cf.* *ἔλλειπεν*, omit, fall short: see *ellipse*), + *χορδή*, a funnel, + *-ida*.] A group of nautiloid cephalopods whose septal funnels are short, the siphon being completed by means of a more or less porous intervening connective wall: contrasted with *Holochoanoida*. A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 260.

ellipsochordal (el'ip-sō-kō-rd-ā-noid), *a.* Same as *ellipsochordoid*.

ellipse (e-lips'), *n.* [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipse* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse, ellisse*, ellipse, *cl.* *L. ellipsis*, a want, defect, an ellipse, *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, a leaving out, ellipsis in grammar, a falling short, the conic section ellipse (see *def.*), *cf.* *ἔλλειπεν*, leave in, leave behind, omit, intr. fall short, *cf.* *ἐν*, in, +

λείπειν, leave. Cf. *ellipsis*.] In *geom.*, a plane curve such that the sums of the distances of each point in its periphery from two fixed points, the foci, are equal. It is a conic section (see *conic*) formed by the intersection of a cone by a plane which cuts obliquely the axis and the opposite sides of the cone. The ellipse is a conic which does not extend to infinity, and whose intersections with the line at infinity are imaginary. Every ellipse has a center, which is a point such that it bisects every chord passing through it. Such chords are called *diameters of the ellipse*. A pair of conjugate diameters bisect each of them, all chords parallel to the other. The longest diameter is called the *transverse axis*, also the *latus transversum*; it passes through the foci. The shortest diameter is called the *conjugate axis*. The extremities of the transverse axis are called the *vertices*. (See *conic, eccentricity, angle*.) An ellipse may also be regarded as a flattened circle—that is, as a circle all the chords of which parallel to a given chord have been shortened in a fixed ratio by cutting off equal lengths from the two extremities. The two lines from the foci to any point of an ellipse make equal angles with the tangent at that point. To construct an ellipse, assume any line whatever, AB, to be what is called the *latus rectum*. At its extremity erect the perpendicular AD of any length, called the *latus transversum* (transverse axis). Connect BD, and complete the rectangle DABK. From any point L, on the line AD, erect the perpendicular LZ, cutting BK in Z and LZ in H. Draw a line HG, completing the rectangle ALHG. There are now two points, E and E', on the line LZ, such that the square on LE or LE' is equal to the rectangle ALHG. The locus of all such points, found by taking L at



Ellipse.
F and F' are the foci. FM + MF' = FM' + M'F', M and M' being any points in the curve.

different places on the line AD, forms an ellipse. (The name *ellipse* in its Greek form was given to the curve, which had been previously called the section of the acute-angled cone, by Apollonius of Perga, called by the Greeks "the great geometer." The participle ἔλλειπεν, "falling short," had long been technically applied to a rectangle one of whose sides coincides with a part of a given line (see *Euclid*, VI, 28, 29). So παραβάλλειν and υπερβάλλειν (*Euclid*, VI, 28, 29) were said of a rectangle whose side extends just as far and overlaps respectively the extremity of a given line. Apollonius first defined the conic sections by plane constructions, using the *latus rectum* and *latus transversum* (transverse axis), as above. The ellipse was so called by him because, since the point L lies between A and D, the rectangle ALHG "falls short" of the *latus rectum* AB. In the case of the hyperbola L lies either to the left of A or to the right of D, and the rectangle ALHG "overlaps" the *latus rectum*. In the case of the parabola there is no *latus transversum*, but the line BK extends to infinity, and the rectangle equal to the square of the ordinate has the *latus rectum* for one side.)—**Cubical ellipse**. See *cubical*.—**Focal ellipse**. See *focal*.—**Infinite ellipse**. Same as *ellipse*.—**Logarithmic ellipse**, the section of an elliptic cylinder by a paraboloid. Booth, 1852.

ellipsis (e-lip'sis), *n.*; pl. *ellipses* (-sēz). [= D. Sw. *ellips* = G. Dan. *ellipse* = F. *ellipse* = Sp. *elipsis* = Pg. *elipse* = It. *ellisse, ellisse*, *cl.* *L. ellipsis*, *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, omission, ellipsis: see *ellipse*.] 1. In *gram.*, omission; a figure of syntax by which a part of a sentence or phrase is used for the whole, by the omission of one or more words, leaving the full form to be understood or completed by the reader or hearer: as, "the heroic virtues I admire," for "the heroic virtues which I admire"; "prythee, hero," for "I pray thee, hold thy peace."—2. In *printing*, a mark or marks, as —, * * *, . . . , denoting the omission or suppression of letters (as in *k—g* for *king*) or of words.—3. In *geom.*, an ellipse.

When a right cone is cut quite through by an inclining plane, the figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis*, in which the diameters are of an unequal length. Boyle, Works, IV, 464.

elliptograph (e-lip'sō-grāf), *n.* [Prop. *elliptograph*; *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειψις* (**ἔλλειπτ-*), ellipse (see *ellipse*), + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel. Also *elliptograph*.

ellipsoid (e-lip'soid), *n.* [*cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειψις*, ellipse, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Axes of an ellipsoid**. See *axis*.—**Central ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid having its center at the center of mass of a body, its axes coincident with the principal axes and proportional to the radii of gyration about them.—**Ellipsoid of expansion**. See *strain-ellipsoid*, below.—**Ellipsoid of gyration**, an ellipsoid such that the perpendicular from its center to any tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about that axis.—**Ellipsoid of inertia**. Same as *ellipsoid of gyration*.—**Ellipsoid of revolution**, the surface generated by the rotation of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the rotation is about the major axis, the ellipsoid is *prolate*; when about the minor, the ellipsoid is *oblate*.—**Equipomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid whose moments of inertia about all axes

are the same as those of a given body.—**Momental ellipsoid**, or **inverse ellipsoid of inertia**, a surface of which every radius vector is inversely proportional to the radius of gyration of the body about that radius vector as an axis. This is sometimes called *Poinsot's ellipsoid*, though invented by Cauchy.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion**, the surface of which each radius vector is inversely proportional to the square root of the linear expansion in the same direction.—**Strain-ellipsoid**, or **ellipsoid of expansion**, the ellipsoid into which any strain transforms any infinitesimal sphere in a body.

ellipsoidal (el-ip-soi'dal), *a.* Of the form of an ellipsoid.

elliptic, elliptical (e-lip'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *elliptique* = Sp. *elíptico* = Pg. *elíptico* = It. *elittico, ellittico* (*cf.* D. G. *elliptisch* = Dan. Sw. *elliptisk*), *cl.* ML. *ellipticus*, *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειπτικός*, in grammar, elliptical, defective, *cf.* *ἔλλειψις* (**ἔλλειπτ-*), ellipsis, ellipse: see *ellipse, ellipsis*.] 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse. [*Elliptical* is the more common form except in technical uses, and is frequent in them.]

In horses, oxen, goats, sheep, the pupil of the eye is *elliptical*, the transverse axis being horizontal. Paley, Nat. Theol., xii.

2. Pertaining to or marked by ellipsis; defective; having a part left out.

In all matters they [early writers] affected curt phrases: and it has been observed that even the colloquial style was barbarously *elliptical*. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II, 352. His [Thucydides's] mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical*; in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Production and productive are, of course, *elliptical* expressions, involving the idea of a something produced; but this something, in common apprehension, I conceive to be, not utility, but wealth. J. S. Mill.

3. In *entom.*, elongate-ovate; more than twice as long as broad, parallel-sided in the middle, and rounded at both ends, but in general more broadly so at the base; applied especially to the abdomen, as in many *Hymenoptera*.—4. In *math.*, having a pair of characteristic elements imaginary: as, an *elliptic involution*.—**Elliptical gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Elliptic arc**, a part of an ellipse.—**Elliptic chuck**. Same as *oval chuck* (which see, under *chuck*).—**Elliptic compasses**, an instrument for describing an ellipse by continued motion.—**Elliptic conoid**, an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic coordinates**. See *coordinate*.—**Elliptic cycloid**. See *cycloid*.—**Elliptic function**, a doubly periodic function analogous to a trigonometrical function, and the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**Elliptic integral**, an integral expressing the length of the arc of an ellipse.—**Elliptic involution**, one which has no real double points.—**Elliptic motion**, motion on an ellipse so that equal areas are described about one of the foci in equal times.—**Elliptic point** on a surface, a synclastic point; a point having the indicatrix an ellipse; a point where the principal tangents are imaginary.—**Elliptic polarization**, in *optics*. See *polarization*.—**Elliptic singularity**, an ordinary or inessential singularity of a function. See *singularity*.—**Elliptic space**. (a) The space enclosed by an ellipse. (b) See *space*.—**Elliptic spindle**, a surface generated by the revolution of an elliptic arc about its chord.

elliptically (e-lip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse.

Reflection from the surfaces of metals, and of very high refractive substances such as diamond, generally gives at all incidences *elliptically* polarised light. Trait, Light, § 287.

2. In the manner of or by an ellipsis; with something left out.

ellipticity (el-ip-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*cf.* *elliptic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being elliptic; the degree of divergence of an ellipse from the circle; specifically, in reference to the figure of the earth, the difference between the equatorial and polar semi-diameters divided by the equatorial: as, the *ellipticity* of the earth is $\frac{1}{297}$. It may also without appreciable error be taken as twice the difference divided by the sum of the two axes.

In 1740 Maclaurin . . . gave the equation connecting the *ellipticity* with the proportion of the centrifugal force at the equator to gravity. Encyc. Brit., VII, 600.

elliptograph (e-lip'tō-grāf), *n.* Same as *ellipsograph*.

elliptoid (e-lip'toid), *a.* and *n.* [*cf.* *elliptic* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Somewhat like an ellipse.

II. *n.* Same as *ellipsoid*.

elliptois (e-lip'tō-is), *n.* [Irreg. *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλειπτικός*, elliptic: see *elliptic*.] A curve defined by the equation $ay^{2m} + n = b^2x^2 (a - x^2)$, where *m* and *n* are both greater than 1. Also called *infinite ellipse*.—**Cubic elliptois**. See *cubic*.

ellmother (el'māth'ér), *n.* A dialectal form of *eldmother*. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

elloopa (e-lō'pā), *n.* Same as *illuipi*. See *Bassia*.

Ellopia (e-lō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), *cf.* Gr. *ἔλλοπι, ἔλλοπι*, a fish: see *Elops*.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of geometrid moths, having a slender body, short, slender, obliquely ascending palpi whose third joint is conical and minute, and entire delicate wings, of one color and not

bent on the exterior border. There are upward of 12 species, European, Australian, and American. (b) A genus of leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidae*), having one species, *E. pedestris*, of Tasmania.

ellwand, elwand (el'wond), n. [*ell* + *wand*.] 1. An old mete-yard or measuring-rod, which in England was 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37 Scotch or 37.0958 English inches, the standard being the Edinburgh ellwand.

A lively, bustling, arch fellow, whose pack and oaken ell-wand, studded duly with brass points, denoted him to be of Autolyeus's profession. *Scott, Kenilworth, xix.*

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, the asterism otherwise known as the *Girdle* or *Belt of Orion*. Also called *Our Lady's Ellwand*.

ellyardt, n. [ME. *elgerd*, < *elne*, 'ell', + *zerd*, etc., 'yard.'] A yard an ell long; a measuring-yard; an ellwand.

The hede of an *elnyerde* the large lenkthe hede, The grayn al of grene stele and of golde hewen. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 210.

elm (elm), n. [*ME. elm*, < AS. *elm* = Icel. *almr* = Sw. *alm* = Dan. *alm* (*alm*, *elm*, obs.) = D. *olm* = OHG. *elm* (*-boum*), afterward (simulating L. *ulmus*) MHG. *ulm* (*-boum*), G. *ulme* = L. *ulmus*, elm.] The common name for species of *Ulmus* (which see), mostly large trees, some common in cultivation for shade and ornament, for which the majestic height and the wide-spreading and gracefully curving branches of the principal kinds admirably adapt them. The hard, heavy timber of most of the species is valuable for many purposes. Of the European species, the common English elm is *U. campestris*, of which the cork-elm (*U.*



Flowering Branch and Fallage of English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*), with flower and fruit on larger scale.

suberosa), with thick plates of cork on the branches, is probably only a variety. The Scotch elm, or wych-elm, *U. montana*, is a smaller tree than the English elm. The American species are distinguished as the American elm, white elm, or water-elm, *U. Americana*; the cedar-elm of Texas, *U. crassifolia*; the cork-, cliff-, hickory-, swamp-, or rock-elm, *U. racemosa*; the red elm, slippery-elm, or meese-elm, *U. fulva*, the inner bark of which is muclaginous, and is used in medicine; and the winged elm, or wahoo, *U. alata*, with corky-winged branches. In Australia the name is given to the *Aphananthe Philippinensis*, a species allied to the true elm. In the West Indies *Cordia Gerascanthus* and *C. gerascanthoides*, of the order *Boraginaceae*, receive the name, as also the rubiaceous *Hamelia ventricosa*. The wood is the toughest of European woods, and is considered to bear the driving of bolts and nails better than any other. It is very durable under water, and is frequently used for keels of ships, for boat-building, and for many structures exposed to wet, or when great strength is required. Because of its toughness, it is used for naves of wheels, axles for tackle-blocks, and common turnery. Wych-elm is much used by coach-makers, and by ship-builders for making jolly-boats. Rock-elm is much used in boat-building, and to some extent for bows.

The *elm* delights in a sound, sweet, and fertile land, something more inclin'd to moisture, and where good pasture is produced. *Eoelmy, Sylva, iv. § 6.*

When the broad *elm*, sole empress of the plain,
Whose circling shadow speaks a century's reign,
Wreathes in the clouds her regal diadem—
A forest waving on a single stem.

O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

elmen (el'men), a. [*elm* + *-en*.] Of or pertaining to the elm, or consisting of elm. Also, less properly, *elmin*. [Rare.]

Leaning against the *elmin* tree,
With drooping head and slackened knee,
With clenched teeth, and close-clasped hands,
In agony of soul he stands! *Scott, Rokeby, ii. 27.*

elmesst, elmesset, n. Middle English forms of *elms*.

Elmidæ (el'mi-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Elmis* + *-idæ*.] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Elmis*: now called *Parnidæ* (which see).

elmin, a. See *elmen*.

Elmis (el'mis), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of elavicorn beetles, of the family *Parnidæ*, having only five ventral segments and rounded anterior coxæ. *E. condimentarius* is so named from being said to be used for flavoring food in Peru. The genus is wide-spread, species occurring in Europe, Australia, and North and South America. There are 21 in North America and about twice as many in other countries.



Elmis glaber. (Line shows natural size.)

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire (el'möz fir, sänt el'möz fir). [After Saint *Elmo*, bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who died about 304, and whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] Same as *corposant*.

elm-tree (elm'trō), n. See *elm*.

elm-wood (elm'wüd), n. The wood of the elm-tree.

elmy (el'mi), a. [*elm* + *-y*.] Abounding with elms.

If thy farm extends
Near Cotswold downs, or the delicious groves
Of Symonds, honour'd through the sandy soil
Of *elmy* Ross, . . .
Regard this sort. *Dyer, The Fleece, i.*

Thy summer woods
Are lovely, O my Mother Isle! the birch
Light bending on thy banks, thy *elmy* vales,
Thy venerable oaks! *Southey.*

elnet, n. An obsolete form of *ell*.

It must not be measured by the intemperate *elne* of it
self. *Lord Brooke, Letter to an Honourable Lady* (1633), l.

elocation (ē-lō-kā'shōn), n. [*ML. elocatio* (n-), a hiring out, < L. *elocare*, let out, hire out, < *e*, out, + *locare*, place, let, hire out: see *locate*. In the second sense taken in the lit. meaning 'put out of place.'] 1. The act of hiring out or apprenticing.

There may be some particular cases incident, wherein perhaps this [consent in marriage] may without sin or blame be forborne: as when the child, either by general permission, or former *elocation*, shall be out of the parents' disposing. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 1.*

2. Departure from the usual stato or mood; displacement; an ecstasy.

In all poesy . . . there must be . . . an *elocation* and emotion of the mind. *Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 30.*

elocular (ē-lok'ū-lār), a. [*L. e*, out, + *loculus*, a compartment, a little place, dim. of *locus*, a place: see *loculus*, *locus*.] In bot., not partitioned; having no compartments or loculi.

elocution (el-ō-kū'shōn), n. [= F. *elocution* = Sp. *elocucion* = Pg. *elocução* = It. *elocuzione*, < L. *elocutio* (n-), a speaking out, utterance, esp. rhetorical utterance, *elocution*, < *elocui*, pp. *elocutus*, speak out, utter, < *e*, out, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *eloquence*.] 1. The manner of speaking in public; the art of correct delivery in speaking or reading; the art which teaches the proper use of the voice, gesture, etc., in public speaking.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery, whether of our own thoughts or those of others. *E. Porter.*

2†. *Eloquence* in style or delivery; effective utterance or expression.

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

Graceful to the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

3. Speech; the power or act of speaking.

Whose taste . . . gave *elocution* to the mute. *Milton, P. L., ix. 743.*

Can you deliver a series of questions without a quickening of your *elocution*? *A. Phelps, English Style, p. 263.*

=*Syn. 1. Elocution, Delivery.* These words are quite independent of their derivation. *Elocution* has narrowed its meaning (see quotation from *E. Porter*, above), and has broadened it to take in gesture. They are now essentially the same, covering bodily carriage and gesture as well as the use of the voice. *Elocution* sometimes seems more manifestly a matter of art than *delivery*. See *oratory*.

elocutionary (el-ō-kū'shōn-ār-i), a. [*elocution* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to *elocution*.

elocutioner (el-ō-kū'shōn-ēr), n. A public speaker or declaimer. [Colloq.]

They [those] heedless young fellows, that cry nothing o' the fundamentals o' their faith, but are eyeing out about the *elocutioners* and poetry-mongers they've heard in Glasgow. *W. Black, In Far Lochaber.*

elocutionist (el-ō-kū'shōn-ist), n. [*elocution* + *-ist*.] A person versed in the art of *elocution*; one who teaches or writes upon *elocution*, or who gives public *elocutionary* readings or exercises.

elocutive† (el'ō-kū-tiv), a. [*elocut-ion* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to *elocution*.

Preaching in its *elocutive* part is but the conception of man, and differs as the gifts and abilities of men give it lustre or depression. *Fetham, Resolves, ii. 43.*

elod (el'ōd), n. [*el* (*electric*) + *od*.] *Electric od*; the supposed odie force of electricity. *Reichenbach.*

elodian (ē-lō'di-an), n. One of the marsh-tortoises, a group of chelonians corresponding to the families *Chelydidae* and *Emydidæ*.

éloge (ā-lōz'l'), n. [F.: see *elogy*.] A panegyric; a funeral oration; specifically, one of the class of biographical eulogies pronounced upon all members of the French academies after their death, of which many volumes have been published.

I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure. I borrow that word from your language, because we have none in our own that exactly expresses it. *Bp. Atterbury, To M. Thirlot, Ep. Corr., l. 179.*

elogia, n. Plural of *elogium*.

elogist (el'ō-jist), n. [= F. *élogiste* = Sp. (obs.) *It. elogista*; as *elogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a panegyric, especially upon the dead; one who delivers an *éloge*. [Rare.]

[One] made the funeral sermon who had been one of her professed suitors; and so she did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher. *Sir H. Wotton, Relliquie, p. 360.*

elogium (ē-lō'ji-um), n.; pl. *elogia* (-jū). [L.: see *elogy*.] Same as *elogy*.

But if Jesus of Nazareth had raised an army in defence of their liberty, and had destroyed the Romans, . . . then they would willingly have given him that title, which was set up only in derision as the *Elogium* of his Cross, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. *Stillington, Sermons, l. viii.*

elogy (el'ō-ji), n.; pl. *elogies* (-jiz). [= F. *éloge* = Sp. Pg. *It. elogio*, < L. *elogium*, a short maxim or saying, an inscription on a tombstone, a clause in a will, a judicial abstract, appar. a dim. of *logus*, *logos*, a word, a saying (< Gr. *λόγος*, a word: see *logos*), with prefix *e-*, after *eloqui*, speak out; cf. *eloquium*, eloquence, also a declaration.] 1. A funeral oration; an *éloge*. [Rare, *elogy*, a different word, being used in its stead.]

In the centre, or midst of the pegme, there was an aback, or square, wherein this *elogy* was written.

B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

Elohim (el'ō-him), n. pl. [Heb. *Ēlōhīm*, pl. of *Ēlōah*: see *Allah*.] One of the names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Hebrew text of the Old Testament. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the reason for the use of the plural form: some regard it as a covert suggestion of the Trinity; others as a plural of excellence; others as an indication of an earlier polytheistic belief; still others as an embodiment of the Hebrew faith that the powers represented by the gods of the heathen were all included in one Divine Person.

Elohism (el'ō-hizm), n. [*Eloh(im)* + *-ism*.] Worship of God as Elohim.

It was the task of the great prophets to eliminate the distinctive religion of Jahveh, . . . and to bring Israel back to the primitive *Elohism* of the patriarchs. *Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 502.*

Elohist (el'ō-hist), n. [*Eloh(im)* + *-ist*.] A title given to the supposed writer (a unity of authorship being assumed) 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.*

It no longer seems worth while to write *purple essays* to show that the *Elohist* was versed in all the conclusions of modern geology. *N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 334.*

Elohistic (el-ō-his'tik), a. [*Elohist* + *-ic*.] A term applied to certain passages in the Pentateuch, in which God is always spoken of in the Hebrew text as Elohim, supposed by some to have been written at an earlier period than those passages in which he is spoken of as *Jehovah*. The Elohist paragraphs are simpler, more pastoral, and more primitive in their character than the Jehovistic. Gen. i. 27 is Elohist; Gen. ii. 21-24 is Jehovistic.

The New Testament authors followed the *Elohistic* account, and speak of him [Elohim] disparagingly. *Encyc. Brit., III. 259.*

eloin, eloignatet, etc. See *eloin*, etc.

eloin, eloign (ē-loin'), v. [Also written *eloine*, *eloigne*; < OF. *eloigner*, *eloigner*, F. *éloigner* = Pr. *esloignar*, *eslueingnar*, < LL. *elongare*, remove, keep aloof, prolong, etc.: see *elogy*.] *I. trans.* To separate and remove to a distance.

From worldly carea himselfe he did *eloinye*. *Spenser, F. Q., i. iv. 20.*

Eloigne, sequester, and divorce her, from your bed and your board. *Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.*

I'll tell thee now (dear love) what thou shalt do
To anger destiny, as she doth us;
How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.
If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction,
the sheriff may return that he is *eloigned*.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

II.† intrans. To abscond.
eloinate, eloignate (ē-loi'nāt), *v. t.* [*< eloin, eloin, + -ate², after elongate, q. v.*] To remove; eloin.

Nor is some vulgar Oreek so far adulterated, and *eloignated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin.
Howell, Foreign Travel, p. 149.

eloiment, eloignment (ē-loin'ment), *n.* [*< eloin, eloin, + -ment, after F. éloignement.*] Removal to a distance; hence, distance; remoteness.

He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality.
Shenstone.

elomet, n. Orpiment.
elong (ē-lông'), *v. t.* [*< LL. elongare, remove, keep aloof, prolong, protract, < e, out, + longus, long; see long.*] 1. To elongate; lengthen out.

Ne pulle it not, but goodly plaine *elonge*,
Ne pitche it not to aore into the vale,
Nor breke it not all down aboute a dale.
Palladius, Reubandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

2. To put far off; retard.
By sea, and hills *elonged* from thy sight,
Thy wonted grace reducing to my mind,
Instead of sleep thus I occupy the night.
Wyatt, The Lover Prayeth Venus.

Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sat,
Elonging joyful day with her sad note.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, II. 24.

elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *elongated*, ppr. *elongating*. [*< LL. elongatus, pp. of elongare; see elong.*] 1. To make long or longer; lengthen; extend, stretch, or draw out in length: as, to *elongate* a rope by splicing.

Here the spire turns round a very *elongated* axis.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 465.

2†. To remove further off.
The first star of Arles in the time of Meton the Athenian
was placed in the intersection, which is now *elongated* and
removed eastward twenty-eight degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

II. intrans. To recede; move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit. [*Rare.*] **elongate** (ē-lông'gāt), *a.* [*< LL. elongatus, pp.: see the verb.*] Lengthened; extended or produced; attenuated; specifically, in *zool.* and *bot.*, disproportionately or comparatively long or extended: as, a worm has an *elongate* body; a proboscis is an *elongate* snout; *elongate* antennae are about as long as the body of an insect; *elongate* elytra extend beyond the abdomen; an *elongate* flower-stem.

elongation (ē-lông-gā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. elongacion, < OF. elongation, F. elongation = Pg. elongação = It. elongazione, < ML. elongatio(n-), < LL. elongare, lengthen, elongate; see elong, elongate.*] 1. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being elongated or lengthened.

This whole universality of things, which we call the world, is indeed nothing else but a production, and *elongation*, and dilatation of the natural goodness of Almighty God.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 297.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Extension; continuation.
His skin (excepting only his face and the palms of his hands) was entirely grown over with an horny excrescence called by the naturalists the *elongation* of the papillae.
Cambridge, The Scribleriad, note.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?
Pinkerton.

3†. Distance; space which separates one thing from another. *Glanville.*—4†. A removing to a distance; removal; recession.

Our voluntary *elongation* of ourselves from God's presence needs to be a fearful introduction to an everlasting distance from him.
Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 89.

Concerning the nature or proper effects of this spot or stain (upon the soul), they have not been agreed: some call it an obligation or a guilt of punishment. . . . Some fancy it to be an *elongation* from God, by dissimilitude of conditions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

5. In *astron.*: (a) The angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit: as, the *elongation* of Venus or Mercury. (b) The angular distance of a satellite from its primary.—6. In *surg.*: (a) A partial dislocation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the

ligaments. (b) The extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

elongative (ē-lông'gā-tiv), *a.* [*< elongate + -ive.*] Tending to, productive of, or exhibiting elongation; extended. [*Rare.*]

This *elongative* effort. *Congregationalist, Oct. 22, 1885.*

elope (ē-lōp'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eloped*, ppr. *eloping*. [*Formerly also elope; < D. ontloopen (= G. entlaufen = Dan. undløbe), run away, < out- (= G. ent- = AS. and-; see and-), away, + loopen, run (> E. lope, q. v.), = AS. hleapan, E. leap, q. v.*] To run away; escape; break loose from legal or natural ties; specifically, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints.

But now, when Philtra saw my lands decay
And former livelod fayle, she left me quilght,
And to my brother did *elope* straight way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. lv. 9.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance.
Addison, Freeholder.

Love and *elope*, as modern ladies do.
Cauthorn, Nobility.

Southey writes to his daughter Edith in 1824, "All the maids *eloped* because I had turned a man out of the kitchen at eleven o'clock on the preceding night."
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 265.

elopement (ē-lōp'ment), *n.* [*< elope + -ment.*] A running away; an escape; private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is bound by duty or law: specifically applied to the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him.
Arbuthnot.

Her imprudent *elopement* from her father.
Graves.
But in case of *elopement* . . . the law allows her no alimony.
Blackstone, Com., II. xv.

eloper (ē-lō'pèr), *n.* One who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, II.

Elopes (el'ō-pèz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of Elops.*] A group of malacoptyergian fishes: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

Elophilaæ (e-lō'fī-læ), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Hübner, 1816), prop. Helophilaæ, < Gr. êlos, palus, a marsh, + φίλος, loving.*] A group of pyralid moths.

elopian (e-lō'pī-an), *n.* A fish of the family *Elopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Elopidæ (e-lōp'ī-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Elops + -idæ.*] A family of clupeiform isospondylous fishes, resembling herrings, but much larger. They have a completed lateral line and a flat membrane between the branches of the lower jaw. They have cycloid scales, naked head, and terminal mouth, bounded on the sides by the supramaxillaries, which are composed of three elements. The species are very few, though widely distributed in tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes entering fresh water. They belong to the genera *Elops* and *Megalops*. See cut under *Elops*.

Elopina (el-ō-pī-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Elops + -ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group of his *Clupeida*, with the upper jaw shorter than the lower, the abdomen rounded, and an osseous gular plate: same as the family *Elopidæ*.

elopine (el'ō-pin), *a.* and *n.* 1. A pertaining to or having the characters of the *Elopina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the group *Elopina*.

elopitimum, n. An old name for vitriol.
elops (el'ōps), *n.* [*NL., < L. elops, < Gr. êλωψ, prop. êλλωψ, a sea-fish, also a serpent so called,*



Big-eyed Herring (*Elops saurus*).

prop. adj., mute.] The typical genus of the family *Elopidæ*. *E. saurus*, known as the *ten-pounder* and *big-eyed herring*, is a widely diffused species in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* [*< ME. eloquence, < OF. eloquence, F. eloquence = Pr. cloquencia, cloquensa = Sp. eloquencia = Pg. eloquencia = It. eloquenzia (obs.), eloquenza, < L. eloquentia, < eloquen(t)-s, eloquent; see eloquent.*] 1. The quality of being eloquent; moving utterance or expression; the faculty, art, or act of uttering or employing thoughts and words springing from or expressing strong emotion in a manner to excite corresponding emotion in others; by extension, the power or quality of exciting emotion, sympathy, or interest in any way: as,

pulpit *eloquence*; a speaker, speech, or writing of great *eloquence*; the *eloquence* of tears or of silent grief.

There is non that is here,
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Franklin's Tale, l. 6.

True *eloquence* [in source or origin] I find to be none but the serious and hearty love of truth.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

By *eloquence* we understand the overflow of powerful feelings upon occasions fitted to excite them.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

What is called *eloquence* in the Forum is commonly found to be rhetoric in the study.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

[Hugh] Peters would seem to have been one of those men gifted with what is sometimes called *eloquence*; that is, the faculty of stating things powerfully from momentary feeling, and not from that conviction of the higher reason which alone can give force and permanence to words.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 248.

2. That which is expressed in an eloquent manner: as, a flow of *eloquence*.

Then I'll commend her volubility,
And say she uttereth piercing *eloquence*.
Shak., T. of the S., II. I.

=**Syn. 1.** *Elocution, Rhetoric, etc.* See *oratory*.
eloquent (el'ō-kwənt), *a.* [= *F. éloquent = Pr. eloquen = Sp. eloquente = Pg. It. eloquente, < L. eloquent(t)-s, speaking, having the faculty of speech, eloquent, ppr. of eloqui, speak out, < e, out, + loqui, speak.*] 1. Having the power of expressing strong emotions in vivid and appropriate speech; able to utter moving thoughts or words: as, an *eloquent* orator or preacher; an *eloquent* tongue.

And for to loken onermore,
Next of science the seconde
Is Rhetoric, whose faconde
Above all other is *eloquent*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Lucullus was very *eloquent*, well spoken, and excellently well learned in the Greek and Latin tongues.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 421.

She was the most *eloquent* of her age, and cunning in all languages.
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

Till the sad breaking of that Parliament
Broke him, as that dishonest victory
At Charonea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man *eloquent*.
Milton, Sonnets, v.

2. Expressing strong emotions with fluency and power; movingly uttered or expressed; stirring; persuasive: as, an *eloquent* address; *eloquent* history; an *eloquent* appeal to a jury.

Doubtless that indeed according to art is most *eloquent* which returns and approaches nearest to nature from whence it came.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Burke, though he had long and deeply disliked Chatham, combined with Fox in paying an *eloquent* tribute to his memory.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xlv.

3. Manifesting or exciting emotion, feeling, or interest through any of the senses; movingly expressive or affecting: as, *eloquent* looks or gestures; a hush of *eloquent* silence.

Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most *eloquent* music.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2 (Globe ed.).

4. Giving strong expression or manifestation; vividly characteristic.

His whole attitude *eloquent* of discouragement.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Confinants, p. 131.

eloquently (el'ō-kwənt-li), *adv.* With *eloquence*; in an *eloquent* manner; in a manner to please, affect, or persuade.

Some who (their hearers swaying where they would)
Could force affections, comfort and defect,
With learned lectures *eloquently* told.
Stirling, Domes-day, The Tenth Hour.

eloquist, a. [*< L. eloquium, eloquence, < eloqui, speak out; see eloquent.*] *Eloquent*.

Eloquist's hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; And you, M. Ulysses, the prudent dwarf of Pallas, another; of whom it is Iliadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 162).

elrich (el'rich), *a.* Same as *eldrich*.

else (els), *adv.* [*< ME. elles, ellis, often elle, < AS. elles, in another manner, otherwise, besides, = OFries. elles, ellis = OHG. alles, elles, MHG. alles = OSw. aljes, Sw. eljest = Dan. elters, otherwise; an adverbial gen. of *al-, ele- (in comp. ele-land, another land, elcende, of another land, etc.) = Goth. alis (gen. aljis) = L. alius = Gr. ἄλλος, other. Cf. L. alias, prob. an old gen., at another time, otherwise: see alias, and cf. alien, allo-, etc.] 1†. In another or a different manner; in some other way; to a different purpose; otherwise.
Your perfect self is *else* devoted.
*Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.**

2. In another or a different case; if the fact were different; otherwise.

Take yee hede, lest yee don your rightwinesse before men,
that yee be sen of hem, *elise* [authorized version, otherwise] ye shule nat han mede at youre fadir.
Wyclif, Mat. vi. I (OxL).

Thou desirest . . . not sacrifice; *else* would I give it.
 vs. ii. 16.
 Thou didst prevent me; I had peopled *else*
 This isle with Callibos. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2.
 Shift for yourselves; ye are lost *else*.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, v. 2.

Clough must have been a rare and lovable spirit, *else* he could never have so wrapped himself within the affections of true men.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 244.

A sovereign and serene capacity to fathom the *else* unfathomable depths of spiritual nature, to solve its *else* insoluble riddles, to reconcile its *else* irreconcilable discrepancies.
Swinburne, *Shakespeare*, p. 76.

3. Besides; other than the person, thing, place, etc., mentioned: after an interrogative or indefinite pronoun, pronominal adjective, or adverb (*who*, *what*, *where*, etc., *anybody*, *anything*, *somebody*, *something*, *nobody*, *nothing*, *all*, *little*, etc.), as a quasi-adjective, equivalent to *other*: as, *who else* is coming? *what else* shall I give you? do you expect *anything else*?

Nothing elles y ne vlinede, loved, bote the [Nothing *else* I wished, Lord, but Thee].
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnival), I. 566.

If you like not my writing, go read *something else*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 22.

There is a mode in giving Entertainment, and doing *any* courtesy *else*, which trebly binds the Receiver to an Acknowledgment.
Howell, *Letters*, II. 25.

All *else* of earth may perish: love alone
 Not Heaven shall find outgrown!
O. W. Holmes, *Poems* (1873), p. 232.

[The phrases *anybody else*, *somebody else*, *nobody else*, etc., have a unitary meaning, as if one word, and properly take a possessive case (with the suffix at the end of the phrase): as, *this is somebody else's hat*; *nobody else's children* act so.]—*God forbid else!*, *God forbid* that it should be otherwise.

Ay, and the best she shall have; and my favour
 To him that does best: *God forbid else*.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 2.

elsin, elsin (el'sen, -sin), *n.* [E. dial., Sc. also *elison*, *elshin*, *elsyn*, < OD. *elsene*, *aelsene*, mod. D. *els*, < (perhaps through OHG. *alansa*, *alunsa*, **alasnā* (> ME. *alesna*, > It. *lesina* = Sp. *lesna*, *alesna* = Pr. *alena* = OF. *alesne*, F. *alène*), an awl] OHG. *ala*, MHG. *ale*, G. *ahle*, etc., = AS. *al*, *eal*, *æl*, *awul*, E. *awl*: see *awl*.] An awl.

Nor hinds wī' *elison* and hemp linge,
 Sit soiling shoon out o'er the hingle.
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 203.

elsewards (els'wārdz), *adv.* [*< else + -wards.*] To another place; in another direction. [Rare.]

But these earthly sufferers [the punctual] knew that they are making their way heavenwards, and their oppressors [the unpunctual] their way *elsewards*.
Trollope, *Autobiography* (1883), p. 293.

elsewhat (els'hwot), *n.* [*< ME. *elleswhat*, *elleshwat*, < AS. *elles hwæt*, something else: *elles*, *else*; *hwæt*, indef., *what*. See *else* and *what*, and cf. *somewhat*.] Something or anything else; other things.

When talking of the dainty flesh and *elsewhat* as they ate.
Warner, *Albion's England*, 1592.

elsewhen (els'hwen), *adv.* [*< ME. elleschen*; < *else + when*.] At another time.

We shulde make a dockett of the names of such men of nobylite here, as we thought mete and convenient to serve his highnes, in case his graces will were, this present yere, or *elles-when*, to use ther servyce in any other foreyn cuntry.
State Papers, III. 552.

elsewhere (els'hwār), *adv.* [*< ME. ellesheer*, *elleshear*, < AS. *elles hwār*, *elles hwār*: *elles*, *else*; *hwār*, indef., *where*.] In another place or in other places; somewhere or anywhere else: as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

Seek you in Rome for honour: I will labour
 To find content *elsewhere*.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, IV. 5.

That he himself was the Author of that Rebellion, he denies both heer and *elsewhere*, with many Imprecations, but no solid evidence.
Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xii.

We may waive just so much care of ourselves as we honestly bestow *elsewhere*.
Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 13.

The Persian sword, formidable *elsewhere*, was not adapted to do good service against the bronze armor and the spear of the Hellenes.

Von Ranke, *Univ. Hist.* (trans.), p. 167.

elsewhither (els'hwīthēr), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elswhither*; < ME. **elleswhider*, *elleswhoder*, < AS. *elles hwider*, *elles hwyder*: *elles*, *else*; *hwider*, *hwyder*, *whither*.] In another direction. [Rare.]

To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, & *elles wyder* heo mygte.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 103.

Our course lies *elsewhither*.
Carlyle, in *Froude*, I. 30.

elsewīset (els'wīz), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *elwīset*; < *else + -wīse*, after *otherwise*.] In a different manner; otherwise.

And so is this matter, which would *elsewīse* haue caused much spyte and hatred, opened in our names.
J. Udall, *On I Cor.* III.

elsin, n. See *elsin*.
Elsner's green. See *green*.
eltchi, n. See *eltchi*.

eltht, n. An obsolete variant of *eld*.
elucidate (ē-lū'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elucidated*, ppr. *elucidating*. [*< LL. elucidatus*, pp. of *elucidare* (> Sp. Pg. *elucidar* = F. *éclaircir*), make light or clear, < L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*, light, clear: see *lucid*.] To make clear or manifest; throw light upon; explain; render intelligible; illustrate: as, an experiment may *elucidate* a theory.

The illustrations at once adorn and *elucidate* the reasoning.
Macauley, *Dryden*.

Though several of them proffered a vast deal of information, little or none of it had much to do with the matter to be *elucidated*.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 239.

=*Syn.* *Expound*, etc. (see *explain*); to unfold, clear up. **elucidation** (ē-lū'si-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucidation* = Sp. *elucidación* = Pg. *elucidación*, < LL. as if **elucidatio*(-n-), < *elucidare*, make light or clear: see *elucidate*.] 1. The act of elucidating or of throwing light upon any obscure subject.

We shall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, submit the following experiment.
Boyle.

The *elucidation* of the organic idea . . . is the business and talk of philosophy.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 39.

2. That which explains or throws light; explanation; illustration: as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

I might refer the reader to see it highly verified in David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversy.
Jer. Taylor, *Real Presence*, § 12.

I shall . . . allot to each of them (sports and pastimes) a separate *elucidation*.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 55.

elucidative (ē-lū'si-dā-tiv), *a.* [*< elucidate + -ive*.] Making or tending to make clear; explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects.
Cartyle, *Cromwell*, I. 10.

elucidator (ē-lū'si-dā-tōr), *n.* One who elucidates or explains; an expositor.

Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*.
Abbot.

elucidatory (ē-lū'si-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< elucidate + -ory*.] Tending to elucidate. [Rare.]

One word alone issued from his lips, *elucidatory* of what was passing in his mind.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 95.

eluctate (ē-luk'tāt), *v. i.* [*< L. eluctatus*, pp. of *eluctari*, struggle out, < *e*, out, + *luctari*, struggle. Cf. *luctation*, *reluct*.] To burst forth; escape with a struggle.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves.
Ep. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, I. 36.

eluctation (ē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. eluctatio*(-n-), < L. *eluctari*, struggle out: see *eluctate*.] The act of bursting forth, or of escaping with a struggle.

Ye do . . . sue to God . . . for our happy *eluctation* out of these miseries.
Bp. Hall, *Invisible World*, II. § 7.

elucubrate (ē-lū'kū-brāt), *v. i.* [Cf. It. *elucubrato*, *adj.*; < L. *elucubrare*, dep. *elucubrari* (> F. *élucubrer*), compose by lamplight, < *e*, out, + *lucubrare*, work by lamplight: see *lucubrate*.] Same as *lucubrate*.

Just as, when grooms tie up and dress a steed, Boys lounge and look on, and *elucubrate* What the round brush is used for, what the square.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 240.

elucubration (ē-lū'kū-brā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élucubration* = Pg. *elucubração* = It. *elucubrazione*; < *elucubrare + -ion*.] Same as *lucubration*.

I remember that Mons. Huygens, who used to prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax taper for night *elucubrations* preferable to all other candle or lamp light whatsoever.
Evelyn, *To Dr. Beale*, Aug., 1668.

elude (ē-lūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluded*, ppr. *eluding*. [= F. *éluder* = Sp. Pg. *eludir* = It. *eludere*, < L. *eludere*, finish play, win at play, elude or parry a blow, frustrate, deceive, mock, < *e*, out, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, *illude*.] 1. To avoid by artifice, stratagem, deceit, or dexterity; escape; evade: as, to *elude* pursuit; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

The stroke of humane law may also . . . be evaded by power, or *eluded* by slight, by gift, by favour.
Barrow, *Works*, II. xxxiii.

Tho' stuck with Argus' Eyes your Keeper were,
 Advis'd by me, you shall *elude* his Care.
Congreve, tr. of *Ovid's Art of Love*.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
 Then, hid in shades, *eludes* her eager swain.
Pope, *Spring*, I. 54.

By making concessions apparently candid and ample, they *elude* the great accusation.
Macauley, *Hallam's Const.* II. 11st.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; baffle the inquiry or scrutiny of: as, secrets that *elude* the keenest search.

On this subject Providence has thought fit to *elude* our curiosity.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxix.

One element must forever *elude* its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry.
Macauley, *Dryden*.

His mind was quick, versatile, and imaginative; few aspects of a subject *eluded* it.
Edinburgh Rev.

The secret and the mystery
 Have baffled and *eluded* me.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, I, Prol.

=*Syn.* To shun, flee, shirk, dodge, haffle, foil, frustrate. **eludible** (ē-lū'di-bl), *a.* [*< elude + -ible*.] Capable of being eluded or escaped.

If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure, . . . we shall have little reason to boast of our advantage in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe.
Swift, *Drapier's Letters*, vii.

Elul (ē'lul), *n.* [Heb., < *ālāl*, gather, reap, harvest; cf. *Aram. alal*, corn.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, and the sixth of the ecclesiastical, beginning with the new moon of August.

elumbated (ē-lum'bā-ted), *a.* [*< L. clumbis*, hip-shot, having the hip dislocated (< *e*, out, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumber*, *loin*), + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Weakened in the loins. *Bailey*.

eluscation (ē-lus-kā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. as if *eluscatio*(-n-), < *eluscare*, make one-eyed, < L. *e*, out, + *luscus*, one-eyed.] Blear-eye or purblindness. *Bailey*, 1727.

elusion (ē-lū'zhon), *n.* [*< ML. elusio*(-n-), < L. *eludere*, pp. *elusus*, elude: see *elude*.] Escape by artifice or deceit; evasion; deception; fraud.

Any sophister shall think his *elusion* enough to contest against the authority of a council.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 348.

An appendix relating to the transmutation of metals detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it.
Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

elusive (ē-lū'siv), *a.* [*< L. elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude, + *-ive*.] Eluding, or having a tendency to elude; hard to grasp or confine; slippery.

Hurl'd on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed!
 And, groaning, cling upon th' *elusive* weed!
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, III.

Poetry is too subtle and *elusive* to be drawn into and confined in definitions.
Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 102.

The moon was full, and snowed down the mellowest light on the gray domes, which in their soft, *elusive* outlines, and strange effect of far-withdrawal, rhymed like faint-heard retrains to the bright and vivid arches of the façade.
Howells, *Venetian Life*, xviii.

elusively (ē-lū'siv-li), *adv.* With or by elusion. **elusiveness** (ē-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being elusive; tendency to elude.

Moreover, we had Miss Peggy, with her banjo and her bright eyes, and her malice and her mocking will-o'-the-wisp *elusiveness* of mood.
W. Black, *House-boat*, x.

elusoriness (ē-lū'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being elusory.

elusory (ē-lū'sō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. elusorius*, deceptive, < L. *elusus*, pp. of *eludere*, elude: see *elude*.] Of an elusive character; slipping from the grasp; misleading; fallacious; deceitful.

Without this the work of God had perished, and religion itself had been *elusory*.
Jer. Taylor, *Title of Conscience*, III. vi. § 1.

elute (ē-lūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluted*, ppr. *eluting*. [*< L. elutus*, pp. of *elucere*, wash off, < *e*, out, off, + *luere*, wash: see *lutel*, *lotion*. Cf. *dilute*.] To wash off; cleanse. [Rare.]

The more oily any spirit is the more pernicious, because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, v.

elution (ē-lū'shon), *n.* [*< LL. elutio*(-n-), a washing, < L. *elucere*, wash off.] A washing out; any process by which bodies are separated by the action of a solvent; specifically, a process of recovering sugar from molasses, which consists in precipitating the sugar as sucrate of lime, insoluble in cold water, and washing it free from soluble impurities. The sucrate is decomposed by carbonic acid, which precipitates the lime as carbonate, and the pure sugar-solution is then evaporated to crystallization.

elutriate (ē-lū'tri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *elutriated*, ppr. *elutriating*. [*< L. elutriatus*, pp. of *elutriare*, wash out, decant, rack off, < *elucere*, wash out: see *elute*.] To purify by washing and straining or decanting; purify in general.

Elutriating the blood as it passes through the lungs.
Arbuthnot, *Air*.

elutriation (ē-lū'tri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *élutriation* = Pg. *elutriação*, < L. as if **elutriatio*(-n-), <

elutriae, wash out: see *elutriate*.] The operation of cleansing by washing and decanting.

eluxate (ē-luk'sat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eluxated*, pp. *eluxating*. [*L. e.* out, + *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, dislocate: see *luxate*.] To dislocate, as a bone; luxate. *Boag*. [Rare.]

eluxation (ē-luk-sā'shon), *n.* [*L. eluxate* + *-ion*.] The dislocation of a bone; luxation. *Dunghison*. [Rare.]

elvan¹ (el'van), *a.* An improper form of *elvin*.
elvan² (el'van), *n.* [Of Corn. origin.] The name given in Cornwall (England) to dikes, which are of frequent occurrence in that region, and which, throughout the principal mining districts, have a course approximately parallel with the majority of the most productive tin and copper lodes. The elvans—or elvan-courses, as they are frequently called—have almost identically the same ultimate chemical and mineralogical composition as the granites of Cornwall, but differ considerably from them in the mode of aggregation of their constituents. They vary in width from a few feet to several fathoms; they traverse alike granites and slates, but are more numerous in the vicinity of the granites than they are elsewhere. Many elvans have been worked for the tin or which they sometimes contain. The rock of which elvans are made up when occurring in loose fragments is also called *elvan* or *elvan-rock*.

elvanite (el'van-it), *n.* [*L. elvan*² + *-ite*².] The name given by some lithologists to the variety of rock of which the Cornish elvans are made up: nearly equivalent to *quartz-porphry* and *granitic porphyry*.

Elvellaceæ, Elvellacei (el-ve-lā'sē-ō, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Helvellaceæ, Helvellacei*.

elven (el'ven), *n.* [*A dial. corruption of elmen*.] An elm. [Prov. Eng.]

elver (el'ver), *n.* [*A dial. corruption of eelfare*, *q. v.*] A young eel; especially, a young conger- or sea-eel. [Local, Eng.]

elver-cake (el'ver-kāk), *n.* Eel-cake.

These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 306.

elves, *n.* Plural of *elf*.

elvine, *n.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *elver*.] The young of the eel. [Local, Eng.]

elvish, elvishly. See *elfish, elfishly*.

elwand, *n.* See *elwand*.

Elymnias (e-lim'ni-as), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), irreg. *L. Elymnias*, a case; cf. *elytrum*.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the subfamily *Elymniinae*. *E. lais* is the type-species, and there are three others, all of the old world.

Elymniinae (e-lim-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Elymniinae* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of old-world nymphalid butterflies, of one genus (*Elymnius*) and several species, having no ocelli, the wings greatly produced at the apex and their under surface peculiarly marked. Many of them resemble the *Danaïnae* in general aspect.

Elymus (el'i-mus), *n.* [NL., *L. Elymus*, a kind of grain, panic or millet.] A genus of coarse perennial grasses, of northern temperate regions, allied to *Hordeum*. There are about a dozen species in the United States, some of which serve for hay and pasturage. Commonly known as *rye-grass* or *lyme-grass*.

Elysia (ē-lis'i-ä), *n.* [NL., *L. Elysia*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] The typical genus of abrauchiate gastropods of the family *Elysiidae*, having well-developed tentacles and the sides of the body with wing-like expansions. *E. viridis*, of European, and *E. chlorotica*, of American seas, are examples; they resemble slugs, and are found in sea-wrack, eel-grass, etc.



Elysia viridis.

Elysian (ē-liz'ian), *a.* [= *F. Elysien*, *a.*, *Elysien*, *n.*; cf. *Sp. eliseo, elisio* = *Pg. elysio* = *It. elisio*, *L. elysius*, *G. Elysios*, Elysian: see *Elysium*.] Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death; hence, blessed; delightfully, exquisitely, or divinely happy; full of the highest kind of enjoyment, happiness, or bliss.

The power I serve
Langhs at your happy Araby, or the
Elysian shades. *Massinger*, Virgin Martyr, iv. 3.
In that *Elysian* age (mismand of gold),
The age of love, and innocence, and joy,
When all were great and free! *Beattie*, Minstrel, ii.
Hope's *elysian* isles. *O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.
There is no Death! What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but the suburb of the life *elysian*,
Whose portal we call Death.
Longfellow, Resignation.

Elysian Fields [cf. *F. Champs-Elysées* = *Sp. Campos Eliseos* = *Pg. Campos Eliseos* or simply *Eliseos* = *It. Campi Elisi*, *L. Campi Elysi* or simply *Elysi*, tr. of *Gr. Ἠλύσια πεδία*: see *Elysium*], Elysium.

elysiid (ē-lis'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Elysiidae*.

Elysiidae (el-i-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Elysia* + *-idae*.] A family of marine sacoglossate pellibranchiate gastropods, with auriform tentacles, without gills, and resembling slugs, but having the sides of the body alate. The whole shape is leaf-like, the neck corresponding to a petiole. Also spelled *Elysiadæ*. See cut under *Elysia*.

Elysium (ē-liz'ium), *n.* [= *F. Elysée* = *Sp. Eliseo, Elysio* = *Pg. Elyseo, Elysiu* = *It. Elisio*, *L. Elysium* (ML. also **Elyscium*), *G. Elysion* (neut. of *Ἠλύσιος*, Elysian), in *Ἠλύσιον πεδion*, later in pl. *Ἠλύσια πεδία*, the Elysian Field, or Fields, i. e., the field of the departed, lit. of going or coming, *L. Elysios*, var. of *Elysios*, a going or coming, advent, *L. Elysios*, future, *Elysion* (ind. *ἤλθον, ἤθον*), 2d aor., go, come (associated with *ερχομαι*, go, come), whence also prob. *Elysios*, free.] In *Gr. myth.*, the abode of the blessed after death. Also called the *Elysian Fields*. It is placed by Homer on the western border of the earth; by Hesiod and Pindar in the Islands of the Blest; by later poets in the nether world. It was conceived of as a place of perfect delight. In modern literature *Elysium* is often used for any place of exquisite happiness, and as synonymous (without religious reference) to *Heaven*.

Once more, farewell! go, find *Elysium*,
There where the happy souls are crown'd with blessings.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

The flowery-kirtled Naiades . . .
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,
And lap it in *Elysium*. *Milton*, Comus, l. 257.

And, oh! if there be an *Elysium* on earth,
It is this, it is this. *Moore*, Light of the Harem.

An *Elysium* more pure and bright than that of the Greeks. *Is. Taylor*.

elytra, n. Plural of *elytrum*.

elytral (el'i-tral), *a.* [*L. elytrum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the elytra: as, *elytral* striæ; *elytral* sulci.—**Elytral ligula**, a tongue-like process on the inner face of the side margins of the elytrum, serving to hold it more securely to the abdomen in repose, found in certain aquatic beetles.—**Elytral plica** or **fold**, a longitudinal ridge on the interior surface of each elytrum, near the outer margin. In repose it embraces the upper surface of the abdomen.

elytriform (el-i-tri'fōrm), *a.* [*L. elytrum*, elytrum, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form or character of an elytrum; elytriform.

elytrigerous (el-i-tri'gē-rus), *a.* [*L. elytrum*, elytrum, + *L. gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Having elytra, or bearing an elytrum.

The order of arrangement of the *elytrigerous* and *elytrigerous* somites [of *Polynoe*] is very curious. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

elytrine (el'i-trin), *n.* [*L. elytrum* + *-ine*².] The substance of which the horny covering of coleopterous insects is composed.

elytritis (el-i-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., *L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *-itis*.] Colpitis; vaginitis.

elytrocele (el'i-trō-sēl), *n.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] Same as *colpocèle*.

elytroepisiorrhaphy (el'i-trō-ep'i-si-or'a-fī), *n.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *episiorrhaphy*.] A combination of colporrhaphy with episiorrhaphy.

Elytrogona (el-i-trog'ō-nā), *n.* [NL., *L. Elytrum*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *-gonous*, producing: see *-gonous*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Cassididae*.

elytroid (el'i-troid), *a.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath, + *-oides*, form.] Elytriform; sheath-like; vaginal.

elytron, n. See *elytrum*.

elytropical (el'i-trō-plas'tik), *a.* [As *elytropy* + *-ic*.] Same as *colpoplástico*.

elytropy (el'i-trō-plas-ti), *n.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *colpoplasty*.

Elytrotora (el-i-trot'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., *L. Elytrum*, a case, sheath, elytrum, + *πτερον*, a wing.] Clairville's name (1806) of the group of insects now known as the order *Coleoptera*. It was never current, as the nearly contemporaneous arrangement of Illiger, which combined the Linnaean and Fabrician systems, and adopted Kay's name *Coleoptera*, came at once into general use.

elytrotosis (el'i-trot'ō-sis), *n.* [NL., *L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *πῶσις*, a fall, *L. πῆσις*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the vagina.

elytrotorrhaphy (el-i-trot'ō-rā-fī), *n.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *ρᾶσις*, a seam, suture, *L. ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *colporrhaphy*.

elytrotomy (el-i-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [*L. Elytrum*, a sheath (vagina), + *τομή*, a cutting.] A cutting into the vaginal walls.

elytrum, elytron (el'i-trum, -tron), *n.*; pl. *elytra* (-trā). [NL., *L. Elytrum*, a cover, covering, as a case, sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, shell, husk, capsule, etc. (cf. *Elytra*, a case, cover), *L. Elytra*, roll round, wrap up, cover.]

1. In *entom.*, the modified fore wing of beetles or *Coleoptera*, forming with its fellow of the opposite side a hard, horny, or leathery case or sheath, more or less completely covering and protecting the posterior membranous wings when these are folded at rest, and usually forming an extensive portion of the upper surface of a beetle; a shard. The elytra are also known as *wing-covers* or *wing-sheaths*. They are elevated during flight, but do not serve as wings. See cuts under *Coleoptera* and *beetle*.

2. In some chaetopodous annelids, as the *Aphroditidae*, or polychæatous annelids, as the *Polynoe*, one of the squamous lamellæ overlying one another on the dorsal surface of the worm, made by a modification of the dorsal cirri of the parapodia, of which they are thus specialized appendages.—**Auriculate, bispinose, connate, dimidiate, etc., elytra**. See the adjectives.



Elytra of *Polynoe*, a polychæatous annelid, bearing fibrillæ, viewed from above (highly magnified).

Elzevir (el'ze-vēr), *a.* and *n.* [*F. Elzevir*, formerly also *Elsevier*, *D. Elsevier*.] I. a. 1.

Of or belonging to the Elzevir family of Dutch printers. See below.—2. Noting a cut of printing-type. See II., 2.

—**Elzevir editions**, editions of the Latin, French, and German classics, and other works, published by a family of Dutch printers named Elzevir (Elsevier) at Leyden and Amsterdam, chiefly between 1683 and 1680. These editions are highly prized for their accuracy and the elegance of their type, printing, and general make-up. Those most esteemed are of small size, 24mo, 16mo, and 12mo.

II. n. 1. A book printed by one of the Elzevir family.—2. A form of old-style printing-type, with firm hair-lines and stubby serifs, largely used by the Elzevirs of the seventeenth century.

Elzevirian, Elzevirian (el-ze-vē'ran, -ri-an), *n.* [*L. Elzevir* + *-an, -ian*.] A collector or fancier of Elzevir books. See extract under *grangerie*.

An "Early-English dramatist," or an *Elzevirian*. *New Princeton Rev.*, v. 275.

em¹ (em), *n.* [ME. **em*, *L. em*, *L. em*, the name of the letter *m*, *L. e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *m*; a Latin formation, the *Gr.* name being *μῦ*.] 1. The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, usually written simply *m* or *M*.—2. In *printing*, the square of any size of type. The large square here shown is the em of the size pica; the small one is one fourth the size (one half the height and breadth), is the em of the size nonpareil, the one here used. The em is the unit of measurement in calculating the amount of type in a piece of work, as a page, a column, or a book, the standard of reckoning being 1,000; thus, this page or this book contains so many thousand, or so many thousand and hundred, ems. In the United States it is also the unit in calculating the amount of work done by a compositor, while the em is generally used for that purpose in Great Britain.

em², **'em** (always unaccented, um), *pron.* [Usually written and printed 'em, in 17th century often 'hem, being regarded as a "contraction" or abbreviation of *them*; but in fact the reg. descendant of ME. *hem*, *him*, *heom*, *hom*, *ham*, *L. him*, *heom*, dat. pl. of *hē*, *he*, *heō*, *she*, *hit*, *it*, the ME. and AS. dat. becoming the E. obj. (acc. and dat.), as in *him* and *her*, and the initial aspirate falling away as in *it*, and (in easy speech) in *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*: see *he*, *she*, *it*. But though this is the origin of *em* or 'em, the form could have arisen independently as a reduction of *them*, like 'at, 'ere, reduced forms in dial. speech of *that*, *there*.] In colloquial speech, the objective plural of *he*, *she*, *it*: equivalent to *them*.

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit; . . .
And when with hasty noise he spoke 'em,
The ignorant for current took 'em.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. l. 109.

em⁻¹. Assimilated form of *em*⁻¹ before labials.
em⁻². Assimilated form of *em*⁻² before labials.

emacerate (ē-mas'e-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [*L. emacerratus*, defined 'emaciated,' equiv. to *emaciatu* (see *emaciate*), if genuine, a mistaken form for **emacerratus*, *L. c* + *maer* (*maer-*), lean, whence ult. *E. meager*, *q. v.*] To make or become lean; emaciate.

emaceration (ē-mas-g-rā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *emacerate* + *-ion*.] A making or becoming lean; emaciation.

emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emaciated*, ppr. *emaciating*. [*<* *L. emaciatus*, pp. of *emaciare* (> *It. emaciare*), make lean, cause to waste away, *<* *e*, out, + **maciarc*, make lean, *<* *macies*, leanness, *<* *macere*, be lean, *macer* (*maer-*), lean, whence ult. *E. mager*, *q. v.*] **I. trans.** To cause to lose flesh gradually; waste the flesh of; reduce to leanness: as, great suffering *emaciates* the body.

A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks.
V. Knox, Christian Philosophy, § 50.

II. intrans. To lose flesh gradually; become lean, as by disease or pining; waste away, as flesh.

He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *a.* [*<* *L. emaciatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Thin; wasted; greatly reduced in flesh. [Poetical.]

Or groom invade me with defying front
And stern demeanour, whose *emaciate* steeds . . .
Had panted oft beneath my goring steel.
T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

emaciation (ē-mā'shi-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. emaciation* = *Sp. emaciacion* = *Pg. emaciação* = *It. emaciazione*; *<* *L.* as if **emaciatio(n-)*, *<* *emaciare*, pp. *emaciatus*, make lean: see *emaciate*.] **1.** The act of making lean or thin in flesh.—**2.** The state of becoming thin by gradual wasting of flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a pithitis, or from an hectic fever.
Grant, Bills of Mortality.

Marked by the *emaciation* of abstinence. Scott.

emaculate (ē-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*<* *L. emaculatus*, pp. of *emaculare*, clear from spots, *<* *e*, out, + *macula*, a spot: see *macula* and *mail*.] To free from spots or blemishes; remove errors from; correct.

Lysius, Savile, Pichena, and others have taken great pains with him [Tacitus] in *emaculating* the text, settling the reading, etc.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 273.

emaculate (ē-mak'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *emaculate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of freeing from spots.

email, emalt, n. Same as *amel*.
Set rich ruby to reed *emalt*,
The raven's plume to peacocks' tail.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xv.

emanant (em'a-nant), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *L. emanans* (*-t-*), ppr. of *emanare*, flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from: see *emanate*.] **I. a.** Flowing, issuing, or proceeding from something else; becoming apparent by an effect.

The most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminated in those two great transient or *emanant* acts or works, the works of creation and providence.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 35.

II. n. In *math.*, the result of operating any number of times upon a quantity with the operator (*x'd/dx + y'd/dy +*, etc.). *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853. Cayley (1856) defines it as one of the coefficients of the *quantic* formed by substituting for *x, y*, etc., the factors of the *quantic* to which the *emanant* belongs, *lx + mx, ly + my*, etc., and then considering *l* and *m* as the two factors of the new *quantic* so obtained.

emanate (em'a-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emanated*, ppr. *emanating*. [*<* *L. emanatus*, pp. of *emanare* (> *It. emanare* = *Sp. Pg. emanar* = *F. émaner*), *<* *E. eman*, *q. v.*] flow out, spring out of, arise, proceed from, *<* *e*, out, + *mānarc*, flow: see *manation*, *madid*.] **I. intrans.** To flow out or issue; proceed, as from a source or origin; come or go forth: used chiefly of intangible things: as, light *emanates* from the sun; fragrance *emanates* from flowers; power *emanates* from the people.

That subsisting form of government from which all laws *emanate*.
De Quincy.

All the stories we heard *emanated* from Calcutta.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 2.

The Hebrew word used here [in Genesis] for light includes the allied forces of heat and electricity, which with light now *emanate* from the solar photosphere.

Davison, Nature and the Bible, p. 92.

II. trans. To send or give out; manifest. [Rare.]

We spoke of bright topics only, his manner all the while *emanating* the silent sympathy which helps so much because it respects so much.
Quoted in Merriam's Bowles, II. 413.

emanate (em'a-nāt), *a.* [*<* *L. emanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Issuing out; emanant. *Southey*. [Rare.]

emanation (em-a-nā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émanation* = *Sp. emanacion* = *Pg. emanação* = *It.*

emanazione; *<* *L.L. emanatio(n-)*, an emanation, *<* *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] **1.** The act of flowing or issuing from a fountainhead or origin; emission; radiation.—**2.** In *philos.*: (*a*) Efficient causation due to the essence and not to any particular action of the cause. Thus, when the trunk of a tree is moved, the branches go along with it by virtue of *emanation*. Hence—(*b*) The production of anything by such a process of causation, as from the divine essence. The doctrine of emanation appears in its noblest form in the *Enneads* of Plotinus, who makes sensible things to emanate from the Ideas, the Ideas to emanate from the *Nous*, and the *Nous* to emanate from the One. Iamblichus makes the One to emanate from the Good, thus going one step further. The Gnostics and Cabalists pushed the doctrine to fantastic developments.

In the work of the creation we see a double *emanation* of virtue from God. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 61.

3. That which issues, flows, or is given out from any substance or body; eflux; effluvia: as, the odor of a flower is an *emanation* of its particles.

Justice is the brightest *emanation* from the gospel.
Sydney Smith.

4. In alg., the process of obtaining the successive emanants of a *quantic*.

Regnault's chemical principle of substitution and the algebraical one of *emanation* are identical. *J. J. Sylvester*. Factors of *emanation*, the factors *x, y*, etc., referred to in Cayley's definition of an *emanant*.

emanationism (em-a-nā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*<* *emanation* + *-ism*.] Devotion to theories of emanation.

It [superstition] settled very thickly again in the first Christian centuries, as cabalism, *emanationism*, neo-platonism, etc., with their hierarchies of spirit-hosts.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 315.

emanatist (em'a-nā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *emanate* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** In *theol.*, one who believes in the eflux of other beings from the divine essence; especially, a member of one of the ancient Gnostic sects, such as that of the Valentinians, which maintained that other beings were so evolved. See *emanation*, 2 (*b*).

II. a. In *theol.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of the emanatists.

When then it was taken into the service of these *Emanatist* (Valentinian and Manichean) doctrines, the Homocionism implied nothing higher than a generic or specific bond of unity. . . . The Nicene Fathers, on the other hand, were able, under altered circumstances, to vindicate for the word (Homocionion) its Catholic meaning, unaffected by any *Emanatist* gloss.
Liddon, Bampton Lectures, pp. 439, 440.

emanative (em'a-nā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *emanate* + *-ive*.] Proceeding by emanation; issuing or flowing out, as an effect due to the mere existence of a cause, without any particular activity of the latter.

By an *emanative* cause is understood such a cause as merely by being, no other activity or causality interposed, produces an effect. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal of Soul, i. 6.

It sometimes happens that a cause causes the effect by its own existence, without any causality distinct from its existence; and this by some is called *emanative*: which word, though feigned with repugnancy to the analogy of the Latin tongue, yet is it to be used upon this occasion till a more convenient can be found out.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects . . . to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes.
Glauville, *Essays*, i.

emanatively (em'a-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of an emanation; by emanation.

It is acknowledged by us that no natural, imperfect, created being can create, or *emanatively* produce, a new substance which was not before, and give it its whole being.
Cudworth, Intellectual System.

emanatory (em'a-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *ML. *emanatorius* (neut. *emanatorius*, a fountain), *<* *L. emanare*, flow out: see *emanate*.] Having the nature of an emanation; emanative.

Nor is there any incongruity that one substance should cause something else which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*.
Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul, i. 6.

émanche (ā-moūsh'), *n.* In *her.*, same as *manche*.

emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emancipated*, ppr. *emancipating*. [*<* *L. emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, *emancipare* (> *It. emancipare* = *Sp. Pg. emancipar* = *F. émanciper* = *D. emanciperen* = *G. emancipiren* = *Dan. emancipere* = *Sw. emancipera*, emancipate), declare (a son) free and independent of the father's power by the thrice-repeated act of *mancipatio* and *manumissio*, give from one's own power or authority into that of another, give up, surrender, *<* *e*, out, + *mancipare*, *mancupare*, give over or deliver up, as property, by means of the formal act called *mancipium*, give up, transfer, *<* *maniceps* (*mancip-*), a purchaser,

a contractor, lit. one who takes (the property or a symbol of it) in hand, *<* *manus*, hand, + *capere*, take. From *maniceps* comes also *mancipium*, the formal act of purchase, hence a thing so purchased, and esp. a slave; but *emancipare* was not used in reference to freeing slaves, the word for this act being *manumittere*: see *manumit*.] **1.** To set free from servitude or bondage by voluntary act; restore from slavery to freedom; liberate: as, to *emancipate* a slave.

When the dying slaveholder asked for the last sacraments, his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to *emancipate* his brethren for whom Christ had died.
Macaulay.

2. To set free or liberate; in a general sense, to free from civil restriction, or restraint of any kind; liberate from bondage, subjection, or controlling power or influence: as, to *emancipate* one from prejudices or error.

They *emancipated* themselves from dependence.
Arbutnot.

No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 319.

=*Syn.* *Emancipate*, *Manumit*, *Enfranchise*, *Liberate*, *disenfranchise*, *release*, *unfetter*, *unshackle*. To *manumit* is the act of an individual formally freeing a slave; the word has no figurative uses. To *emancipate* is to free from a literal or a figurative slavery: as, the slaves in the West Indies were *emancipated*; to *emancipate* the mind. To *enfranchise* is to bring into freedom or into civil rights; hence the word often refers to the lifting of a slave into full civil equality with freemen. *Liberate* is a general word for setting or making free, whether from slavery, from confinement, or from real or figurative oppressions, as fears, doubts, etc.

Thought *emancipated* itself from expression without becoming its tyrant.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

All slaves that had been taken from the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico were to be *manumitted* and restored to their country.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

In the course of his life he [a Roman master] *enfranchised* individual slaves. On his death-bed or by his will he constantly *emancipated* multitudes.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

To cast the captive's chains aside
And *liberate* the slave.
Longfellow, The Good Part.

emancipate (ē-man'si-pāt), *a.* [*<* *L. emancipatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Freed; emancipated.

We have no slaves at home. Then why abroad?
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are *emancipated* and o'er'd.
Conger, Task, II. 39.

emancipation (ē-man-si-pā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émanicipation* = *Sp. emancipacion* = *Pg. emanação* = *It. emancipazione* = *D. emancipatie* = *G. Dan. Sw. emancipation*, *<* *L. emancipatio(n-)*, emancipation, *<* *emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] **1.** The act of setting free from bondage, servitude, or slavery, or from dependence, civil restraints or disabilities, etc.: deliverance from controlling influence or subjection; liberation: as, the *emancipation* of slaves; *emancipation* from prejudices, or from burdensome legal disqualifications; the *emancipation* of Catholics by the act of Parliament passed in 1829.

Previous to the triumph of *Emancipation* in the Federal District there was no public provision for the education of the Blacks, whether bond or free.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, II. 54.

Emancipation by testament acquired such dimensions that Augustus found it necessary to restrict the power; and he made several limitations, of which the most important was that no one should emancipate by his will more than one hundred of his slaves.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 249.

2. The freeing of a minor from parental control. It may be accomplished by the contract of parent and child, and in the case of a female by marriage, and in some states by judicial decree.—**Catholic Emancipation Act.** See *Catholic*.—**Emancipation proclamation**, in *U. S. hist.*, the proclamation by which, on January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, declared as a military measure, in accordance with notice proclaimed September 22d, 1862, that within certain specified territory in armed rebellion all persons held as slaves "are and henceforward shall be free."

Was the *Emancipation Proclamation* legally operative and efficacious the moment it was uttered? or, as many have maintained, only so fast and so far as our armies reached the slaves or the slaves our armies? *The Nation*, I. 163.

Gradual emancipation, the freeing of slaves by degrees or according to certain individual contingencies, as between specified ages or after a prescribed length of service. Slavery was extinguished by gradual emancipation in most of the original northern United States, and it was at an early date advocated by many in the more southern States. Laws were passed at different periods for gradual emancipation in the British and Spanish West Indies and in Brazil; but they have been in each instance finally superseded by acts for the absolute abolition of slavery.—*Syn.* 1. *Release*, *manumission*, *enfranchisement*.

emancipationist (ē-man-si-pā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*<* *emancipation* + *-ist*.] One who is in favor of or advocates the emancipation of slaves.—

Gradual emancipationist, in the history of slavery, one who favored gradual emancipation (which see, under *emancipation*).

emancipator (ē-man' si-pā-tor), *n.* [*LL. emancipator*, < *L. emancipare*, emancipate: see *emancipate*.] One who emancipates, or liberates from bondage or restraint.

Richard seized Cyprus not as a pirate, but as an avenger and emancipator.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 161.

emancipatory (ē-man' si-pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*emancipate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining or relating to emancipation; favoring or giving emancipation: as, an *emancipatory* judgment, law, or decree.

The first of these [sources] was the *emancipatory* spirit of the North.

The Atlantic, LVII, 22.

A woman the most averse to any *emancipatory* ideas concerning her sex can surely identify her name with that most sexy of occupations, needlework.

Philadelphia Times, July 24, 1883.

emancipist (ē-man' si-pist), *n.* [*F. émancipiste*, < *émanciper*, emancipate: see *emancipate* and *-ist*.] A convict in a European penal colony who has been pardoned or emancipated.

There is much jealousy between the children of the rich *emancipist* [in New South Wales] and the free settlers.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II, 231.

For some time past the free colonists [in the French penal colonies], by no means a numerous class, have declined to employ *emancipists*, declaring that while they claimed the free man's wages they would not give the free man's work.

Nineteenth Century, XXI, 839.

emandibulate (ē-man-dib' ū-lāt), *a.* [*L. e-priv.* + *mandibula*, mandible: see *mandibulate*.]

1. In *entom.*, having no mandibles, or having those organs so modified that they cannot be used for grasping or biting, as in the *Lepidoptera* and most *Diptera*. This epithet was restricted by Kirby to species of the neuropterous family *Phryganeidae*, in which the mandibles are soft and very minute, but the maxillæ and labium are well developed.

2. Having no lower jaw, as the lampreys and hags; cyclostomous, as a vertebrate.

emanate (ē-mān'), *v. i.* [= *F. émaner* = *Sp. Pg. emanar* = *It. emanare*, < *L. emanare*, flow out, proceed from: see *emanate*.] To flow out; issue; emanate.

We may seem even to hear the supreme intelligence and eternal soul of all nature give this commission to the spirits which emanated from him.

Sir W. Jones, Mystical Poetry of the Persians and Hindus.

emang, *prep.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *among*.

emarcid (ē-mār'sid), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. e-* + *marcidus*, withered, after *emarcescere*, wither away: see *marcid*.] In *bot.*, flaccid; wilted.

emarginate (ē-mār'ji-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emarginated*, ppr. *emarginating*. [*L. emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare*, deprive of the edge, < *e*, out, + *margo* (*margin-*), edge, margin: see *marginate*.] To remove the margin of; deprive of margin.

emarginate (ē-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* [*L. emarginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having the margin or extremity taken away. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, notched at the blunt apex: applied to a leaf, petal, stigma, or to the gills of fungi. (b) In *mineral.*, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face. (c) In *zool.*, having the margin broken by a shallow notch or other incurvation; incised; nicked.



Three Emarginate Primaries of a Hawk.

Emarginate prothorax or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, one having the anterior margin concave for the reception of the head, as in many *Coleoptera*.

emarginated (ē-mār'ji-nā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *emarginate*.

emarginately (ē-mār'ji-nāt-li), *adv.* In the form of notches.

emargination (ē-mār'ji-nā'shon), *n.* [*emarginate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking away the margin, or the state or condition of having the margin taken away.

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, the condition of having a notch at the summit or blunt end, as a leaf or petal: as, the *emargination* of a leaf. (b) In *zool.*, the state of being emarginate; incision.



Leaf of *Buxus sempervirens* and Flower of *Primula sinensis*. a, a, Emarginations.

Either or both webs [of feathers] may be incised toward the end; this is called *emargination*. . . .

The least appreciable forking [of a bird's tail] is called *emargination*, and a tail thus shaped is said to be emarginate.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, pp. 112, 117.

emarginato-excavate (ē-mār'ji-nā'tō-eks'kā-vāt), *a.* In *entom.*, hollowed out above, the next joint being inserted in the hollow, as a tarsal joint.

Emarginula (ē-mār-jin' ū-lä), *n.* [*NL.*, as *emargin(ate)* + *-ula*.] A genus of keyhole-limpets, of the family *Fissurellidae*, or made type of a family *Emarginulidae*, having an emargination of the anterior edge of the deeply cupped shell. *E. elongatus*, of the Mediterranean, is an example.

Emarginulidæ (ē-mār-jin' ū-li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emarginula* + *-idæ*.] A family of keyhole-limpets, typified by the genus *Emarginula*, separated from the family *Fissurellidae*.

emarginuliform (ē-mār-jin' ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Emarginula* + *L. forma*, form.] Resembling a limpet of the genus *Emarginula*.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emasculated*, ppr. *emasculating*. [*LL. emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, < *e*, out, + *masculus*, male: see *masculine*, *male*.] *I. trans.* 1. To deprive of the male functions; deprive of virility or procreative power; castrate; geld. Hence—2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; weaken; render effeminate; vitiate by unmanly softness.

Luxury had not *emasculated* their minds. *V. Knox*, Spirit of Despotism, § 2.

The tastes and habits of civilization, the innumerable inventions designed to promote comfort and diminish pain, set the current of society in a direction altogether different from heroism, and somewhat *emasculate*, though they refine and soften, the character.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I, 136.

3. In general, to weaken; destroy the force or strength of; specifically, to weaken or destroy the literary force of, as a book or other writing, by too rigid an expurgation, or by injudicious editing.

McGlashan pruned freely. James abused McGlashan for having *emasculated* his jokes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI, 111.

II. intrans. To become unmanly or effeminate.

Though very few, or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women, yet very many who from an esteem or reality of being women have infallibly proved men.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii, 17.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *a.* [*L. emasculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of the male functions; castrated; hence, unmanly; deprived of vigor.

Thus the harrast, degenerate, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission.

Hammond, Works, IV, 515.

Catholicism restricts "religion" to its priests and other *emasculate* orders, and allows the laity no nearness to God but what comes through their intercession.

H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 211.

emasculation (ē-mas'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. emasculation*; < *L.* as if **emasculatio*(*n-*), < *emasculare*, *emasculate*: see *emasculate*.] 1. The act of depriving a male of the functions which characterize the sex; castration.—2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; specifically, the act of eliminating or altering parts of a literary work in such a manner as to deprive it of its original force or vividness.

The *emasculations* [of an edition of "Don Quixote"] were some Scotchman's. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

3. The state of being emasculated; effeminaey; unmanly weakness.

emasculator (ē-mas'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. emasculator*, < *emasculare*, *emasculate*: see *emasculate*.] One who or that which emasculates.

emasculatory (ē-mas'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*emasculate* + *-ory*.] Serving to emasculate.

embace, *v. i.* See *embase*.

embale, **emball** (em-bāl', -bāl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embaled*, *emballed*, ppr. *embaling*, *emballing*. [*F. emballer* (= *Sp. Pg. embalar* = *It. imballare*, make into a bale, pack up), < *en*, in, + *bale*, *balle*, a bale, ball: see *bale*³, *ball*¹.] 1. To make up into a bale, bundle, or package; pack.

All the merchandise they lade outwards, they *emball* it well with Ox hides, so that if it take wet, it can have no great harm.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 227.

2. To wrap up; inclose.

Her straight legs most bravely were *embayld*

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne.

Spenser, F. Q., II, iii, 27.

emballing (em-bā'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *emball*, taken independently as < *em*¹ + *ball*¹: see *embate*, *emball*.] The act of distinguishing by the ball or globe, the ensign of royalty; promotion to sovereignty.

Anne, I swear again, I would not be a queen

For all the world.

Old L. In faith, for little England

You'd venture an *emballing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII, ii, 3.

Emballonura (em-bal'ō-nū'rā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμβάλλειν*, throw in, + *ὄνρα*, tail.] The typical genus of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*. The tail perforates the interfemoral membrane and appears

loose upon the upper surface for a part of its own length, whence the name. There are 2 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the upper jaw, and 3 incisors and 2 premolars in each half of the lower jaw. The genus contains a few species, distributed from Madagascar through the Malay archipelago.

emballonurid (em-bal'ō-nū'rid), *n.* A bat of the family *Emballonuridae*.

Emballonuridæ (em-bal'ō-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emballonura* + *-idæ*.] A family of microchiropteran bats, containing about 12 genera and upward of 60 species. They are characterized by the obliquely truncated snout with prominent nostrils, the first phalanx of the middle finger folded in repose above the metacarpal bone, and by the production of the tail far beyond the interfemoral membrane, or the perforation of this membrane by the tail. There is generally a single pair of upper incisors. The family is nearly cosmopolitan, and is divided into *Emballonurinae* and *Molossinae*.

Emballonurinae (em-bal'ō-nū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Emballonura* + *-inae*.] The subfamily of bats typical of the family *Emballonuridae*, having a slender tail which either perforates



Diclidurus albus, belonging to the subfamily *Emballonurinae*.

the interfemoral membrane above or ends in it, weak upper incisors, and long legs with slender fibulae. The leading genera are *Furia*, *Emballonura*, *Diclidurus*, *Noctilio*, and *Rhinopoma*.

emballonurine (em-bal'ō-nū'rin), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the microchiropteran families *Emballonuridae* and *Phyllostomidae*. The *emballonurine alliance* is one of two series into which the *Microchiroptera* are divided, having the upper incisors approximated and the tail perforating the interfemoral membrane, or produced beyond it. See *respiration*.

2. *n.* A member of the emballonurine alliance; an emballonurid or phyllostomid.

embalm (em-bām'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbalm*; spelling altered as in *balm*; < *ME. enbaumen*, *enbaumen*, < *OF. enbaumer*, earlier *embauser*, *embauser*, *embauser*, *embauser*, etc., < *F. enbaumer* = *Pr. enbasmar*, *embaymar* = *Sp. Pg. embalsamar* = *It. imbalsamare*, *imbalsamare*, < *ML. imbalsamare*, < *L. in*, in, + *balsamum*, balsam, balm: see *balsam*, *balm*.] 1. To dress or anoint with balm; specifically, to preserve from decay by means of balsams or other aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by impregnating with spices, gums, and chemicals, as a dead body. The ancient process was to open the body, remove the viscera, and fill the cavities with antiseptic spices and drugs. (See *mummy*.) In modern times many substances and methods have been employed in embalming, as by injection of arsenical preparations into the blood-vessels, generally with a view only to the preservation of the body for a certain period, as during transportation to a distant point, or instead of refrigeration in hot weather during the ordinary interval before burial.

Joseph commanded his servants the physicians to *embalm* his father: and the physicians *embalmed* Israel.

Gen. I, 2.

Unto this appertained the ancient use of the Jews to *embalm* the corpse with sweet odors, and to adorn the sepulchres of certain.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v, 75.

Hence—2. To preserve from neglect or decay; preserve in memory.

Those tears eternal, that *embalm* the dead.

Pope, Ep. to Jervas, l. 48.

No longer caring to *embalm*

In dying songs a dead regret.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. To impart fragrance to; fill with sweet scent.

Meanwhile,

The earth. Leucothea waked, and with fresh dew *embalm'd*

Here eglantine *embalm'd* the air.

Scott, L. of the L., l. 12.

embalmer (em-bā'mēr), *n.* [= *F. enbaumeur*.] One who embalms bodies for preservation.

By this it seemeth that the Romans in Numa's time were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians were.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 171.

embalment (em-bām'ment), *n.* [= *F. enbaument*; as *embalm* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of embalming.

Lord Jefferies ordered the hearseman to carry the corpse to Russell's, an undertaker in Cheapside, and leave it

there, till he sent orders for the *embalment*, which he added should be after the royal manner.

Malone, Dryden, "Account of the Funeral."

2. A substance used in embalming. [Archaic.]

At length we found a faire new Mat, and vuder that two bundles, the one bigger, the other lesse; in the greater we found a great quantity of the red powder, like a kinde of *embalment*. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 222.

If I die,

Like sweet *embalment* round my heart shall lie

This love, this love, this love I have for thee.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 331.

embank (em-bang'k'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbank*; < *em-1* + *bankl.*] To inclose with a bank; furnish with an embankment; defend or strengthen by banks, mounds, or dikes; bank up.

embankment (em-bang'k-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbankment*; < *embank* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of surrounding or defending with a bank.— 2. A mound, bank, dike, or earthwork raised for any purpose, as to protect land from the inroads of the sea or from the overflow of a river, to carry a canal, road, or railway over a valley, etc.; a levee; as, the Thames *embankment* in London, England.

Once again the tide had rolled fiercely against the *embankment*, and borne part of it away.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 303.

embarr (em-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embarr'd*, pp. *embarring*. [Formerly also *imbar*; < OF. *embarrer*, *embarer*, *bar*, set bars on, *bar in*, < *en- + barrer*, *bar*: see *em-1* and *barl.*] 1. To bar; close or fasten with a bar; make fast.— 2. To inclose so as to hinder egress or escape; bar up or in.

Fast *embarr'd* in mighty brasen wall.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 44.

She [the ship] was by their agreement stolen out of the harbor, where she had been long *embarr'd*.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 88.

3. To stop; obstruct; bar out.

The first great judgment of God upon the ambition of man was the confusion of tongues; whereby the open trade and intercourse of learning and knowledge was chiefly *embarr'd*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 64.

embarkation, *n.* See *embarkation*.

embarge† (em-bärj'), *v. t.* [< *em-1* + *barge*.] To put or go on board a barge.

Triumphal music from the flood arose,
As when the sovereign we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.

Drayton, Legend of Robert.

embargo†, *v. t.* See *embargo*.

embargo (em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbargo*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *embargo* = F. *embargo* = It. *imbarco*, < Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, seizure, arrest (= Pg. *embargo*, embargo, objection, = Pr. *embarg*, *embare*), < *embargar* (= Pg. *embargar*), arrest, restrain, distract, impede, seize, lay an embargo on, < ML. as if **imbarri-care*, block up, *embar*, < L. *in*, *in*, *in-2*, + ML. *barra*, a bar: see *barl.*, and cf. *barricade*, *embar*, *embarrass*.] 1. A stoppage or seizure of ships or merchandise by sovereign authority; specifically, a restraint or prohibition imposed by the authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, and sometimes amounting to an interdiction of commercial intercourse either with a particular country or with all countries. The sequestration by a nation of vessels or goods of its own citizens or subjects, for public uses, is sometimes called a *civil embargo*, in contradistinction to a general prohibition from leaving port intended to affect the trade or naval operations of another nation, called *international embargo*.

Embargoes on merchandize was another engine of royal power, by which the English princes were able to extort money from the people. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., V., App. iii.

An *embargo* . . . is, in its special sense, a detention of vessels in a port, whether they be national or foreign, whether for the purpose of employing them and their crews in a naval expedition, as was formerly practised, or for political purposes, or by way of reprisals.

Woolsey, Introd. to later. Law, § 114.

Hence—2. A restraint or hindrance imposed on anything; as, to lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Her *embargo* of alliance.

Bushnell, Sermon on Living Subjects, I. 34.

The chill *embargo* of the snow

Was melted in the genial glow.

Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Embargo acts, United States statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any United States port excepting by special permission of the President. The most celebrated is that of 1807, amended in 1808 (2 Stat., 451 and 453), passed to counteract the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon I. and the British orders in council, by which France and Great Britain, then at war, intimated a right to interfere with and control neutral merchant vessels, whether carrying articles contraband of war or not. Similar acts were passed in 1812 (2 Stat., 700) and 1813 (3 Stat., 88).

embargo (em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] To lay an embargo upon; restrain the movement or voluntary use of, as ships or property, especially as an act of sovereignty or of public policy; make a seizure or arrestment of. See *embargo*, *n.*

embarguet, *n.* [< *embargo*, *n.*] An embargo.

To make an *Embarguet* of any Stranger's Ship that rides withi his Ports upon all Occasions.

Howell, Letters, I. III. 11.

embarguet (em-bärg'), *v. t.* [Also, less prop., *embarge*; < *embargo*, *v.*] To embargo.

The first, to know if there were any warres betweene Spaine and England. The second, why our merchants with their goods were *embargued* or arrested.

Inkhuyt's Voyages, III. 555.

Howsoever, in respect of the king's departure (at which time they use here to *embarge* all the mules, and means of carriage in this town), I believe his lordship will not begin his journey so soon as he intended.

Cabbata, Sir Wm. Alston to Sec. Conway.

It was no voluntary but a constrained Act in the English, who, being in the Persian's Port, were suddenly *embargued* for the Service [for the taking of Ormus].

Howell, Letters, I. III. 11.

embarguement†, *n.* See *embarguement*.

embark (em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *embargue* and *imbark*; < OF. (and F.) *embarguer* = Sp. Pg. *embarear* = It. *imbarcare*, < L. *in*, *in*, + ML. *barca*, a bark: see *barl.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To put on board a ship or other vessel: as, the general *embarked* his troops and their baggage.

Sidan fled to Safl, and *emborkes* his two hundred women in a Flemming; his riches, in a Marsilian.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 632.

We went on to the South Sea Coast, and there *embarked* our selves in such Canoes and Perlags's as our Indian friends furnished us withal. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. III., Int.

The French have *embarked* Fitz-James's regiment at Ostend for Scotland. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Hence—2. To place or venture; put at use or risk, as by investment; put or send forth, as toward a destination: as, he *embarked* his capital in the scheme.

I am sorry

I'er *embarked* myself in such a business.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

I suppose thee to be one who hast *embark'd* many prayers for the success of the Gospel in these darke corners of the earth.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, To the Reader.

I know not whether he can be called a good subject who does not *embark* some part of his fortune with the state, to whose vigilance he owes the security of the whole.

Steele, Spectator, No. 346.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go on board ship, as when setting out on a voyage: as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon.

On the 14 of September I *imbarked* in another English ship.

Saunders, Travels, p. 7.

In the evening I *embarked*, and they choose an evening for coolness, rowing all night.

Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 100.

Did I but purpose to *embark* with thee

On the smooth Surface of a Summer's Sea?

Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To set out, as in some course or direction; make a start or beginning in regard to something; venture; engage.

Ever *embarking* in Adventures, yet never comes to (farbour.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, I. 4.

He saw that he would be slow to *embark* in such an undertaking.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

They were most unwilling that he should *embark* in an undertaking which they knew would hamper him for so many years to come.

Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

embarkation, embarkation (em-bär-kä'shon), *n.* [= F. *embareation*, a boat, craft (= Sp. *embareacion* = Pg. *embareação*); as *embark* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of putting or going on board ship; the act of setting out or sending off by water.

The *embareation* of the army.

Clarendon.

Lost again and won back again, if [Salona] appears throughout those wars as the chief point of *embarkation* for the Imperial armies on their voyages to Italy.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 173.

2. That which is embarked.

Another *embarkation* of Jesuita was sent from Lisbon to Clvita Vecchia.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., III. xiii.

3. The vessel on which something is embarked. [Rare.]

We must have seen something like a hundred of these *embarkations* [canal-barges] in the course of that day's paddle, ranged one after another like the houses in a street.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 109.

embarkment (em-bärk-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbarkment*, *embarguement*, *imbarguement* (and *embarguement*, *q. v.*); < OF. (and F.) *embarguement* (= Pg. *embareamento* = It. *imbarcamento*), < *embarger*, *embark*: see *embark.*] The act of embarking; embarkation.

He removed from his Cuman to his Pompeian villa, beyond Naples, which, not being so commodious for an *embarkment*, would help to lessen the suspicion of his intended flight. *Middleton*, Life of Cleero, II. 289 (Ord M.S.).

embarmen† (em-bär'ment), *n.* [< *embar* + *-ment.*] An embargo. *Halliwel*.

A true report of the general *embarmen* of all English shippes.

Title of a Tract (1584).

embarquement†, *n.* [Occurring in the following passage in Shakspeare, where some editions have *embarguement*; < OF. *embarquement*, taking ship, putting into a ship, loading; see *embarkment*. *Embargo* does not appear to have been in use in any form in Shakspeare's time.] A word of uncertain meaning (perhaps a loading, burdening, restraint) in the following passage:

The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements [var. *embarguements*] all of fury.
Shak., Cor., I. 10.

embarras (on-ba-rä'), *n.* [F.] See *embarrass*. **embarrass** (em-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *embarrasser*, encumber, obstruct, block up, entangle, perplex (= Sp. *embarrasar* = Pg. *embarrasar* = It. *imbarazzare*, *embarrass*), < L. *in*, *in*, + F. **barras*, Pr. *barras*, a bar; cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison, prop. pl. of Pr. Sp., etc., *barra*, F. *barre*, a bar. Cf. *embar*, *embargo*, and *debarrras*, *disembarrass*.] 1. To hamper or impede as with entanglements; encumber; render intricate or difficult; beset with difficulties; confuse or perplex, as conflicting circumstances, pennyri complications, etc.: as, public affairs are *embarrassed*; want of order tends to *embarrass* business; the merchant is *embarrassed* by the unfavorable state of the market, or by his liabilities.

I believe our being here will but *embarrass* the interview.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, II.

Hugo was an indefatigable and versatile writer. The stupendous quantity of work which he produced during his long literary career is hardly less *embarrassing* in variety than in amount.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 131.

2. To perplex mentally; confuse the thoughts or perceptions of; discompose; disconcert; abash: as, an abrupt address may *embarrass* a young lady.

He well knew that this would *embarrass* me.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

He [Washington] never appeared *embarrassed* at homage rendered him.

Baneroft, Hist. Const., II. 364.

=Syn. 1. To hinder, impede, obstruct, harass, distress, clog, hamper.—2. *Embarrass*, *Puzzle*, *Perplex*. To *embarrass*, literally, is to bar one's way, to impede one's progress in a particular direction, to hamper one's actions; hence, to make it difficult for one to know what is best to be done; also, to confuse or disconcert one so that one has not for a time one's usual judgment or presence of mind. To *puzzle*, literally, is to pose or give a hard question to, to put into a state of uncertainty where decision is difficult or impossible; it applies equally to opinion and to conduct. To *perplex*, literally, is to inclose, as in the meshes of a net, to entangle one's judgment so that one is at a loss what to think or how to act. *Embarrass* expresses most of uncomfortable feeling and mental confusion.

Awkward, *embarrassed*, stiff, without the skill Of moving gracefully or standing still.

Churchill, The Roselad.

Some truth there was, but dash'd and brew'd with lies,
To please the fools, and puzzle all the wise.

Dryden, Abs. and Achil., I. 115.

They . . . begin by laws to *perplex* their commerce with infinite regulations, impossible to be remembered and observed.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 409.

He is perpetually *puzzled* and *perplexed* amidst his own blunders.

Addison.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *n.* [Also written, as F., *embarras*; < F. *embarras* = Sp. *embarazo* = Pg. *embarazo* = It. *imbarazzo*, *embarrassment*, obstruction, etc.; from the verb.] 1. *Embarrassment*.

"Now," says my Lord, "the only and the greatest *embarras* that I have in the world is, how to behave myself to Sir II. Bennet and my Lord Chancellor."

Pepys, Diary, II. 148.

These little *embarrasses* we men of intrigue are eternally subject to.

Foote.

2. In the parts of the United States formerly French, a place where the navigation of a river or creek is rendered difficult by the accumulation of driftwood, trees, etc.

embarrassingly (em-bar'as-ing-li), *adv.* In an embarrassing manner; so as to embarrass.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), *n.* [< *embarrass* + *-ment.*] 1. Perplexity; intricacy; entanglement; involvement, as by debt or unfavorable circumstances.

The *embarrassments* to commerce growing out of the late regulations.

Baneroft.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarrassment*.

Watts, Logic.

Defeat, universal agitation, financial *embarrassments*, disorganization in every part of the government, compelled Charles again to convene the Houses before the close of the same year. *Macaulay*, *Italian's Const. Hist.*

2. Perplexity or confusion of mind; bewilderment; discomposure; abashment.

You will have the goodness to excuse me, if my real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought. *Burke*, *Speech at Bristol.*

embarrel† (em-bar'el), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + barrel.*] To put or pack in a barrel.

Our *embarrel'd* white herrings . . . last in long voyages. *Nashe*, *Leuten Staffe* (*Hist. Misc.*, VI. 179).

embarren† (em-bar'en), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + barren.*] To make barren; sterilize.

Like the ashes from the Mount Vesuvius, though singly small and nothing, yet in conjoined quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, ii. 9.

embaset (em-bās'), *v. t.* [*< ME. enbaissen*, *< OF. enbaissier*, *embesser*, lower, abase, *< en- + bas*, low, base: see *base*¹. Cf. *abase*.] 1. To lower; degrade; depress or hollow out.

When God . . . Had senered the Floods, leurell'd the Fields, Embas't the Valleys, and embost the Hills.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

2. To lower in value; debase; vitiate; deprave; impair.

Mixture of falsehood is like alloy in coin of gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it *embaseth* it. *Bacon*, *Truth* (ed. 1887).

They that *embase* coin and metals, and obtrude them for perfect and natural. *Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Dying*, iv. 8.

A pleasure high, rational, and angelic; a pleasure *embased* by no appendant sting. *South*.

3. To lower in nature, rank, or estimation; degrade.

They saw that by this means they should somewhat *embase* the calling of John. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 11.

Should I . . . Embase myself to speak to such as they?

Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

Uncleanness is hugely contrary to the spirit of government, by *embasing* the spirit of a man.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, ii. 3.

embasement† (em-bās'ment), *n.* [*< embase + -ment.*] The act of *embasing*, or the state of being *embased*; a vitiated, impaired, or debased condition; depravation; debasement.

There is dross, alloy, and *embasement* in all human tempers. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 28.

embasement² (em-bās'ment), *n.* [*< *embase*, verb assumed from *embasis*, + *-ment.*] Same as *embasis*.

embasiate† (em-bas'i-āt), *n.* [An obs. form of *embassade*.] Embassy.

But when the Erle of Warwik understode of this marriage, he tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded. *Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 90.

embasis (em'bā-sis), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. ἐμβασις*, a bathing-tub, a foot, hoof, step, a going into, *< ἐμβαίειν*, go into, *< ἐν*, in, + *βαίειν*, go.] In *med.*, a bathing-tub, or vessel filled with warm water for bathing. Also called *embasement*. [Rare or obsolete.]

embassade†, **ambassade†** (em'-, am'bā-sād), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ambasad*, *ambassed*, etc. (and see *embasiat*, *ambassiate*), *< late ME. ambassade*, *ambassiate*, *ambaxade* = D. G. Dan. *ambassade* = Sw. *ambasad*, *< OF. ambassade*, also *ambaxade*, *ambayade*, and *ambassade*, F. *ambassade*, *< OSP. ambaxada*, mod. Sp. *embaxada* = Pg. *embaixada* = It. *ambasciata* = Pr. *ambaissat*, *ambaissada* = OF. *ambasce*, *ambaxee*, *embascee* (*> E. ambassy*, *embassy*, which are related to *ambassade*, *embassade*, as *army*² to *armada*: see *ambassy*, *embassy*), *< ML. *ambactiata*, spelled variously *ambaxiata*, *ambaxata*, *ambasciata*, *ambassiatata*, etc., an *embassade*, *embassy*, prop. pp. fem. of **ambactiare*, *ambaxiare*, *ambasciare*, *ambassiare*, etc., go on a mission, announce, *< *ambactia*, *ambaxia*, *ambascia*, *ambassia* (*> OF. ambasse*), a mission, *embassy*, charge, office, *< L. ambactus*, cited by *Festus* from *Ennius* as a Gallic word meaning 'servant' (*servus*), and applied by *Cæsar* to the vassals or retainers (*ambactos clientesque*) of the Gallic chiefs; identified by *Zeuss* with W. *amaeth* (for **ambaeth*, orig. type **ambact*), a husbandman, orig. perhaps a tenant, retainer, or a footman, goer about, *< W. am*, formerly *amb-* (= L. *ambi-*, *q. v.*), around, about, + *aeth* (pret.), he went. With the L. *ambactus* is connected an important Teut. word, AS. *ambeht*, *embeht*, *ombiht*, *onbeht* (rare and poet.), a servant, attendant, = OS. **ambaht*, *ambahteo* = OHG. *ambakt*, *ampakt*, *m.*, = Icel. *ambött*, *ambött* (*> ME. amböht*), fem., = Goth. *andbahts*, *m.*, a servant; a word common in later Teut. only in the deriv.

AS. *ambeht*, *ambieht*, *ambiht*, *ambyht*, *ombecht*, *onbeht* (in earliest form *ambaeht*), in comp. also *ambyht* = ONorth. *embeht*, service, office, = OS. *ambaht* (in comp.) = OFries. *ombecht*, *ombecht*, *ambocht*, *ambucht*, *ombet*, *ambet*, *ambt*, *ampt*, *amt*, service, office, jurisdiction, bailiwick, = OD. *ambacht*, service, office, charge, mod. D. *ambacht*, trade, handicraft, = OHG. *ambahti*, *ambacht*, MHG. *ambet*, *ammet*, G. *amt*, service, office, charge, magistracy, jurisdiction, district, business, concern, corporation, divine service, mass, etc. (*> Dan. Sw. amt*, jurisdiction, district: see *amt*, *amtman*, *amman*), = Icel. *embætti*, service, office, divine service, = Sw. *embete*, office, place, corporation, = Dan. *embede*, office, place, = Goth. *andbahti*, service; whence the verb, AS. (ONorth.) *embæhtian* = Icel. *embættia* = Goth. *andbahtjan*, serve. The Teut. word has been taken as the source of the L., but the case is prob. the other way, Goth. *and-b-* standing for L. *amb-*, which combination does not occur in Goth., while *and-b-* is common; AS. *amb-*, *omb-*, for L. *amb-*, or accom. *an-b-*, *on-b-*, the reg. reduction of AS. **and-b-*, which is never reduced to *amb-*, *omb-*, in native words (cf. *amber*¹.) Same as *embassy*.

But when her words *embassade* forth she sends, Lord, how sweete musicke that unto them lends! *Spenser*, *In Honour of Beautie*.

embassador, n. See *ambassador*.

This Luys hath written 3. large bookes in Spanish collected . . . out of Don Iuan de Baltassar, an Ethiopian of great account, who had bene *Embassador* from his Master Alexander. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 666.

embassadorial (em-bas'ā-dō'ri-āl), *a.* See *ambassadorial*.

embassadress (em-bas'ā-dres), *n.* See *ambassadress*.

With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes, And to the bright *embassadress* replies. *Garth*, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, xiv.

embassage (em'ba-sāj), *n.* [Formerly also *ambassage*; another form, with suffix *-age*, of *embassade* or *ambassy*, *q. v.*] 1. The business or mission of an ambassador; embassy. [Rare.]

Carneades the philosopher came in *embassage* to Rome. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 14.

Honour persuaded him [Edward IV.] that it stood him much upon to make good the *Embassage* in which he had sent the Earl of Warwick, to a great Prince.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 205.

There he [Elder Brewster] served Mr. Davison, a godly gentleman, and secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, and attended him on his *embassage* into Holland.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 221.

2†. The commission or charge of a messenger; a message.

And ever and anon, when none was ware, With speaking looks, that close *embassage* bore, He rovd' at her. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 28.

Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me; And am I last to know it?

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iii. 4.

embassy (em'bā-si), *n.*; pl. *embassies* (-siz). [Formerly also *ambassy*; a var. of *embassade*, *ambassade*.] 1. The public function or mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of a public minister, whether ambassador or envoy; hence, an important mission of any kind: as, he was qualified for the *embassy*.—2. A message, as that of an ambassador; a charge committed to a messenger. [Archaic.]

How many a pretty *Embassy* have I Receiv'd from them! *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, ii. 59.

Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy*. Repeat That to obtain thy friendship Asia's prince To me hath proffer'd sov'reignty o'er Greece. *Glover*, *Leonidas*, x.

Such touches are but *embassies* of love. *Tennyson*, *Gardener's Daughter*.

3. A mission, or the person or persons intrusted with a mission; a legation.

Embassy after *ambassy* was sent to Rome by the Carthaginian government. *Arnold*, *Hist. Rome*, xiii.

In 1155, the first year of Henry II., there was an *embassy* from the kings of Norway. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 124.

4. The official residence of an ambassador; the ambassadorial building or buildings.

embastardize† (em-bas'tār-dīz), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bastardize.*] To *bastardize*. Also written *imbastardize*.

The rest, *imbastardized* from the ancient nobleness of their ancestors, are ready to fall flat. *Milton*, *Elfenkloster*, Pref.

embaterion (em-ba-tē'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *embateria* (-iā). [*< Gr. ἐμβατήριον* (sc. μέλος, song), the air to which soldiers marched, a march (the anapestic songs of Tyrtæus were so called), neut.

of *ἐμβατήριος*, of or for marching in, *< ἐμβαίειν*, step in, enter upon, *< ἐν*, in, + *βαίειν*, go, step.] A war-song sung by Spartan soldiers on the march, which was accompanied by music of flutes.

embathe† (em-bāth'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + batho.*] To bathe. Also written *imbathe*.

Gave her to his daughters to *embathe* In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 837.

embattle¹ (em-bat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*, *embatteil*; *< ME. embataillen*, *embatelen*, array for battle, *< OF. embataillier*, array for battle, *< en- + bataille*, battle: see *battle*¹. A different word from *embattle*², but long confused with it.] 1. *trans.* To prepare or array for battle; arrange in order of battle.

When that he was *embattailed*, He goth and hath the felds assailed. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, i. 221.

It was not long Ere on the plaine fast pricking Guyon spide One in bright armes *embattailed* full strong. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. v. 2.

The English are *embattled*, you French peers, *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 2.

Here once the *embattled* farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world. *Emerson*, *Concord Hymn*.

II.† *intrans.* To form in order of battle.

We shall *embattle* By the second hour if the morn. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iv. 9.

The Regent followed him [the French king], but could not overtake him till he came near to Senlis: There both the Armes encamped and *embattelled*, yet only some light Skirmishes passed between them. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 183.

embattle² (em-bat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embattled*, ppr. *embattling*. [Early mod. E. also *embattail*; *< ME. embataillen*, *embatelen*, later *embattel*; also, without the prefix, *bataillen*, northern *battalen*, mod. *battle*², *q. v.*; only in pp.; altered after *bataile* (E. *battle*), *< OF. *embastiller* (cf. ML. *imbattajare*, fortify), *< en- + bastiller*, build, fortify, *embattle*: see *battlement*. A different word from *embattle*¹, but long confused with it.] To furnish with battlements; give the form of battlements to: used chiefly in the past participle.

I saugh a gardeyn. . . Enclosed was, and walled welle, With high walles *embattailed*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 136.

I *embattell* a wall, I make bastylmentes upon it to loke out at. *Palsgrave*.

And roots *embattled* high, . . . Fall prone. *Cowper*, *Task*, ii. 122.

Spurr'd at heart with fiercest energy To *embattail* and to wall about thy cause With iron-worded proof. *Tennyson*, *Sonnet to J. M. K.*

embattle² (em-bat'l), *n.* [*< embattle*², *v.*] In *her.*, a merlon, or a single one of the series of solid projections of a battlement. See *cut* under *battlement*.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embattle*², *v.*] Furnished with battlements; specifically, in *her.*, broken in square projections and depressions like the merlons and intervals of battlements: said of one of the lines forming the boundaries of an ordinary or other bearing; also said of the bearing whose outline is so broken: as, a fesse *embattled*. Also *battled*, *crénélé*, *crénelated*, *crénelated*. Also written *imbattled*.



Argent, a Fesse Embattled Gules.

This Logryn a-mended gretly the Citee, and made towres and stronge walles *embateiled*, and whan he hadde thus amefinded it he changed the name and cleped it Logres, in breteigne, for that his name was Logryn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 147.

With hesitating step, at last, The *embattled* portal-arch he passed. *Scott*, *L. of L. M.*, Int.

Battled embattled. See *battle*².—**Embattled grady.** See *grady*.—**Embattled molding,** in *arch.*, a molding indented like a battlement.



Embattled Molding.—Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

embattlement (em-bat'l-ment), *n.* [Pseudo-archaic *embattailment*, *embatâillement*; not found in ME.; *< embattle*² + *-ment*, or rather the same

as *batlement*, with superfluous prefix *em*-1.] An indented parapet; a battlement.

embay¹ (em-bā'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbay*; < *em*-1 + *bay*².] To inclose in a bay or inlet; inclose between capes or promontories; landlock: as, the ship or fleet is *embayed*.

We were so *embayed* with ice that we were constrained to come out as we went in. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 447.*

Ships before whose keels, full long *embayed*
In polar ice, prefluous winds have made
Unlooked-for outlet to an open sea.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, II. 23.

To escape the continual shoals in which he found himself *embayed*, he stood out to sea. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 90.*

embay² (em-bā'), *v. t.* [One of Spenser's manufactured forms; intended for *embathe*, as *bay*¹⁰, *q. v.*, for *bathe*.] To bathe; steep.

Others did themselves *embay* in liquid joys.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 60.

Then, when he hath both plaid and fed his fill,
In the warme anne he doth himselfe *embay*.

Spenser, Muloptomos, I. 206.

embayed (em-bād'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *embay*¹, *v. t.*] Forming, or formed in, a bay or recess. Also spelled *imbayed*.

A superb *embayed* window.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 140.

embaylet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *embale*.
embayment (em-bā'ment), *n.* [*< embay*¹ + *-ment*.] A part of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick. *Scott.*

embbeam¹ (em-bēm'), *v. t.* [*< em*-1 + *beam*.] To beam upon; make brilliant, as with beams of light. *S. Fletcher.*

embed, **imbed** (em-, im-bed'), *v. t.*; *prot.* and *pp.* *embedded*, *imbedded*, *ppr.* *embedding*, *imbedding*. [*< em*-1, *im*-1, + *bed*¹.] To lay in or as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter: as, to *embed* a thing in clay or sand.

In the absence of a vascular system, or in the absence of one that is well marked off from the *embedding* tissues, the . . . erude blood gets what small aëration it can only by coming near the creature's outer surface.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 307.

The *embedding* material is to be slowly poured in, until the *imbedded* substance is entirely covered.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 189.

Embedded crystal. See *crystal*.

embellish, *a.* [ME., a word of uncertain origin, found only in Chaucer's "Treatise on the Astrolabe"; prob. an extreme corruption (the form being appar. accom. initially to ME. *embe*-, *umbe*-, *um*-, around (see *um*-), and terminally to OE. *-if*, E. *-ive*) of a word not otherwise found in ME., namely, **oblik*, mod. E. *oblique*, < L. *obliquus*, *obliquus*, slanting, oblique: see *oblique*.] Oblique; slanting.

Nota that this forseid rihte orisante that is clepid orison rectum, diuideth the equinoxial into riht angles, and the *embellish* orisante, wher as the pol is enuysed vpon the orisante, ouerkemeth the equinoxial in *embellish* angles.

Chaucer, Astrolabe (ed. Skeat), p. 37.

embelisset, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embellish*.

embellish (em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbellish*; < ME. *embelissen*, *embelisen*, *embelisen*, < OF. (and F.) *embelliss*, stem of certain parts of *embellir* = Pr. *embellir*, *embellezir* = Sp. Pg. *embellecer* = It. *imbellire*, < L. *in*- + *bellus* (> OF. *bel*, etc.), fair, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*, *beauty*.] To set off with ornamentation; make beautiful, pleasing, or attractive to the eye or the mind; adorn; decorate; deck: as, to *embellish* the person with rich apparel; to *embellish* a garden with shrubs and flowers; a style *embellished* by metaphors; a book *embellished* by engravings.

Bay leaves betweene,
And primroses greene,
Embellish the sweete violet.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

The stoping field . . . was *embellished* with blue-bells and centaury. *Goldsmith, Vicar, v.*

And so we must suppose this ignorant Diomedes, though *embellishing* the story according to his slender means, still to have built upon old traditions. *De Quincey, Homer, II.*

All that . . . the instinct of an artistic people could do to *embellish* the fairest cities of the fair Italian land was done, and done lavishly.

E. Dickey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 231.

=Syn. Ornament, Decorate, etc. (see *adorn*). See list under *decorate*.

embellisher (em-bel'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which *embellishes*.

These therefore have only certain heads, which they are as eloquent upon as they can, and may be called *embellishers*. *Spectator, No. 121.*

embellishingly (em-bel'ish-ing-li), *adv.* So as to *embellish*; with *embellishments*. *Imp. Dict.*

embellishment (em-bel'ish-ment), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *embellissement*; as *embellish* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of *embellishing*, or the state of being *embellished*.

Endeavour n little at the *Embellishment* of your Stille. *Steele, Tender Husband, II. 1.*

The selection of their ground, and the *embellishment* of it. *Prescott.*

2. Ornament; decoration; anything that adds beauty or elegance; that which renders anything tasteful or pleasing to the sense: as, rich dresses are *embellishments* of the person; virtue is an *embellishment* of the mind.

Indeed the critic deserves our pity who cannot see that the formal circumstance of sitting silent seven days was a dramatic *embellishment* in the Eastern manner.

Warburton, Divine Legation, VI. notes.

Painting and sculpture are such *embellishments* as are not without their use.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 277.

Wisdom, and discipline, and liberal arts,
The *embellishments* of life. *Addison, Cato.*

Specifically—3. In music, an ornamental addition to the essential tones of a melody, such as a trill, an appoggiatura, a turn, etc.; a grace or decoration. =Syn. 1 and 2. Adornment, enrichment.

embench (em-bench'), *v. t.* [*< em*-1 + *bench*.] To bank up.

Cerdians was the first May-Lord or captain of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stamp his footing. *Nashe, Lenten Stufte (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).*

ember¹ (em'bēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *imber*, *imbre*, *ymber*; < ME. *cymbre*, *cymery*, usually in pl. *emmeres*, *emeres*, north. *ammeris*, *ameris* (mod. Sc. *emmers*, *amers*), < AS. *āmyrgan* (Leechd, iii. 30, 18), *āmyrian* (Benson), pl., = MLG. *āmere*, *ēmere*, *āmer*, LG. *emern*, *amern* = OHG. *emurja*, MHG. *cimere*, *cimer*, G. dial. (Bav.) *aimern*, *emern* = Icel. *cimyrja* = Norw. *cimyrja*, *aamyrja* (also, by popular etym., *eldmyrja*, as if < *eld* = Icel. *eldr*, fire (see *elding*), + *myrja*, embers; but Norw. (eastern dial.) *myrja* = Sw. *mörja*, embers, is itself an abbr. of *cimyrja*) = Dan. *emmer*, pl., embers. The ult. origin is unknown.] A small live coal, brand of wood, or the like; in the plural, live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

O gracious God! remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faiths near-dying timbers.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Ark.

He takes a lighted *ember* out of the covered vessel. *Colebrooke.*

He rakea hot *embers*, and renews the fires. *Dryden, Enclid.*

So long as our hearts preserve the feeblest spark of life, they preserve also, shivering near that pale *ember*, a starved, ghostly longing for appreciation and affection. *Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, x.*

ember² (em'bēr), *n.* [In mod. E. and ME. only in comp.; < ME. *embyr*-, *ymber*-, *umbri*- (see *ember-days*, *ember-veek*), < AS. *ymbren*-, in comp. *ymbren-dag*, *ember-day*, *ymbren-wice*, *ember-week*, *ymbren-fasten*, *ember-fast*; also abbr. *ymbren*, dat. pl. *ymbrenum*, *ember-days*; < *embyrne*, *embrin*, *ymbren*, *ymbrene*, *ymbryne*, a circuit, course (*gedæres* *ymbryne*, the year's course; *Lenctenes* *ymbren*, the vernal equinox, lit. the return of spring); < *ymb*, *ymbc*, *embc*, around (= OHG. *umbi*-, G. *um*-, L. *ambi*-, Gr. *ἀμφι*-, around: see *ambi*-, *amphi*-, *um*-), + *ryne*, a running, a course, < *rimnan*, run. The Icel. *imbru-dagar*, OSw. *ymberdagar*, Norw. *imbredagar*, *ember-days*, Icel. *imbru-nátt*, *ember-night*, Icel. *imbruvika*, Norw. *imbrevika*, *ember-week*, are in the first element from the E.; while the equiv. Sw. *tamper-dagar*, Dan. *tamper-dage*, also *kvatember*, D. *quateremper*, *quatemper*, LG. *tamper*, *quater-tamper*, G. *quatember*, formerly *kottember*, *kottemer*, etc., are corruptions of the ML. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons, applied to the *ember-days*.] Literally, a circuit; a course; specifically, a regular (annual, quarterly, etc.) course; the regular return of a given season: a word now used only in certain compounds, namely, *ember-days*, *-eve*, *-fast*, *-tide*, *-week*, and in the derivative *embering*. See the etymology.

ember-days (em'bēr-dāz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *amber-dages*; < ME. *embyr-dages*, *ymbredages*, earlier *umbri-daves*, < AS. *ymbren-dag*, pl. *-dagas* (also simply *ymbren*), *ember-days*: see *ember*² and *day*¹.] Days in each of the four seasons of the year set apart by the Roman Catholic and other western liturgical churches for prayer and fasting. They are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whit-Sunday, after September 14th, and after December 13th. The weeks in which *ember-days* fall are called *ember-weeks*. The Sundays immediately following these seasons are still appointed by the canons of the Anglican Church for the ordination of priests and deacons.

embered (em'bērd), *a.* [*< ember* + *-ed*².] Strewn with *embers* or ashes.

On the white *ember'd* hearth
Heap up fresh fuel. *Southey, Joan of Arc, II.*

ember-eve (em'bēr-ēv), *n.* The vigil of an *ember-day*. See *ere*¹.

It hath been sung, at festivals,
On *ember-eves*, and holy-ales. *Shak., Pericles, Prolog. to I.*

ember-fast (em'bēr-fāst), *n.* [*< ME.* (not found), < AS. *ymbren-fasten*: see *ember*² and *fast*³.] The fast observed during the *ember-days*.

ember-geese (em'bēr-gēs), *n.* [Also (dial.) *emmer*-, *imber*-, *immer*-, *ammer-geese*; cf. D. *embervogel* (D. *vogel* = E. *foel*), G. *imber*, < Dan. *imber*, Sw. *imber*, *immer*, Norw. *imbre*, var. *ymmer*, *lymber*, *lymbern*, Faroic *imbrim*, Icel. *himbrin*, mod. *himbrimi*, the *ember-geese*.] A name of the great northern diver or loon, *Colymbus torquatus* or *Urinator immer*.

emberingt (em'bēr-ing), *n.* [*< ember*² + *-ing*¹.] An *ember-day*.

Fasting days and *emberings* be
Lent, Whitsun, Holyrood, and Luce. *Old rime.*

embering-days (em'bēr-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The *ember-days*.

Divers of the king's subjects have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the *embering-days*, and other days commonly called vigils. *Quoted by Italian.*

Emberiza (em-be-rī'zā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus; earlier in Kilian, 1598), < G. dial. (Swiss) *embitze*, *emmeritz*, equiv. to MHG. *amerine*, *āmerine*, G. *emmering*, *āmmering* (= MD. *emmerinck*), G. also *emmerling*, *āmmerling* (= MD. *emmerlinck*), a bunting, dim. of OHG. *amero*, MHG. *amer*, G. *ammer*, a bunting, = AS. *amore*, E. **ammer*, *hammer*, in *yellowhammer*: see *yellowhammer*.] A genus of buntings, conirostral passerine birds of the family *Fringillidae*, such as the common corn-bunting of Europe (*E. miliaria*), the yellow bunting (*E. citrinella*), the girl-bunting (*E. citulus*), the ortolan (*E. hortulana*), etc. The limits of the genus are indefinite, and the term has no more exact meaning than *bunting* (which see). In a late restricted sense it includes more than 50 species, confined to the Palearctic, Indian, and Ethiopian regions. None of the very many North and South American buntings which have been called *Emberiza* properly belong to this genus. See *Emberizinae*, and cuts under *bunting* and *girl-bunting*.

Emberizidæ (em-be-rīz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-idæ*.] The buntings rated as a family of conirostral passerine birds.

Emberizinae (em'be-rī-zī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emberiza* + *-inae*.] The true buntings rated as a subfamily of *Fringillidae*. The group is probably inacceptable of zoological definition. It has of late been made one of three subfamilies of *Fringillidae* (the others being *Coccothraustinae* and *Fringillinae*), having the nasal bones short, not extended backward beyond the fore border of the orbits, the mandibular tomla not continuous throughout, leaving a gape in the commissural line of the bill, and the gonycal angle well marked. In such acceptation, the *Emberizinae* include about 50 genera, of most parts of the world, represented by many of the most common buntings, finches, and 'sparrows' of English-speaking countries, especially of the United States, as the chip-, snow-, and vesper-bird, lark-finch, lark- and towhee-bunting, black-throated bunting, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows, field-, fox-, song-, swamp-, and savannah-sparrows, the long-spurs, etc. See *Emberiza*.

emberizine (em-be-rī'zin), *a.* [*< NL.* *emberizinus*: see *Emberizinae*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Emberiza*; related to or resembling a bunting. *Cowes*.

Emberizoides (em'be-rī-zoi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1824), < *Emberiza* + Gr. *eidos*, form.] A notable genus of South American fringilline birds with long acuminate tail-feathers, typical species of which are *E. macrura* and *E. sphenura*. Also called *Tardivola*.

Embernagra (em-bēr-nā-grā), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < *Ember(iza)* + (*Ta*)*nagra*.] A



Texas Sparrow (*Embernagra rufivirgata*).

genus of fringilline birds, related to *Pipilo*, having green as the principal color, the wings and tail much rounded, of equal length, the tarsus moderate, and the toes short; the American greenfinches. The Texas sparrow or greenfinch is *E. rufocincta*, a common species in the lower Rio Grande valley. Also called *Limnospiza*.

ember-tide (em'bér-tíd), *n.* [*< ember² + tide.*]

One of the seasons in which ember-days occur.
ember-week (em'bér-wék), *n.* [*< ME. ymber-week, umbri-wike, < AS. ymbren-wice: see ember² and week¹.*] A week in which ember-days fall.

And are all fallen into fasting-days and *Ember-weeks*, that cooks are out of use? *Massinger*, *The Old Law*, iii. 1.

Constant she keeps her *Ember-week* and Lent.
Prior, *The Modern Saint*.

embesyt, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*. *Skelton*.
embetter (em-bet'er), *v. t.* [*< em-¹ + better¹.*]
To make better.

For cruelty doth not *embetter* men,
But them more wary make than they have been.
Daniel, *Chorus* in *Philotas*.

embezzle (em-bez'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embezzled*, ppr. *embezzling*. [Early mod. E. (16th cent.) *imbezze, imbezel, embesyll, embesil, imbesel, imbezel, imbecill, etc.*, weaken, diminish, file, *< imbecile* (accented on 2d syll.), *< OF. imbecille, weak, feeble: see imbecile, and cf. bezzle.*] 1†. To weaken; diminish the power or extent of.

And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe that they are naught to me.
Draut, tr. of *Horace's Satires*, i. 6.

The seconde plague of the seconde age, as the seconde judgement of God against the regiment of Rome, and this is *imbeselyng* and dimynishe of their power and dominion, many landes and people fallynge from them.
J. Uddall, *Revelations* of St. John, xvi.

2†. To waste or dissipate in extravagance; misappropriate or misspend.

I do not like that this unthrifty youth should *embezzle* nway the money.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 2.
When thou hast *embezzled* all thy store.
Dryden, tr. of *Perrault's Satires*.

3†. To steal slyly; purloin; file; make off with.

A felow . . . that had *embezzled* and conveyed away a cup of golde.
J. Udall, tr. of *Apophtegms* of Erasmus, § 83.

The Jewels, rich apparell, presents, gold, silver, costly fures, and such like, were conveyed away, concealed, and vterly *embezzled*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 286.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as what is intrusted to one's care; apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.

He accused several citizens who had been entrusted with public money with *embezzling* it. *J. Adams*, *Works*, V. 25.

5†. To confuse; amaze.

They came where Sancho was, astonished and *embeseled* with what he heard and saw.

Skelton, tr. of *Don Quixote* (1652), fol. 158, back.

embezzlement (em-bez'1-ment), *n.* [*< embezzle + -ment.*] The act of embezzling; specifically, the act by which a clerk, servant, or other person occupying a position of trust fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care; a criminal conversion; the appropriation to one's self by a breach of trust of the property or money of another; "a sort of statutory larceny, committed by servants and other like persons where there is a trust reposed, and therefore no trespass, so that the act would not be larceny at the common law" (*Bishop*).

To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants' and bankers' clerks, it was enacted, by the 39 George III. ch. 85, that if any servant or clerk should by virtue of his employment receive any money, bills, or any valuable security, goods or effects, in the name or on the account of his master or employer, and should afterwards embezzle any part of the same, he shall be deemed to have feloniously stolen the same, and should be subject to transportation for any term not exceeding fourteen years.

Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. xvii., note 3.

Embezzlement is distinguished from larceny, properly so called, as being committed in respect of property which is not, at the time, in the actual or legal possession of the owner.
Burrill.

embezzler (em-bez'1-er), *n.* One who embezzles.

Embia (em'bi-ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Embiidae*. *E. savignii* is an Egyptian species.

embiid (em'bi-id), *n.* One of the *Embiidae*.

Embiidae (em-bi'ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Embia + -idae.*] A small family of neuropterous (pseudoneuropterous) insects, of the group *Corrodentia*, related to the *Psocidae*, characterized

by the narrow depressed body, head distinct from the thorax, many-jointed moniliform antennæ, 3-jointed tarsi, and few-veined wings of equal size. They are small phytophagous insects; their larvae are found under stones in silken galleries. By some they are referred to the *Orthoptera*. The leading genera are *Embia*, *Olynthia*, and *Oligotoma*. Also written *Embiæ*.

embillow (em-bil'ō), *v. i.* [*< em-¹ + billow.*]
To heave, as the waves of the sea; swell. [Rare.]

And then *embillowed* high doth in his pride disdain
With fume and roaring din all hugeness of the maine.
Liste, tr. of *Du Bartas's First Booke* of *Noë*.

Embiotoca (em-bi-ot'ō-kä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐμβίος, being in life, living (< ἐν, in, + βίος, life), + τίπτει, τεκείν, bring forth (> τόκος, offspring).*] The typical genus of the family *Embiotocidae*. *L. Agassiz*, 1853.

embiotocid (em-bi-ot'ō-sid), *n.* One of the *Embiotocidae*.

Embiotocidæ (em'bi-ō-tōs'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Embiotoca + -idæ.*] A family of viviparous acanthopterygian fishes, related to the labroids; the surf-fishes, in the widest sense. They are of ordinary compressed oval form, like the white perch, and have cycloid scales, lateral line continuous and parallel with the back, head and mouth small, with jaw-teeth only, the single dorsal fin 8- to 18-spined, folding into a groove in the back, and the anal fin long and 3-spined. They are mostly small fishes, the largest only 18 inches long, the smallest 4 or 5. All are viviparous, a remarkable fact first made known to science in 1853; 10 to 20 young are born at a litter. Nearly all are marine, abounding on the Pacific coast of the United States, where they are among the inferior food-fishes, and are called perches, porgies, shiners, etc. About 20 species, referred to about a dozen genera, are now known. Of these species 17 are confined to the Pacific coast waters of North America, and one is peculiar to the fresh waters of California. The marine species belong to the subfamily *Embiotocinae*, the freshwater species to the subfamily *Hysteroacarpinae*. The family has also been called *Ditremitæ*, *Ditremita*, *Holconoti*, and *Holconotidæ*. See cut under *Ditremita*.

Embiotocinae (em-bi-ot'ō-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Embiotoca + -inae.*] The surf-fishes proper, or marine embiotocoids, the typical subfamily of *Embiotocidae*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal shorter than the soft part, and having only from 8 to 11 spines.

embiotocine (em-bi-ot'ō-sin), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocinae*.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily *Embiotocinae*.
embiotocoid (em-bi-ot'ō-koid), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Embiotocidæ*.

II. n. A viviparous fish of the family *Embiotocidae*; one of the surf-fishes.

embitter (em-bit'er), *v. t.* [Formerly also *im-bitter*; *< em-¹ + bitter¹.*] 1. To make bitter or more bitter. [Rare in the literal sense.]

One grain of bad *embitters* all the best.
Dryden, *Iliad*, i. 775.

2. To affect with bitterness or unhappiness; make distressful or grievous: as, the sins of youth often *embitter* old age.

Is there anything that more *embitters* the enjoyments of this life than shame?
South, *Sermons*.

Stern Powers who make their care
To *embitter* human life, malignant Deities.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles* on *Etna*.

To open the door of escape to those who live in contention would not necessarily *embitter* the relations of those who are happy.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 240.

3. To render more violent or malignant; exasperate.

Men, the most *embittered* against each other by former contests.
Bancroft.

embitterer (em-bit'er-er), *n.* One who or that which embitters.

The fear of death has always been considered as the greatest enemy of human quiet, the polluter of the feast of happiness, and the *embitterer* of the cup of joy.

Johnson.

embitterment (em-bit'er-ment), *n.* [*< embitter + -ment.*] The act of embittering.

The commotions, terrors, expectations, and *embitterments* of repentance.
Plutarch, *Morals* (trans.), iv. 155 (Ord MS.).

emblanch (em-blanch'), *v. t.* [*< ME. em-blanchen, < OF. emblanchir, *emblanchir, em-blancir, whiten, < en- + blanchir, whiten, < blanc, white: see en- and blanch.*] To whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanch'd*.
Heytin, *Life of Laud*, p. 260.

emblaze (em-blaz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblazed*, ppr. *emblazing*. [*< em-¹ + blaze¹.*] 1. To kindle; set in a blaze.

Works damn'd, or to be damn'd (your father's fault)!
Go, purified by flames, ascend the sky. . . .
Not sulphur-tipp'd, *emblaze* an alchouse fire.
Pope, *Dunclad*, i. 235.

2. To adorn with glittering embellishments; cause to glitter or shine.

The unsought diamonds
Would so *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And so bestud with stars, that they below
Would grow inured to light. *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 733.

No weeping orphan saw his father's stores
Our shrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors.
Pope, *Eloisa* to *Abelard*, l. 136.

And forky flames *emblaze* the blackening storm.
J. Barlow, *Vision of Columbus*, viii.

3. To display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously; blazon.

But thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
To *emblaze* the honour that thy master got.
Shak., 2 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 10.

Stout Hercules
Emblaz'd his trophies on two posts of brass.
Greene, *Orlando Furioso*.

emblazon (em-blā'zon), *v.* [*< em-¹ + blazon.*]
I. trans. 1. To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial: as, a shield *emblazoned* with armorial bearings.

Boys paraded the streets, bearing banners *emblazoned* with the arms of Aragon. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 3.

2. To depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield.

My shield, . . .
On which when Cupid, with his killing bow
And cruel shafts, *emblazon'd* she beheld,
At sight thereof she was with terror quell'd.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 55.

3. To set off with ornaments; decorate; illuminate.

Ere heaven's *emblazon'd* by the rosy dawn,
Domestic cares awake him. *J. Philips*, *Cider*, ii.

The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair. *Prescott*.

Those stories of courage and sacrifice which *emblazon* the annals of Greece and Rome. *Sumner*, *Orations*, l. 12.

4. To celebrate in laudatory terms; sing the praises of.

We find Augustus . . . *emblazoned* by the poets.
Hakewill, *Apology*.

Heroes *emblazoned* high to fame.
Longfellow, tr. of *Coplas* de *Manrique*.

You whom the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that *emblazons* their fame!
O. W. Holmes, *Never or Now*.

II.† intrans. To blaze forth; shine out.

Th' engladen'd spring, forgetful now to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her leavy bed.
G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph* after *Death*.

emblazoner (em-blā'zon-er), *n. I.* One who emblazons; a herald.—2. A decorator; an illuminator; one who practises ornamentation.

I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, . . . and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel.

Milton, *Apology* for *Smectynus*.

emblazonment (em-blā'zon-ment), *n.* [*< emblazon + -ment.*] 1. The act of emblazoning.—2. That which is emblazoned. *Imp. Dict.*

emblazonry (em-blā'zon-ri), *n.* [*< emblazon + -ry.*] 1. The act or art of emblazoning.—2. Heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures upon shields, standards, etc.

Who saw the Banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*.
Wordsworth, *White Doe* of *Rylstone*, iii.

Thine ancient standard's rich *emblazonry*.
Abp. Trench, *Gibraltar*.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* [= D. *emblem* = G. *Dan. Sw. emblem*; *< OF. embleme, F. emblème = Sp. Pg. emblema = It. emblema, < L. emblema, pl. emblemata, raised ornaments on vessels, tessellated work, mosaic, < Gr. ἐμβλημα(τ-), an insertion (L. sense not recorded in Gr.), < ἐμβάλλειν, put in, lay on, < ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, cast, throw, put.*] 1†. That which is put in or on inlaid work; inlay; inlaid or mosaic work; something ornamental inserted in another body.

Under foot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone
Of costliest *emblem*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iv. 703.

2. A symbolical design or figure with explanatory writing; a design or an image suggesting some truth or fact; the expression of a thought or idea both in design and in words: as, *Quarles's Emblems* (a collection of such representations).

Emblem reduceth conceits intellectual to images sensible.
Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 232.

3. Any object whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality, condition, state, and the like; the figure of such an object used as a symbol; an allusive figure; a symbol: as, a white robe is an *emblem* of purity; a balance, of justice; a crown, of royalty.

The emblems in use during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are sometimes hard to discriminate from the devices; for these, as adopted by men of distinction, were commonly emblematic. See *Devic. 7*.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Byron, *Bride of Abydos*, l. 1.

A fit emblem, both of the events in memory of which it is raised, and of the gratitude of those who have reared it.
D. Webster, *Speech*, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

4. An example. [Rare.]

(Lord's Day) Comes Mr. Herbert, Mr. Houlwood's man, and dined with me—a very honest, plain, and well-meaning man, I think him to be; and, by his discourse and manner of life, the true emblem of an old ordinary serving-man.
Pepys, *Diary*, II. 159.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Emblem, Symbol, Type. Emblem and symbol* refer to tangible objects; *type* may refer also to an act, as when the lifting up of the brazen serpent (Num. xxi. 8, 9) is said to be a *type* of the crucifixion, the serpent being a *type* or emblem of Christ. A *symbol* is generally an emblem which has become recognized or standard among men; a volume proposing new signs of this sort would be called a "book of emblems"; but an emblem may be a *symbol*, as the bread and wine at the Lord's supper are more often called emblems than symbols of Christ's death. *Symbol* is by this rule the appropriate word for the conventional signs in mathematics. *Emblem* is most often used of moral and religious matters, and *type* chiefly of religious doctrines, institutions, historical facts, etc. *Type* in its religious application generally points forward to an *antitype*.

Rose of the desert! thou art to me
An emblem of stainless purity.
D. M. Moir, *The White Rose*.

All things are symbols: the external shows
Of nature have their image in the mind.
Longfellow, *The Harvest Moon*.

Beauty was lent to Nature as the type
Of heaven's unspeakable and holy joy.
S. J. Hale, *Beauty*.

emblem (em'blem), *v. t.* [*< emblem, n.*] To represent or suggest by an emblem or symbolically; symbolize; emblemize. [Rare.]

Why may he not be emblem'd by the cozening fig-tree that our Saviour curs'd?
Feltham, *Resolves*, l. 80.

emblema (em-blē'mā), *n.*; pl. *emblemata* (-mā-tā). [*L.*: see *emblem*.] In *archæol.*: (a) An inlaid emblem or ornament; an ornament in mosaic. (b) An ornament in relief made of some precious metal, fastened upon the surface of a vessel or an article of furniture.

In another class of jewels animals or the human figure were not relieved on a ground, but embossed and cut out in outline, like the *emblemata* of later Greek art.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archæol.*, p. 265.

emblematic, emblematical (em-ble-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. emblématique = Sp. emblemático = Pg. It. emblematico* (cf. *D. G. emblematisch = Dan. Sw. emblematisk*), *< L.* as if **emblematicus*, *< emblema, emblem*: see *emblem*.] 1. Pertaining to or constituting an emblem; using or dealing in emblems; symbolic.

And wet his brow with hallowed wine,
And on his finger given to slieve
The emblematic gem.
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 8.

And so, because the name (like many names) can be made to yield a fanciful emblematic meaning, Homer must be a myth.
De Quincey, *Homer*, l.

2. Representative by some allusion or customary association; suggestive through similarity of qualities or conventional significance: as, a crown is emblematic of royalty; whiteness is emblematic of purity.

Glanced at the legendary Amazon
As emblematic of a nobler age.
Tennyson, *Princess*, li.

emblematically (em-ble-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an emblematic way; by way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems; by way of allusive representation.

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically; and so did the Egyptians, unto whom the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the sun.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 12.

He took a great stone and put it up under the oak,
Emblematically joining the two great elements of masonry.
Swift.

emblematicalness (em-ble-mat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being emblematical. *Bailey*, 1727.

emblematicize (em-ble-mat'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematicized*, ppr. *emblematicizing*. [*< emblematic + -ize*.] To represent by or embody in an emblem; emblemize. [Rare.]

He (Giacomo Amiconi) drew the queen and the three eldest princesses, and prints were taken from his pictures, which he generally endeavoured to emblematicize by genii and cupids.
Waltpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, iv. 3.

emblematist (em'blem-a-tist), *n.* [*< L. emblema(-t), emblem + -ist*.] A writer or an inventor of emblems.

Thus began the descriptions of griffins, basilisks, phoenix, and many more; which emblematicists and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 20.

Alciato, the famous lawyer and emblematist.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 138.

emblematize (em'blem-a-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblematized*, ppr. *emblematizing*. [*< L. emblema(-t), emblem + -ize*.] To represent or express by means of an emblem: as, to emblematize a thought, a quality, or the like.

Anciently the sun was emblemized by a starry figure.
Ep. Hurd, *Marks of Imitation*.

emblement (em'ble-ment), *n.* [*< OF. emblaement, emblaement, emblaement, erop, harvest, < emblaer, embleer, emblaier, emblayer, also emblader* (also, without prefix, *blaer, bleer, blayer*), *F. emblaer* (= *It. imbiadare*), *< ML. imbiadare*, sow with grain, *< L. in, in, + ML. bladum* (> *OF. ble, blee, bled, F. blé, bled = Pr. blat = It. biado, biada*), grain (orig. crop, as that which is taken away), orig. **ablatum*, neut. of *L. ablativus*, pp. of *auferre*, carry away: see *ablative*.] 1. *pl.* In *law*, those annual agricultural products which demand culture, as distinguished from those which grow spontaneously; crops which require annual planting, or, like hops, annual training and culture. Emblements thus include corn, potatoes, and most garden vegetables, but not fruits, and generally not grass. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor or administrator of the occupier, instead of going with the land to his heir, if he die before he has cut, reaped, or harvested them; they also belong to the tenant when his tenancy has been terminated by an unexpected event without his agency, as by his death or that of his landlord.

If a tenant for his own life sows the lands, and dies before harvest, his executors shall have the emblements, or profits of the crop.
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. 8.

2. The right to such crops.—**Emblements Act**, an English statute of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. 25), which enacted that, instead of having a right to emblements, a tenant under a tenant for life, on the determination of the tenancy, shall hold until the expiration of the then current year; that growing crops seized under execution shall be liable for accruing rent; that the tenant may remove his improvements unless the landlord elect to take them; and that in case a title-rent charge is unpaid the landlord may pay it and recover as on a simple contract.

emblemize (em'ble-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [*< emblem + -ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

The demon lovers who seduce women to their ruin at once emblemize and punish the evil thoughts and feelings of their victims.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 562.

emblemize (em'ble-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emblemized*, ppr. *emblemizing*. [*< emblem + -ize*.] Same as *emblematize*. Also spelled *emblemise*.

embloom (em-blōm'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bloom¹*.] To cover or enrich with bloom. [Rare.]

emblossom (em-blos'um), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + blossom*.] To cover with blossoms. [Poetical.]

Sweet, O sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white emblossom'd spray!
Nature's universal song
Echoes to the risling day.
Cunningham, *Day*, A Pastoral.

embodier (em-bod'i-ēr), *n.* One who or that which embodies; one who gives form to anything. Formerly also *imbodier*.

He (Shakspeare) must have been perfectly conscious of his genius, and of the great trust he imposed upon his native tongue as the *embodier* and perpetrator of it.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 165.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbodiment*; *< embody + -ment*.] 1. Investment with or manifestation through an animate body; incarnation; bodily presentation: as, metempsychosis is the supposed *embodiment* of previously existing souls in new forms; she is an *embodiment* of all the virtues.

The theory of *embodiment* serves several highly important purposes in savage and barbarian philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II. 113.

2. A bringing into or presentation in or through a form; formal expression or manifestation; formulation: as, the *embodiment* of principles in a treatise.

A visible memory of the past, and a sparkling embodiment of the present.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 104.

Multiform embodiments of selfishness in unjust laws.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 451.

He [the Sultan] has no rights, for wrong can have no rights, and his whole position is the *embodiment* of wrong.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 415.

3. Collection or formation into an aggregate body; organization; an aggregate whole; incorporation; concentration: as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, brigades, divisions, etc.; the *embodiment* of a country's laws.

Our own Common Law is mainly an *embodiment* of the "customs of the realm."
H. Spencer, *Prim. of Sociol.*, § 529.

embody (em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embodied*, ppr. *embodying*. [Formerly also *imbody*; *< em-1 + body*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To invest with an animate body; lodge in a physical form; incarnate; hence, to give form to; formulate; coördinate

the elements or principles of; express, arrange, or exemplify intelligibly or perceptibly: as, to embody thought in words; legislation is embodied in statutes; architecture is embodied art.

At this turn, sir, you may perceive that I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that Spirits are embodied.
Glauville, *Witcheratt*, § 11.

The soul while it is embodied can no more be divided from sin, than the body itself can be considered without flesh.
South, *Sermons*, XI. l.

Morals can never be safely embodied in the constable.
Lovell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 56.

Doctrines, we are afraid, must generally be embodied before they can excite a strong public feeling.
Macaulay.

Even among ourselves embodied righteousness sometimes takes the same abstract form.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 388.

2. To form or collect into a body or united mass; collect into a whole; incorporate; organize; concentrate: as, to embody troops; to embody scattered traditions or folk-lore.

Recorded among the visits of kings and ambassadors in a precious chronicle that embodied the annals of all public events and copies of public documents.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 145.

We shall be able to fall back upon the Militia battalions, which will be at once embodied, and through whose ranks will be poured into the fighting ranks of the active army a continual supply of drilled and disciplined recruits.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 269.

=Syn. 2. To combine, compact, integrate, comprehend, comprise.

II. *intrans.* To unite into a body, mass, or collection; coalesce.

The idea of white, which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to-day, put together in your mind, *embody* and run into one.
Locke.

To embody against this court party and its practices.
Burke, *Present Discontents*.

embog (em-bog'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embogged*, ppr. *embogging*. [*< em-1 + bog¹*.] To plunge into or cause to stick in a bog; mire.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, . . . was enclosed *embogged*, and defeated.
Waltpole, *Letters* (1760), III. 392.

It would be calamitous for us, a propos of this matter, to get *embogged* in a metaphysical discussion about what real unity and continuity are.
W. James, *Mind*, IX. 6.

embogue (em-bōg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *embogued*, ppr. *emboguing*. [*< Sp. embocar, enter by the mouth, or by a pass or narrow passage, = Pg. embocar, get into the mouth of a passage, = It. imboccare, feed, instruct, disembogue, = F. emboucher, put into the mouth, refl. disembogue, embogue (< embouchure, q. v.), < L. in (> Sp. en, etc.), in, + bucca, the cheek (> Sp. boca, Pg. bocca, It. bocca, F. bouche, the mouth); see bucca, and cf. disembogue.*] To discharge itself, as a river, at its mouth; disembogue; debouch. [Rare or unused.]

emboil (em-boil'), *v.* [*< em-1 + boil¹*.] I. *trans.* To heat; cause to burn, as with fever.

Faint, wearie, sore, emboyled, grieved, brent,
With heat, toyle, wounds, armes, smart, and inward fire,
That never man such mischlefead did torment.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xl. 28.

II. *intrans.* To boil violently; hence, to rage with pride or anger.

The knight emboyling in his haughtie hart,
Kilt all his forces.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iv. 9.

emboulement (on-bwot'mon), *n.* [*F.*, a jointing, a fitting in, etc. (see *def.*), *< emboiter, joint, fit in, lock (step), OF. emboister, lit. inelose as in a box: see emboss³*.] In *biol.*, the doctrine of generation promulgated by Bonnet, namely, the aggregation of living germs one within the other, and their detachment to produce new existences.

embola, *n.* Plural of *embolion*.

embolæmia, *n.* See *embolæmia*.

embold (em-böld'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bold*.] To embolden.

But now we dare not shew our selfe in place,
Ne va embold to dwell in company
There as our hert would loue right faithfully.
Court of Love.

embolden (em-böld'n), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bold + -en*.] To give boldness or courage to; make bolder; encourage.

With these Persuasions they [Richard and Geoffrey] pass over into Normandy, and join with their Brother Henry, who, emboldened by their Assistance, grows now more insolent than he was before.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 54.

It is generally seen among Privateers that nothing *emboldens* them sooner to mutiny than want.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 146.

Fame . . . so gentle, so retiring, that it seemed no more than an assured and emboldened modesty.
Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 54.

emboldener (em-böld'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which emboldens.

embolism, **embolismia** (em-bō-lē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *embolismia*, < Gr. ἐμβολισμός, thrown in (see *embolism*, *embolus*), + αἷμα, blood.] The condition of the blood accompanying the formation of metabolic abscesses in pyemia.

Embolismus, *n.* See *Embolismus*.

emboli, *n.* Plural of *embolus*.

embolia¹ (em-bō'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *embolias* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβολή, insertion: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*.

embolia², *n.* Plural of *embolium*.

embolic (em-bol'ik), *a.* [*embolus*, or *emboly*, + *-ic*.] 1. Inserted; intercalated; embolismic.—2. In *pathol.*, relating to embolism, or plugging of a blood-vessel.—3. Pertaining to emboly; characterized by or resulting from emboly.

The two-layered gastrula is as a rule developed from the blastosphere by . . . embolic invagination. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), I. 114.

embolimean, **embolismic** (em-bō-lim'ē-an, -ik), *a.* [*LL. embolimus*, inserted: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolismic*.

Emboliminae (em-bol-i-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Embolimus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidae*, having the hind wings lobed, the male antennae 10-jointed, the female 13-jointed. There are two genera, *Embolimus* and *Pedinomma*. *Förster*, 1856.

Embolimus (em-bol'i-mus), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), also improp. *Embolimus*, < Gr. ἐμβολισμός, inserted, interpolated: see *embolism*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidae*, typical of the subfamily *Emboliminae*, characterized by the antennal scape, which is shorter than the first joint of the



Embolimus americanus, about five times natural size.

funicle. One North American and two European species are known. Usually spelled *Embolimus*.

embolism (em'bō-lizm), *n.* [= *F. embolisme* = *Sp. Pg. It. embolismo*, < *LL. embolismus*, intercalation (also as *adj.* intercalary, an error for *embolismus*), as if < Gr. ἐμβολισμός, < ἐμβολισμός (LGr. also ἐμβολισμός, > *LL. embolismus*), inserted, intercalated (cf. ἐμβολος, something thrown or thrust in: see *embolus*, 2), < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, put in, insert: see *embolus*.] 1. Intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time. The Greeks made use of the lunar year of 354 days, and to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days they added a lunar month every second or third year, which they called ἐμβολικὸς μῆν, or μὴν ἐμβολικός, intercalated month.

2. Intercalated time.—3. In *pathol.*, the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrin or other substance abnormally present and brought into the current of the circulating medium from some more or less distant locality. Embolism commonly causes paralysis in the brain, with more or less of an apoplectic shock.—4. In *liturgies*, a prayer for deliverance from evil, inserted in almost all liturgies after the Lord's Prayer, as an expansion of or addition to its closing petition, whence the name. Also *embolismus*.

Also *embolia*.

embolismal (em-bō-liz'mäl), *a.* [*embolism* + *-al*.] Pertaining to intercalation; intercalated; inserted: as, an *embolismal* month.

embolismatic, **embolismatical** (em'bō-liz-mat'ik, -i-käl), *a.* [Irreg. < *embolism* + *-at-ic*, *-al*. The LGr. form ἐμβολισματικός means 'a patch.'] Embolismic. *Scott*.

embolismic, **embolismical** (em-bō-liz'mik, -mikäl), *a.* [*embolism* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or formed by intercalation or insertion; intercalated; inserted; embolic.

Twelve lunations form a common year, and thirteen the *embolismic* year. *Grosier*, China (trans.).

The (Hebrew) year is luni-solar, and, according as it is ordinary or *embolismic*, consists of twelve or thirteen lunar months, each of which has 29 or 30 days. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 677.

embolismus (em-bō-liz'mus), *n.* [*LL. embolismus*, insertion, intercalation: see *embolism*.] Same as *embolism*, 4.

The Lord's Prayer is followed, in almost all Liturgies, by a short petition against temptation, . . . which . . . was anciently known by the name of the *Embolismus*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 514.

embolite (em'bō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, an insertion (< ἐμβάλλειν, throw in, insert), + *-ite*².] A mineral consisting chiefly of the chlorid of silver and the bromide of silver, found in Chili and Mexico: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite.

embolium (em-bō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *embolia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐμβόλιον, something thrown in, < ἐμβολος, thrown in: see *embolus*.] An outer or marginal part of the corium found in the hemelytra of certain heteropterous insects. It resembles the rest of the corium in consistence, and is separated from it only by a thickened rib or vein.

embolize (em'bō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embolized*, ppr. *embolizing*. [*embolus* + *-ize*.] To cut off from the circulation by embolism.

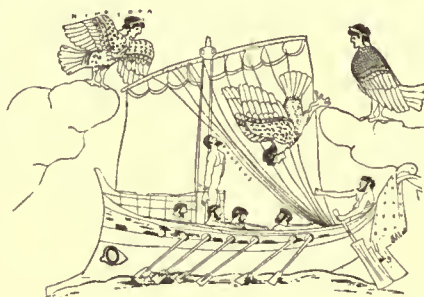
Embolomeri (em-bō-lom'e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **embolomerus*: see *embolomerous*.] An order of extinct amphibians, having a set of vertebral centra interposed between the regular vertebral bodies, so that each vertebral arch has two centra, whence the name.

embolomerism (em-bō-lom'e-rizm), *n.* [*embolomerous* + *-ism*.] Formation of the vertebral column by means of intercentra between the centra; diplospondylism.

embolomerous (em-bō-lom'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. *embolomerus*, < Gr. ἐμβολος, throw in, + μέρος, part.]. Thrown in, as intercalated centra or intercentra, between arch-bearing bodies of the vertebrae of the spinal column; having intercentra, as a spinal column; diplospondylic.

The caudal region is *embolomerous*. *E. D. Cope*, Geol. Mag., II. 527.

embolon, **embolum** (em'bō-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *embola* (-lä). [*LL. embolum*, < Gr. ἐμβολον, neut., ἐμβολος, masc., the bronze beak or ram of a



Embolon.—Ulysses and the Sirens, from Greek red-figured hydria found at Vulci. (From "Monumenti dell' Instituto.")

ship: see *embolus*.] 1. The beak of an ancient war-ship. It was made of metal, in various forms, and sharpened like the prow of a modern ram, so that it might pierce an enemy's vessel beneath the water-line.

2. Same as *embolus*.

embolophasia (em'bō-lō-fā'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐμβολος, throw in, + φάσις, a saying, < φάω = *L. fari*, speak.] In *rhet.*, the interjection into discourse of meaningless and usually more or less sonorous words.

embolum, *n.* See *embolon*.

embolus (em'bō-lus), *n.*; pl. *emboli* (-li). [L., the piston of a pump, < Gr. ἐμβολος, masc., ἐμβολον, neut., anything pointed so as to thrust in easily, a peg, stopper, etc., prop. an *adj.*, thrown or thrust in, or that may be thrown or thrust in, < ἐμβάλλειν, thrust in, throw in, < ἐν, in, + βάλλειν, throw.] 1. Something inserted into or acting within something else; that which thrusts or drives, as a piston or wedge.—2. The clot of fibrin obstructing a blood-vessel, causing embolism: as, capillary *emboli*.—3. The nucleus emboliformis of the cerebellum.

Also *embolon*, *embolum*.

emboly (em'bō-li), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβολή*, insertion, < ἐμβάλλειν, throw in: see *embolus*.] In *embryol.*, that mode of invagination by which a vesicular morula or blastosphere becomes a gastrula. It may be illustrated by the process of tucking half of a hollow india-rubber ball into the other half, and is effected by the more or less complete inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres, with the result of the diminution or abolition of the original blastocoele, the formation of an archenteron or primitive alimentary cavity with an orifice of invagination or blastopore, and thus the formation of a two-layered germ whose double walls consist of a hypoblastic endoderm and an epiblastic ectoderm, which is therefore a gastrula.

embondager (em-bon'dāj), *v. t.* [*embolus* + *bondage*.] To reduce to bondage; enslave.

If the devil might have his free option, I believe he would ask nothing else but liberty to enfranchise all false Religions, and to *embondage* the true. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, I. 4.

embonpoint (on-bōn-pwān'), *n.* [F., fullness, plumpness; orig. a phrase *en bon point*, in good condition: *en*, in; *bon*, good; *point*, point, degree, condition: see *tu*¹, *bonus*, and *point*.] Exaggerated plumpness; rotundity of figure; stoutness: a euphemism for *fatness* or *fleshiness*.

A clearness of skin almost bloom, and a plumpness almost *embonpoint*, softened the decided lines of her features. *Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, xviii.

The Queen [Victoria] was not very tall, but . . . until *embonpoint* overtook her, her figure was exquisitely beautiful. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

emborder (em-bōr'dēr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imborder*; < *em-1* + *border*. Cf. *OE. emborder*, border, < *en-* + *bord*, border.] 1. To furnish, inclose, or adorn with a border.—2. To place as in a border; arrange as a border.

Thick-woven arborets and flowers *Imborder'd* on each bank. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 438.

embordered (em-bōr'dērd), *p. a.* [Formerly also *imbordered* (in heraldry also *embordured*); pp. of *emborder*, *v.*] Adorned with a border; specifically, in *her.*, having a border: an epithet used only when the border is of the same tincture as the field.

embosom (em-būz'um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbosom*; < *em-1* + *bosom*.] 1. To take into or hold in the bosom; hold in nearness or intimacy; admit to the heart or affections; cherish.

This graceless man, for furtherance of his guile, Did court the handiwoyd of my Lady deare, Who, glad t' *embosome* his affection vile, Did all she might more pleasing to appeare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 25.

2. To inclose; embrace; encircle.

His house *embosomed* in the grove. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, IV. i. 21.

The little kingdom of Navarre, *embosomed* within the Pyrenees. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

Safe-embosomed by the night. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 26.

emboss¹ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imboss*; early mod. E. also *embosse*; < *ME. enbossen*, *enbocen*, < *OF. embosser*, *enboecor*, swell or arise in bunches, *emboss*, < *en-* + *boss*, a boss: see *boss*¹.] 1. To form bosses on; fashion relief or raised work upon; ornament with bosses or raised work; cover or stud with protuberances, as a shield.

To *emboss* thy Iowis [jaws] with mete is nat diewe [due]. *Babees Book* (F. E. T. S.), p. 28.

I lie only now *emboss* my Book with Braas, Dye 't with Vermillion, deck 't with Coperass. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

Dead Corps *imboss* the Vale with little Hills. *Cowley*, Davidels, II.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm The bees drive out upon each other's backs, To *emboss* their hives in clusters. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian.

Hammer needs must widen out the round, And file *emboss* it fine with lily-flowers, Ere the stuff grow a ring-right right to wear. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 7.

2. To represent in relief or raised work; specifically, in *embroidery*, to raise in relief by inserting padding under the stitches. See *embossing*.

Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground. *Scott*.

Whitewashed arcade pillars, on which were *embossed* the royal arms of Castile. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 60.

emboss² (em-bos'), *n.* [*emboss*¹, *v.* Cf. *boss*¹, *n.*] A boss; a protuberance.

In this is a fontaine out of which gushes a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakea upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 17, 1644.

emboss² (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Appar. only in the following passage, in pp. *embost*, which appears to stand for **emboskt*, pp. of **embosk*, var. *imbosk*, in other senses; the proper form would be **embosk*, < *OF. embosquer* = *Sp. Pg. emboscar* = *It. imboscare*, *ML. imboscare*, hide in a wood, set in ambush. The older form, *ME. enbussen*, etc., appears in *ambush*, *q. v.*] To conceal in or as in a wood or thicket.

Like that self-gotten bird In the Arabian woods *embost*, That no second knots nor third. *Milton*, S. A., I. 1700.

emboss³ (em-bos'), *v. t.* [Altered from reg. **embost*, < *OF. emboister*, inclose, insert, fasten, put or shut up, as within a box, < *en*, in, + *boiste*, mod. F. *boîte*, a box: see *boist*¹, *bushe*¹,

*box*². Cf. *emboitement* and *embox*.] To inclose as in a box; incase; sheathe.

A knight her mett in mighty armes embost.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 24.
The knight his thrillant spere agaline assayd
In his bras-plated body to embosse.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xl. 20.

embossed (em-bost'), *p. a.* [Formerly also *im-bossed*, *embost*, *imbost*; < ME. *embosed* (def. 6); pp. of *emboss*¹, *v.*] 1. Formed of or furnished with bosses or raised figures; as, *embossed leather*; *embossed writing*.—2. In *bot.*, projecting in the center like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.—3. Swollen; puffed up.

All the *embossed* sores, and headed cvils,
That thou with licence of free foot hast caught,
Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

4. In *entom.*, having several plano traets of any shape elevated above the rest of the surface: said of the sculpture of insects.—5. In *glass-decoration*, grained.—6. [The particular allusion in this use is uncertain; perhaps to the bubbles of foam which "emboss," as it were, the animal's mouth, or else to its puffed cheeks. See the extract from the "Babees Book" under *emboss*¹.] Foaming at the mouth and panting, as from exhaustion with running; a hunting term formerly applied to dogs and beasts of the chase.

Anone vppon as she these wordis saide,
Ther come an hert in at the chamber dore
All embosed.
Gentrydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 80.

Like daastard Curres that, having at a bay
The salvage beast embost in wearle chace,
Dare not adventure on the stubborne pray,
Ne byte before.
Spenser, F. Q., III. I. 22.

Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds:
Brach Merriman, the poor cur is embosed.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., I.

I am embost
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
J. Tomkins (?), Albumazar.

Embossed velvet. Same as *raised velvet* (which see, under *velvet*).

embosser (em-bos'er), *n.* One who or that which embosses; something used for producing raised figures or impressions.

The first form of Morse recorder was the *Embosser*.
Preece and Siewright, Telegraphy, p. 67.

embossing (em-bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *emboss*¹, *v.*] 1. The art or process of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief upon surfaces. A common method of embossing upon a wooden surface is by driving a blunt tool into the wood according to the desired pattern, then planing the surface down to the level of the auken design, and afterward wetting it. The moisture causes the compressed portions forming the design to rise to their original height, and thus to project from the planed surface. Embossing on leather, paper, or cloth, as for book-covers, books for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work, and also on metal, is usually effected by stamping with dies by means of an embossing-press or stamping-press, or the bookbinders' arming-press. Embossing with the needle is done either by working over a pad made of cloth, sometimes in several thicknesses, or by stuffing with wool, hair, or the like, under the threads, as in couched work. See *embossing-machine*.

2. A raised figure or design; an embossment. [Rare.]

For so letters, if they be so farre off as they cannot be discerned, shew but as a duskyish paper; and all engravings and *embossings* appear plain.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 878.

embossing-iron (em-bos'ing-ir'ern), *n.* A tool employed to produce a grained surface on marble.

embossing-machine (em-bos'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A system of heated rolls, the faces of which are cut with an ornamental design, used to impress the design on figured velvets and other fabrics.—2. A machine for ornamenting wood-surfaces by pressing hot molds upon the wet wood and burning in the pattern, the charcoal being afterward removed. In some machines engraved rolls are used in place of stamps, and the wood is steamed and passed between the rolls while hot.

3. A machine for embossing an ornamental design on boot- and shoe-fronts.

embossing-press (em-bos'ing-pres), *n.* An apparatus for stamping and embossing paper, cardboard, book-covers, leather, etc., and for erasing checks by destroying the texture of the paper on which they are written.

embossment (em-bos'ment), *n.* [*< emboss*¹ + *-ment*.] 1. The act of embossing or forming protuberances or knobs upon a surface; the state of being embossed or studded.—2. A prominence like a boss; a knob or jutting point.

I wish, also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, . . . which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. Relief; raised work.

The gold *embossment* might indeed have been done by another, but not these heads, so true to the life, and of an art so far beyond any ability of mine, that I am tempted sometimes to think that he is in league with Vulcan.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 65.

The admission ticket for the City festival was a rich *embossment* from a specially cut die in the old French style of Louis XIV. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 64, note.

embottle (em-bot'l), *v. t.* [*< em-1* + *bottle*².] To put in a bottle; confine in a bottle; bottle.

Strom, firmeat fruit,
Embottled (long as Pramelean Troy
Withatood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.
J. Phillips, Cider, II.

embouchure (on-bō-shūr'), *n.* [F., *< emboucher*, put into the mouth, refl. flow out, discharge: see *embogue*.] 1. The mouth of a river, etc.; the point of discharge of a flowing stream.

We approached Pitea at sunset. The view over the broad *embouchure* of the river, studded with islands, was quite picturesque. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 180.

At the entrance to Wolstenholme Sound, which, like most of these inlets, forms the *embouchure* of a glacier-river.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 6.

2. A mouthpiece. Specifically—(a) The metal mounting of the opening of a purse. (b) In *music*: (1) The mouthpiece of a wind-instrument, especially when of metal. (2) The adjustment of the mouth of the player to such a mouthpiece. The intonation of certain instruments, such as the French horn, depends largely upon the player's *embouchure*.

embound (em-bound'), *v. t.* [*< em-1* + *bound*¹.] To shut in; inclose.

That sweet breath,
Which was embounded in this beauteous clay.
Shak., K. John, IV. 3.

embow (em-bō'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbow*; *< em-1* + *bow*².] To form like a bow; arch; bend; bow. [Archaic.]

I saw a bull as white as driven snow,
With gilded horns, embowed like the moone.
Spenser, Visions of the World's Vanity.

For embowed windows, I hold them of good use.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

To walk the studious cloysters pale,
And love the high-embowed roof,
With antick pillars massy proof.
Milton, II Penseroso, l. 157.

Dejected embowed. See *dejected*.—**Embowed-conary**, in *her.*, same as *counter-embowed*.

embowel (em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emboweled* or *embowelled*, ppr. *emboweling* or *embowelling*. [Formerly also *imbowel*; *< em-1* + *bowel*.] 1. To inclose in another substance; embed; bury.

Deepe *emboweld* in the earth enlyre.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

2. [Equiv. to *disembowel*, *q. v.*] To remove the bowels or internal parts of; eviscerate.

Fossils, and minerals, that th' *embowel'd* earth
Displays.
J. Phillips, Cider, I.

P. Hen. Death hath not struck so fat a deer to-day,
Though many dearer, in this bloody fray;
Embowell'd will I see thee by and by;
Till then, in blood by noble Percy lie.

Falstaff. [Rising slowly.] *Embowell'd!* If thou *embowel* me to-day, I'll give you leave to powder me and eat me to-morrow.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4.

W. W. Known and approved for his Art of Embalming, having preserved the Corps of a Gentlewoman sweet and entire Thirteen Years, without *embowelling*.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

emboweler, emboweller (em-bou'el-er), *n.* [Formerly also *imboweler*, *imboweller*; *< embowel*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who disembowels.

embowelment (em-bou'el-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbowelment*; *< embowel* + *-ment*.] 1. Evisceration.—2. *pl.* The bowels; viscera; internal parts.

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous *embowelments* of lead and brass.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

embower, imbower (em-, im-bou'er), *v.* [*< em-1*, *im-*, + *bower*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To lodge or rest in or as in a bower.

The small birds, in their wide boughs *embowering*,
Chaunted their audrie tunes with sweet consent.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 225.

2. To form a bower. *Milton.*

II. trans. To cover with or as with a bower; shelter with or as with foliage; form a bower for.

A shady bank,
Thick over-head with verdant roof *imbower'd*.
Milton, P. L., IX. 1083.

A small Indian village, pleasantly *embowered* in a grove of spreading elms.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

And the silent Isle *imbowers*
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

The *embowered* lanes, and the primroses and the hawthorn.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, I.

embowl (em-bō'l), *v. t.* [*< em-1* + *bowel*¹.] To form into or as into a bowl; give a globular form to. [Rare.]

Long ere the earth, *embowl'd* by thee,
Bears the forme it now doth beare:
Yea, thou art God for ever, free
From all touch of age and year.
Sir P. Sidney, Pa. xc.

embowment (em-bō'ment), *n.* [*< embow* + *-ment*.] An arch; a vault.

The roof all open, not so much as any *embowment* near any of the walls left.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

embox (em-boks'), *v. t.* [*< em-1* + *box*². Cf. *emboss*³.] To inclose in a box; box up; specifically, to seat or ensconce in a box of a theater. [Rare.]

Emboxed, the ladies must have something smart.
Churchill, Rosciad.

emboisement, *n.* A Middle English form of *ambushment*.

Then shula ye euermo countrewaite *emboisements*,
and alle espalle.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

embrace¹ (em-brās'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *embraced*, ppr. *embracing*. [Formerly also *imbrace*; < ME. *embracen*, *embracen*, *embracen*, < OF. *embracer*, F. *embrasser* = Pr. *embrassar* = OSp. *embrasar*, *embrazar* (Sp. *abrazar*), *embrace*, = Pg. *abraçar*, tako on the arm, as a buckler, = It. *abbracciare*, *embrace*, < ML. *abbrachiare*, tako in the arms, *embrace*, < L. *in*, *in*, + *brachium*, arm: see *brace*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To take, grasp, clasp, or infold in the arms; used absolutely, to press to the bosom, as in token of affection; hug; clip.

And but as he *embraced* his horse nekke he hadde fallen to the erthe all vp-right.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 331.

Sir, I think myself happy in your acquaintance; and before we part, shall entreat leave to *embrace* you.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, II. 225.

Strong Son of God, Immortal Love,
Whom we, that have not seen thy face,
By faith, and faith alone, *embrace*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

He took his place upon the double throne,
She cast herself before him on her knees,
Embracing him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 412.

2. To inclose; encompass; contain; encircle.

You'll see your Rome *embrac'd* with fire, before
You'll speak with Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., v. 2.

Low at his feet his apacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*.
Sir J. Denham.

A river sweeping round,
With gleaming curves the valley did *embrace*,
And seemed to make an island of that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

3. Figuratively, to take. (a) To take or receive with willingness; accept as true, desirable, or advantageous; make one's own; take to one's self: as, to *embrace* the Christian religion, a cause, or an opportunity.

With shyrite of mouthe and pennance smerte
They were their bila for to *embrace*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 97.

I thought he would have *embraced* this opportunity of speaking to me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

O lift your natures up;
Embrace our alma; work out your freedom.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

(b) To receive or accept, though unwillingly; accept as inevitable.

I *embrace* this fortune patiently,
Since not to be avoided it falls on me.
Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 5.

Thurio, give back, or else *embrace* thy death;
Come not within the measure of my wrath.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

4. To comprehend; include or take in; comprise: as, natural philosophy *embraces* many sciences.—5. To hold; keep possession of; sway.

Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom:
My heart beats thicker than a feverous pulse.
Shak., T. and C., III. 2.

6. To throw a protecting arm around; shield.

See how the heavens, of voluntary grace
And sovaine favor towards chastly,
Doe succor send to her distressed care;
So much high God doth innocencie *embrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 29.

7. In *bot.*, to clasp with the base; as, a leaf *embracing* the stem.—8. In *zool.*, to lie closely in contact with (another part), imperfectly surrounding it. Thus, elytra are said to *embrace* the abdomen when their edges are turned over the abdominal margins; wings in repose *embrace* the body when they are closely appressed to it, curving down over the sides.

II. intrans. To join in an embrace.

While we stood like fools
Embracing, . . . out they came,
Trustees and Aunts and Uncles.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

embrace¹ (em-brās'), *n.* [Formerly also *imbrace*; from the verb.] An inclosure or clasp with the arms; specifically, a pressure to the bosom with the arms; an embracement; a hug.

Now my embraces are for queens and princesses,
For ladies of high mark, for divine beauties.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, III. 1.
Roll'd in one another's arms, and silent in a last embrace.
Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*.

embrace² (em-brās'), *v. t.* [*< OF. embracer, embracer, F. embraser, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate, < en- + braise, live coals: see braize.* Hence *embracement*, *embracery*.] In law, to attempt to influence corruptly, as a court or jury, by threats, bribes, promises, services, or entertainments, or by any means other than evidence or open argument.

Punishment for the person embracing [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value.
Blackstone, *Com.*, IV. x.

embraced (em-brāst'), *p. a.* In her., braced together; tied or bound together.

embracement (em-brās'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracement*; *< F. embrasement, < embraser, embrace: see embrace and -ment.*] 1. The act of embracing; a grasp or clasp in the arms; a hug; an embrace. [Obsol.]

These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embracement.
Sir P. Sidney.

I should freelier rejoice in that absence wherein he won honour than in the embracements of his bed, where he would show most love.
Shak., *Cor.*, I. 3.

Soft whisperings, embracements, all the joys
And melting toys
That chaster love allows.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

They were all together admitted to the embracement, and to kiss the feet of Jesus.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 346.

2. The act of taking to one's self; seizure; acceptance. [Rare.]

Such a benefactor is Almighty God, and such a tribute he requires of us; a ready embracement of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness.
Barrow, *Works*, I. viii.

He shows the greatness
Of his vast stomach in the quick embracement
Of th' other's dinner.
Ford, *Lady's Trial*, II. 1.

3. Extent of grasp; comprehension; capacity.

Nor can her [the soul's] wide embracements filled be.
Sir J. Davies, *Immortal of Soul*.

embracer¹ (em-brā'sér), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracer*; *< embrace + -er*.] One who embraces.

The Neapolitan is accounted the best courtier of ladies, and the greatest embracer of pleasure of any other people.
Hovell, *Letters*, I. 1. 39.

embracer², **embraceor** (em-brā'sér, -sór), *n.* [Also *embrasor*; *< OF. embraceor, embrascor, embrasour, embraseur, one who sets on fire, an incendiary, fig. one who inflames or incites, < embraser, embracer, F. embraser, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see embrace.*] In law, one who practises embracery.

embracery (em-brā'sér-i), *n.* [Formerly also *imbracery*; *< OF. (AF.) *embraceric, < embraser, embracer, set on fire, kindle, inflame, incite, instigate: see embrace.*] In law, the offense of attempting to influence a jury or court by any means besides evidence or argument in open court, such as bribes, promises, threats, persuasions, entertainments, or the like. It involves the idea of corruption attempted, whether a verdict is given or not, or whether the verdict is true or false.

embracing (em-brā'sing), *p. a.* Comprehensive; thorough. [Rare.]

The grasp of Pasteur on this class of subjects [ferments] was embracing.
Tyndall, *Life of Pasteur*, *Int.*, p. 24.

embrasive (em-brā'siv), *a.* [*< embrace + -ive.*] Given to embracing; caressing. [Rare.]

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and embrasive, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, *Ivii*.

embraid¹ (em-brād'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embread*; *< em-1 + braid*.] To braid.

Her golden locks, that late in tresses bright
Embroided were for hindring of her haste,
Now loose about her shoulders hang unlight.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 18.

embraid² (em-brād'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *embroyde*; *< em-1 + braid*.] To upbraid.

To embraide them with their unbelief, in this example of a man being bothe a heathen and a souldier.
J. Udall, *On Luke vii*.

embraceil (em-brāl'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + brail.*] *Naut.*, to brail up. [Rare.]

And he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first embraceil the lee yard-arm.
Falconer, *Shipwreck*, II.

embranchement (F. pron. on-bronsh'mon), *n.* [*F.:* see *embranchment*.] Same as *embranchment*; specifically, one of the main branches or divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch, phylum, or subkingdom.

The embranchement or sub-kingdom Mollusca.
E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 632.

embranchment (em-brānch'ment), *n.* [*F. embranchement, a branching out, a branch, < embrancher, branch, < en- + branche, branch: see branch.*] A branching out, as of trees; ramification; division.

This Fraternity with its embranchments.
D. G. Mitchell, *Bound Together*, v.

embranch, **embranch** (em-, im-brang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embranch'd, embranch'd*, ppr. *embranching, embranching*. [*< em-1, im-, + brangle*.] To mix confusedly; entangle.

I am lost and embranch'd in inextricable difficulties.
Bp. Berkeley, quoted by *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 66.

Physiology embranch'd with an inapplicable logic.
Coleridge.

The half-witted boy . . . undertaking messages and little helpful odds and ends for every one, which, however, poor Jacob managed always hopelessly to embranch.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 3.

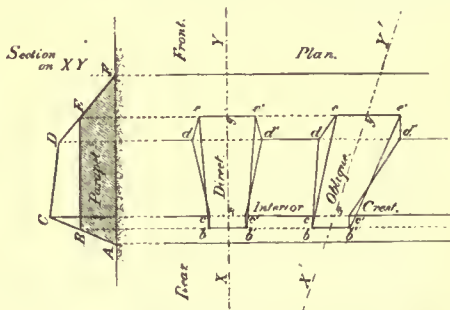
embranchment (em-brang'gl-ment), *n.* [*< embranch + -ment.*] Entanglement.

embrasor, *n.* See *embracer*².

embrasure¹ (em-brā'sūr; in military use, em-brā-zūr), *n.* [*< F. embrasure, an embrasure, orig. the skewing, splaying, or chamfering of a door or window, < OF. embraser, skew, splay, or chamfer the jambs of a door or window (mod. F. ébraser, splay), < en- + braser, skew, chamfer.*] 1. In arch., the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall, designed to give more room or admit more light, or to provide a wider range for ballistic arms.

Meanwhile apart, in the twilight gloom of a window's embrasure,
Sat the lovers, and whispered together.
Longfellow, *Evangeline*, I. 3.

2. In fort., an opening in a wall or parapet through which guns are pointed and fired; the



Section and Plan of Embrasure.

A, E, F, F, section of parapet; B, C, D, E, elevation of one cheek of embrasure; A, B, genouillière; B, E, slope of sole; X Y, X' Y', directrices of embrasures; c b b' c', throat, or interior opening; d e e' d', mouth, or exterior opening; x y, axis; c d e d', c' b' e' d', cheeks or sides; b b' c' c', sole or bottom; e' b' b' e' d' d', merlon; d e b', sill. The widening of the embrasure toward the front is called the splay.

indent or crenelle of an embattlement. When the directrix (the line which bisects the sole) is perpendicular to the interior crest of the parapet, the embrasure is termed *direct*; when the directrix makes an acute angle with it, the embrasure is said to be *oblique*. The axis of an embrasure is that part of the directrix which lies within the boundaries of the sole. See *battlement*.

We saw . . . on the side of the Hill an old ruined parapet with four or five embrasures. *Cook*, *Third Voyage*, vi. 5.

Say, pilot, what this fort may be,
Whose sentinels look down
From moated walls that show the sea
Their deep embrasures' frown?

O. W. Holmes, *Voyage of the Good Ship Union* (1862).

embrasure² (em-brā'sūr), *n.* [Irreg. *< embrace, F. embrasser, + -ure*.] An embrace.

Where injury of chance
Puts back leave-taking, . . . forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, IV. 4.

embravet (em-brāv'), *v. t.* [Also *embrave*; *< em-1 + brave*.] 1. To inspire with bravery; make bold.

Psyche, embrav'd by Charis' generous flame,
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, xvii., *Arg.*

Sage Moses first their wondrous might descri'd,
When, by some drops from thence imbreated, he
His triumph sung o'er th' Erythrean Tide.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, I. 3.

2. To embellish; make fine or showy; decorate.

The faded flowres her corse embrace.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

embrawnt (em-brān'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + brawn*.] To make brawny or muscular.

It will embrawne and iron-crust his flesh.
Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (*Hart. Misc.*, VI. 165).

embread¹, *v. t.* Same as *embraid*¹.

embreatement (em-brēth'ment), *n.* [*< em- + breathe + -ment; a lit. translation of L. inspiratio(n)-, inspiration.*] The act of breathing in; inspiration. [Rare.]

The special and immediate suggestion, embreatement, and dictation of the Holy Ghost.
W. Lee.

embrew¹ (em-brō'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + brew*.] To strain or distil.

embrew² (em-brō'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrew*.

embright (em-brīt'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bright*.] To make bright; brighten.

Mercy, co-partner of great George's throne,
Through the embrighted air ascendant flies.
Cunningham, *On the Death of his Late Majesty*.

embring-days (em'bring-dāz), *n. pl.* Same as *embring-days*.

embrithite (em-brith'it), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμβριθής, heavy, weighty (< ἐν, in, + βριθος, weight, < βριθεν, be heavy, weigh down), + -ite*.] A variety of the mineral boulangerite, from Ner-tehiusk in Siberia.

embroach (em-brōch'), *v. t.* [*< ME. embrochen, put on the spit, < OF. embrocher, spit, broach, run through the body (= Sp. embrocar = It. imbrioccare: see embrocado), < en- + broche, a broach, spit: see broach.*] To put on the spit; broach.

Embroke hit overtwert . . .
And rost it browne.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 43.

embroaden (em-brā'dn), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + broad-en*.] To broaden.

The embroadened brim [of the pelvis] found in certain savage tribes is a retention of a feature of adolescence.
Cleland, *Nature*, XXXVI. 598.

embrocado (em-brō-kā'dō), *n.* [A Spanish-looking modification of *It. imbriocata*, a thrust with the sword, a hit, pp. fem. of *imbrioccare*, hit the mark, oppose, aim, = *Sp. embrocar* (pp. *embrocado*), fasten (a shoe in making) with tacks to the last, = *F. embrocher*, spit, broach, run through the body: see *embroach*.] A pass in fencing. *Halliwel*.

embrocate (em-brō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *embrocated, ppr. embrocating*. [*< ML. embrocatus, pp. of embriocare (> It. imbrioccare = Sp. Pg. embrocar = OF. embroquer), foment, < embroca, LL. embrocha, < Gr. ἐμβροχή, a fomentation, < ἐμβρέχειν, soak in, foment, < ἐν, in, + βρέχειν, wet, steep, rain, send rain: see bregma.*] To moisten and rub, as a bruised or injured part of the body, with a liquid substance, as with liniment.

I embrocated the tumour with ol. litior and cham.
Wiseman, *Surgery*, I. 9.

embrocation (em-brō-kā'shon), *n.* [Formerly *embrocation* (after the LL.); *< OF. (and F.) embrocation = Sp. embrocacion = Pg. embrocacão = It. embrocazione, < ML. embrocatio(n)-, < embriocare, foment, < embroca, LL. embrocha, a fomentation: see embrocate.*] 1. The act of moistening and rubbing a bruised or injured part with some liquid substance.

Embrocation, a devise that physicians have to foment the head or any other part, with some liquor falling from aloft upon it, in manner of rain, whence it took its name.
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, *Expl. of Obscure Words*.

2. The liquid with which an affected part is rubbed; a fomentation; liniment.

To scoure away the foule dandruffe, an embrocation of it [wild mint] and vinegre upon the head in the sun is counted singular.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xx. 14.

embrodert, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embroider*.

embroglio (em-brō'lyō), *n.* An erroneous form (imitating *embroid*) of *imbroglio*.

embroid (em-brō'id'), *v. t.* [*< ME. embroyden, embrouden, embrowden, enbranden, enbracden, < OF. embroder, embroider, < en- + broder, border, broider (cf. ME. broyden, brouden, etc., partly var. of breiden, braiden, braid): see broid, broider, and border.*] Same as *embroider*.

Embroided was he, as it were a mede,
Al ful of freshe floures, white and rede.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to *C. T.*, I. 89.

This woful lady ylernd had in yonthe
So that she werken and *embroiden* couthe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

embroider (em-broi'dèr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imbroider*, *embroider*, *imbroder*; extended with *-er*, as in *broider*, *q. v.*, after *broider*, *embroidery*, from earlier *embroid.*] 1. To decorate with ornamental needlework. See *Embroidery*.

His garment was disguised very vayne,
And his *embroidered* Bouet sat awry.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 9.

Thou shalt *embroider* the coat of fine linen.

Ex. xxviii. 39.

Some *imbrodered* with white beads, some with Copper,
other painted after their manner.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 130.

2. To work with the needle upon a ground; produce or form in needlework, as a flower, a cipher, etc.: as, to *embroider* silver stars on velvet.

The whole Chappell covered on the outside with cloth of Tissue: the gift, as appeareth by the arms *imbrodered* thereon, of the Florentine. *Sandys, Travelles, p. 132.*

3. Figuratively, to embellish; decorate with verbal or literary ornament; hence, to falsify or exaggerate: as, the story has been considerably *embroidered*.

Nons of his writhings are so agreeable to us as his Letters, particularly those which are written with earnestness, and are not *embroidered* with versea.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

embroiderer (em-broi'dèr-èr), *n.* One who *embroiders*, in any sense of the word.

Their *embroiderers* are very singular workemen, who work much in gold and silver. *Coryat, Crudities, l. 122.*

I am ashamed thus to employ my pen in correcting this *embroiderer*, who has stuffed his writings with so many lies that those who bear him the least ill-will are forced to blush at his fopperies and toyes.

North, Life of Qvoniambec.

embroidery (em-broi'dèr-i), *n.*; pl. *embroideries* (-iz). [*< embroider*, after *broider*.] 1. The art of working with the needle raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, paper, etc. Embroidery has been used in all ages for the decoration of hangings and garments used for statues of divinities or in religious ceremonies; but its use in ordinary dress was especially developed during the middle ages in Europe, when garments entirely ornamented with the needle were worn by those who could afford them, and heraldry offered an opportunity for embroidery upon the surcoats and tabards of men-at-arms. The nations of Persia and the extreme East are the greatest masters of embroidery in modern times. The example most familiar to the West is the India shawl, for which see *cashmere* and *chudder*.

2. A design produced or worked according to this art.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dress'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

They wore cloaks of the richest material, covered with lace and *embroidery*; corked shoes, pantofles, or slippers, ornamented to the utmost of their means; and this extravagance was anxiously followed by men of all classes. *Fairholt, l. 256.*

3. Variegated or diversified ornamentation, especially by the contrasts of figures and colors; ornamental decoration.

As if she contended to have the *embroidery* of the earth richer than the cope of the sky. *B. Jonson, The Penates.*

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were help'd and improv'd by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions. *Spectator, No. 414.*

4. In *her.*, a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.—*Canadian, chain-stitch, chenille, cloth, cordovan embroidery.* See the qualifying words.—*Cut-cloth embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth cut in the shape of leaves, flowers, etc., are sewed upon a foundation, the whole being assisted by decorative edging-lines and the like in needlework. See *appliqué*, and *cloth appliqué*, under *cloth*.—*Danish embroidery.* See *Danish*.—*Darned embroidery*, a kind of embroidery in which a background of a somewhat open textile fabric is filled in by the needle with new threads, so as to make a solid and opaque surface in the form of the design. This is especially used for washable materials, such as muslin for curtains.—*Etching-embroidery.* See *etching*.

embroidery-frame (em-broi'dèr-i-frām), *n.* A frame on which material to be embroidered is fastened and stretched, so that it may not be drawn in the working.

embroidery-needle (em-broi'dèr-i-nē'dl), *n.* Any one of various large needles or implements of like character used in ornamental needlework and similar processes. The chenille embroidery-needle has a large open eye and a sharp point; the worsted- or wool-work needle, for use with canvas, is usually blunt, and has the eye nearly as large as in the former. For embroidery on solid materials the needle is thin and sharp, and has a long narrow eye; for crocheted and tambour-work the so-called needle is in reality a hook.

embroidery-paste (em-broi'dèr-l-pāst), *n.* An adhesive mixture used in embroidery to make materials adhere together, and also to stiffen the embroidery at the back. *Diet. of Needlework.*

embroil† (em-broil'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + broil*.] Appar. confused with *embroil*².] To broil; burn.

Fiery diseases, seated in the spirit, *embroils* the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward, Simple Candler, p. 7.*

That knowledge for which we boldly attempt to rife God's cabinet should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders.

Decay of Christian Piety.

embroil² (em-broil'), *v. t.* [*< OF. embroillir, embroillir, embroillir, become troubled, confused, or soiled, later and mod. F. embrouiller (= Sp. embrollar = Pg. embrulhar = It. imbrogliare), entangle, confuse, embroil, < en- + broillier, confuse, jumble: see broil*².] 1. To mix up or entangle; intermix confusedly; involve. [Rare in this literal use.]

Omitted paragraphs *embroil'd* the sense,
With vain traditions stopp'd the gaping fence.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l. 266.

The Christian antiquities at Rome . . . are *embroil'd* with fable and legend. *Addison.*

2. To involve in contention or trouble by discord; disturb; distract.

I had no design to *embroil* my kingdom in civil war.
Eikon Basilike.

It pleas'd God not to *embroils* and put to confusion his whole people for the perverseness of a few.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

I verily believe it is the sad inequality of intellect that prevails that *embroils* communities more than any thing else.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

embroil²† (em-broil'), *n.* [*< embroil*², *v.*] Perplexity; confusion; embarrassment. *Shaftesbury.*

What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture. *Roger North, Examen, p. 568.*

embroilment (em-broil'ment), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) embrouillement (= Pg. embrouillement = It. imbrogliamento), < embrouiller, embroil: see embroil*² and *-ment*.] The act of *embroiling*, or the state of being *embroiled*; a state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance; entanglement.

He [the Prince of Orange] was not apprehensive of a new *embroilment*, but rather wished it.

Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1678.

As minister to England during the war he [Adams] had largely contributed by his firmness and discretion to save the country from a foreign *embroilment*.

G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 180.

embronzet (em-bronz'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + bronze*.] To form or represent in bronze, as a statue.

Will you in largesse exhaust your store,
That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronz'd* may stand,
Spill'd of your fortune and paternal land?
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, II.

embrothel† (em-broth'el), *r. t.* [*< em-1 + brothel*².] To inclose or harbor in a brothel. [Rare.]

Men which choose
Law practices for mere gain, boldly repute
Worse than *embrothel'd* strumpets prostitute.
Donne.

embrowdet, embrowdet, v. t. Middle English variants of *embroid*.

embrown (em-broun'), *v.* [Formerly also *imbroten*; *< em-1 + brown*. Cf. *OF. embrunir, darken, make brown or blackish, < en- + brun, brown*.] 1. To make brown; darken.

Whence summer suns *embrown* the labouring swains.

Fenton, To Mr. Southern.

2. To make dark or obscure.

Where the unpierced shade
Imbroin'd the noontide bowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 246.

II. intrans. To grow or become brown; acquire a brownish hue.

In the fields and woods, meanwhile, there were . . . signs and signals of the Summer: the darkening foliage; the *embrowning* grain. *Longfellow, Kavanagh, xviii.*

embruet (em-brō'), *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *imbrue*.

embrute (em-brōt'), *r.*; pret. and pp. *embruted*, ppr. *embruting*. [Formerly also *imbrute*; *< em-1 + brute*.] 1. *trans.* To degrade to the condition of a brute; make brutal or like a brute; brutalize.

All the man *embruted* in the swine.
Caesthorpe, Regulation of the Passions.

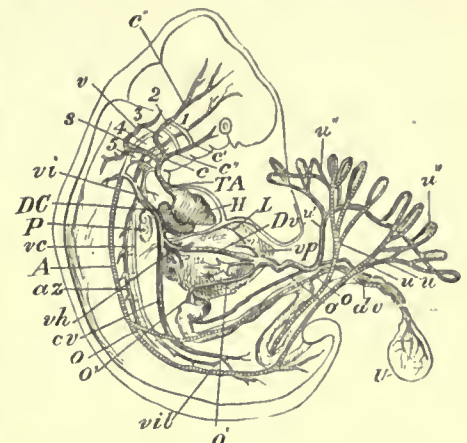
Mix'd with bestial slime,
This essence to incarnate and *embrute*,
That to the height of deity aspir'd!
Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

II. intrans. To fall or sink to the condition of a brute.

The soul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbrutes, and *imbrutes*, till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being.

Milton, Comus, l. 468.

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embrio* (also *embryo*, formerly also *embriom*); *< F. embryon = Sp. embriom = Pg. embrião = It. embrione, < NL. embryon, erroneously taken, appar. at first by French writers, as embryo(-), as if from a Gr. *ἐμβριών, but properly embryon (reg. L. *embryum), < Gr. ἐμβρυον (stem ἐμβρυ-), the embryo, fetus, also applied to a newly born animal, nont. of ἐμβρυος, growing in, < ἐν, in, + βρυειν, swell, be full.]] 1. The fecundated germ of an animal in its earlier stages of development, and before it has assumed the distinctive form and structure of the*



Early Human Embryo, giving diagrammatically the principal vessels antecedent to the establishment of the regular fetal circulation.

H, heart; *P*, lungs; *L*, liver; *TA*, the aortic trunk or cardiac aorta; *c, c'*, common, external, and internal carotids; *s*, subclavian artery; *v*, vertebral artery; *a, a, a, a, a*, the aortic arch (the persistent left aortic arch hidden); *A*, subvertebral aorta; *a, s*, omphalo-mesenteric artery and vein, to and from *l*, the umbilical vesicle with its vitelline duct, *dv*; *u, u*, the two hypogastric or umbilical arteries, with the ramifications, *u, u'*, in the placenta; *u'*, umbilical vein; *TA*, hepatic vein; *cv*, inferior vena cava; *vil*, iliac veins; *az*, an azygos vein; *vc*, a posterior cardinal vein; *vi*, innominate vein; *vp*, portal vein; *dv*, the ductus venosus; *DC*, a ductus Cuvieri. The anterior cardinal vein is seen beginning in the head and running down to the ductus Cuvieri, on the under side of the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

parent; a germ; a rudiment; in a more extended sense, a rudimentary animal during its whole antenatal existence. In the later stages of development, especially in man and the mammals generally, the name *fetus* commonly takes the place of *embryo*. In the cases of oviparous animals, the term *embryo* properly covers the whole course of development of the fecundated germ in the egg (which see, and see *cut* under *dorsal*): as, the hen's egg contained an *embryo* ready to hatch. By a late and loose, though now common, extension of the term, it is applied to various larval stages of some invertebrates, which in the course of their transformation are frequently so different from the parent as to be described as distinct species or genera: as, the *embryo* (first larval stage) of a cestoid worm.

The *embryos* of a man, dog, seal, bat, reptile, etc., can at first hardly be distinguished from each other.

Darwin, Descent of Man, l. 31.

2. In *bot.*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, the result of the action of pollen upon the ovule. It may be so rudimentary as to have apparently no distinction of parts; but even in its simplest form it consists virtually of a single internode of an axis, which upon germination develops at one extremity a leaf or leaves with a terminal bud, and a root at the other. In more developed embryos this initial internode or caulicle (often incorrectly called *radicle*) bears at one end one, two, or more rudimentary leaves called cotyledons, and often an initial bud or plumule. Also called *germ*. By recent authors the term is also applied to the developed oöspore in vascular cryptogams. See *cuts* under *albumen* and *cotyledon*.

3. The beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; the condition of anything which has been conceived but is not yet developed or executed; rudimentary state: chiefly in the phrase in *embryo*.

There were items of such a Treaty being in *Embryo*.

Congress, Way of the World, l. 9.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*.

Swift.

A little bench of heedless bishops here,
And there a chancellor in *embryo*.

Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Epispermic embryo. See *epispermic*. = *Syn. Fetus, Germ, Rudiment*. The first of these words is mainly applied to the embryos of viviparous vertebrates in the later stages of their development, when they are more subject to observation. *Germ* means especially the seed or fecundated

ovum, and scarcely extends beyond the early stages of an embryo. *Rudiment* is simply the specific application of a more general term to a germ or to the early, crude, or 'rude' stages of an embryo.

II. a. Being in the first or rudimentary stage of growth or development; incipient; embryonic: as, an *embryo* flower.

The *embryo* manor of the German tribesman, with its village of serfs upon it, might therefore, if the same practice prevailed, differ in three ways from the later manor. Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 341.

Embryo buds, in bot., the hard nodules which occur in the bark of the beech, olive, and other trees, and are capable of developing leaves and shoots.

embryoctony (em-bri-ok'tō-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-κτονία*, *κτείνειν*, destroy.] In *obstet.*, the destruction of the fetus in the uterus, as in cases of impossible delivery.

embryogenic (em'bri-ō-jen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

embryogeny (em-bri-ōj'e-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γένεσις*, *γενέω*, producing: see *-geny*.] The formation and development of the embryo; that department of science which treats of such formation and development.

Taxonomy ought to be the expression of ancestral development, or phylogeny, as well as of embryogeny and adult structure. Huxley, Encyc. Brit., II. 49.

embryogony (em-bri-ōg'ō-ni), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γονία*, generation, *γενέω*, producing, generating: see *-gony*.] Same as *embryogeny*.

embryograph (em'bri-ō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument consisting of an ordinary microscope combined with a camera lucida for the purpose of accurately drawing the outlines of embryos and series of sections thereof. It is also used to reconstruct minute morphological and histological details on a large scale from series of microscopic sections. It was invented by Prof. Hils of Leipzig.

embryographic (em'bri-ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυογραφία*, *γράφειν*, write.] Drawn or graphically represented by means of the embryograph.

embryography (em-bri-ōg'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *-γραφία*, *γράφειν*, write.] That department of anatomy which describes the embryo or treats of its development.

embryological, embryological (em'bri-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

The homologies of any being, or group of beings, can be most surely made out by tracing their *embryological* development, when that is possible. Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 233.

embryologically (em'bri-ō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* According to or as regards the laws or principles of embryology.

Is the hypoplaus a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to singing? Kingsley, Life, II. 203.

embryologist (em-bri-ōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυολογία*, *λογία*, speak: see *-ology*.] One who studies embryos; one versed in the principles and facts or engaged in the study of embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυολογία*, an embryo, + *-λογία*, *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the development of embryos.

embryo (em'bri-ōn), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *embriōn*; < *F. embryon*: see *embryo*.] **I. n.** 1. The earlier form of *embryo*.

Let him e'en die; we have enough beside, In *embriōn*. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

The reverence I owe to that one womb In which we both were *embriōns*, makes me suffer What's past. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, I. 2.

Give me leave: I have An *embriōn* in my brain, which, I despair not, May be brought to form and fashion. Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, III. 1.

I perceive in you the *embriōn* of a mighty intellect which may one day enlighten thousands. Shelley, In Dowden, I. 230.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] In *entom.*, a genus of leaf-beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidae*, with one species, *E. griseovillosum*, of Brazil. Thomson, 1857.

II. a. Embryonic; rudimental; crude; not fully developed. [Archaic.]

Embryon truths and verities yet in their chaos. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.

For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for mastery, and to battel bring Their *embriōn* atoms. Milton, P. L., II. 900.

Even the beings of his creation lie before him [Shakspeare] in their *embriōn* state. I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 139.

embryonal (em'bri-ōn-al), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον* + *-al*.] This and the following forms in *embryonal* are etymologically improper, being based on the erroneous (*NL.*) stem *embryon-* instead of the proper stem *embryo-*, *embryo-*.] Of or pertaining to an embryo, or to the embryonic stage of an organism.

Embryonal masses of protoplasm. Bastian.

The arms of men and apes, the fore legs of quadrupeds, the paddles of cetacea, the wings of birds, and the breast-fins of fishes are structurally identical, being developed from the same *embryonal* rudiments. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 460.

Embryonal vesicle, in bot., the germ-cell within the embryo-sac which after fertilization is developed into the embryo. Also called *oosphere*.

embryonary (em'bri-ōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον* + *-ary*.] Same as *embryonal*. [Rare.]

embryonate, embryonated (em'bri-ōn-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον* + *-ate*, *-ated*.] In the state of or formed like an embryo; relating to an embryo; possessing an embryo.

St. Paul could not mean this *embryonated* little plant, for he could not denote it by these words, "that which thou sowest," for that, he says, must die; but this little *embryonated* plant contained in the seed that is sown dies not. Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester.

embryonic (em-bri-ōn'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον* + *-ic*.] Having the character or being in the condition of an embryo; pertaining or relating to an embryo or embryos; hence, rudimentary; incipient; inchoate: as, an *embryonic* animal, germ, or cell; *embryonic* development or researches; an *embryonic* scheme; civilization is in an *embryonic* state.

At what particular phase in the *embryonic* series is the soul with its potential consciousness implanted? is it in the egg? in the fetus of this month or of that? in the new-born infant? or at five years of age? E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 68, note B.

embryonically (em-bri-ōn'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards an embryo; as or for an embryo; in an embryonic or rudimentary manner.

The dorsal or posterior fissure is formed . . . about the seventh day, . . . and accompanies the atrophy of the dorsal section of the *embryonically* large canal of the spinal cord. M. Foster, Embryology, I. 255.

embryoplastic (em'bri-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *πλαστικός*, *πλασσειν*, form.] Pertaining to the formation of the embryo.

embryo-sac (em'bri-ō-sak), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *σάκος*, *L. saccus*, sac.] 1. In bot., the reproductive cell of the ovule in phanerogams, containing the embryonal vesicle.—2. In *conch.*, same as *protoconch*.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυον*, embryo, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] An instrument which is attached to an egg for the purpose of examining the embryo, a part of the shell being first removed, and the opening so made being hermetically closed by the apparatus, which has a glass disk in the middle through which the development of the germ during the first few days of its growth may be watched.

embryoscopic (em'bri-ō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυοσκοπία*, *σκοπεῖν*, look at.] Pertaining to the examination of embryos by means of the embryoscope.

embryotega (em-bri-ōt'e-gā), *n.* [*NL.*, also *embryotegum*, < *Gr. ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τέγος*, a roof.] In bot., a small callosity near the hilum of some seeds, as of the date, canna, etc., which in germination gives way like a lid, emitting the radicle.

embryothlasta (em'bri-ō-thlas'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *θλάσσειν*, verbal adj. of *θλάω*, break.] A surgical instrument for dividing the fetus to effect delivery. Dunglison.

embryotic (em-bri-ōt'ik), *a.* Same as *embryonic*. [An ill-formed word, and little used.]

Foresceing man would need the pressure of necessity to call forth his latent energies and develop his *embryotic* capacities. Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 644.

embryotocia (em'bri-ō-tō'si-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, + *τόκος*, delivery.] Abortion. Dunglison.

embryotomy (em-bri-ōt'ō-mī), *n.* [*NL.*, < *embryotomia* (*NGr. ἐμβρυοτομία*), < *Gr. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of embryos; embryological anatomy.—2. In *obstet.*, the division of the fetus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery: an operation employed, for example, when the pelvis of the mother is too narrow to admit of natural delivery.

embryous (em'bri-us), *a.* [*Gr. ἐμβρυος*, growing in, *νεντ. ἐμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo*.] Same as *embryonal*.

Contemplation generates; action propagates. Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous*. Feltham, Resolves, I. 14.

emburse, *v. t.* See *imburse*.
embush, *v.* An obsolete form of *ambush*.
embushment, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

To the cete unense they sought at the gayneste, And sett an *embushment*, als theme-selie lykys. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3116.

embusy (em-biz'i), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *embesy*, *embesy*; < *em-1* + *busy*.] To employ; keep busy.

In nedyl warke raysyng hyrdes in bowres, With vertue *embesed* all tymes and howres. Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

Whilst thus in battell they *embused* were. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 29.

emcristene, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *even-christian*.

The kyndenesse that myn *emcristene* kydde me fern zere, Sixty sithe ich sleuthe haue for-gute hit sithe. Piers Plowman (C), viii. 46.

emet, *n.* A Middle English form of *eam*. *Chaucer*.

emeer, *n.* See *emir*.

emell, *emelt*, *emell*, *prep.* See *imell*.
emembrated (ē-mem'brā-ted), *a.* [*ML. emembratus*, pp. of *emembrare*, *exmembrare*, deprive of members, < *L. e*, *ex*, out, + *membrum*, member.] Gelded. Bailey, 1727.

emend (ē-mend'), *v. t.* [The same as *amend*, which is ultimately, while *emend* is directly, from the *L.*: = *F. émender* = *Pr. emendar* = *Sp. Pg. emendar* = *It. emendare*, < *L. emendare*, correct, amend: see *amend*.] 1. To remove faults or blemishes from; free from fault; alter for the better; correct; amend. [Rare.]

A strong earthquake would shake them to a chaos, from which the successive force of the sun, rather than creation, hath a little *emended* them. Feltham, Low Countries, II.

2. To amend by criticism of the text; improve the reading of: as, this edition of Virgil is greatly *emended*.

He [Dübner, in his edition of Arrian] confines himself almost exclusively to *emending* such forms, etc., as are inconsistent with Arrian's own uniform usage in this same piece. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 204.

=*Syn.* Improve, Better, etc. See *amend*.

emendable (ē-men'da-bl), *a.* [*L. emendabilis*, < *emendare*, emend: see *emend*. Cf. *amendable*.] Capable of being emended or corrected.

emendals (ē-men'dalz), *n. pl.* [*Gr. emend* + *-al*.] In the Society of the Inner Temple, London, England, a balance of money in the bank or stock of the houses, for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

emendately (ē-men'dāt-lī), *adv.* [**emendate*, *adj.*, + *-ly*, after *L. adv. emendate*, faultlessly, correctly, < *emendatus*, pp. of *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] Without fault; correctly.

The printers herof were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of tyme for the recognyng of the same wold require. Taverner, Dedication to the King (Bible, 1539).

emendation (em-en- or ē-men-dā'shŏn), *n.* [= *OF. emendation*, *F. émendation* = *Pr. Sp. emendacion* = *It. emendazione*; < *L. emendatio* (*n*), < *emendare*, pp. *emendatus*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] 1. The removal of errors; the correction of that which is erroneous or faulty; alteration for the better; correction.

The longer he lies in his sin without repentance or *emendation*. Jer. Taylor.

The question: By what machinery does experience at the beginning divide itself into two related parts, subjective and objective? would also require *emendation*. J. Ward, Mind, XII. 569.

2. An alteration or correction, especially in a text: as, a new edition containing many *emendations*.

Containing the copy subjoined, with the *emendations* annexed to it. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, I.

=*Syn.* 1. Amendment, rectification, reformation.
emendator (em'en- or ē'men-dā-tŏr), *n.* [= *F. émendateur* = *Pr. esmendador* = *Sp. Pg. emendador* = *It. emendatore*; < *L. emendator*, a corrector, < *emendare*, correct, emend: see *emend*.] One who emends; one who corrects or improves by removing faults or errors, as by correcting corrupt readings in a book or writing.

In the copies which they bring us out of the pretended original, there is so great an uncertainty and disagreement betwixt them, that the Roman *emendators* of Gratian themselves know not how to trust it. Ep. Cosin, Canon of Holy Scriptures (1672), p. 123.

emendatory (ē-men'dā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [= *It. emendatorio*; < *L. emendatorius*, corrective, < *L.*

emendator, a corrector: see *emendator*.] Concerned with the work of emending or correcting; amendatory.

He had what is the first requisite to *emendatory* criticism, that intuition by which the Poet's intention is immediately discovered. *Johnson*, Pref. to Shak.

emender (ē-men' dēr), *n.* One who emends.
emendicate (ē-men' di-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. emendicatus*, pp. of *emendicare*, obtain by begging, < *e*, out, + *mendicare*, beg: see *mendicant*.] To beg. *Cockeram*.

emerald (em' ē-rald), *n.* and *a.* [The term altered after Sp., It., etc.; formerly also *emerant*, *emeraud*, *emraud*, *emerod*, *emrod*; < ME. *emeraude*, *emerude*, *emeraunde*, < OF. *esmeraude*, *esmeralde*, F. *émeraude* = Pr. *esmerauda*, *maracada*, f., *paragde*, *maracade*, *maracade*, *meracade*, m., = Sp. Pg. *esmeralda* = It. *smeraldo* (ML. *esmaraldus*, *esmaraudus*, *esmerada*, *esmaraudis*), < L. *smaragdus* (> directly E. *smaragd*, q. v.), < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, sometimes *μάραγδος*, a precious stone supposed to be the same as what is now known as the emerald. Cf. Skt. *marakata*, *marakta*, an emerald.] **I. n.** 1. A variety of the mineral beryl, having a deep, clear green color, and when transparent highly prized as a gem. The peculiar shade of green which characterizes the emerald is probably due to the presence of a small amount of chromium. The finest emeralds come from the neighborhood of Muso, in the United States of Colombia, South America, where they occur in veins traversing clay-slate, hornblende-slate, and granite; they are also obtained in large crystals, though of less value as gems, in Siberia, and in Alexander county, North Carolina.

In that Lond Men fynden many fayre Emeraudes and y nowe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

The semes echon,
As it were a maner garnishing,
Was set with emerauds one and one. *Floer and Leaf*, l. 142.

2. The name in Great Britain of a size of printing-type, intermediate between miiuon (which is larger) and nonpareil (which is smaller), and measuring 138 lines to the foot. It is not used in the United States.—**3.** In *entom.*, one of several small green geometrid moths, as the grass emerald, *Pseudoterpsma pruinata*, and the Essex emerald, *Phorodesma smaragdaria*.—**Emerald-green.** See *green*.—**Lithia emerald**, or **emerald spodumene**, an emerald-green variety of spodumene, also called *hiddenite*, from Alexander county, North Carolina. It is used as a gem.

II. a. Of a bright green, like emerald.

My sliding chariot stays,
Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen
Of turkis blue and emerald green. *Milton*, Comus, l. 894.

That vast expanse of emerald meadow. *Macaulay*.
Thro' which the lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue,
Flush'd. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Emerald copper. See *diopase*.—**Emerald Isle**, Ireland: so called from its verdure. The epithet is said to have been first applied to it by Dr. William Drennan of Belfast, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, in his poem called "Erlin."—**Emerald nickel.** See *nickel*.

emerald-fish (em' ē-rald-fish), *n.* A fish, *Gobi-onellus oceanicus*, with a short, anteriorly convex head, and with a faint dusky streak along the sides, a dark bar below the eye, and a bright-blue and greenish tongue exhibiting reflections like an emerald. It is found in the Caribbean sea and the gulf of Mexico.

emeraldine (em' ē-ral-din), *n.* [*L. emerald + -ine*.] In *dyeing*, a dark-green color produced on fabrics printed with aniline black, by treating the pieces with acids before the black has been completely developed.

emerald-moth (em' ē-rald-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*, or some related genus: so called from the grass-green color.

emerant (em' ē-rant), *n.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) variant of *emerald*.

As still was her look, and as still was her ee,
As the stillness that lay on the emerant lea. *Hogg*, Queen's Wake, Bonny Kilmeny.

emerase (em' ē-rās), *n.* A piece of armor for the shoulder or arm, probably the gusset of the armpit.

emeraud¹, **emeraude¹**, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *emerald*.

emeraud², **emeraude²**, *n.* See *emerod²*.

emerge (ē-mér' j), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *emerged*, ppr. *emerging*. [= F. *émerger* = Pr. *emergere* = Sp. Pg. *emergir* = It. *emergere*, < L. *emergere*, rise out, rise up, < *e*, out, + *mergere*, dip, merge: see *merge*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To rise from or out of anything that surrounds, covers, or conceals; come forth; appear, as from concealment; come into view, as into a higher position or state: as, to *emerge* from the water or from the

ocean; the sun *emerges* from behind a cloud, or from an eclipse; to *emerge* from poverty, obscurity, or misfortune.

Thetis, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Pursued their track. *Dryden*, *Iliad*, l.

Then from ancient gloom emerged
A rising world. *Thomson*.

Through the trees we glide,
Emerging on the green hill-side. *M. Arnold*, *Resignation*.

Many of the univalves here at San Lorenzo were filled and united together by pure salt, probably left by the evaporation of the sea-spray, as the land slowly *emerged*. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 268.

2. To issue; proceed.

The rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

3. To come into existence; pass from being in cause to being in act.

Contrary opposition *emerges* when a plurality of propositions can severally deny the original enunciation. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

II. † trans. To immergo; sink. [Rare; an error for *immerge*.]

Their souls are *emerged* in matter, and drowned in the moisture of an unwholesome cloud. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 700.

emergement (ē-mér' jment), *n.* [*L. emerge + -ment*.] Something that rises suddenly into view; an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 401.

emergence (ē-mér' jens), *n.* [= F. *émergence* = Sp. Pg. *emergencia* = It. *emergenza*; < L. *emergen(t)-s*, ppr.: see *emergit*, a.] 1. The act of rising from or out of that which covers or conceals; a coming forth or into view.

We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, . . . is compounded of various colours. *Newton*, *Opticks*.

The sulphate of lime may have been derived . . . from the evaporation of the sea-spray during the *emergence* of the land. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 273.

2. In *bot.*, an outgrowth or appendage upon the surface of an organ, as the prickles and glandular hairs of roses.—**3. †.** An emergency; exigency.

But let the *emergence* be passed when they need my head and hand, and they only know me as son of the obscure portiner of Glendearg. *Scott*, *Abbot*, lii.

emergency (ē-mér' jen-si), *n.* and *a.* [As *emergence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **I. n.**; pl. *emergencies* (-siz). **1. †.** Same as *emergence*, 1.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. *Boyle*, *Colours*.

2. A sudden or unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically, a perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergence*. *Glauville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xix.
A man must do according to accidents and *Emergencies*. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 116.

The uncertainty and ignorance of things to come makes the world new unto us by unexpected *emergencies*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 25.

The *emergency* which has convened the meeting is usually of more importance than anything the debaters have in their minds, and therefore becomes imperative to them. *Emerson*, *Eloquence*.

3. A sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity.

In any case of *emergency* he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. *Addison*, *Freeholder*.

4. †. Something not calculated upon; an unexpected gain; a casual profit.

The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells. *Huylin*, *Life of Laud*, p. 159.

= Syn. 3. *Crisis*, etc. (see *exigency*); pinch, strait.

II. a. Pertaining to or provided for an emergency; dealing with or for use in emergencies: as, an *emergency* man; an *emergency* wagon.

Everybody remembers the events of the autumn of 1880; how "boycotting" was inaugurated to coerce Captain Boycott, and "emergency men" were established to raise the siege of his farm and save his crops. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XI. 117.

emergent (ē-mér' jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emergente*; < L. *emergen(t)-s*, ppr. of *emergere*, rise out, rise up: see *emerge*.] **I. a.** 1. Rising from or out of anything that

covers or surrounds; coming forth or into view; protruding.

That love that, when my state was now quite sunk,
Came with thy wealth and weighed it up again,
And made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, l. 1.

The mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 256.

Glimpses of temple-fronts *emergent* on green hill-slopes among almond-trees. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 187.

Specifically—(a) In *bryology*, rising slightly above the perichæium: applied to the capsule. (b) In *lichenology*, protruding through the cortical layer.

2. Issuing or proceeding.

The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves. *South*, *Sermons*.

3. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing.

She [Queen Elizabeth] composed certain prayers herself upon *emergent* occasions. *Bacon*, *Collectanea of Queen Elizabeth*.

To break and distribute the bread of life according to the *emergent* necessities of that congregation. *Donne*, *Sermons*, x.

It chanced that certain *emergent* and rare occasions had devolved on him to stand forth to maintain the Constitution, to vindicate its interpretation, to vindicate its authority. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 324.

This is an elementary text-book, . . . on the maintenance of health, with the rudiments of anatomy and physiology, and the treatment of *emergent* cases. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 705.

Emergent year, the epoch or date whence any people begin to compute time: as, our *emergent year* is the year of the birth of Christ. [Rare.]

II. n. That which emerges or comes forth; that which appears or comes into view; a natural occurrence. [Rare.]

No particular *emergent* or purchase to be employed to any several profits, until the common stock of the company shall be furnished. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, l. 228.

There are many ways in which the properties of a mass differ from those of its molecules; the chief of these is, that some properties are *emergent*, not resultant. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 49.

emergently (ē-mér' jent-li), *adv.* As occasion demands; on emergency; by emergency.

The particulars, whether of case or person, are to be considered occasionally and *emergently* by the judges. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 387.

emergentness (ē-mér' jent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emergent. [Rare.]

emeril (em' ē-ri), *n.* [Earlier form of *emery*, q. v.] **1. †.** Emery.

Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hard'ned *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, l. 53.

2. A glaziers' diamond.

emerited (ē-mer' i-ted), *a.* [*L. emeritus*, having served out one's time: see *emeritus*.] Retired from the public service after serving a full term.

I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure, erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen. *Beetlynn*, III. vii. § 15.

emeritus (ē-mer' i-tus), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emeritus*, having served out one's time (originally applied to a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from the public service); as a noun, one who has served out his time, pp. of *emereri*, serve out one's time, also obtain by service, < *e*, out, + *mereri*, serve, earn, merit: see *merit*.] **I. a.** Having served out one's time; having done sufficient service; discharged with honor from the performance of public duty on account of infirmity, age, or long service, but retained on the rolls: as, a professor *emeritus*; a rector *emeritus*.

Even after he [Josiah Quincy] had passed ninety, he would not claim to be *emeritus*, but came forward to brace his townsmen with a courage and warm them with a fire younger than their own. *Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 97.

II. n.; pl. *emeriti* (-ti). 1. In *Rom. hist.*, a soldier or public functionary who had served out his time and retired from service. Such servants were entitled to some remuneration answering to modern half pay. Hence—**2.** One who has served out his time or done sufficient service; one who has been honorably discharged from public service or from a public office, as an officer in a university or college, usually with continuance of full or partial emolument. [Rare.]

emerod¹, **emeroid**, *n.* [ME. *emeraude*, *emerowde*, etc., < OF. *emmeroide*, < L. *hamorrhoids*,

a hemorrhoid: see *hemorrhoid*.] Obsolete forms of *hemorrhoid*.

The men that died not were smitten with the *emerods*.
1 Sam. v. 12.

emerod², *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

An *emerod* estimated at 50,000 crowns.
North, tr. of Plutarch, Life of Augustus.

emeroude, *n.* A Middle English form of *emerald*. Chaucer.

emers (ē-mēr'st'), *a.* [L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergere*, rise out: see *emerge*.] In bot., standing out of or raised above water; raised partially above surrounding leaves: applied to the capsules of mosses.

emersion (ē-mēr'shən), *n.* [L. as if **emersion*(*n*-) (for which *emersus*, a coming out), < *emergere*, pp. *emersus*, emerge: see *emerge*.] 1. The act of emerging; emergence: chiefly used in contrast with *immersion*, etc.

The emersion also in water and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.
Barrow, Doctrine of the Sacraments.

Emersion upon the stage of authorship. De Quincy.

The theory of slow *emersion* and immersion of continents and islands—some of them, at least—cannot yet be overthrow.
Science, VII. 303.

2. In *astron.*: (a) The reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation; also, the time of reappearance: as, the *emersion* of the moon from the shadow of the earth; the *emersion* of a star from behind the moon. (b) The heliacal rising of a star—that is, its reappearance just before sunrise after conjunction with the sun. Pliny, Nat. Hist. (trans.), xviii. 25.

Emersonian (em-ēr-sō'nī-ən), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and poet (1803–1882), or his writings.

To be *Emersonian* is to be American.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 166.
Displaying in "conversations" the *Emersonian* jewels and transcendental wares. Athenæum, No. 3152, p. 372.

II. *n.* An admirer of Ralph Waldo Emerson or of his writings; a follower of Emerson.

It is irritating to the *Emersonians* to be compelled to admit that his strain has any essential quality.
The Century, XXVII. 930.

emery (em'ē-ri), *n.* [Formerly *emeril* (the form *emery* being accom. to mod. F. *émeri*); = D. *amaril*, < OF. *emeril*, mod. F. *émerit* and *émeri* = Sp. Pg. *esmeril* = G. *schmergel*, *schmirgel*, *smirgel* = Sw. Dan. *smergel*, < It. *smiriglio* (with dim. term.), < Gr. *σμίρις*, *σμίρις* (also *σμίρις*, as if < *σμίρι*, wipe, rub), *emery*.] A granular mineral substance belonging to the species corundum, which when pure consists of alumina with slight traces of various metallic oxides.

Emery, however, is in general not pure corundum, but mechanically mixed with more or less magneticite or hematite. It occurs in very hard nodules or amorphous masses in various parts of the world, but the chief supply comes from Asia Minor and the Grecian archipelago. Its principal use is in grinding and polishing glass, stone, and metal surfaces. For use the stone is usually crushed to a powder of varying degrees of fineness, which is attached as a coating to paper, cloth, wood, etc. The solid stone itself, however, is sometimes used, worked into suitable shape.—**Corn emery**, the coarsest grade of emery, used in machine-work.

emery-board (em'ē-ri-bōrd), *n.* Cardboard-pulp mixed with emery-dust and cast in cakes.

emery-cake (em'ē-ri-kāk), *n.* A preparation of emery used upon the surfaces of buff- and glaze-wheels. It is composed of emery mixed with suet and beeswax.

emery-cloth (em'ē-ri-klōth), *n.* A fabric coated with hot glue and dusted with powdered emery, used for smoothing metallic surfaces.

emery-paper (em'ē-ri-pā'pēr), *n.* Paper prepared like emery-cloth.

emery-stick (em'ē-ri-stik), *n.* A stick covered with emery-grains or emery-dust, used for facing or polishing metal surfaces.

emery-stone (em'ē-ri-stōn), *n.* A mixture of gum shellac and emery or emery and clay, used for emery-wheels.

emery-wheel (em'ē-ri-hwēl), *n.* A grinding- or polishing-wheel the face of which is coated with emery, is covered with emery-cloth or emery-paper, or is formed of emery-stone. Sometimes called *corundum-wheel*.

Emesa (em'e-sā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < L. *Emesa*, Gr. *Ἐμεσα*, a city of Syria, now *Hems*.] The typical genus of the family *Emesidae*. *E. longipes* is a common species in the United States.

emesid (em'e-sid), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the family *Emesidae*: as, an *emesid* bug; an *emesid* fauna. P. R. Uhler.

II. *n.* One of the *Emesidae*.

Emesida (ē-mes'i-dā), *n. pl.* Same as *Emesinae*.
Emesidæ (ē-mes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the reduvioid group, characterized by the extremely slender body, with filamentous middle and hind legs, and spinous fore legs adapted for seizing.

Emesinae (em-e-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Emesa* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Emesidae*, having a single claw on the fore tarsus. Also *Emesida*.

emesis¹ (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔμεσις*, a vomiting, < *ἐμέω*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the act of vomiting; discharge from the stomach by the mouth.

Emesis² (em'e-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808). Cf. *Emesa*.] In *zool.*, a genus of butterflies, of the family *Erycinidae*. *E. fatima* is the typical species, and there are several others, all South American.

emeti, *n.* An obsolete form of *emet*.

emetia (ē-mē'shi-ī), *n.* [NL., < *emet(ic)* + *-ia*.] Same as *emetice*.

emetick (ē-met'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *emetick*; = F. *émétique* = Sp. *emético* = Pg. It. *emetico*, < L. *emeticus*, < Gr. *ἐμετικός*, causing vomit, < *ἐμετός*, vomiting, < *ἐμειν* (√ **Feμ-*) = L. *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] 1. *a.* Inducing vomiting.

The violent *emetick* and cathartic properties of antimony.
Boyle, Works, II. 123.

Emetic weed, the *Lobelia inflata*, a plant possessing powerful emetic qualities, and a noted quack medicine in some parts of the United States.

II. *n.* A medicine that induces vomiting.

Indirect *emetics*, which excite vomiting by their action on the medulla oblongata, act also on other parts of the nervous system.
Quain, Med. Dict.

emetical (ē-met'i-kal), *a.* [< *emet(ic)* + *-al*.] Same as *emetick*. [Rare.]

emetically (ē-met'i-kal-i), *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting.

We have not observed a well-prepared medicine of duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls.
Boyle, Works, I. 330.

emetice (ē-met'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emetice*, ppr. *emeticing*. [< *emet(ic)* + *-ice*.] To cause to vomit. Also spelled *emeticeise*. [Rare.]

Eighty out of the 100 patients became thoroughly ill; 20 were unaffected. The curious part of it is that, with very few exceptions, the 80 *emetice*d subjects were men, while the strong-nerved few who were not to be caught with chaff were women.
Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 31, 1887.

emetine (em'e-tin), *n.* [< *emet(ic)*, in allusion to its emetic action, + *-ine*.] An alkaloid found in ipecacuanha, and forming its active principle. It is white, pulverulent, and bitter, soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in large doses intensely emetic. In smaller doses it acts as an expectorant, and in still smaller quantities as a stimulant to the stomach. Also *emetia*.

emetocathartic (em'e-tō-kā-thār'tik), *a. and n.* [< *emet(ic)* + *cathartic*.] 1. *a.* In *med.*, producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy producing vomiting and purging at the same time.

emetology (em-e-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The medical study of vomiting and emetics.

emetomorphia (em'e-tō-mōr'fī-ī), *n.* [L., < Gr. *ἔμετος*, vomiting (see *emetic*), + NL. *morphia*.] Same as *apomorphine*.

emeu, *n.* See *emu*¹.

émeute (F. pron. ā-mēt'), *n.* [F., a disturbance, riot, < L. *emota*, fem. of *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move, stir, agitate, disturb: see *emove*, *emotion*.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

emew, *n.* See *emu*¹.

E. M. F. In *elect.*, a common abbreviation of *electromotive force*.

In a circuit of uniform temperature, if metallic, the sum of the *E. M. F.* is zero by the second law of thermodynamics.
Nature, XXX. 595.

emforth, *prep.* A Middle English contracted form of *evenforth*. Chaucer.

emgalla, emgallo (em-gal'ā, -ō), *n.* [Native African.] The wart-hog of southern Africa, *Phacochoerus aethiopicus*.

emican (em'i-kant), *a.* [< L. *emican*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *emicare*, break forth, spring out, become conspicuous, < *e*, out, + *micare*, quiver, sparkle: see *mica*.] Beaming forth; sparkling; flying off like sparks; issuing rapidly.

Here thou almighty vigour didst exert;
Which *emican* did this and that way dart,
Through the black bosom of the empty space.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

emication (em-i-kā'shən), *n.* [< L. *emiciatio*(*n*-), < *emicare*, break forth: see *emican*.] A sparkling; a flying off in small particles or sparks, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

Thus iron in aqua fortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and *emication*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

emiction (ē-mik'shən), *n.* [< L. *e*, out, + *miccio*(*n*-), *miccio*(*n*-), < *micgere*, pp. *miclus*, *micinus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] 1. Same as *micturition*.—2. Urine. [Rare in both uses.]

emictory (ē-mik'tō-ri), *a. and n.* [As *emiction* + *-ory*.] 1. *a.* Promoting the flow of urine.

II. *n.*; pl. *emictories* (-riz). A medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

emiddes, *prep.* A Middle English form of *amidst*.

Emidosaurii, *n. pl.* See *Emydosauria*.

emigrant (em'i-grant), *a. and n.* [= F. *émigrant* = Sp. Pg. It. *emigrante* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *emigrant*, *n.*), < L. *emigran*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*. Cf. *immigrant*.] 1. *a.* 1. Moving from one place or country to another for the purpose of settling there: as, an *emigrant* family: used with reference to the country from which the movement takes place. See *immigrant*.—2. Pertaining to emigration or emigrants: as, an *emigrant* ship.

II. *n.* One who removes his habitation from one place to another for settlement; specifically, one who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Along the Sussex roads, in coaches, in waggons, in fish-carts, aristocrat *emigrants* were pouring from revolutionary France.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 7.

We are justified in taking the elder Winthrop as a type of the leading *emigrants*, and the more we know him, the more we learn to reverence his great qualities, whether of mind or character.

Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

Bounty emigrant, see *bounty*.—**Emigrant aid societies**, in *U. S. hist.*, societies formed in the northern United States by opponents of the extension of slavery, especially in 1854, to assist free-state emigrants to Kansas with the means of maintaining themselves against the opposition of slaveholding immigrants into that Territory.

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *emigrated*, ppr. *emigrating*. [< L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigrare*, move away, remove, depart from a place, < *e*, out, + *migrare*, move, remove, depart: see *migrate*. Cf. *immigrate*.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; remove from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence: as, Europeans *emigrate* to America; the inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

The cliff-swallow alone of all animated nature *emigrates* eastward.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 99.

From Russia none can *emigrate* without permission of the czar.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 175.

The Puritan settlers of New England *emigrated* at infinite pain and cost for the single purpose of founding a truly Christian government.

A. A. Hodge, in New Princeton Rev., III. 39.

= *Syn.* *Immigrate*, etc. See *migrate*.

emigratet, *a.* [< L. *emigratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having wandered forth; wandering; roving.

But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 223.

emigration (em-i-grā'shən), *n.* [= D. *emigratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *emigration*, < F. *émigration* = Sp. *emigracion* = Pg. *emigração* = It. *emigrazione*, < LL. *emigratio*(*n*-), a removal from a place, < L. *emigrare*, move away, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] 1. Removal from one country or region to another for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or from one section of the United States to another.

I hear that there are considerable *emigrations* from France; and that many, quitting that voluptuous climate and that seductive Circæan liberty, have taken refuge in the frozen regions, and under the British despotism of Canada.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. A body of emigrants: as, the Irish *emigration*.—3. A going beyond or out of the accustomed place.

For however Jesna had some extraordinary transvolutions and acts of *emigration* beyond the times of his even and ordinary conversation, yet it was but seldom.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, An Exhortation, § 12.

It is doubtful whether there is any addition caused by *emigration* of white corpuscles from the blood-vessels.
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXVIII. 91.

emigrational (em-i-grā'shən-əl), *a.* [< *emigration* + *-al*.] Relating to emigration.

emigrator (em'i-grā-tōr), *n.* [< *emigrate* + *-or*.] An emigrant. [Rare.]

émigré (ā-mē-grā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *émigrer*, < L. *emigrare*, emigrate: see *emigrate*.] An emi-

grant: applied specifically to those persons, chiefly royalists, who became refugees from France during the revolution which began in 1789.

A decree of the convention had issued against Talleyrand during his stay in England. He was an *émigré*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 31.

Emilian (ē-mil'i-an), *a.* [*It. Emilia* (see def.), so called from the *Via Emilia*, < *L. Via Emilia*, a road (an extension of the *Via Flaminia*) which traversed the heart of Cisalpine Gaul, built by *M. Aemilius Lepidus*, Roman consul, 187 B. C.] Relating or pertaining to Emilia, a compartment or general geographical division of the kingdom of Italy, lying north of the Apennines and south of the Po, and named from the ancient *Via Emilia*, or *Emilian Way*, which passes through it. It comprises the northern part of the former Papal States (the Romagna) and the former duchies of Parma and Modena.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* [= *D. eminentie* = *G. eminentz* = *Dan. eminentz* = *Sw. eminentz*, < *OF. eminentz*, *F. eminentz* = *Pr. Sp. eminençia* = *It. eminenza*, < *L. eminentia*, excellence, prominence, < *eminent(-s)*, excellent, prominent, eminent: see *eminent*.] 1. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; something protuberant or prominent; a projection: as, the *eminences* on or in an animal body. See phrases below, and *eminentia*.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities.
Dryden, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

Specifically—2. A conspicuous place or situation; a prominent position; especially, a hill or height of ground affording a wide view.

As he had lived, so he died in public; expired upon a cross, on the top of an *eminence* near Jerusalem.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

The temple of honour ought to be seated on an *eminence*.
Burke.

3. Elevation as regards rank, worth, accomplishment, etc.; exalted station or repute; more generally, a high degree of distinction in any respect, good or bad: as, to attain *eminence* in a profession, or in the annals of crime.

The *eminence* of the Apostles consisted in their powerful preaching, their unwearied labouring in the Word, their unquenchable charity.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remest.

High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*.
Milton, P. L., II. 6.

Where men cannot arrive at *eminence*, religion may make compensation by teaching content.
Tillotson.

Whatever storms may rage in the lower regions of society, rarely do any clouds but clouds of incense rise to the awful *eminence* of the throne.
Irving, Granada, p. 22.

4. Supreme degree. [Rare.]

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st
(And pure thou wert created), we enjoy
In *eminence*.
Milton, P. L., VIII. 624.

5. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title of honor attached by a consistorial decree of 1630 exclusively to cardinals and to the master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem: usually with a capital.

His *Eminence* was indeed very fond of his poet.
Bp. Hurd, Notes on Epistle to Augustus.

Louis (turns haughtily to the Cardinal). Enough
Your *eminence* must excuse a longer audience.
Bulwer, Richelieu, IV.

Articular eminence of the temporal bone. See *articular*.—**Canine eminence.** See *canine*.—**Collateral eminence.** See *collateral*.—**Eminence of Doyers**, in *anat.*, the small elevation at the point of the muscle-fiber where the nerve-fiber enters the sarcolemma.—**Iliopectineal eminence.** See *iliopectineal*.—**Syn. 1.** Height, elevation.

eminency (em'i-nen-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *eminencie*; as *eminence*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] Same as *eminence*. [Now rare.]

The late most grievous cruelties . . . occasioned the writing of the enclosed letters to his Majesty, and these other to your *eminency*.
Milton, To Cardinal Mazarin.

His *eminencies* above others hath made him a man of worship, for hee had neuer bene prefer'd, but that hee was worth thousands.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

The glory and *eminencies* of the Divine love, manifested in the incarnation of the Word eternal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

You are to become a body polittick, using amongst yourselves civil government, and are not furnished with persons of special *eminency* above the rest.
John Robinson, in *New England's Memorial*, p. 28.

eminent (em'i-nent), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *emynent*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. eminent*, < *OF. eminent*, *F. éminent* = *Sp. Pg. It. eminente*, < *L. eminent(-s)*, prominent, eminent, excellent, ppr.

of *eminere*, stand out, project, excel, < *e*, out, + *minere*, project, jut. Cf. *imminent*, *prominent*.] 1. Prominent; standing out above other things; high; lofty. [Now rare.]

Thys Citie of Jherusalem ys a flayer *Emynent* Place, for it stondth vpon suche a greunde, That from whence so ever a man comyth ther he must nedys ascende.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 37.

Both sides of the Kings Chariot were adorned with Images of gold and silver; two being most *eminent* among them; the one, of Peace, the other, of Warre.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 373.

Mischief, 'gainst goodness aim'd, Is like a stone,
Unnaturally forc'd up an *eminent* hill,
Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, IV. 4.

The two children . . . tumbled laughing over the grassy mounds which were too *eminent* for the short legs to bestride.
Hawthorne, Doctor Grimshawe, I.

2. High in rank, office, worth, or public estimation; conspicuous; highly distinguished: said of a person or of his position: as, an *eminent* station; an *eminent* historian or poet. It is rarely used in a bad sense.

Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being *eminent*.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

These objections, though sanctioned by *eminent* names, originate, we venture to say, in profound ignorance of the art of poetry.
Macaulay.

3. Conspicuous; such as to attract attention; manifest: as, the judge's charge was characterized by *eminent* fairness; an *eminent* example of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and luxurians wealth are they
First seen in acts of prowess *eminent*
And great exploits.
Milton, P. L., XI. 789.

The avenging principle within us will certainly do its duty upon any *eminent* breach of ours, and make every flagrant act of wickedness, even in this life, a punishment to itself.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

4. Supreme; controlling; unrestrained by higher right or authority: chiefly in the phrase *eminent domain* (which see, under *domain*). = *Syn. 1.* Elevated.—2. *Illustrious*, *Renowned*, etc. See *Jamoua*.

eminentia (em-i-nen'shi-ā), *n.*; pl. *eminentia* (-ē). [*L.*, *eminence*: see *eminence*.] In *anat.*, an eminence; a prominence; a protuberance.—**Eminentia capitata**, the head of a bone; specifically, the radial head of the humerus. Also called *capitellum* and *capitulum*. See cut under *capitellum*.—**Eminentia cinerea**, the lower prominent portion of the ala cinerea.—**Eminentia iliopectinea**, the iliopectineal eminence.—**Eminentia intercondylica**, the spine of the tibia.—**Eminentia papillaris, pyramidalis, or stapedii**, the pyramid of the tympanum.—**Eminentia symphyseal**, the prominent lower border of the middle of the chin, one of the most marked features of man as distinguished from other mammals.

emimental (em-i-nen'shal), *a.* [*eminence* (*L. eminentia*) + *-al*.] 1. Containing or pertaining to something eminently.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to an eminence; prominent or protuberant.—**Emimental equation**, an equation which by means of indeterminate coefficients expresses several independent equations.

eminently (em'i-nent-i-ly), *adv.* 1. In an eminent degree; in a manner to attract observation; so as to be conspicuous and distinguished from others: as, to be *eminently* learned or useful.

They in whomsoever these virtues dwell *eminently* need not Kings to make them happy, but are the architects of their own happiness.
Milton, Ekoneklastes, xxi.

The highest flames are the most tremulous; and so are the most holy and *eminently* religious persons more full of awfulness and fear.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 72.

When two races, both low in the scale, are crossed, the progeny seems to be *eminently* bad.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 21.

2. As used by the older philosophical writers, in the highest possible degree; perfectly; absolutely; in a sovereign manner: said especially of the production of an effect by a cause infinitely superior to it.

emir (e-mēr'), *n.* [Also written *emeer*, and, esp. in ref. to present rulers having this title, *ameer*, *amir*; = *D. G. Dan. Sw. emir* = *F. émir* = *Sp. emir*, *amir* = *Pg. emir* = *It. emiro*, < *Turk. amir* = *Pers. Hind. amir*, < *Ar. amir*, *emir*, a commander, ruler, chief nobleman, prince: see *ameer*, and cf. *admiral*.] 1. Among Arabs and other Mohammedan peoples, a chief of a family or tribe; a ruling prince. See *ameer*.

The book of Job shows that, long before letters and arts were known to Ionia, these vexing questions were debated . . . under the tents of the Idumean *emira*.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. of the Popes.

2. Specifically, a title sometimes given to the descendants of Mohammed.

An *emir* by his garb of green.
Byron, The Giaour.

3. In Turkey, with a specific designation of office or duty, a head of a department of government; a chief officer.

emirate (e-mēr'āt), *n.* [*emir* + *-ate*³.] The office or rank of an emir.

emissarium (em-i-sā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *emissaria* (-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *L. emissarius*, taken in lit. sense; see *emissary*.] In *anat.*, an emissary (def. II., 3); specifically, an emissary vein.—**Emissarium Santorini**, or **emissarium parietale**. See *emissary veins*, under *emissary*.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. émissaire* = *Sp. emisario* = *Pg. It. emissario*, *n.*, < *L. emissarius*, sent out (as adj., first in *LL.*), as a noun, a scout, spy, emissary, in *LL.* also an attendant, < *L. emittere*, pp. *emissus*, send out: see *emit*.]

1. *a.* 1. Emitting; sending out; furnishing an outlet.—2. Of or pertaining to one sent on a mission; exploring; spying.

You shall neither eat nor sleepe;
No, nor forth your window peepe
With your *emissarie* eye.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, No. 8.

Emissary veins (*emissaria Santorini*), the veins traversing the cranial walls, and connecting the veins on the outside of the skull with the sinuses of the dura mater.

II. *n.*; pl. *emissaries* (-riz). 1. A person sent on a mission, particularly a private mission or business; an agent employed for the promotion of a cause or of his employer's interests: now commonly used in a bad or contemptuous sense, and usually implying some degree of secrecy or chicanery.

P. Jun. What are *emissaries*?
Tho. Men employ'd outward, that are sent abroad
To fetch in the commodity.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, I. 1.

Its [popery's] *emissaries* are very numerous, and very busy in corners, to seduce the unwary.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

Christian communities send forth their *emissaries* of religion and letters.
D. Webster, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. An outlet for water; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake: as, the *emissary* of the Alban lake.—3. In *anat.*, that which emits or sends out; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory or emunctory: chiefly used in the plural. Also *emissarium*. = *Syn. 1.* *Spy*, *Emissary*. A *spy* is one who enters an enemy's camp or territories to learn the condition of the enemy; an *emissary* may be a secret agent employed not only to detect the schemes of an opposing party, but to influence their councils. A *spy* in war must conceal his true character, or he may suffer death if detected; an *emissary* may in some cases be known as the agent of an adversary without incurring similar hazard.

emissaryship (em'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [*emissary* + *-ship*.] The office of an emissary. *B. Jonson*.

emissilet, *a.* That may be cast or sent. *Bailey*, 1727.

emission (ē-mish'on), *n.* [= *F. émission* = *Sp. emission* = *Pg. emissão* = *It. emissione*, < *L. emissio(n)-*, a sending out, < *emissus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out: see *emit*.] 1. The act of emitting, or of sending or throwing out; a putting forth or issuing: as, the *emission* of light from the sun or other luminous body; the *emission* of steam from a boiler; the *emission* of paper money.

Because Philosephers may disagree
If slight *emission* or reception be,
Shall it be thence infer'd I do not see?
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

Plants climb by three distinct means, by spirally twining, by clasping a support with their sensitive tendrils, and by the *emission* of aerial rootlets.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 182.

2. That which is emitted, or sent or thrown out.

An inflamed heap of stubble, glaring with great *emissions*, and suddenly stooping into the thickness of smoke.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Specifically—(a) In *finance*, an amount or quantity of any representative of value issued or put into circulation: an issue: as, the entire *emission* (of coin, bank-notes, or the like) has been called in or redeemed; the first, second, and third *emissions* of United States notes issued during the civil war. (b) In *physiol.*, a discharge, especially an involuntary discharge, of semen.—**Theory of emission**. Newton's theory of the nature of light as being an emission of particles from the luminous body. Also called the *corpuscular theory*. See *light*, and *undulatory theory*, under *undulatory*.

emissitious (em-i-sish'us), *a.* [*L. emissivus*, better *emissivus*, send out (*oculi emissicii*, prying, spying eyes), < *emissus*, pp. of *mittere*, send out.] Looking or narrowly examining; prying.

Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes
To your own infamous chair of Rome.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, II. § 8.

emissive

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *a.* [*L. emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out (see *emit*), + *-ive*.] 1. Sending out; emitting; radiating, as light.

But soon a beam, *emissive* from above,
Shed mental day, and touch'd the heart with love.
Brooke, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, i.

2. Pertaining to Newton's explanation of light by the theory of emission. See *emission*.

The other two theories equally suppose the non-existence of a vacuum; according to the *emissive* or corpuscular theory, the vacuum is filled by the matter itself of light, heat, etc.
W. R. Grove, *Corr. of Forces*.

Emissive power, radiating power.

emissivity (em-i-siv'i-ti), *n.* [*L. emissive* + *-ity*.] Emissive or radiating power. [Rare.]
The emissivity of a body for any radiation is equal to the absorptive power for the same radiation at any one temperature.
Tait, *Light*, § 309.

emissory (em'i-sō-ri), *a.* [*L. emissarius*, *ML. emissor*, one who sends out, *L. emissus*, pp. of *emittere*, send out.] Sending or conveying out; emissive.

emit (ē-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emitted*, ppr. *emitting*. [= *F. émettre* = *Sp. emitir* = *Pg. emittir* = *It. emettere*, *L. emittere*, send out, emit, *e*, out, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, etc. Cf. *admit*, *amit*², *commit*, *demit*¹, *demit*², *dimit*, *permit*, *remit*, *transmit*.] 1. To send forth; throw or give out; vent: as, fire emits heat and smoke; boiling water emits steam; the sun and stars emit light.

The dying lamp feebly emits a yellow gleam.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

While you sun emits his rays divine.
Mickle, tr. of Camoens's *Lusiad*, li.

A baker's oven, emitting the usual fragrance of sour bread.
Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, v.

A body absorbs with special energy the rays which it can itself emit.
Tyndall, *Light and Elect.*, p. 78.

2. To let fly; discharge; dart or shoot. [Rare.]

Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's Song;
Lest wrathful the far-shooting God emit
His fatal Arrows.
Prior, tr. of Second Hymn of Callimachus.

3. To issue, as an order or a decree; issue for circulation, as notes or bills of credit.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judge's authority.
Aylife, *Parergon*.

No state shall . . . emit bills of credit.
Constitution of United States, Art. I. § 10.

To emit a declaration, in *Scots criminal law*, in the case of a person suspected of having committed a crime, to give an account of himself before a magistrate, usually the sheriff, which account is taken down in writing and made use of at the trial of the accused.

emittent (ē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emittent* (-*is*), ppr. of *emittere*, send out; see *emit*.]

I. a. Emitting; emissive. [Rare.]

II. n. One who or that which emits.

They did it [bleeding one animal into another] yesterday before the society, very successfully also, upon a bull-mastiff and a spaniel, the former being the emittent, the other the recipient.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 237.

emmanché (e-mōn-shā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *emmancher*, put a handle on, haft, *en- + manche*, a handle, haft, = *Sp. Pg. mango* = *It. manico*, *L. manicus* (cf. equiv. dim. *L. manicula*), a handle, *L. manus*, hand.] In *her.*: (a) Having a handle: said of a weapon, as an ax, when the head and the handle or staff are of different tinctures. (b) Decorated with a doublet: said of the field.

emmantlet (e-man'tl), *v. t.* [*em-2* + *mantle*.]

1. To cover as with a mantle; envelop; protect.

The world, and this, which by another name men have thought good to call heaven (under the pourprised and bending cope whereof all things are emmantled and covered).
Holland, tr. of Pliny, i. 1.

2. To place round, by way of fortification; construct as a defense.

Besides the walls that he caused to be built and emmantled about other towns. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 1.

Emmanuel (e-man'ū-el), *n.* 1. See *Immanuel*.

— 2. An ointment much used in the latter part of the sixteenth century, composed of herbs boiled in wine, and having pitch, suet, mastic, etc., afterward added.

emmarble (e-mār'bl), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *marble*.]

To impart to or invest with the qualities of marble; harden or render cold like marble. Also *emmarble*.

Thou dost emmarble the proud hart of her
Whose love before their life they doe prefer.
Spenser, in *Honour of Love*, l. 139.

emmeleia (em-e-lō'yā), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμμελία*, harmony, unison, *ἐμμελής*, harmonious, in unison, *ἐν*, in, + *μέλος*, song, harmony.] In *Gr. music*:

(a) Consonance; concord; harmony. (b) A for-

mal tragic dance, or the music with which such a dance was accompanied.

emmenagogic (e-men-a-gōj'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue; promoting menstruation.

emmenagogue (e-men-a-gōg), *n.* [= *F. emménagogue* = *Sp. emenagogo* = *Pg. It. emmenagogo*, *L. NL. *emmenagogus*, *Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses (neut. pl. of *ἐμμηνα*, monthly, *ἐν*, in, + *μήν* = *L. mensis*, a month), + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing forth, *ἀγείν*, lead.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual discharge.

emmenopathy (e-men-i-op'a-thi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses, + *πάθος*, suffering, *παθεῖν*, suffer, feel.] In *pathol.*, a disorder of menstruation. *Dunglison*.

emmenological (e-men-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*L. emmenology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to emmenology.

emmenology (em-e-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐμμηνα*, menses (see *emmenagogue*), + *-λογία*, *Gr. λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] That special branch of medical science which deals with menstruation.

emmer-goose (em'er-gōs), *n.* Same as *ember-goose*.

emmet (em'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *emet*, *emot*; *ME. emet*, *emete* (also *emote*, *emotte*, *emotte*, *ematte*, appar. simulating *ME. forms of moth*: see *moth*, *mad*², *maggot*), earlier *amete* (contr. *amte*, *ampte*, *ante*, > mod. E. *ant*), < *AS. æmete*, *æmette*, **ēmete*, an emmet, ant: see further under *ant*¹, the common form of the word.] An ant.

The parsimonious emmet, provident
Of future. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 485.

As well may the minutest Emmet say
That Caucasus was rais'd to pave his way.
Prior, *Solomon*, i.

emmet-hunter (em'et-hun'tēr), *n.* A name of the wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. *Montagu*. [*Local*, *Eng.*]

emmetrope (em'e-trōp), *n.* [*As emmetropia*.] A person with eyes normal as regards refraction.

emmetropia (em-e-trō'pī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμμετρος*, in measure, proportional (< *ἐν*, in, + *μέτρον*, measure), + *ὀψ* (*ὀπ-*), eye.] Normal power of accommodation, in which the light from a luminous point at any distance from the eye not less than 10 or 12 centimeters (3.9 or 4.7 inches) can be focused to a point on the retina. Also *emmetropy*.

emmetropic (em-e-trōp'ik), *a.* [*As emmetropia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by emmetropia.

The state of refraction may deviate in two ways from the emmetropic condition. *J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 499.

The normal or emmetropic eye adjusts itself perfectly for all distances, from about five inches to infinity. It makes a perfect image of objects at all these distances.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 47.

emmetropy (e-met'rō-pi), *n.* Same as *emmetropia*.

The eye of which we have been speaking is the normal or perfect eye. This normal condition is called emmetropy.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 46.

emmew†, immew† (ē-, i-mū'), *v. t.* [*em-1*, *im-1*, + *mew*².] To confine in a mew or cage; mew; coop up; cause to shrink out of sight. Also *emnew*, *innew*.

This outward-sainted deputy, —
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew,
As falcon doth the fowl, — is yet a devil.
Shak., *M. for M.*, lii. 1.

emmonsite (em'on-zīt), *n.* [After S. F. Emmons, a geologist.] A doubtful ferric tellurite from the vicinity of Tombstone, Arizona.

emmove†, v. t. See *emove*.

emodin (em'ō-din), *n.* In *chem.*, a glucoside (C₁₅H₁₀O₅), crystallizing in orange-yellow prisms, found in the bark of buckthorn and in the root of rhubarb.

emollescence (em-ō-les'ens), *n.* [*L. e*, out, + *mollere*, inceptive of *mollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] In a body beginning to melt, that degree of softness which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusion.

emolliate (ē-mol'iāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emolliated*, ppr. *emolliating*. [Irreg. < *L. emollire* (pp. *emollitus*), soften: see *emollient*.] To soften; render effeminate. [Rare.]

Emolliated by four centuries of Roman domination, the Belgic colonies had forgotten their pristine valour.
Pinkerton.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. émollient* = *Sp. emoliente* = *Pg. It. emolliente*, < *L. emolliant* (-*is*), ppr. of *emollire*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft: see *mollit*, *mollify*.]

I. a. Softening; making soft or supple; serving to relax the solids of anything.

The regular supply of a mucilage, more emollient and slippery than oil itself, which is constantly softening and lubricating the parts that rub upon each other.
Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, viii.

II. n. A therapeutic agent or process which softens and relaxes living tissues, as a poultice or massage. The word was formerly applied to the so-called demulcents.

The fifth means is to further the very act of assimilation and nourishment: which is done by some outward emollients, that make the parts more apt to assimilate.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 59.

emollient† (em-ō-lish'on), *n.* [*L. as if *emolliant* (-*is*), < *emollire*, soften: see *emollient*.] The act of relaxing or of making soft and pliable. [Rare.]

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts—and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollient.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

emollient† (ē-mol'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. emolliatus*, pp. of *emollire*, soften (see *emollient*), + *E. -ive*.] **I. a.** Tending to soften; emollient.

They enter likewise into those emollient or lenitive plasters which are devised for the sores of the head.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvi. 21.

II. n. An emollient.

The misseito is a great emollient; for it softeneth, dissueth, and resolveth also hard tumors.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* [= *F. émolument* = *Sp. Pg. It. emolumento*, < *L. emolumentum*, *emolimentum*, effort, exertion, what is gained by labor, profit, gain, < *emoliri*, effect, accomplish, < *e*, out, + *moliri*, exert oneself: see *amolish*, *demolish*.] 1. The profit arising from office or employment; that which is received as a compensation for services, or which is annexed to the possession of office, as salary, fees, and perquisites.

The deanery of Christ Church became vacant. That office was, both in dignity and in emolument, one of the highest in the University of Oxford.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Profit; advantage; gain in general; that which promotes the good of any person or thing.

Profits by salt pits, milles, water-courses (and whatever emoluments grew by them), and such like.
Hollinshed, *Descrip.* of England.

Nothing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having dispatched a great deal of business to the public emolument.
Pattar.

Some of Mr. Whitefield's enemies affected to suppose that he would apply these collections to his own private emolument.
Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 167.

= **Syn. 1.** Remuneration, pay, wages, stipend, income.—**2.** Benefit.

emolumental (ē-mol'ū-men'tal), *a.* [*L. emolument* + *-al*.] Producing profit; useful; profitable; advantageous. [Rare.]

The passion of his majesty to encourage his subjects in all that is laudable and truly emolumental of this nature.
Evelyn, *Sylvia*, To the Reader.

among†, prep. An obsolete form of *among*.

At last far off they many islands spy
On every side floating the floodea among.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 10.

amongst†, emongest†, prep. Obsolete forms of *amongst*.

And Cupid still emongest them kindled lustfull fyres.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. l. 39.

emony†, n. A corruption of *anemone*.

emotion (ē-mō'shōn), *n.* [= *F. émotion* = *Sp. emocio* = *Pg. emocio* = *It. emozione*, < *L. as if *emotio* (-*n*), < *emotus*, pp. of *emovere*, move out, move away, remove, stir up, agitate: see *emove*.]

1. Excited or unusual motion; disturbed movement.

I think nothing need to be said to encourage it [bathing in cold water], provided this one caution be used, that he never go into the water, when exercise has at all warmed him or left any emotion in his blood or pulse.
Locke, *Education*, § 8.

2. An agitated or aroused, and usually distinctly pleasurable or painful, state of mind directed toward some object; technically, a sensation excited by an idea and directed toward an object, and accompanied by some bodily commotion, such as blushing, trembling, weeping, or some slighter disturbance not manifest to a second party. Under violent emotion all the muscles of the body may be affected, but the most common effects are in the expression of the face—the mouth, eyes, and nose, named in the order of their expressiveness. The voice is also generally affected.

The stirrings of pride, vanity, covetousness, impurity, discontent, resentment, these succeed each other through the day in momentary emotions, and are known to Him.
J. H. Newman, *Parochial Sermons*, l. 45.

It has been usual with psychologists to enfold *emotions* with feeling, because intense feeling is essential to *emotion*. But, strictly speaking, a state of *emotion* is a complete state of mind, a psychosis, and not a psychical element, if we may so say. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.*

Mellow, melancholy, yet not mournful, the tone seemed to gush up out of the deep well of Hepzibah's heart, all steeped in its profoundest emotion.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

=Syn. 2. *Trepidation, Tremor*, etc. See *agitation*.
emotional (ē-mō'shōn-āl), *a.* [*< emotion + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of emotion.

Whatever moral benefit can be effected by education must be effected by an education which is *emotional* rather than preceptive.
H. Spencer, Social Statist., p. 384.

It is *emotional* force, not intellectual, that brings out exceptional results. *L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 508.*

2. Characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; subject to emotion; as, an *emotional* poem; an *emotional* temperament.

Great intellect . . . is not readily united with a large *emotional* nature. *A. Bain, Corr. of Percey, p. 236.*

3. Employing appeal to the emotions; aiming at the production of emotion as an object; as, an *emotional* orator or harangue.

emotionalism (ē-mō'shōn-āl-izm), *n.* [*< emotional + -ism.*] 1. The character of being emotional, or of being subject to emotion; tendency to emotional excitement.

Churchism and Moralism place the essence of Christianity in action, and *Emotionalism* puts it in feeling.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, p. 31.

2. The practice of working upon the emotions; the disposition to substitute superficial emotion for deeper feeling or right purpose.—3. The expression of emotion.

emotionalist (ē-mō'shōn-āl-ist), *n.* [*< emotional + -ist.*] 1. One who is easily overcome by emotions; a person subject to or controlled by emotion.

The stiff materialist is not educated for a sound investigator any more than the limp *emotionalist*.
N. A. Rev., CXLI. 262.

2. One who endeavors to excite emotional feeling; one who appeals to the emotions rather than to the reason or conscience.

emotionality (ē-mō'shōn-āl-i-ti), *n.* [*< emotional + -ity.*] The quality of being emotional or of expressing emotion; emotionalism.

English which has once been in Italian acquires an *emotionality* which it does not perhaps wholly lose in returning to itself.
The Century, XXX. 206.

The dog . . . does not possess our faculty of imitation, our facial *emotionality*.
Allen, and Neurol. (trans.), VII. 165.

emotional (ē-mō'shōnd), *a.* [*< emotion + -ed.*] Affected by emotion. [Rare.]

As the young chief th' affecting scene surveys,
How all his form th' emotion'd soul betrays!
Scott, Essay on Painting.

emotive (ē-mō'tiv), *a.* [*< L. emolus, pp. of movere, move (see emotion), + -ive.*] Producing or marked by or manifesting emotion; of an emotional character.

To him display the wonders of their frame,
His own contexture, where eternal art,
Emotive, pants within the alternate heart.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Minds of deep *emotive* sensibility are apt to feel pained, even exasperated, by scientific explanations which decline the imaginary aid of some incomprehensible outlying agency not expressible in terms of experience.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 1.

emotively (ē-mō'tiv-li), *adv.* In an emotive manner. *George Eliot.*

emotiveness (ē-mō'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being emotive. [Rare.]

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xi.

emotivity (ē-mō'tiv-i-ti), *n.* [*< emotive + -ity.*] The capacity or state of being emotive; emotionality. [Rare.]

Sensitivity and *emotivity* have also been used as the scientific terms for the capacity of feeling.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 176.

emove (ē-mōv'), *v. t.* [Less correctly *emmove*; *< L. emovere, move out, move away, move, agitate, etc., < e, out, + movere, move: see more.*] To move; arouse to emotion.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
As wont ye knights to seek adventures wilde,
He pricked forth his puissant force to prove.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 50.

While with kind nature, here amid the grove,
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,
What to disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence.

empæstic, empæstic (em-pes'tik), *a.* [Also, less prop., *empæstic*; *< Gr. ἐμπαεστικός, sc. τέχνη*, the art of embossing; *< ἐμπαεστός*, struck in, embossed, *< ἐμπαεῖν*, strike in, stamp, emboss, *< ἐν*, in, + *παεῖν*, strike. Cf. *anapest.*] Stamped, embossed, or inlaid, as work in metal.

empair (em-pār'), *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *impair*. *Spenser.*

empaistic (em-pās'tik), *a.* Same as *empæstic*.

empale¹ *empaled*, etc. See *impale*, etc.

empale² (em-pāl'), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + pale*².] To cause to grow pale.

No bloodless malady *empales* their face. *G. Fletcher.*

empanel, empannel (em-pan'el), *v. t.* See *impanel*.

empanelment, empannelment (em-pan'el-ment), *n.* See *impanelment*.

empanoply (em-pan'ō-pli), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empanoplied*, ppr. *empanoplying*. [*< em-1 + panoply.*] To invest in full armor.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We enter'd in, and waited, fifty there,
Opposed to fifty. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

emparadise (em-par'ā-dis), *v. t.* See *imparadise*.

emparchment (em-pāreh'ment), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + parchment.*] To write on parchment. [A nonce-word.]

I take your Bull as an *emparchmented* Lie, and burn it.
Carlyle.

empark (em-pārk'), *v. t.* See *impark*. *Bp. King.*

emparlauncet, *n.* See *imparlance*.

empasm (em-paz'm'), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐμπασσειν*, sprinkle in or on, *< ἐν*, in, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] 1. A powder used to remove any disagreeable odor from the person.—2. A cataplasm.

empassion (em-pash'on), *v. t.* See *impassion*.

empassionatet (em-pash'on-ät), *a.* See *impassionate*.

empastet (em-päst'), *v. t.* See *impaste*.

empathema (em-pa-thē'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐμπαθής*, in a state of emotion or passion, *< ἐν*, in, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] In *pathol.*, ungenderable passion. *E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 45.*

empatronizet, *v. t.* See *impatronize*.

empawn, *v. t.* See *impawn*.

empeacht, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empearl (em-pērl'), *v. t.* See *impearl*.

empechet, *v. t.* See *impeach*.

empeiret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *impair*. *Chaucer.*

empeirema (em-pi-rē'mā), *n.* See *empirema*.

empeople (em-pē'pl), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + people.*] 1. To furnish with inhabitants; people; populate.

We know 'tis very well *empeopled*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

2. To settle as inhabitants.

He wondered much, and gan enquire . . .
What unknown nation there *empeopled* were.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

empersst, empericet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *empress*.

emperil (em-per'il), *v. t.* See *imperil*.

emperish (em-per'ish), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + perish.*] To destroy; ruin.

His frail senses were *emperisht* quight,
And love to frenzy turnd, sixth love is frantlike hight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 20.

emperor (em-pēr-ōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *emperour*; *< ME. emperour, F. emperour, emparour, emperer, < OF. emperour, F. emperour = Pr. emperador = Sp. Pg. emperador = It. imperatore, < L. imperator, imperator, OL. induperator, a military commander-in-chief, ruler, emperor, < imperare, imperare, command: see empire.*] 1. A commander-in-chief; a supreme leader of an army or of armies.

To Aganynon that giften the gouernance holo,
for worsthest of wit that worship to hane;
And ordant hym *Emperour* by oynn assent,
With power full playn the pepyll to lede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3670.

2. The sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire: a title of dignity conventionally superior to that of *king*: as, the *emperor* of Germany or of Russia. See *empire*. The title *emperor*, first assumed (with consent of the senate) by Julius Cæsar, was held by the succeeding rulers of the Roman, and afterward of the Western and Eastern empires. The line of emperors of the West terminated in A. D. 476, but the title was revived in 800 by Charlemagne, who thus laid the foundation of the elective Holy Roman Empire (which see, under *empire*). The last of his successors had, before his abdication in 1806, adopted the title of hereditary emperor of Austria. The king of Prussia was crowned emperor of Germany in 1871. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and the ruler of Brazil in 1822; and it was held by Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. of France. In 1876 Queen Victoria of England was proclaimed *empress*

of India. In western speech the sovereigns of Turkey, China, Japan, etc., are called *emperors*.

Under existing international arrangements the crowned heads of Europe take precedence according to the date of their accession, and their rank is precisely the same, whether their style is imperial or royal. But the proper meaning of *emperor* is the chief of a confederation of states of which kings are members.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 417.

3. In *zool.*: (a) In *entom.*: (1) One of several large sphinxes or moths: as, the peacock *emperor*, *Saturnia pavonia*. (2) One of several large butterflies of the family *Nymphalidæ*: as, the purple *emperor*, the popular name in Great Britain of *Apatura iris*, also called the purple



Tawny Emperor (*Apatura herse*).
a, eggs; b, larva, dorsal view; c, pupa, lateral view; d, male butterfly, with partial outline of female. (All natural size.)

high-flier; the tawny *emperor*, *A. herse*. See *Apatura*. (b) In *ornith.*, one of sundry birds notable of their kind. (c) A large boa of Central America, *Boa imperator*, probably a variety of the *Boa constrictor*.—*Emperor-fish*. Same as *emperor of Japan*.—*Emperor goose*, *Phalacrocorax imperator*, a handsome species of Alaska, with the plumage barred transversely and the head in part white.—*Emperor moth*, a handsome species of moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).—*Emperor of Japan*, a chætolonoid fish, *Holocentrus imperator*, of an oblong form, with a spine upon the pre-

operculum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—*Emperor penguin*, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—*Emperor tern*, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna fuscigræca imperator*.—*Purple emperor*, tawny *emperor*. See def. 3 (a) (2). =Syn. 2. *Monarch*, etc. See *prince*.



Emperor of Japan (*Holocentrus imperator*).

emperonum. It inhabits the seas of southern Japan, is resplendent in color, and notable for its savory flesh. Also called *emperor-fish*.—*Emperor penguin*, *Aptenodytes imperator* or *forsteri*, the largest known species of penguin.—*Emperor tern*, the American variety of the Caspian tern, *Sterna fuscigræca imperator*.—*Purple emperor*, tawny *emperor*. See def. 3 (a) (2). =Syn. 2. *Monarch*, etc. See *prince*.

emperorship (em-pēr-ōr-ship), *n.* [*< emperor + -ship.*] The rank, office, or power of an emperor.

They went and put him [Napoleon] there; they and France at large. Chief-consulship, *Emperorship*, victory over Europe.
Carlyle.

The *emperorship* was to have been hereditary in his [Charlemagne's] family, but by the year 900 his posterity . . . was extinct.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 170.

empery (em-pēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *empérie*; *< ME. enperie, emperye, < OF. emperie, var. of empire, empire: see empire.*] *Empérie*; power; government.

Oh, misery,
When Indian slaves thirst after *empérie*.
Lust's Dominion, iii. 4.

I rose, as if he were my king indeed,
And then satte down, in trouble at myself,
And struggeling for my woman's *empérie*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

empestic, *a.* See *empæstic*.

Empetraceæ (em-pe-trā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Empetrum + -aceæ.*] An order of low, shrubby, heath-like evergreens, with small polygamous or dioecious apetalous flowers and drupaceous fruit. There are only 4 species, belonging to the 3 genera *Empetrum*, *Corema*, and *Ceratiola*. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is usually placed near the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Empetrum (em'pe-trum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐμπετρον*, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, neut. of ἐμπετρος, growing on rocks, *< ἐν*, in, on, + πέτρος, a rock;

see *pier*, *petro*.] A genus of low, heath-like shrubs, of 2 species, the type of the natural order *Empetraceæ*; the crowberry or craneberry. *E. nigrum* is a native of bogs and mountains in the cooler and arctic portions of the northern hemisphere. Its black berries are sometimes eaten. *E. rubrum*, with red berries, is found in the extreme southern part of South America.

emphaset (em-fāz'), *v. t.* [*emphasis*.] To emphasize.

Frank. I . . . bid you most welcome.

Lady F. And I believe your most, my pretty boy,

Being so emphasized by you. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, ii. 1.

emphasis (em-fā-sis), *n.* [= *F. emphase* (> *D. G. emphase* = *Dan. enfase* = *Sw. enfas*) = *Sp. enfusis* = *Pg. emphasis* = *It. enfasi*, *emphasis*, < *L. emphasis* (in pure *L. significatio(n)-*: see *signification*), < *Gr. ἐμφασις*, an appearing in, outward appearance, a showing or letting a thing be seen as in a mirror (reflection, image), or as involved, hence, in rhet., pregnant suggestion, indirect indication, significance, emphasis, < *ἐμφανέω*, show forth, < *ἐν*, in, + *φανέω*, show, mid. *φανέσθαι*, appear, > *φάσις*, phase, appearance: see *phase*.] 1. In *rhet.*: (a) Originally, a figure consisting in a significant, pregnant, or suggestive mode of expression, implying (especially in connection with the context or the circumstances under which an oration is delivered) more than would necessarily or ordinarily be meant by the words used. This figure is of two kinds, according as it suggests either something more than is said, or something purposely not mentioned or professedly not intended. Poets frequently employ it for the former purpose, especially in similes and epithets. (b) The mode of delivery appropriate to pregnant or suggestive expression; hence, rhetorical stress; in general, significant stress; special stress or force of voice given to the utterance of a word, succession of words, or part of a word, in order to excite special attention. Emphasis on a syllable differs from syllabic accent by being exceptional in use, and altering the ordinary pronunciation of the word, either by increasing the stress on the syllable regularly accented or by transferring the accent to another syllable: as, a sin may be a sin of omission or a sin of commission (instead of omission, commission).

The province of *emphasis* is so much more important than that of accent that the customary seat of the latter is transferred in any case where the claims of *emphasis* require it. *E. Porter*, *Rhetorical Delivery*, iv.

2. Special and significant vigor or force: as, *emphasis* of gesticulation; in general, significance; distinctiveness.

External objects stand before us . . . in all the life and *emphasis* of extension, figure and colour.

Sir W. Hamilton.

=*Syn.* 1. *Emphasis*, *Accent*, *Stress*. *Emphasis* is generally upon a word, but may be upon a combination of words or a single syllable. *Accent* is upon a syllable: as, the place of the *accent* in the word "demonstrate" is not fixed. *Stress* is a synonym for either *emphasis* or *accent*. See *inflection*.

That voice all modes of passion can express
Which marks the proper word with proper stress;
But none emphatic can that speaker call
Who lays an equal *emphasis* on all. *Lloyd*.

By increasing, therefore, the degree of habitual accent on a given syllable, we can render emphatic the word in which it occurs. *G. L. Raymond*, *Orator's Manual*, § 27.

emphasize (em-fā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emphasized*, ppr. *emphasizing*. [*emphasis* + *-ize*.] 1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; render emphatic; lay stress upon: as, to *emphasize* a syllable, word, or declaration; to *emphasize* a passage in reading.—2. To bring out clearly or distinctly; make more obvious or more positive; give a stronger perception of.

In winter it [the sea] is warmer, in summer it is cooler, than the ambient air, and the difference is *emphasized* the farther we get away from the shore.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 535.

Unequal powers have made unequal opportunities first, however much the unequal opportunities afterwards may react on and *emphasize* the situation. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 192.

emphatic (em-fat'ik), *a.* [= *F. emphatique* = *Sp. enfático* = *Pg. emphatico* = *It. enfatico* (cf. *G. emphatisch* = *Dan. Sw. enfatisk*), < *Gr. ἐμφατικός*, (< *ἐμφασις*, stem **εμφατι-*), equiv. form of *ἐμφαντικός*, expressive, vivid, forcible, < *ἐμφανέω* (*ἐφαν-*), show, declare: see *emphasis*.] 1. Uttered, or to be uttered, with emphasis or stress of voice: as, the *emphatic* words in a sentence.—2. Forcibly significant; expressive; impressive: as, an *emphatic* gesture.

When I wish to group our three homes and their names in an *emphatic* way, it certainly answers my purpose better to speak of Angeln as Old England than to speak of England as New Angeln. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 28.

His [Fox's] acceptance of office . . . would . . . have been the most *emphatic* demonstration of the union of all parties against the invaders. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xiv.

=*Syn.* Expressive, earnest, energetic, striking.

emphatical (em-fat'i-kal), *a.* 1. Same as *emphatic*. [Obsolete or rare.]—2. Apparent; obvious.

It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours are light itself, modified by refractions. *Boyle*, *Colours*.

emphatically (em-fat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With emphasis or stress of voice.—2. Significantly; forcibly; in a striking or impressive manner.—3. Conspicuously; preëminently.

The condition of the envious man is the most *emphatically* miserable. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 19.

He was *emphatically* a popular writer. *Macaulay*.

The doctrine that religion could be destined to pass through successive phases of development was pronounced to be *emphatically* unchristian. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 190.

4. According to appearance; according to impression produced.

What is delivered of their [dolphins'] incurvy must be taken *emphatically*: that is, not really, but in appearance. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 2.

emphaticalness (em-fat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being *emphatic*. [Rare.]

emphlysis (em-fli-sis), *n.*; pl. *emphlyses* (-sēz). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐν*, in, on, + *φλύσις*, an eruption, < *φλέω*, break out, boil over.] In *med.*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.

emphotion (em-fō'ti-on), *n.*; pl. *emphotia* (-ā). [*MLGr. ἐμφοτίον* (also *ἐμφοτίειος ἑσθής*), lit. a garment of light, < *ἐν*, in, + *φῶς* (*φωτ-*), light.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the white robe put on immediately after baptism; the chrisom.

emphractic (em-frakt'ik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐμφρακτικός*, likely to obstruct, < *ἐμφράσσειν*, obstruct, block up, < *ἐν*, in, + *φράσσειν*, fence in, block, stop.] 1. *c.* In *med.*, having the property of closing the pores of the skin.

II. *n.* A substance which when applied to the skin has the property of closing the pores.

emphrensy (em-fren'zi), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *phrensy*, obs. form of *frenzy*.] To make frenzied; madden.

Is it a ravenous beast, a covetous oppressor? his tooth like a mad dog's envenomes and *emphrenses*.

Ep. Hall, *St. Paul's Combat*.

emphyema (em-fī'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *φύω*, a tumor, a growth, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] A tumor.

emphysem (em-fī-sem), *n.* The English form of *emphysema*. [Rare.]

emphysema (em-fī-sē'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμφύσημα*, an inflation (of the stomach, peritoneum, etc.), < *ἐμφύσσω*, blow in, inflate, < *ἐν*, in, + *φύω*, blow.] In *pathol.*, distention with air or other gases.—*Interstitial emphysema*, the presence of air or other gases in the interstices of the tissues.—*Vesicular emphysema*, the permanent dilatation of the alveolar passages and infundibula of the lungs, the air-cells becoming obliterated. Also called *alveolar ecstasia*.

emphysematous, **emphysematose** (em-fī-sem'a-tus, -tōs), *a.* [*emphysema*(*t-*) + *-ous*, *-osc*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of *emphysema*; distended; bloated.—2. In *bot.*, bladder; resembling a bladder.

emphyteusis (em-fī-tū'sis), *n.* [*LL.* (in Roman civil law), < *Gr. ἐμψύτεισις* (only in Roman use), lit. an implanting, < *ἐμψύτειν*, implant, ingraft, < *ἐμψύω*, implanted, ingrafted, inborn, innate (> *ult. E. imp*, *q. v.*), < *ἐμψέω*, implant, pass. grow in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ψέω*, produce, pass. grow.] In *Rom. law*, a contract by which houses or lands were given forever or for a long term on condition of their being improved and a stipulated annual rent paid to the grantor. It was usually for a perpetual term, thus corresponding to the feudal fee.

We are told that with the municipalities began the practice of letting out agri vectigales, that is, of leasing land for a perpetuity to a free tenant, at a fixed rent, and under certain conditions. The plan was afterwards extensively imitated by individual proprietors, and the tenant, whose relation to the owner had originally been determined by his contract, was subsequently recognised by the Prætor as having himself a qualified proprietorship, which in time became known as *Emphyteusis*. *Maine*, *Ancient Law*, p. 290.

emphyteuta (em-fī-tū'tā), *n.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. ἐμψύτειτής*, a tenant by *emphyteusis*: see *emphyteusis*.] In *Rom. law*, a tenant by *emphyteusis*.

emphyteutic (em-fī-tū'tik), *a.* [*LL. emphyteuticus*, < *emphyteuta*, *q. v.*] Pertaining to *emphyteusis*; held on the form of tenure known as *emphyteusis*; taken on hire, for which rent is to be paid: as, *emphyteutic* lands.

We have distinct proof that what is called in Roman law *emphyteutic* tenure was in use among the Greeks in the case of sacred land. *C. T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 145.

Emphyteutic lease. Same as *bail à longues années* (which see, under *bail*).

emphyteuticary (em-fī-tū'ti-kā-ri), *n.*; pl. *emphyteuticaries* (-riz). [*LL. emphyteuticarius*, <

emphyteuticus: see *emphyteutic*.] In *Rom. law*, one who held lands by *emphyteusis*; an *emphyteuta*.

Emphytus (em-fi-tus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐμψύτος*, ingrafted, inserted: see *emphyteusis*, and *imp*, *v.*] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Tenthredinida*, founded by Klug in 1881, having short wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, filiform 9-jointed antennæ,



Strawberry False-worm (*Empytus maculatus*).
1, 2, pupa, ventral and lateral views (line shows natural size); 3, fly, enlarged (wings on one side detached); 4, larva; 5, fly with wings closed; 6, larva curled up; 7, cocoon; 8, antenna; 9, egg. (4, 5, 6, and 7 natural size; 8 and 9 enlarged.)

transverse head, prominent eyes, and a long abdomen, cylindrical in the male, and broad and carinate in the female. The larvæ have 22 legs, and are leaf-feeders. The male of *E. maculatus* is black, the female honey-yellow; its larva feeds on the strawberry, and is known in the United States and Canada as the strawberry false-worm.

Empidæ (em-pi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, contr. of *Empididæ*, < *Empis* (*Empid-*), the typical genus: see *Empis*.] A family of tetrachactous brachycerous flies, of the order *Diptera*, containing upward of 1,000 species, mostly of small size, inhabiting temperate and cold countries. They are characterized by a globose head with rufous eyes, a simple third antenna-joint, and lengthened basal cells of the wings. They are very active and voracious, and in general resemble the *Asilidæ*. Species of this family may be seen dancing in swarms over running water in spring-time. The slender larvæ live in garden-mold. Also *Empididæ* and *Empidæ*.

Empididæ (em-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Empidæ*.

Empidonax (em-pi-dō'naks), *n.* [*NL.* (Cabanis, 1855), < *Gr. ἐμπίτις* (*ἐμπίτιδ-*), a mosquito, gnat (see *Empis*), + *αναξ*, king.] A large genus of small American olivaceous flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting North, Central, and South America, having the bill and feet moderate in length among allied genera, of mean length among related flycatchers, the wings pointed, the tail emarginate, and the



Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*).
plumage mostly dull-greenish. Four species are very common woodland migratory insectivorous birds of the eastern United States: the Acadian flycatcher, *E. acadicus*; Traill's, *E. traillii*; the least, *E. minimus*; and the yellow-bellied, *E. flaviventris*.

empiercet (em-pēr's'), *v. t.* [*em-1* + *picree*.] See *impierce*.

He stroke so hugely with his borrowed blade,
That it *empierst* the Pagans burgenat.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 45.

empight (em-pīt'), *a.* [*em-1* + *ight*.] Fixed. Three bodies in one wast *empight*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. x. 8.

empire (em-pīr), *n.* [*ME. empire*, *empyre*, *empere* (also *empérie*, *empere*: see *empyre*), < *OF. empire* (also *empérie*), *F. empire* = *Pr. emperi*, *emperi* = *Sp. Pg. It. imperio*, < *L. imperium*, *imperium*, command, control, dominion, sovereignty, a dominion, empire, < *imperare*, *imperare*, command, order, < *in*, in, on, + *parare*, make ready, order: see *parc*. Cf. *imperial*, etc.] 1. Supreme power in governing; imperial power; dominion; sovereignty.

Your Majesty (my most gracious Soveraigne) have shewed your selfe to all the world, for this one and thirty yeerespace of your glorious raigne, above all other Princes of Christendome, not onely fortunate, but also most sufficient vertuous and worthy of *empire*.

Puttenham, *Arts of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.

Upon the heads of Romans, and their princes, Familiarly to *empire*. B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, iv. 3.

Westward the course of *empire* takes its way. Bp. Berkeley, *Arts and Learning in America*.

If we do our duties as honestly and as much in the fear of God as our forefathers did, we need not trouble ourselves much about other titles to *empire*.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 244.

2. The country, region, or union of states or territories under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government; usually, a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be, and often is, of small extent: as, the Roman or the Russian *empire*. The designation *empire* has been assumed in modern times by some small or homogeneous monarchies, generally ephemeral; but properly an *empire* is an aggregate of conquered, colonized, or confederated states, each with its own government subordinate or tributary to that of the *empire* as a whole. Such were and are all the great historical *empires*; and in this sense the name is applied appropriately to any large aggregation of separate territories under one monarch, whatever his title may be: as, the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian *empires*; the *empire* of Alexander the Great; the British *empire*, etc. See *emperor*, and *Holy Roman Empire*, below.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway: as, the *empire* of reason or of truth.

We disdain To do those servile offices, oft times His foolish pride and *empire* will exact. B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

The sword turns preacher, and dictates propositions by *empire* instead of arguments.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 690.

It is to the very end of our days a struggle between our reason and our temper, which shall have the *empire* over us. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 172.

Circle of the empire. See *circle*.—**Eastern Empire**, or **Empire of the East**, originally, that division of the Roman *empire* which had its seat in Constantinople. Its final separation from the Western *Empire* dates from the death of Theodosius the Great (A. D. 395), whose sons Arcadius and Honorius received respectively the eastern and western divisions of the Roman dominion. After the fall of the Western *Empire*, the *Empire of the East* is commonly known as the *Byzantine empire*. It continued until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453.—**Empire City**, the city of New York: so called as being the chief city of the *Empire State*, and the commercial metropolis of the United States.—**Empire State**, the State of New York: so called from its superior population and wealth as compared with the other States of the Union.—**Holy Roman Empire**, the German-Roman *empire* in western and central Europe (in later times commonly styled the *German empire*), which, after a lapse of more than three hundred years, reunited a large portion of the territories formerly belonging to the Western *Empire*. The union of the German royal and Roman imperial crowns began with Charles the Great or Charlemagne, king of the Franks, who was crowned emperor by the Pope at Rome A. D. 800; but the line of German kings who were at the same time Holy Roman emperors begins properly with Otto the Great, crowned emperor in 962. The *empire* was regarded as the temporal form of a theoretically universal dominion, whose spiritual head was the Pope and the earlier emperors were crowned at Rome by the spiritual rulers of Christendom. The *empire* continued under monarchs of the Saxon, Franconian, and Hohenstaufen dynasties, passing in 1273 to the Austrian house of Hapsburg, the members of which line remained in uninterrupted possession of the *empire* from 1438 until its final extinction in 1806. It had long previously lost the greater part of the external territories which had entitled it to be called Roman; and its final dissolution was due to the conquests and encroachments of Napoleon I. (See *emperor*.) The emperors were elected by certain of the more powerful German princes called electors, whose number was definitely fixed at seven by the Golden Bull of 1356, and remained at that number with but slight changes.—**The Celestial Empire**. See *celestial*.—**Western Empire**, the distinctive designation of the western portion of the Roman world after its division into two independent *empires* in A. D. 395. (See *Eastern Empire*, above.) Its power very rapidly declined under the inroads of barbarians and other adverse influences, and it was finally extinguished in A. D. 476.—**Syn.** 1. Sway, dominion, rule, reign, government, supremacy.

empirema (em-pi-ré'má), *n.*; pl. *empiremata* (-má-tá). [NL., < Gr. as if **ἐμπείρημα*, < *ἐμπείρειν*, be experienced in, < *ἐμπείρος*, experienced: see *empiric*.] In *logic*, a proposition grounded upon experience. Also spelled *empeirema*.

empireship (em-pi-rí-ship), *n.* The power, sovereignty, or dominion of an *empire*.

England has seized the *empireship* of India. *Library Mag.*, July, 1886.

empiric (em-pir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *empirick*; < OF. *empirique*, F. *empirique* = Sp. *empírico* = Pg. It. *empirico* (cf. D. G. *empirisch* = Dan. Sw. *empirisk*), < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρικός*, experienced (of *ἐμπειρικός*, the *Empirics*: see II. 1), < *ἐμπείρια*, experience, mere experience or practice without knowledge, esp. in medicine, *empiricism*, < *ἐμπείρος*, experienced or practised in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πείρα*, a trial, experiment, attempt; akin to *πρόρος*, a way, < **περ*,

**παρ* = E. *fare*, go.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *empirical*.—2. Versed in physical experimentation: as, an *empiric* alchemist.—3. Of or pertaining to the medical *empirics*.

It is accounted an error to commit a natural body to *empiric* physicians. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 17.

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] One of an ancient sect of Greek physicians who maintained that practice or experience, and not theory, is the foundation of the science of medicine.

Among the Greek physicians, those who founded their practice on experience called themselves *empirics*; those who relied on theory, methodists; and those who held a middle course, dogmatists. Fleming, *Vocab. of Philos.* (ed. Krauth), p. 157.

2. An experimenter in medical practice, destitute of adequate knowledge; an irregular or unscientific physician; more distinctively, a quack or charlatan.

It is not safe for the Church of Christ when bishops learn what belongeth unto government, as *empirics* learn physic, by killing of the sick. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 24.

This is the cause why *empirics* and old women are more happy many times in their cures than learned physicians, because they are more religious in holding their medicines. Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 193.

There are many *empirics* in the world who pretend to infallible methods of curing all patients. Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. viii.

Empiricks and mountebanks. Shaftesbury, *Advice to an Author*, ii. § 2.

3. In general, one who depends mainly upon experience or intuition; one whose procedure in any field of action or inquiry is too exclusively *empirical*.

The *empiric*, . . . Instead of ascending from sense to intellect (the natural progress of all true learning), . . . hurries, on the contrary, into the midst of sense, where he wanders at random without any end, and is lost in a labyrinth of infinite particulars. Harris, *Hermes*, iv.

Vague generalisations may form the stock-in-trade of the political *empiric*, but he is an *empiric* notwithstanding. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 91.

= *Syn.* 2. *Mountebank*, etc. See *quack*, *n.*

empirical (em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [*< empiric + -al.*]

1. Pertaining to or derived from experience or experiments; depending upon or derived from the observation of phenomena.

In philosophical language the term *empirical* means simply what belongs to or is the product of experience or observation. Sir W. Hamilton.

Now here again we may observe the error into which Locke was led by confounding the cause of our ideas with their occasion. There can be no idea, he argues, prior to experience; granted. Therefore he concludes the mind previous to it is, as it were, a *tabula rasa*, owing every notion which it gains primarily to an *empirical* source. J. D. Nowell.

The *empirical* generalization that guides the farmer in his rotation of crops serves to bring his actions into concord with certain of the actions going on in plants and soil. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 28.

2. Derived, as a general proposition, from a narrow range of observation, without any warrant for its exactitude or for its wider validity.

The *empirical* diagram only represents the relative number and position of the parts, just as a careful observation shows them in the flower; but if the diagram also indicates the places where members are suppressed, . . . I call it a theoretical diagram. Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 525.

It is not at all impossible that Henry II. may have been among the pupils of Vacarius; certainly he was more of a lawyer than mere *empirical* education could make him. Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 303.

3. Pertaining to the medical practice of an *empiric*, in either of the medical senses of that word; hence, charlatanical; quackish.

The *empirical* treatment he submitted to . . . hastened his end. Goldsmith, *Bolingbroke*.

Empirical certainty, cognition, ego, idealism, etc. See the nouns.—**Empirical formula or law**, a formula which sufficiently satisfies certain observations, but which is not supported by any established theory or probable hypothesis, so that it cannot be relied upon far beyond the conditions of the observations upon which it rests. Thus, the formula of Dulong and Petit expressing the relation between the temperature of a body and its radiative power cannot be extended to the calculation of the heat of the sun, since there is no reason for supposing that it would approximate to the truth so far beyond the temperatures at which the experiments were made.

empirically (em-pir'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an *empirical* manner; by experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks.

Every science begins by accumulating observations, and presently generalizes these *empirically*. H. Spencer, *Data of Ethics*, § 22.

empiricism (em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* [*< empiric + -ism.* See *empiric*.] 1. The character of being *empirical*; reliance on direct experience and observation rather than on theory; *empirical* method; especially, an undue reliance upon mere individual experience.

He [Radcliffe] knew, it is true, that experience, the safest guide after the mind is prepared for her instructions by previous institution, is apt, without such preparation, to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*. V. Knox, *Essays*, xxxviii.

At present, he [Bacon] reflected, how were content to rest in *empiricism* and isolated facts; others ascended too hastily to first principles. E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 344.

What is called *empiricism* is the application of superficial truths, recognized in a loose, unsystematic way, to immediate and special needs. L. F. Ward, *Dynam. Sociol.*, II. 203.

2. In *med.*, the practice of *empirics*; hence, quackery; the pretension of an ignorant person to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. Dwight.

3. The metaphysical theory that all ideas are derived from sensuous experience—that is, that there are no innate or a priori conceptions.

The terms *Empiricism*, *Empiricist*, *Empirical*, although commonly employed by metaphysicians with contempt to mark a mode of investigation which admits no higher source than experience (by them often unwarrantably restricted to Sensation), may be accepted without demur, since even the flavor of contempt only serves to emphasize the distinction. G. H. Lewes, *Proba. of Life and Mind*, I. ii. § 14.

empiricist (em-pir'i-sist), *n.* [*< empiric + -ist.*]

1. One who believes in philosophical *empiricism*; one who regards sensuous experience as the sole source of all ideas and knowledge.

Berkeley, as a consistent *empiricist*, saw that Sensation shuts itself up within its own home, and does not include its object. The object must be supplied from without, and he supplied it provisionally by the name of God. N. A. Rev., CXX. 409.

The *empiricist* can take no cognizance of anything that transcends experience. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 169.

2. A medical *empiric*.

empiricist, empiricist (em-pi-rik'tik, em-pir-i-kü'tik), *a.* [An unmeaning extension of *empiric*.] *Empirical*.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricistick*. Shak., *Cor.*, II. 1.

empirism (em-pi-rizm), *n.* [= F. *empirisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *empirismo* = D. Dan. *empirisme* = Sw. *empirism*, < NL. **empirismus*, < Gr. *ἐμπειρισμός*, experienced: see *empiric*.] *Empiricism*.

[Rare.]

It is to this sense [second muscular], namely, that we owe the conception of force, the origin of which *empirism* could never otherwise explain. G. S. Hall, *German Culture*, p. 210.

empiristic (em-pi-ris'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to *empiricism* or to the *empiricists*; *empirical*. [Rare.]

The *empiristic* view which Helmholtz defends is that the space-determinations we perceive are in every case products of a process of unconscious inference. W. James, *Mind*, XII. 645.

Empis (em'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1767), < Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*ἐμπίδ*-), a mosquito, gnat, larva of the gadfly; cf. *Apis*.] The typical genus of the family *Empidæ*.

emplace (em-plás'v), *v. t.*; and pp. *em-placed*, ppr. *emplacing*. [*< OF. emplacier*, place, employ, < en- + *placere*, place: see *place*.] To place; locate. [Rare.]

They [Irish buildings] were *emplaced* on terraces formed of vast blocks of hewn stone, and were approached by staircases of striking and unusual design. G. Rardinson, *Origin of Nations*, i. 101.

emplacement (em-plás'ment), *n.* [*< F. emplacement*, < OF. *emplacier*, place: see *emplace*.] 1. A placing or fixing in place; location. [Rare.]

But till recently it was impossible to give to Uz any more definite *emplacement*. G. Rardinson, *Origin of Nations*, II. 241.

2. Place or site. Specifically, in *fort.*: (a) The space within a fortification allotted for the position and service of a gun or battery.

The *emplacements* should be connected with each other and with the barracks by screened roads. Nature, XXXVI. 36.

(b) The platform or bed prepared for a gun and its carriage. **emplaster** (em-plás'tér), *n.* [*< ME. emplastre*, < OF. *emplastre*, F. *emplâtre* = Pr. *emplastre* = Sp. *emplasto* = Pg. *emplastro* = It. *emplastro*, *impiastro*, < L. *emplastrum*, a plaster, also, in horticulture, the band of bark which surrounds the eye in grafting, the scutcheon, < Gr. *ἐμπλάστρον* (also *ἐμπλάστρος*) and *ἐμπλάστον*, with or without *φάρμακον*, a plaster or salve, neut. of *ἐμπλάστος*, daubed on or over, < *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stuff in, < *ἐν*, in, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold. Abbr. *plaster*, q. v.] A plaster.

The spirits are sodainly moved both from vapours and passions, . . . and the parts by bathes, unguents, or *emplasters*. Bacon, *On Learning*, iv. 2.

All *emplasters* applied to the breasts ought to have a hole for the nipples. Wiseman, *Surgery*.

emplaster† (em-plás'tér), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *emplas-tren*, *<* OF. *emplastrer*, F. *emplâtrer* = Pr. *emplastrar* = Sp. *emplastar* = Pg. *emplastar* = It. *empiastrare*, *impiastrare*, *<* L. *emplastrare*, graft, bud, ML. *plaster*. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπλάστρουν*, put on a plaster, *<* *ἐμπλάστρον*, a plaster: see *emplaster*, *n.* Abbr. *plaster*, *q. v.*] 1. To cover with or as with a plaster; gloss over; palliate.

Parde, als fair as ye his name *emplastre*,
He [Solomon] was a leechour and an ydolastre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1053.

2. To graft or bud.

The tree that shall *emplastred* be thereby,
Take of the gemme, and bark, and therto bynde
This gemme unhurt.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

emplastic (em-plás'tik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός*, stopping the pores, clogging, *<* *ἐμπλάσσειν*, plaster up, stop up, stuff in, etc.: see *emplaster*, *n.*] 1. *a.* Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster: as, *emplastic* applications.

II. *n.* A constipating medicine.

emplastration, *n.* The act of budding or grafting.

Solampnyte hath *emplastracion*,
Whereof before is taught the diligence.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

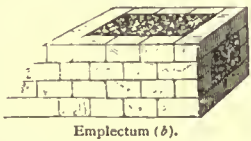
emplead†, *v. t.* See *implead*.

empletite (em-plek'tit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐμπλεκτός*, inwoven (see *empletum*), + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth and copper, occurring in prismatic crystals of a grayish or tin-white color and bright metallic luster.

empletum, empletion (em-plek'tum, -ton), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *ἐμπλεκτον*, rubble-work, neut. of *ἐμπλεκτος*, inwoven, *<* *ἐμπλέκειν*, inweave, entwine, entangle, *<* *ἐν*, in, + *πλέκειν*, weave.] In arch., either of two kinds of masonry in use among the Greeks and Romans, and other peoples. (a) That kind of solid masonry in regular courses in which the courses are formed alternately entirely of blocks presenting one of their sides to the exterior and entirely of blocks presenting their ends to the exterior.

Sometimes the [Etruscan] wall is built in alternate courses, in the style which has been called *empletion*, the ends of the stones being exposed in one course, and the sides in the other. *G. Ravelinon*, Orig. of Nations, i. 114.

(b) That kind of masonry, much used in ancient fortification-walls, etc., in which the outside surfaces on both sides are formed of ashlar laid in regular courses, and the in-closed space between them is filled in with rubble-work, cross-stones being usually placed at intervals, either in courses or as ties extending from face to face of the wall, and binding the whole together. The term is, however, a loose one, and can be applied to any sort of masonry of greater thickness than the width of a single block, and so laid that the wall is bound together by some regular alternation of blocks placed lengthwise and endwise. Sometimes erroneously written *empletion*.



Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

emplete, *v. t.* See *implead*.

emplet, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *imple*.

emplet† (em-plór'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emplet*.

employ (em-ploi'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *imply*; *<* OF. *employer*, *emplier* (early **emplier*: see *emplet*, *imply*), F. *employer* = Pr. *emplier* = Sp. *empear* = Pg. *empregar* = It. *impiegare*, *<* L. *implicare*, infold, involve, engage, *<* *in*, in, + *plicare*, fold: see *PLICATE*, and cf. *implicate* and *imply*.] 1†. To inclose; infold.—2. To give occupation to; make use of the time, attention, or labor of; keep busy or at work; use as an agent.

Nothing advances a business more than when he that is *employed* is believed to know the mind, and to have the heart, of him that sends him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Tell him I have some business to *employ* him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

The mellow harp did not their ears *employ*,
And mute was all the warlike symphony.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 218.

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed* on serious subjects.
Addison, Freeholder.

3. To make use of as an instrument or means; apply to any purpose: as, to *employ* medicines in curing diseases.

Xii d, halfe to be *employed* to the use of the said Cite, and the other halfe to the sustentacion of the said frater-nite.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

Poesie ought not to be abused and *employed* vpon any unworthy matter & subject.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

Thou shalt not destroy the trees, . . . and thou shalt not cut them down . . . to *employ* them in the siege.
Deut. xx. 19.

You must use
The best of your discretion to *employ*
This gift as I intend it.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

4. To occupy; use; apply or devote to an object; pass in occupation: as, to *employ* an hour, a day, or a week; to *employ* one's life.

Some men *employ* their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Comper, Conversation, l. 311.

The friends of liberty wasted . . . the time which ought to have been *employed* in preparing for vigorous national defense.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=Syn. 2. *Employ, Hire.* *Hire* and *employ* are words of different meaning. To *hire* is to engage in service for wages. The word does not imply dignity; it is not customary to speak of *hiring* a teacher or a pastor; we *hire* a man for wages; we *employ* him for wages or a salary. To *employ* is thus a word of wider signification. A man *hired* to labor is *employed*, but a man may be *employed* in a work who is not *hired*; yet the presumption is that the one *employing* pays. *Employ* expresses continuous occupation more often than *hire* does.

employ (em-ploi'), *n.* [*<* F. *emploi* = Sp. *empleo* = Pg. *emprego* = It. *impiego*; from the verb.] Occupation; employment.

As to the genius of the people, they are industrious, . . . but luxurious and extravagant on the days when they have repose from their *employs*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 10.

With due respect and joy,
I trace the matron at her loved *employ*.
Crabbe, Works, l. 58.

It happens that your true dull minds are generally preferred for public *employ*, and especially promoted to city honors; your keen intellects, like razors, being considered too sharp for common service.
Iving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

employable (em-ploi'á-bl), *a.* [*<* *employ* + *-able*.] That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use.

employé (on-plwo-yá'), *n.* The French form of *employee*.

employedness (em-ploi'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being employed.

Things yet less consistent with chemistry and *employedness* than with freedom, or with truth.
Boyle, Works, VI. 38.

employee (em-ploi-é'), *n.* [*<* *employ* + *-ee*†, after F. *employé*, fem. *employée*, one employed, pp. of *employer*, employ.] One who works for an employer; a person working for salary or wages: applied to any one so working, but usually only to clerks, workmen, laborers, etc., and but rarely to the higher officers of a corporation or government, or to domestic servants: as, the *employees* of a railroad company. [Often written *employé* or *employe* even as an English word.]

To keep the capital thus invested [in materials for railway construction], and also a large staff of *employees*, standing idle entails loss, partly negative, partly positive.
H. Spencer, Railway Morals.

employer (em-ploi'ér), *n.* [= F. *employeur*.] One who employs; a user; a person engaging or keeping others in service.

By a short contract you are sure of making it the interest of the contractor to exert that skill for the satisfaction of his *employers*.
Burke, Economical Reform.

Employers and Workmen Act, an English statute of 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 90), which enlarges the powers of county courts in disputes between masters and employees, and gives other courts certain civil jurisdiction in such cases.—**Employers' Liability Act**, an English statute of 1880, securing to employees a right to damages for injuries resulting from negligence on the part of the employer.

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *imployment*; *<* *employ* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of employing or using, or the state of being employed.

The hand of little *employment* hath the daintier sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

The increasing use of the pointed arch is to be clearly traced, from its first timid *employment* in construction, till it appears where no constructive advantage is gained by it. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 27.

2. Work or business of any kind, physical or mental; that which engages the head or hands; anything that occupies time or attention; office or position involving business: as, agricultural *employments*; mechanical *employments*; public *employment*.

I left the *Employment* [logwood trade], yet with a design to return hither after I had been in England.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 181.

The daily *employment* of these Recluses is to trim the Lamps, and to make devotional visits and processions to the several Sanctuaries in the Church.
Maudrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 71.

M. Dumont might easily have found *employments* more gratifying to personal vanity than that of arranging works not his own.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

3†. An implement. *Nares*. [Rare.]

See, sweet, here are the engines [an iron crow and a hal-ter] that must do 't.

My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
Chapman, Widow's Tears.

=Syn. 2. *Vocation, Trade*, etc. (see *occupation*); function, post, employ.

emplume (em-plóm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *em-plumed*, ppr. *empluming*. [*<* *em*-1 + *plume*.] To adorn with or as if with plumes or feathers.

Angelhood, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

emplunget, implunget (em-, im-plun-j'), *v. t.* [*<* *em*-1, *im*-, + *plunge*.] To plunge; immerse.

Malbecco, seeing how his losse did lye, . . .
Into huge waves of griefe and jealousy
Full deepe *emplunged* was, and drowned nye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 17.

Of horreur, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplung'd*.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph.

empodium (em-pó'di-um), *n.*; pl. *empodia* (-á). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐν πόδι*, in + *πόδι* (pod-) = E. *foot*. Cf. Gr. *ἐμπόδιος*, at one's feet, in the way, similarly formed.] In entom., a claw-like organ which in many genera of insects is seen between the ungues or true claws. It agrees with the true claws in structure, and by some authors is called *spurious claw*. It is prominent in lucanid beetles. The term was first used by Nitzsch.

empoison (em-poi'zn), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *empoisonen*, *empoisonen*, *empoisonen*, *<* OF. *empoisonner*, *empoisonner*, F. *empoisonner*, *<* *en*- + *poisonner*, poison: see *poison*.] To poison; affect with or as if with poison; act noxiously upon; embitter. [Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

And afire was this Soudan *empoisoned* at Damasee; and his Sone thoghte to regne afire him he Heritage.
Manderville, Travels, p. 37.

A man by his own alms *empoison'd*,
And with his charity slain.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

The whole earth appears unto him blasted with a curse, and *empoisoned* with the venom of the serpent.
Situation of Paradise (1683), p. 62.

Yet Envy, spite of her *empoisoned* breast,
Shall say, I lived in grace here with the best.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

That these disdaineous females and this ferocious old woman are placed here by the administration, not only to *empoison* the voyagers, but to affront them!
Dickens, Mugby Junction, iii.

empoisoner† (em-poi'zn-ér), *n.* [*<* ME. *empoysoner*, *<* *empoisonen*, *empoison*.] One who poisons.

Thus ended ben these homicides two,
And eek the false *empoysoner* also.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), C. l. 894.

empoisonment (em-poi'zn-ment), *n.* [*<* F. *empoisonnement*, *<* *empoisonner*, *empoison*: see *empoison* and *-ment*.] The act of administering poison; the state of being poisoned; a poisoning. [Rare.]

It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*. *Bacon*.
The graver blood *empoisonments* of yellow and other fevers.
Allen, and *Neurot*, VI. 45.

empoldered (em-pól'dérd), *a.* [*<* *em*-1 + *polder* + *-ed*².] Reclaimed and brought into the condition of a polder; brought under cultivation. See *polder*.

emporetic, emporetical† (em-pó-ret'ik, -i-ka), *a.* [*<* L. *emporeticus* for **emporeticus*, *<* Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός*, mercantile, commercial, *<* *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, trade, traffic: see *emporium*.] Of or pertaining to an emporium; relating to merchandise.

emporish†, *v. t.* [ME. *emporyshen*, *<* OF. *emporriss*, contracted stem of certain parts of *empovrir*, *empoverer*, make poor: see *empover*, and *impoverish*, of which *emporish* is ult. a contracted form.] To impoverish.

And where as the coloring of foreyns byeng and selling and pryuce markettes be maintained by suffrans of vntrewe fremen such as kepe innes, logynges and herborowing of foreyns and straungers to the hurt and *emporysshing* of fremen.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 83).

emporium (em-pó'ri-um), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *emporio*, *<* L. *emporium*, *<* Gr. *ἐμπόριον*, a trading-place, mart, exchange, *<* *ἐμπορία*, trade, commerce, *<* *ἐμπορος*, a passenger, traveler, merchant, *<* *ἐν*, in, + *πόρος*, a way (cf. *ἐμπορεύεσθαι*, travel, trade, *πορεύεσθαι*, travel, fare), *<* √ **per*, *par* = E. *fare*.] 1. A place of trade; a mart; a town or city of important commerce, especially one in which the commerce of an extensive country centers, or to which sellers and buyers resort from other cities or countries; a commercial center.

[Lyons] is esteemed the principal *emporium* or mart town of all France next to Paris. *Coryat*, Crudities, l. 59.

That wonderful *emporium* [Manchester], which in population and wealth far surpasses capitals so much renowned

as Berlin, Madrid, and Lisbon, was then a mean and ill-built market-town, containing under six thousand people. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., III.*

2. A bazaar; a shop or store for the sale of a great variety of articles.

It is pride, avarice, or voluptuousness which fills our streets, our emporiums, our theatres with all the bustle of business and alacrity of motion.

V. Knox, The Lord's Supper, xxl.

He was clad in a new collection of garments which he had bought at a large ready-made clothing emporium that morning. *The Century, XXXV. 678.*

3†. In *anc. med.*, the brain, because there all mental affairs are transacted.

empound† (em-pound'), *v. t.* See *impound*.
empover†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *empover*; < OF. *empovrir*, *empoverir*, *empawvir*, *empoverer*, make poor; see *emporish* and *impoverish*.] To impoverish.

Lest they should themselves *empover*
And be brought into decaye.

Roy and Barlow, Rede Me and Be nott Wrothe, p. 100.

empoverish† (em-pov'er-ish), *v. t.* See *impoverish*.

empower (em-pou'ér), *v. t.* [Formerly also *impower*; < *em-I + power*.] 1. To give power or authority to; authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, etc.: as, the commissioner is *empowered* to make terms.

Him he trusts with every key
Of highest charge, *empowring* him to Frame,
As he thought best, his whole Economy.

J. Beaumont, Payche, I. 143.

The Regulating Act . . . *empowered* the Crown to remove him (Hastings) on an address from the Company. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

2. To impart power or force to; give efficacy to; enable.

Does not the same force that enables them to heal *empower* them to destroy? *Baker, Refl. on Learning.*

=*Syn.* 1. To commission, license, warrant, qualify.

empresario (em-pre-sá'ri-ó), *n.* [Sp. *empresario* = Pg. *empresario* = It. *impresario*, an undertaker, manager, theatrical manager; see *impresario*.] 1. In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, one who projects and manages a mercantile or similar enterprise, or takes a leading part in it, for his own profit and at his own risk, usually implying the possession and control of a concession or grant from government in the nature of a privilege or monopoly.—2. More specifically, a contractor who engages with the Mexican government to introduce a body of foreign settlers. Also called *hobladore*.

empress (em'pres), *n.* [ME. *empresse*, *emperesse*, *empres*, *emprise*, *emperice*, *emprise*, *imperes*; < OF. *empereis*, *empereris*, *empereresse*, F. *impératrice* = Pr. *emperairitz* = Sp. *emperatriz* = Pg. *imperatriz* = It. *imperatrice*, < L. *imperator*, *imperator*, acc. *-tricem*, fem. of *imperator*, *imperator*, emperor; see *emperor*.] 1. A woman who rules over an empire; a woman invested with imperial power or sovereignty.

Mary, moder, blessyd mayde,
Queene of heven, *Imperes* of helle,
Sende me grace both nyght and daye!

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 368.

And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes, elate,
Sits *empress*, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imitation of Alceus.

2. The wife or the widow of an emperor; in the latter case called specifically *empress dowager*.

She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an *empress* than duke Humphrey's wife.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 3.

Not Caesar's *empress* would I deign to prove.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, I. 87.

Empress cloth, a woolen stuff for women's wear, having a finely repped or corded surface.—**Empress gauze**, a fine transparent stuff, made of silk, or silk and linen, and having a design, usually of a flower-pattern, woven in in silk.

empresset, *v. i.* See *impresst*.
empressment (em-pres'mon'), *n.* [F., < *empresser*, refl., be eager, bustling, ardent, forward; see *impresst*.] Eagerness; cordiality; demonstrative demeanor.

empride† (em-prid'), *v. t.* [ME. *empriden*; < *em-I + pride*.] To exult in pride in; make proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy was gretly *empride* therof, and went into the kynge's palace for to take the queene Olympias oute of it, and hafe hir with hym. *M.S. Lincoln, A. I. 17, fol. 3.*

emprint† (em-print'), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *imprint*.

emprise (em-priz'), *n.* [ME. *emprise*, *emprise*, < OF. *emprise* (= Pr. *empresza*, *empresza* = Sp. *empresa* = Pg. *empresza*, *empresa* = It. *impresa*; ML. *imprisa*, *imprisia*, *impresia*), undertaking,

expedition, enterprise, < *empris*, pp. of *empren-dre*, *empren-dre* = Sp. *empren-dre* = Pg. *empren-dre* = It. *imprendere*, undertake, < L. *in, in, on, + prehendere*, *prehendere*, take, seize; see *prehend*, *apprehend*, etc., and *cf. enterprise*, equiv. to *emprise*, but with diff. prefix.] An undertaking; an enterprise; an adventure; also, adventurousness. Also *emprise*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Ye beene tall,
And large of limb t' atchieve an hard *emprise*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. III. 53.

One hundred and sixty-six lances were broken, when the *emprise* was declared to be fairly achieved.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

The deeds of high *emprise* I sing.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Interlude.

empriset, *v. t.* [< *emprise, n.*] To undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.

Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 68.

emprison† (em-priz'n), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *imprison*.

emprosthotonos (em-pros-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐμπροσθόνος*, drawn forward and stiffened (deriv. *ἐμπροσθόρον*, tetanic proconvulsion), < *ἐμπροσθεν*, in front, forward, before (< *ἐν, in, + πρόσθεν*, before), + *στρέβω, stretch, rōvos, a stretching*.] In *pathol.*, tonic muscular spasm, bending the body forward, or in the opposite direction from *opisthotonos*. Also called *episthotonos*.

emptet, *v.* An obsolete form of *empty*.

emptier (emp'ti-ér), *n.* One who or that which empties or exhausts.

For the Lord hath turned away the glory of Jaakób,
as the glorie of Israel: for the *emptiers* haue emptied them out and marred their vine branches.

Geneva Bible, Nahum II. 2.

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* [< *empty + -ness*.]

1. The state of being empty; the state of containing nothing, or nothing but air; as, the *emptiness* of a vessel.

The moderation of slepe must be measured by helthe and aykeness, by age, by time, by *emptiness* or fulnesse of the body, & by naturall complexion.

Sir T. Elyot, Castele of Health, II.

His coffers sound
With hollow poverty and *emptiness*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 3.

2. Lack of food in the stomach; a state of fasting.

Monks, anchorites, and the like, after much *emptiness*, become melancholy. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 611.*

3. Void space; a vacuum.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between. *Dryden.*

4. Want of solidity or substance.

'Tis this which causes the grace and the love . . . to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

5. Unsatisfactoriness; insufficiency to satisfy the mind or heart; worthlessness.

O frail estate of human things,
Now to our cost your *emptiness* we know. *Dryden.*

Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use in relation to what is to come after. *Sp. Atterbury.*

6. Want of understanding or knowledge; vacuity of mind; inanity.

Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray.
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, I. 315.

Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd:
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,
The sins of *emptiness*, gossip and spite
And slander, die. *Tennyson, Princess, II.*

=*Syn.* 5. Vanity, hollowness, nothingness.

emption (emp'shon), *n.* [< L. *emptio(n)*, a buying, < *emptus*, pp. of *emere*, buy, orig. take; see *adempt*, *exempt*, *redeem*, *redemption*, etc.] 1. Buying; purchase. [Rare.]—2†. That which is bought; provision; supply.

He that stands charged with my Lordes House for the houl Yelr, if he maye possible, shall be at all Faibes, where the groice *Emptions* shall be boughte for the House for the houl Yelr, as Wine, Wax, Beffea, Multons, Whitee and Malt. (1512).

Quoted in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 360.

emptional† (emp'shon-al), *a.* [< *emption + -al*.] That may be purchased.

empty (emp'ti), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *empty*, *emty*, *emti*, *anti*, < AS. *æmtig*, *emtig*, *æmetig*, *emctig*, vacant, empty, free, idle, < **ameta*, *ametta*, *amta*, leisure (cf. the verb *amiant*, be at leisure).] **I. a.** 1. Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of its usual or of appropriate contents; vacant; unoccupied; said of any inclosure or allotted space; as, an *empty* house or room; an *empty* chest or purse; an *empty* chair or saddle.

And though the brigg hadde ben all elene *empty* it hadde not be no light thinge for to haue passed. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 288.*

Tears of the widower, when he sees
A late-lost form that sleep reveals,
And moves his doubtful arms, and feels
Her place is *empty*. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, XIII.*

At the Round Table of King Arthur there was left always one seat *empty* for him who should accomplish the adventure of the Holy Grail.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

2. Void; devoid; destitute of some essential quality or component.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress,
Or else a ruder despiser of good manners,
That in civility thou seemst at so *empty*?

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7.

They are honest, wise,
Not *empty* of one ornament of man.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 3.

3. Destitute of force, effect, significance, or value; without valuable content; meaningless; as, *empty* words; *empty* compliments.

A word may be of . . . great credit with several authors, and be by them made use of as if it stood for some real being; but yet if he that reads cannot frame any distinct idea of that being, it is certain to him a mere *empty* sound, without a meaning, and he learns no more by all that is said of it, or attributed to it, than if it were affirmed only of that bare *empty* sound.

Locke, Conduct of Understanding, § 28.

In nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
And solid pudding against *empty* praise.

Pope, Dunclad, I. 54.

A concept is to be considered as *empty* and as referring to no object, if the synthesis which it contains does not belong to experience.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Death and misery
But *empty* names were grown to be.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 366.

4. Destitute of knowledge or sense; ignorant; as, an *empty* coxcomb.

Gaping wonder of the *empty* crowd.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 160.

5. Forlorn from destitution or deprivation; desolate; deserted.

She (Ninevel) is *empty*, and void, and waste.

Nahum II. 10.

Rose up against him a great fiery wall,
Built of vain longing and regret and fear,
Dull *empty* loneliness, and blank despair.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 359.

6. Wanting substance or solidity; lacking reality; unsubstantial; unsatisfactory; as, *empty* air; *empty* dreams; *empty* pleasures.

Frivolties which seemed *empty* as bubbles.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, I.

7†. Not burdened; not bearing a burden or a rider; as, an *empty* horse.—8. Not supplied; without provision.

They . . . beat him, and sent him away *empty*.

Mark xli. 3.

They all knowing Smith would not returne *emptie*, if it were to be had.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 205.

9. Wanting food; fasting; hungry.

My falcon now is sharp, and passing *empty*.

Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1.

10. Bearing no fruit; without useful product.

Seven *empty* ears blasted with the east wind.

Gen. xli. 27.

Israel is an *empty* vine.

Ios. x. 1.

11. Producing no effect or result; ineffectual.

The sword of Saul returned not *empty*.

2 Sam. I. 22.

Her own poor work, her *empty* labour, left.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Empty engine, a locomotive running without a car or train attached. [Colloq.] = *Syn.* 1. *Void*, etc. (see *vacant*); unoccupied, bare, unfurnished.—4. Weak, silly, senseless.—6. Unsatisfying, vain, hollow.

II. n.; pl. empties (-tiz). An empty vessel or other receptacle, as a box or sack, packing-case, etc.; an empty vehicle, as a cab, freight-car, etc.: as, returned *empties*. [Colloq.]

"Well," says Leigh Hunt, "I found him [a cabman] returning from Hammersmith, and he said as an *empty* he would take me for half fare."

Frances Grundy, in Personal Traits of British Authors,

[p. 241.]

empty (emp'ti), *v.*; pret. and pp. *emptied*, ppr. *emptying*. [Also E. dial. *empt*; < ME. *emptien*, tr. make empty, intr. be or become vacant, < AS. *æmtian*, intr., be vacant, be at leisure, < **ameta*, *ametta*, leisure; see *empty, a.*, on which the verb in mod. use directly depends.] **I. trans.** 1. To deprive of contents; remove, pour, or draw out the contents from; make vacant; with of before the thing removed; as, to *empty* a well or a cistern; to *empty* a pitcher or a purse; to *empty* a house of its occupants.

So help me God, thereby ahal he nat winne,
 But empte his purse, and make his wittes thinne.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 188.
 The Plague hath emptied its houses, and the fire consumed them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, l. vi.
 He, on whom from both her open hands
 Lavish Honour shower'd all her stars,
 And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To draw out, pour out, or otherwise remove or discharge, as the contents of a vessel: commonly with *out*: as, to empty out the water from a piteher.

What be these two olive branches which through the two golden pipes empty the golden oil out of themselves?
Zech. iv. 12.

3. To discharge; pour out continuously or in a steady course: as, a river empties itself or its waters into the ocean. [A strained use, which it is preferable to avoid, since a river is not emptied by its flow into the ocean.]

The great navigable rivers that empty themselves into it [the Euxine sea].
Arbutnot.

4. To lay waste; make destitute or desolate. [Archaic.]

I . . . will send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall empty her land.
Jer. li. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become empty.

The chapel empties; and thou may't be gone
 Now, sun.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

2. To pour out or discharge its contents, as a river into the ocean. [See note under I., 3.]

empty-handed (emp'ti-han'ded), *a.* Having nothing in the hands; specifically, carrying or bringing nothing of value, as money or a present.

She brought nothing here, but she has been a good girl, a very good girl, and she shall not leave the house empty-handed.
Trollope.

emptying (emp'ti-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *empty*, *v.*] 1. The act of making empty.

Boundless intemperance
 In nature is a tyranny; it hath been
 The untimely emptying of the happy throne,
 And fall of many kinglys.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. That which is emptied out; specifically [*pl.*], in the United States, a preparation of yeast from the lees of beer, cider, etc., for leavening. [Colloq., and commonly pronounced *emptins*.]

A batch o' bread the hain't riz once sin't goin' to rise agin,
 An' it's jest money throwed away to put the emptins in.
Louell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 11.

empty-panneled (emp'ti-pan'eld), *a.* Having nothing in the stomach; without food: said of a hawk.

My hawk has been empty-pannell'd these three hourea.
Quarles, The Virgin Widow (1656), l. 57.

emptysis (emp'ti-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύσις*, a spitting, < *ἐμπύειν*, spit upon, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύειν*, spit, for **σπύειν* = *E. spew*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the lungs; spitting of blood; hemoptysis.

empugnat, *v. t.* See *impugn*.

empurple, impurple (em-, im-pér'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empurpled, impurpled*, ppr. *empurpling, impurpling*. [*< em-1, im-, + purple.*] To tinge or color with purple.

And over it his huge great nose did grow,
 Full dreadfully empurpled all with blood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 6.

The bright
 Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,
 Impurpled with celestial roses, smiled.
Milton, P. L., lii. 364.

Theo' rosette morn
 Pour all her splendours on th' empurpled scene.
T. Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

We saw the grass, green from November till April,
 snowed with daisies, and the floors of the dusky little dingles
 empurpled with violets.
The Century, XXX. 219.

Empusa (em-pū'sā), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1798), < Gr. *ἐμπύσσα*, a hobgoblin.] 1. A genus of gresorial orthopteran insects, of the family *Mantidae*, having foliaceous appendages on the head and legs, short antennæ, and a very slim thorax. *E. pauperata* is a prettily colored European species of rear-horse or praying-mantis.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner, 1816.*—3. In *bot.*, the principal genus of *Entomophthorea*, including, as now understood, the species formerly referred to the genus *Entomophthora*. The species are parasitic upon insects. That upon the common house-fly is the one most frequently observed, forming a white halo of spores around dead flies adhering to window-panes in autumn. Spores of an *Empusa*, coming in contact with a suitable insect, enter it by means of hyphal germination and grow rapidly till the insect is killed, forming sometimes mycelium, but commonly, by budding, detached hyphal bodies of spherical or oval form. When the conditions are unfavorable to further growth the hyphal bodies may be transformed into chlamydo-spores, but under favorable conditions of moisture the hyphal bodies

or chlamydo-spores produce hyphæ. At the tip of each is formed a single conidium in a sporangium similar to that of *Mucor*; or, instead of conidia, thick-walled and spherical resting spores may be formed, either asexually or by conjugation. Twenty-six species are now known in the United States, growing upon insects of all the hexapod orders.

empuset (em-pūs'), *n.* [*< ML. empusa, < Gr. ἐμπύσσα*, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes: sometimes identified with *Hecate*.] A goblin or specter. *Jer. Taylor.*

Empusidæ (em-pū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Empusa*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Orthoptera*, taking name from the genus *Empusa*. *Burmeister, 1838.*

empuzzlet (em-puz'let), *v. t.* [*< em-1 + puzzle.*] To puzzle.

It hath empuzzled the enquiries of others . . . to make out how without fear or doubt he could discourse with such a creature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., l. 1.

empyema (em-pi-ē'mā), *n.* [= *F. empyème* = *Sp. empiema* = *Pg. empyema* = *It. empiema*, < *ML. empyema*, < Gr. *ἐμπύημα*, a suppurating, < *ἐμπύειν*, suppurate, < *ἐμπος*, suppurating, festering, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύον*, pus.] In *pathol.*, the presence of pus in a pleural cavity; pyothorax. The word was formerly used for other purulent accumulations.

empyemic (em-pi-em'ik), *a.* [*< empyema + -ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of empyema.—2. Affected with empyema: as, an empyemic patient.

empyrosis (em-pi-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, suppurating, < *ἐμπύειν*, suppurate: see *empyema*.] In *pathol.*, pustulous eruption: a term used by Hippocrates, and in Good's system including variola or smallpox.

empyocoele (em'pi-ō-sēl), *n.* [= *F. empyocœle*, < Gr. *ἐμπύος*, suppurating (see *empyema*), + *κῆλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, a collection of pus within the scrotum.

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-an), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *empyreal* (simulating *imperial*); = *F. empyréal*, < *ML. *empyræus* (as if < Gr. **ἐμπύραϊός*, a false form), *LL. empyrius* or *empyræus*, fiery, < *LGr. ἐμπύριος*, for Gr. *ἐμπύρος*, in, on, or by the fire, fiery, torrid, < *ἐν*, in, + *πύρ* = *E. fire*: see *pyre, fire*.] I. *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven; pure.

Go, soar with Plato to th' empyrean sphere.
Pope, Essay on Man, ll. 23.

II. *n.* The empyrean; the region of celestial purity. [Rare.]

The lord-lieutenant looking down sometimes
 From the empyreal, to assure their souls
 Against chance-vulgarisms.
Mrs. Browning.

empyrean (em-pi-rē'an or em-pir'ē-an), *a. and n.* [= *F. empyrée* = *Pr. empyrée*, *n.*, = *Sp. empyreo* = *Pg. empyreo* = *It. empyreo*, *adj.*, < *ML. *empyræus*, neut. as a noun, **empyræum*: see *empyrean*.] I. *a.* Empyrean; celestially refined.

In th' empyrean heaven, the bless'd abode,
 The Thrones and the Dominions prostrate lie,
 Not daring to behold their angry God.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1114.

Yet upward she [the goddess] incessant flies;
 Resolv'd to reach the high empyrean Sphere.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

Lisplings empyrean will I sometimes teach
 Thine honeyed tongue.
Keats, Endymion, ll.

II. *n.* The region of pure light and fire; the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist: the same as the ether, the ninth heaven according to ancient astronomy.

The deep-domed empyrean
 Rings to the roar of an angel onset.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity.

empyreum (em-pi-rē'um), *n.* [ML. **empyræum*: see *empyrean*.] Same as *empyrean*.

Passed through all
 The winding orbs like an Intelligence,
 Up to the empyreum. *B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.*

empyreuma (em-pi-rō'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρευμα*, a live coal covered with ashes to preserve the fire, < *ἐμπύρειν*, set on fire, kindle, < *ἐμπύρος*, ou fire: see *empyrean*.] In *chem.*, the pungent disagreeable taste and odor of most animal or vegetable substances when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation.

empyreumatic, empyreumatical (em'pi-rō-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< empyreuma(t) + -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances.—**Empyreumatic oil**, an oil obtained from organic substances when decomposed by a strong heat.

empyreumatize (em-pi-rō-mā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *empyreumatized, ppr. empyreumatizing*. [*< empyreuma(t) + -ize.*] To render empyreumatic; decompose by heat. [Rare.]

empyreal (em-pir'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐμπύρος*, in fire, on fire: see *empyrean*.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility. [Rare.]

Of these and some other *empyreal* marks I shall say no more, as they do not tell us the defects of the soils.
Delecta, p. 81.

empyrosist (em-pi-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐμπύρωσις*, a kindling, heating, < *ἐμπύρειν*, equiv. to *ἐμπύρειν*, kindle: see *empyreuma*.] A general fire; a conflagration.

The former opinion, that held these cataclama and *empyroses* universal, was such as held that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

empyryt, *n.* [ME. *empiry*, < OF. *empyree*, F. *empyrée*: see *empyrean*.] The empyrean.

This heven is cald empyry: that is at say, heven that is fyry.
Ilampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7761.

emraudt, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *emerald*.

emrod², *n.* An obsolete form of *hemorrhoid*.

emu¹ (ē'mū), *n.* [Also *emew, emeu*; = *Pg. ema*; prob. from a native name.] 1. A large Australian three-toed ratite bird of the genus *Dromæus* (which see), of which there are several species, as *D. nova-hollandie*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. These birds resemble cassowaries, but belong to a different genus and subfamily, and are easily distinguish-



Emu (*Dromæus nova-hollandie*).

ed by having no casque or helmet on the head, which, with the neck, is more completely feathered. The plumage is sooty-brown or blackish, and very copious, like long curly hair, there being two plumes to the quills, so that each feather seems double. The wings are rudimentary, useless for flight, and concealed in the plumage. The emu are intermediate in size between the cassowaries and the ostriches. The species first named above is the one most commonly seen in confinement.

2. (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL., orig. in the form *Emeu*.] A genus of cassowaries. *Barrière, 1745.* (*b*) The specific name of the galeated cassowary of Ceram, in the form *emew*. *Latham, 1790.* (*c*) The specific name of the east Australian *Dromæus nova-hollandie*, in the form *emu*. *Stephens.*

emu² (ē'mū), *n.* An Australian wood used for turners' work. *Lastett.*

emulable (em'ū-lā-ble), *a.* [*< emul(ate) + -able.*] That may be emulated; capable of attainment by emulous effort; worthy of emulation. [Rare.]

This I say to all, for none are so complete but they may espy some imitable and emulable good, even in meaner Christians.
Abp. Leighton, On 1 Pet. iii. 13.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulated, ppr. emulating*. [*< L. emulatus*, pp. of *emulari* (> *E. emule, v.*), try to equal or excel, be emulous, < *emulus* (> *F. émule, n.*), trying to equal or excel: see *emulous*.] 1. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; vie or compete with the character, condition, or performance of; rival imitatively or competitively: as, to emulate good or bad examples; to emulate one's friend or an ancient author.

I would have
 Him emulate you: 'tis no shame to follow
 The better precedent.
B. Jonson, Catiline.
 The birds sing louder, sweeter,
 And every note they emulate one another.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 4.

He [Dryden] is always imitating—no, that is not the word, always *emulating*—somebody in his more strictly poetical attempts, for in that direction he always needed some external impulse to set his mind in motion.
Louell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 41.

2†. To be a match or counterpart for; imitate; resemble.

Thine eye would emulate the diamond.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion.
Arbutnot.

The blossom opening to the day,
 The dews of heav'n refin'd,
 Could naught of purity display,
 To emulate his mind.
Goldsmith, Vlear, viii.

3†. To envy.

The council then present, *emulating* my successes, would not think it fit to spare me for the men to be hazarded in those unknown regions.

Capit. John Smith, True Travels, I. 135.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* L. *emulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Emulative; eager to equal or excel.

Our last king . . .

Was, as you know, by Fortinbras of Norway,
Thereto prick'd on by a most emulate pride,
Dar'd to the combat. *Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 1.

emulation (em'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *émulation* = Pr. *emulacio* = Sp. *emulacion* = Pg. *emulação* = It. *emulazione*, *<* L. *emulatio*(*n*-), *<* *emulari*, *emulato*: see *emulate*.] 1. Love of superiority; desire or ambition to equal or excel others; the instinct that incites to effort for the attainment of equal or superior excellence or estimation in any respect.

Among the lower animals we see many symptoms of emulation, but in them its effects are perfectly insignificant when compared with those which it produces in human conduct. . . . In our own race emulation operates in an infinite variety of directions, and is one of the principal sources of human improvement.

D. Stewart, Moral Powers, I. II. § 5.

Let the man who thinks he is actuated by generous emulation only, and wishes to know whether there be anything of envy in the case, examine his own heart.

Beattie, Moral Science, I. II. § 5.

2. Effort to equal or excel in qualities or actions; imitative rivalry, as of that which one admires in another or others: as, the emulation of great actions, or of the rich by the poor.

Then younger brothers may eat grass, yf they cannot achieve to excel; which will bring a blessed emulation to England. *Booke of Precedences* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 11.

The apostle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general emulation of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem. *South*, Sermons.

But now, since the rewards of honour are taken away, that virtuous emulation is turned into direct malice.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3†. Antagonistic rivalry; malicious or injurious contentment; strife for superiority. [Unusual.]

What madness rules in brain-ack me,
Whom, for so slight and frivolous a cause,
Such factious emulations shall arise.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 1.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of emulation. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Emulation*, *Competition*, *Rivalry*. The natural love of superiority is known as *emulation*; in common use the word signifies the desire and the resulting endeavor to equal or surpass another or others in some quality, attainment, or achievement. It is intrinsically neutral both as to time and motive, but it is most frequently applied to the relations of contemporaries or associates, and to feelings and efforts of an honorable nature. *Competition* is the act of striving against others; the word is used only where the object to be attained is pretty clearly in mind, and that object is not mere superiority, but some definite thing; as, *competition* for a prize; *competition* in business. *Rivalry*, unless qualified by some favorable adjective, is generally a contest in which the competitors push their several interests in an ungenerous spirit, malignant feelings being easily a result. *Rivalry* may be general in its character: as, the rivalry between two states or cities; in such cases it may be friendly and honorable.

A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden*.

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave.

Pope, Essay on Man, II. 101.

Competition for the crown, there is none nor can be.

Bacon.

When the worship of rank and the worship of wealth are in competition, it may at least be said that the existence of the two idols diminishes by dividing the force of each superstition.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

Far-sighted summoner of War and Waste
To fruitful stripes and rivalries of peace.

Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Ded.

emulative (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *emulate* + *-ive*.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to compete imitatively.

Yet since her swift departure thence she press'd,
He saw th' election on himself would rest:
While all, with emulative zeal, demand
To fill the number of th' elected band.

Hoole, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, v.

Emulative power
Flowed in thy line through undegenerate veins.

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 27.

emulatively (em'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an emulative manner.

emulator (em'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [F. *émulateur* = Sp. Pg. *emulador* = It. *emulatore*, *<* L. *emulator*, *<* *emulari*, *emulato*: see *emulate*.] One who emulates; an imitative rival or competitor.

As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the emulator of both these. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, II. § 4.

Full of ambition, an envious emulator of every man's good parts, a secret and villainous contriver against me his natural brother. *Shak.*, As you Like it, I. 1.

emulatory (em'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *emulate* + *-ory*.] Arising out of emulation; of or belonging to emulation; denoting emulation.

Whether some secret and emulatory brawles passed between Zipporah and Miriam. *Bp. Hall*, Aaron and Miriam.
At ale-drinking emulatory poems are sung
Between chivalrous people.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxi.

emulatress (em'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *émulatrice* = It. *emulatrice*, *<* L. *emulatrix*, fem. of *emulator*: see *emulator*.] A woman who emulates. [Rare.]

Truth, whose mother is Illstory, the emulatress of time, the treasury of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come.

Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, II. 1.

emule (em'ūl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *emule*; = OF. *emuler* = Sp. Pg. *emular* = It. *emulare*, *<* L. *emulari*, *emulate*: see *emulate*.] To emulate.

Yet, *emuling* my pipe, he tooke in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many.

Spenser, Collin Clout, I. 72.

This is the ground whereon the young Nassaun,
Emuling that day his ancestor's renown,
Received his hurt.

Southey, Pilgrimage to Waterloo, III.

emulge (ē-mul'j), *v. t.* [*<* L. *emulgere* (*>* It. *emulgere*), milk out, drain out, *<* *e*, out, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] To drain out. *Bailey*.

emulgence (ē-mul'jens), *n.* [*<* *emulge*: see *-ence*.] The act of draining out. [Rare.]

Weak men would be rendered nervous by the flattery of a woman's worship; or they would be for returning it, at least partially, as though it could be handled to and fro without *emulgence* of the poetry.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émulgent* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulgente*, *<* L. *emulgen*(*t*-), pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, draining out: applied to the renal arteries and veins, as draining the urine from the blood.
II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, an emulgent vessel.—2. In *pharmacology*, a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

emulous (em'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *emulus*, striving to equal or excel, rivaling, in a bad sense, envious, jealous; akin to *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. Desirous of equaling or excelling, as what one admires; inclined to imitative rivalry: with *of* before an object: as, *emulous* of another's example or virtues.

By strength
They measure all, of other excellences
Not emulous. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 822.

The leaders, picked men of a courage and vigor tried and augmented in fifty battles, are *emulous* to distinguish themselves above each other by new merits, as clemency, hospitality, splendor of living.

Emerson, War.

2. Rivaling; competitive.

Both striving in *emulous* contention whether shall add more pleasure or more profit to the Clio.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 237.

3†. Envious; jealous; contentiously eager.

He is not *emulous*, as Achilles is. *Shak.*, T. and C., II. 3.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with her length of spite,
Shall be the work of one. *B. Jonson*, Catiline.

emulously (em'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With emulation, or desire of equaling or excelling.

So tempt thy him, and *emulously* vie
To bribe a voice that empires would not buy.

Landgrave, To the Earl of Peterborough.

emulousness (em'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being emulous.

emulsic (ē-mul'sik), *a.* [*<* *emuls*(*in*) + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or procured from emulsin.

—*Emulsic acid*, an acid procured from the albumen of almonds.

emulsification (ē-mul'si-fī-kā'shon), *n.* The act of emulsifying, or the state of being emulsified.

emulsify (ē-mul'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsified*, pp. *emulsifying*. [*<* L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *-ficare*, make.] To make or form into an emulsion; emulsionize.

Pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat.

Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 37.

emulsin (ē-mul'sin), *n.* [*<* L. *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out (see *emulsion*), + *-in*.] In *chem.*, an albuminous or caseous substance found in the white part of both sweet and bitter almonds, and making up about one quarter of their entire weight. When pure it is an odorless and tasteless white powder, which is soluble in water and acts as a ferment, converting the amygdalin of almonds into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and a sugar.

emulsion (ē-mul'shon), *n.* [*<* OF. *emulsion*, F. *émulsion* = Sp. *emulsion* = Pg. *emulsão* = It.

Emydidae

emulsion, *<* L. as if **emulsio*(*n*-), *<* *emulsus*, pp. of *emulgere*, milk out, drain out: see *emulge*.] 1†. A draining out.

Were it not for the *emulsion* to flesh and blood in being of a public factions spirit, I might pity your infirmity.

Howard, Man of Newmarket.

2. A mixture of liquids insoluble in one another, where one is suspended in the other in the form of minute globules, as the fat (butter) in milk: as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.—3. A mixture in which solid particles are suspended in a liquid in which they are insoluble: as, a camphor *emulsion*.—4. In *photog.*, a name given to various emulsified mixtures used in making dry plates, etc. See *photography*.

emulsionize (ē-mul'shon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *emulsionized*, pp. *emulsionizing*. [*<* *emulsion* + *-ize*.] To make an emulsion of; emulsify: as, pancreatic juice *emulsionizes* fat.

This treatment, continued for seven or eight minutes, suffices to set free the fat of the milk from its *emulsionized* state.

Med. News, L. 537.

emulsive (ē-mul'siv), *a.* [= F. *émulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *emulsivo*, *<* L. *emulsus*, pp. (see *emulsion*), + *E. -ive*.] 1. Softening.—2. Yielding oil by expression: as, *emulsive* seeds.—3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance: as, *emulsive* acids.—*Emulsive oil*, rancid olive-oil: in this state adapted for producing an emulsion, and used in dyeing as a fixing agent for aluminum or iron mordants.

emunctory (ē-mung'k'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *émunctorio* = Sp. Pg. *emunctorio* = It. *emuntorio*, *<* L. **emunctorius*, adj., found only as a noun, neut., *<* LL. *emuntorium*, a pair of snufflers, *<* L. *emunctus*, pp. of *emungere*, wipe or blow the nose, *<* *e*, out, + *ungere* (scarcely used), blow the nose, = Gr. ἀπο-μύσσειν, mid. ἀπο-μύσσειν, blow the nose; akin to *mucus*, q. v.] I. *a.* Excretory; depuratory; serving to excrete, carry off, and discharge from the body waste products or effete matters.

II. *n.*; pl. *emunctories* (-riz). A part or an organ of the body which has an excretory or depuratory function; an organ or a part which eliminates effete or excrementitious matters or products of decomposition, as carbonic dioxide, urea, cholesterol, etc.

emuscation (ē-mus-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *emuscare*, clear from moss, *<* *e*, out, + *muscus*, moss.] A freeing from moss. [Rare.]

The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause (which is superfluous moisture in clayey and spewing grounds), by dressing with lime. *Evelyn*, Sylva, xxix.

emu-wren (ē-mū-ren), *n.* A small Australian bird of the genus *Stipiturus*. The webs of the tail-feathers are decomposed, somewhat like the plumage of the emu. There are several species; *S. molachurus* is an example. See cut under *Stipiturus*.

emyd, **emyde** (em'id, em'id or -id), *n.* [= F. *émyle*.] A member of the family *Emydidae*; a fresh-water tortoise or terrapin.

Emyda (em'i-dä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. ἐμύς or ἐμύς (ἐμύς, ἐμύς), the fresh-water tortoise, *Emys lutaria*: see *Emys*.] A genus of soft-shelled tortoises, of the family *Trionychidae*, having the shell very flat and subcircular in outline, and the toes webbed and with only three claws. They are aquatic, and are often found buried in the mud.

A. nutica, of North America, is a comparatively small species, with a smooth shell. The genus is closely related to *Aspiderochelys* (or *Trionyx*).

Emydæ (em'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Emydidae*.

emyde, *n.* See *emyd*.

Emydea (e-mid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Emys* (*Emyd*-) + *-ea*.] The name given by Huxley to a group of the *Chelonia*, having usually horny cutting jaws, uncovered by lips, the tympanum exposed, the limbs slenderer than in *Testudinea*, with 5-clawed digits united by a web only, and the horny plates of the carapace and plastron well developed. The *Emydea* as thus defined compose the river- and marsh-tortoises, and are divisible into two groups, the terrapins and the chelodines. See *terrapin*, *Chelodines*.

emydian (e-mid'i-an), *a.* [*<* *Emys* (*Emyd*-) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the group of tortoises typified by the genus *Emys*.

emydid (em'i-did), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Emydidae*.

Emydidae (e-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also written contr. *Emydæ*; *<* *Emys* (*Emyd*-) + *-idae*.] A family of chelonians, the so-called fresh-water turtles, fresh-water tortoises, or terrapins.

It includes a large series of diverse forms, some of which are as terrestrial as the true land-tortoises (*Testudinidae*), and have a highly convex carapace, though most are aquatic, with flattened shell. There are about 60 species, of numerous genera, agreeing in their hard shell, well-formed feet adapted both for walking and swimming, usually 5-toed before and 4-toed behind, and furnished with claws. They inhabit northern temperate and tropical regions, within which they are widely distributed.

A few occur in salt or brackish water. The leading genera are *Emys*, *Cistudo* (the box-tortoises), *Chelopus* (the speckled turtles), etc. The salt-water terrapin of the Atlantic States, *Malacoclemmys palustris*, well known to epicures, belongs to this family. By some the name is supplanted by *Clemmydidae*, the genus *Emys* being referred to the family *Cistudinidae*, and by others the family is considered to be inseparable from the *Testudinidae*. Also *Emydidae*. See cuts under *carapace*, *Cistudo*, and *terrapin*.

emydin (em-i-din), n. [*Gr. ἐμύς (ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *-in²*.] In chem., a white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is closely related to, if not identical with, vitellin.

Emydina¹ (em-i-dī'nā), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς (ēvōs, ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *-ina¹*.] A genus of fresh-water tortoises, typical of the *Emydiniidae*.

Emydina² (em-i-dī'nā), n. pl. [NL., < *Emys (Emyd-)* + *-ina²*.] A subfamily of *Emydidae* or *Clemmydidae*, typified by the genus *Emys*, and including most species of the family. It was limited by Gray to those tortoises which have the head covered with a thin hard skin, the zygomatic arch distinct, the fore limbs covered in front by thin scales and cross-bands, and the spreading toes strong and webbed.

Emydiniidae (em-i-din'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Emydina¹* + *-idae*.] A family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Emydina*, including a few Asiatic species referred usually to the *Trionychidae*, having the edge of the disk strengthened by a series of internal bones, the skull oblong, convex, and swollen, and the palate with a central groove. Also *Emydinae*.

emydoid (em-i-doid), a. and n. I. a. Resembling or related to a tortoise of the genus *Emys*; belonging to the family *Emydidae*.

II. n. A tortoise of the family *Emydidae*.

Emydoidea (em-i-doi'dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Emys (Emyd-)* + *-oidea*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Emys*, including the *Clemmydidae* and *Cistudinidae*, and divided into 5 subfamilies. L. *Agassiz*. See cut under *Cistudo*.

Emydosauria (em-i-dō-sā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς (ēvōs, ēvōs)*, the fresh-water tortoise, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] One of several names of the order *Crocodylia*: so called from the fact that the dermal armor of the crocodiles and alligators suggests the shell of a tortoise. De *Blainville*.

Emys (em'is), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐμύς* or *ἐμύς*, the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, giving name to the *Emydidae*. The name has been variously employed: (a) For fresh-water tortoises in general of the family *Clemmydidae*, such as *E. lutaria* of Europe, now generally called *Clemmys caspica*, and numerous American species. (b) Restricted to certain box-tortoises belonging to the family now called *Cistudinidae*, such as the box-tortoise of Europe, *Emys europaea*, which is the *emys* of Aristotle and the ancients, and the *Emys blandingii* of North America.

en (en), n. [*ME. *en*, < *AS. *en*, < *L. en*, < *e*, the usual assistant vowel, + *n*.] 1. The name of the letter *N, n*. It is rarely written, the symbol *N, n*, being used instead.—2. In printing, a space half as wide as an em, sometimes used as a standard in reckoning the amount of a compositor's work. See *em¹*, 2.

en-¹. [*ME. en-*, < *OF. en-*, rarely *F. en-* = *Sp. Pg. en-* = *It. en-*, *in-*, < *L. in-* (see *in-²*), an adverbial or prepositional prefix, conveying the idea, according as the verb is one of rest or of motion, of existence 'in' a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination 'into' or 'to' a place or thing, < *in*, prep., in, into, = *E. in*: see *in¹*. In later *L. in-* usually became *im-*, and so in *Rom. en-* usually becomes *em-*, before labials: see *em-¹*, *im-²*.] A common adverbial or prepositional prefix, representing Latin *in*, meaning primarily 'in' or 'into.' Appearing first in Middle English words derived through Old French from Latin, *en-¹* (before labials *em-*) has come to be freely used as a prefix of words of native as well as of Romance or Latin origin, being equivalent to *in-¹* of pure English origin and to *in-²* of direct Latin origin, and hence often restored to the pure Latin form. Hence forms in *en-¹* (*em-¹*) and *in-²* (*im-²*) are frequently found (even in Middle English) coexisting, as *enclouse*, *inclouse*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *enwrap*, *inwrap*, *enfold*, *infold*, with, however, a tendency in one or other of the forms to disappear, or to become partly differentiated in use. Before labials *en-* becomes *em-*, as in *embellish*, *embrace*, but may remain unchanged before *m*, as in *emmove* or *emmove*. As a verbal prefix, *en-*, when joined to a noun, or a verb from a noun, may retain its original meaning of 'in' ('put in'), as in *enrage* (put in a cage), *enfold*, *enfetter*, *encapsulate*, etc.; or when prefixed to an adjective or a noun, it may denote a change from one state into another ('make . . .'), as in *enable* (make able), *enrich*, *enslave*, *enfranchise*, *enlarge*, and hence has often the effect simply of a verb-forming prefix. In some cases, prefixed to a verb, it has no additional force, as in *enkindle*, *encapitate*.

en-². [*F.*, etc., *en-*, < *L. en-*, < *Gr. ἐν* (before gutturals *h-*), a prefix conveying with verbs the idea of 'in' or 'at' a place, etc., with adjectives the possession of a quality, 'having,' 'with,' 'in'

(= *L. in-*, > *en-¹*, above), < *ἐν*, prep., = *L. in* = *E. in*: see *in¹*.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'in': chiefly in scientific or technical words of modern formation, as in *encephalon*, *enanthema*, etc.

en-¹. [(1) *ME. -en* (sometimes spelled *-in*, *-yn*), later often *-e*, the two forms long coexisting; earliest *ME. always -en* (weak verbs *-en* or *-ien*); < *AS. -an* (weak verbs *-an* or *-ian*, *-igan*), *ONorth. -a*, *-ia* = *OS. -an* (*-ōn*) = *OFries. -a* = *D. -en* = *OHG. -an* (*-ēn*, *-ōn*), *MHG. G. -en* = *Icel. -a* (*-ja*) = *Sw. -a* (*-ja*) = *Dan. -e* = *Goth. -an* (*-jan*), the reg. Teut. inf. suffix, quite different from the *L. inf. suffix, -re* (*-ā-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ē-re*, *-ī-re*), but cognate with *Gr. -ειν*, later reg. *-ειν*, and orig. dat. of **-ana*, an orig. noun suffix.

(2) *ME. -en*, often only *-e*, < *AS. -en* = *OS. -an* = *OFries. Fries. MD. D. MLG. LG. -en* = *OHG. -an*, *MHG. G. -en* = *Icel. -inn* = *Sw. Dan. -en* = *Goth. -ans*, the reg. pp. suffix of strong verbs, = *L. -nus* = *Gr. -νός* = *Skt. -nas*, an adj. suffix. (3) < *ME. -en-en*, *-n-en* (the final syllable being a different suffix, *-en¹* (1)), < *AS. -n-an*, *-n-ian* (as in *fæstnian*, > *E. fasten*, make fast) = *Goth. -n-an*, prop. intr., as in *Goth. fullnan*, become full, in verbs formed on the pp. of strong verbs, *-ans* = *AS. and E. -en*, etc. See (2), above. (4) *ME. -en*, often *-e*, in later *ME. a general pl. suffix*, in earlier *ME. confined to ind. and subj. pret. pl. and subj. pres.*, the ind. pres. (and impv. pl.) having *-eth*, < *AS. -ath*, *-iath*. The *AS. verb-forms with pl. term. -n* were (in all 3 persons) subj. pres. *-en* (*-ien*), ind. pret. *-on* (*-an*), subj. *-en*. Like forms are found in the other Teut. tongues, being worn-down and assimilated forms of elements orig. of different origin.] A termination of various origin, used in the formation of verbs. (a) The infinitive suffix, now obsolete, as in Middle English *singen*, *escapen*, *pullen*, etc., modern English *sing*, *escape*, *pull*, etc. In late Middle English the *-n* fell away (*singe*, *escape*, *pull*, etc.), but the *-e* continued to be pronounced, at least optionally, until near the end of the Middle English period; in modern English the *-e*, though always silent, is retained in spelling after a single consonant following a long vowel (as in *escape*) and in some other positions. (b) The suffix of the past participle of strong verbs (Middle English and Anglo-Saxon *-en*), as in *risen*, *written*, etc., past participles of *rise*, *write*, etc. In Middle English the *-n* often fell away (*risen* or *rise*, *written* or *write*, etc.); hence in modern English many coexisting forms in *-en* and *-e* silent or absent, as *broken* and *broke*, *written* and *writ*, *beaten* and *beat*, *sunken* and *sunk*, etc. In most of these pairs there is a slight differentiation of use (as *sunken*, *drunken*, adj., *sunk*, *drunk*, pp.), or one form is obsolete (*writ*, pp., etc.) or regarded as "incorrect" (*broke*, *spoke*, etc.), or is merely vulgar (*riz* for *risen*, etc.). In some cases the past participle in *-en* is modern, the verb being originally weak (with past participle in *-ed²*), as in *wear*, pp. of *wear*.

(c) In most of such instances the older form in *-ed²* is still in prevalent use, as in *sewed* or *sewn*, *saved* or *awon*, *proved* or *proven*, etc., the *-ed²* being in some instances absorbed, as in *hid* or *hidden*, *chid* or *chidden*. (d) A suffix forming verbs from adjectives, as *weaken*, *fatten*, etc. Originally such verbs were only intransitive ('become weak, fat', etc.), but now they are also transitive ('make weak, fat', etc.). (e) In Middle English, a plural suffix of verbs: as, they *aren*, *veeren*, *sayen*, *singen*, *sunngen*, etc. It is now reduced to silent *-e* or entirely lost.

en-². [*ME. -en*, < *AS. -en* = *D. -en* = *OHG. MHG. G. -en*, etc., = *Goth. -in-s*, *-in-s* = *L. -i-nu-s* = *Gr. -ινος* = *Skt. -i-nas*, an adj. suffix, radically identical with *-en¹* (2), pp. suffix.] A suffix forming adjectives from nouns of material, as *ashen¹*, *ashen²*, *earthen*, *oaken*, *wooden*, *golden*, sometimes simply *-n*, as *cedarn*, *eldern*, *silvern*, etc. Many such words are obsolete, dialectic, or archaic, as *elmen*, *treen*, *clayen*, *hairten*, etc.; many are also, some chiefly or exclusively, nouns, as *aspen*, *linden*, *linen*, *woolen*.

en-³. [*ME. -en*, < *AS. -en* (gen. dat. *-enne*), earlier *-in*, *-inne* = *OHG. -in* (*-inna*), *MHG. -in*, *-inne*, *G. -in* = *L. -ina* (as in *regina*, queen) = *Gr. -ίνα*, *-α-να* = *Skt. -āni*, fem. suffix.] A feminine suffix, of which only a few relics exist in native English words, as, for example, *vixen*, from Anglo-Saxon *fūxen* (= German *fūchsin*), a female fox: in some instances regarded as having a diminutive force, as in *maiden*, from Anglo-Saxon *mægdin*, etc. See *vixen*, *maiden*, and compare *elfin*.

en-⁴. [*ME. -en*, often *-e*, and, with double pl., *-en-e*, < *AS. -an*, the nom. acc. pl. (and gen. dat. etc. sing.) term. of weak nouns (nom. sing. masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*) = *OS. -un* = *OHG. -an*, *MHG. G. -en* = *Goth. -ans* = *L. -in-es* (e. g., *homines*, pl. of *homo*) = *Gr. -ωνες* = *Skt. -ān-as*; being, in *AS.*, etc., the stem suffix *-an*, used as a sign of the pl., the real pl. suffix (*-as*, *-cs*, *-s*) having fallen away.] The plural suffix of a few nouns, as *oxen*, *brethren*, *children*, and (archaic and poetical) *eyne* or *een* (= *eyen*), *kine* (= *kyen*), *shoon*, dial. *hosen*, *housen*, *peasen*, etc. In these

the termination is of Middle English origin, except in *oxen* (from Anglo-Saxon *oxan*), *eyne*, *een* (from Anglo-Saxon *ēgan*), *hosen* (from Anglo-Saxon *hosan*), *peasen* (from Anglo-Saxon *piasan*).

en⁵. A suffix of various other origins besides those mentioned above: often ultimately identical with *-an* (Latin *-anus*), as in *citizen*, *denizen*, *dozen*, etc., but having also, as in *often*, *midde*, etc., other sources ascertainable upon reference to the word concerned.

enable (e-nā'bl), v.; pret. and pp. *enabled*, ppr. *enabling*. [Formerly also *inable*; < *ME. enablen*; < *en-¹* + *able¹*.] I. trans. 1. To make able; furnish with adequate power, ability, means, or authority; render competent.

Temperance gives nature her full play, and enables her to exert herself in all her force and vigour. *Spectator*, No. 195.

No science of heat was possible until the invention of the thermometer enabled men to measure the degree of temperature. *J. Fiske*, *Cosmic Philos.*, I. 34.

2. To put in an efficient state or condition; endow; equip; fit out.

Joy openeth and enableth the heart. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, I.

You are beholden to them, sir, that have taken this pain for you, and my friend, Master Truewit, who enabled them for the business. *B. Jonson*, *Epicene*, v. 1.

= *Syn. 1*. To empower, qualify, capacitate.

II. intrans. To give ability or competency.

For matter of policy and government, that learning should rather hurt than enable thereto is a thing very improbable. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 16.

enablement (e-nā'bl-ment), n. [*enable* + *-ment*.] The act of enabling.

Learning . . . hath no less power and efficacy in enablement towards martial and military virtue and prowess. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 82.

enach (en'äch), n. [*Gael. eimeach*, bounty.] In *old Scots law*, amends or satisfaction for a crime, fault, or trespass.

enact (e-nakt'), v. t. [*ME. enacten*; < *en-¹* + *act¹*.] 1. To decree; establish by the will of the supreme power; pass into a statute or established law; specifically, to perform the last act of a legislature to, as a bill, giving it validity as a law; give sanction to, as a bill.

Through all the periods and changes of the Church it hath bene prov'd that God hath still reserv'd to himselfe the right of enacting Church-Government. *Milton*, *Church-Government*, I. 2.

It was enacted that, for every ton of Malmsey or Tyne wine brought into England, ten good bowates should also be imported. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 372.

2. To act; perform; effect.

The king enacts more wonders than a man, Daring an opposite to every danger. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, v. 4.

3. To act the part of; represent on or as on the stage.

Ham. And what did you enact? *Pol.* I did enact Julius Cæsar: I was killed 't the Capitol; Brutus killed me. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Enacting clause, the introductory clause of a legislative bill or act, beginning "Be it enacted by," etc. A common means of defeating a bill in its initial stages is a motion to strike out its enacting clause, which if successful carries all the rest with it.

enact¹, n. [*ME.*; < *enact*, v.] An enactment; an act.

This enacte so to endure by force of this present reld [guild]. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

enactive (e-nak'tiv), a. [*enact* + *-ive*.] Having power to enact, or establish as a law.

enactment (e-nakt'ment), n. [*enact* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enacting or decreeing; specifically, the passing of a bill into a law; the act of giving validity to a law by vote or decree.

In 1176, precise enactment established the jury system, still rude and imperfect, as the usual mode of trial. *Welsh*, *Eng. Lit.*, I. 61.

2. A law enacted; a statute; an act.

If we look simply at the written enactments, we should conclude that a considerable portion of the pagan worship was, at an early period, absolutely and universally suppressed. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 55.

3. The acting of a part or representation of a character in a play. = *Syn. 2. Statute, Ordinance*, etc. See *law¹*.

enactor (e-nakt'or), n. [*enact* + *-or*.] 1. One who enacts or decrees; specifically, one who decrees or establishes a law.

This is an assertion by which the great Author of our nature, and Enactor of the law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured and blasphemed. *Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II., Pref.

2. One who acts or performs. *Shak.*

enacture (e-nak'tūr), n. [*enact* + *-ure*.] Purpose; effect; action.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own enactures with themselves destroy.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

enaget, *v. t.* [*< OF. enagier, enagier, declare of age, pp. enagie, aged, < en- + aage, age; see age.*] To ago; make old.

That never hall did Harvest proindee,
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery Ice
The fields en-ag'd.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Enaliornis (e-nal-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνάλιος, in, on, or of the sea (< ἐν, in, + ἄλιος, the sea), + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of fossil Cretaceous birds, discovered by Barrett in 1858 in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, England. It was described by Seeley in 1866 under the name *Pelagornis* (*P. barretti*), which, being preoccupied by *Pelagornis* of Lartet (1857), was renamed *Enaliornis* by Seeley in 1869. The remains appear to be those of a true bird, resembling a penguin in some respects.

enalisaur (e-nal'i-ô-sâr), *n.* One of the *Enaliosauria*.

Enaliosauria (e-nal'i-ô-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐνάλιος, living in the sea (< ἐν, = E. in, + ἄλιος, the sea), + σαύρος, lizard.*] A superordinal group of gigantic aquatic Mesozoic reptiles, with a very long body, naked leathery skin, paddle-like limbs, numerous teeth in long jaws, and biconcave vertebræ. The group contained the Ichthyosaurians, plesiosaurians, and other marine monsters now placed in different orders. The term is now little used; it sometimes, however, still covers the two current orders *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria*, or *Ichthyopterygia* and *Sauropterygia*.

enaliosaurian (e-nal'i-ô-sâ'ri-än), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Enaliosauria*.

II. n. One of the *Enaliosauria*; an enaliosaur.

enallage (e-nal'ä-jö), *n.* [= *F. enallage* = *Sp. enallage* = *Pg. It. enallage*, < *L. enallage*, < *Gr. ἐναλλάγη, an interchange, < ἐναλλάσσειν, interchange, < ἐν, in, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, < ἄλλος, other; see allo-.*] In *gram.*, a figure consisting in the substitution of one form, inflection, or part of speech for another. Special names are given to subdivisions of this figure. The substitution of one part of speech for another is *antiphrasis*; that of one case for another is *antiphrasis*. Interchange of the functions of two cases in one phrase is a form of *hypallage*. Enallage of gender can hardly be illustrated in English. Antiphrasis is exemplified in the colloquial "It's me" for "It is I." Enallage of number is seen in the royal and literary "we" for "I," and in our modern established "you" for "thou."

Not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 143.

Enallostega (en-a-lôs'te-gä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (F. Enallostegues, D'Orbigny), < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἄλλος, other (one besides), + ἔστος, roof.*] A division of foraminifers, having the cells disposed in two alternating rows.

enambush (en-am'bûsh), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + ambush.*] To place or conceal in ambush.

Explor'd th' embattled van, the deep'ning line,
Th' enambush'd phalanx, and the springing mine.

Cavethorn, Elegy on Capt. Hughes.

enamel (e-nam'el), *n.* [*< ME. enamele (with prefix en-, due to the verb enamele), prop. *amaile, amel, amelle, amall, aumayl, later ammell (> D. G. email = Dan. emaille = Sw. email), < OF. esmail, F. email, enamel; see amel.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a vitrified substance, either transparent or opaque, applied as a coating to pottery and porcelain of many kinds. It is simply a fusible kind of glass, and when transparent is commonly called *glaze*. A vitreous coating of similar character is applied to a class of iron utensils for cooking, etc., and is made to serve other useful purposes.

2. In the *fine arts*, a vitreous substance or glass, opaque or transparent, and variously colored, applied as a coating on a surface of metal or of porcelain (see def. 1) for purposes of decoration. It consists of easily fusible salts, such as the silicates and borates of sodium, potassium, lead, etc., to which various earths and metallic oxides are added to give the desired colors. These enamels are now prepared in the form of sticks, like sculing-wax, and for use are pulverized, and applied to the surface either dry or moistened so as to form a paste. The object to be enameled is then exposed to a moderate temperature in a muffle, and the vitreous substance becomes sufficiently fluid to form a brilliant and adhesive coating. Enamels in modern times include an infinite number of tints; but those of the ancient Orientals and of the Byzantine empire present but few colors, and those distinctly contrasting. See def. 3, and *Limoges enamel*, below.

3. Enamel-work: a piece or sort of work whose chief decorative quality lies in the enamel itself: as, a fine piece of cloisonné enamel; a specimen of enamel à jour. Of this work there are three distinct classes: (1) *cloisonné enamel*, in which partitions surrounding the compartments of enamel of each different color are formed of wire of rectangular section secured to the body or foundation; (2) *champlevé enamel*, in which the surface of the background is engraved or hollowed out to receive the enamel; (3) *surface-enamel*, in which the

whole surface of a plate of metal is covered with the enamel, which when fused affords a smooth ground for painting. A familiar instance of the last kind of enamel-work is the dial of a common watch, which is enameled on copper in white, the figures being painted upon it in black enamel. Champlevé enamel is most used for jewelry and similar decorative work.

About her necke a sort of faire rubie
In white flources of right fine enamaile.

The Assembly of Ladies, l. 534.

4. Any smooth, glossy surface resembling enamel, but produced by means of varnish or lacquer, or in some other way not involving vitrification: as, the enamel of enameled leather, paper, slate, etc.—5. In *anat.*, the hardest part of a tooth; the very dense, smooth, glistening substance which crowns a tooth or coats a part of its surface: distinguished from *dentin* and from *cement*. It is always superficial, and represents a special modification of epithelial substance. It is usually white, sometimes red, as in the front teeth of most rodents, or reddish-black, as in the teeth of most shrews. See cut under *tooth*.

All the bones of the body are covered with a periosteum, except the teeth; where it ceases, and an enamel of ivory, which saws and files will hardly touch, comes into its place.

Paley, Nat. Theol., xl.

6. Figuratively, gloss; polish.

There is none of the ingenuity of Filicaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant enamel of Petrarch in the style.

Macaulay.

7. In *cosmetics*, a coating applied to the skin, giving the appearance of a beautiful complexion.—**Battersea enamel**, a kind of surface-enamel produced in Battersea, London, in the eighteenth century. The pieces of this enamel are usually decorated by a transfer process similar to that used for porcelain and English delft; they include needle-cases, étuis, and especially plaques with portraits.—**Canton enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel in which the ground is usually plain white, yellow, or light blue, and is decorated with enamel paintings in many colors, representing conventional flowers, scrolls, etc. Vases, incense-burners, etc., are made of it, and it is one of the most successful of modern Chinese artistic industries.—**Champlevé enamel. See def. 3, and *champlevé*.—**Cloisonné enamel**. See def. 3, and *cloisonné*.—**Enamel à jour**, a kind of enamel in which there is no background, the enamel being made to fill all the space between the narrow bars or wires which form the design. Such enamel when translucent shows as a pattern seen by transmitted light.—**Enamel-columns**, the minute six-sided prisms of which the enamel of the teeth is composed. Also called *enamel-prisms*, *enamel-rods*, and *enamel-fibers*.—**Enamel-cuticle**, a thin horny cuticle covering the outer surface of the enamel in unworn teeth. Also called *Nasmith's membrane* and *cuticula dentis*.—**Enamel en basse taille**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the background of the lower or sunken parts is sculptured with figures in relief, the enamel itself being transparent to allow them to be seen.—**Enamel en taille d'épargne**, a variety of champlevé enamel in which the field is almost wholly cut away or hollowed out for the reception of the enamel, leaving only narrow dividing lines of the metallic background.—**Flocked enamel**, enamel used for ornamenting a glass surface which has been made dull by grinding or by the use of acid.—**Glass enamel**, an opaque or semi-opaque glass having a milky appearance, due to the addition of binoxid of tin. It is used for window transparencies and "porcelain" lamp-shades.—**Incrusted enamel**, disks or similar small flat pieces of enameled metal inlaid in a larger surface, as of chased metal or filigree.—**Limoges enamel**, a variety of surface-enamel produced especially at Limoges in France, in which vessels and decorative pieces of various kinds and sizes are ornamented with pictorial subjects painted in many colors and in gold. This work reached its greatest excellence at the time of the Renaissance.**

enamel (e-nam'el), *v.;* pret. and pp. *enameled* or *enameled*, ppr. *enameling* or *enamelling*. [*< ME. enamelen, enaumaylen, < OF. enamailler, enameler, enamaler (in pp.), < en- + esmailler, > ME. amelen, amilen (see amel, v.), F. émailler (> D. emaileren = G. emailieren = Dan. emailere = Sw. emailera) = Sp. P. g. esmaltar = It. smaltare, enamel; from the noun.*] **I. trans. 1.** To lay enamel upon; cover or decorate with enamel.

Ther wer bassynes ful byrgt of brende golde clere,
Enaumaylede with ager & eweres of sute.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1457.

A knife he bore,
Whose hilt was well enameled o'er
With green leaves on a golden ground.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 107.

2. To form a glossy surface like enamel upon: as, to enamel cardboard; specifically, to use an enamel upon the skin.—3. To variegate or adorn with different colors.

The pleasing tunc that fragrant Roses yeeld,
When wanton Zephyr, sighing on the field,
Enamels all.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

Enameled cloth. See *cloth*.—**Enameled glass**. See *glass*.

II. intrans. To practise the use of enamel or the art of enameling.

Though it were foolish to colour or enamel upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object.

Boyle.

enamelar, enamellar (e-nam'el-är), *a.* [*< enamel + -ar.*] Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy. [*Rare.*]

enamel-blue (e-nam'el-blö), *n.* Same as *smalt*.

enameler, enameller (e-nam'el-är), *n.* [*< enamel + -er.*] One who enamels; one whose occupation is the laying on of enamels.

She put forth unto him a little rod or wand all fiery,
Such as painters or enamellers use.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 461.

It is certain that in the reigns of the two first Edwards there were Greek enamellers in England, who both practised and taught the art. *Walpole, Anecdotes, I. II., note.*

Enamellers' copper. See *copper*.

enamel-germ (e-nam'el-järm), *n.* The epithelial germ of the enamel of teeth; the rudiment of the enamel-organ.

enamelist, enamellist (e-nam'el-ist), *n.* [*< enamel + -ist.*] Same as *enameler*.

enamel-kiln (e-nam'el-kil), *n.* A kiln in which pottery, glass, etc., are exposed to a low heat, such as is suitable for fixing enamel-colors, gold, etc. Such kilns are generally built of large earthenware slabs, having flues through which the smoke and flame of the fire pass without entering the body of the kiln.

enamellar, enameller, etc. See *enamelar, etc.*

enamel-membrane (e-nam'el-mem'brän), *n.* The layer of cylindrical cells of the enamel-organ of a tooth which stand on the surface of the dentinal part of a developing tooth.

enamel-organ (e-nam'el-ör'gän), *n.* The enamel-germ of a tooth after it has separated from the epithelium of the mouth and forms a cap over the dentinal portion of the tooth. It consists of a lining of cylindrical cells and a covering of cubical cells, and is wadded with stellate cells in abundant jelly-like intercellular substance.

enamel-painting (e-nam'el-pän'ting), *n.* Painting in vitrifiable colors, especially upon a surface of porcelain, glass, or metal, the work being subsequently fired in a muffle or kiln. See *enamel*.

enamorado (e-nam-ô-rü'dö), *n.* [*Sp. (= It. innamorato, q. v.), < ML. innamoratus, pp. of enamorari, innamorare (> Sp., etc.), put in love; see enamour.*] One deeply in love.

An enamorado neglects all other things to accomplish his delight.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 74.

enamour (e-nam'ör), *v. t.* [Also written, but rarely, *enamor*; < *ME. enamoured, pp.*, < *OF. enamourer, enamorer, F. enamourer = Pr. Sp. Pg. enamorar, namorar = It. innamorare, < ML. innamorare, put in love, innamorari, be in love, < L. in, in, + amor (> F. amour, etc.), love; see amor, amorous.*] To inflame with love; charm; captivate; used chiefly in the past participle, with *of* or *with* before the person or thing: as, to be enamoured of a lady; to be enamoured of or with books or science.

What trust is in these times?
They that when Richard liv'd would have him die,
Are now become enamour'd on his grave.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 3.

Oh, death!
I am not yet enamour'd of this breath
So much but I dare leave it.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, IV. 1.

Or should she, confident,
Descend with all her winning charms begirt
To enamour, as the zone of Venus once
Wrought that effect on Jove.

Milton, P. R., II. 214.

He became passionately enamoured of this shadow of a dream.

Irring.

=*Syn.* To fascinate, bewitch.

enamourite (e-nam'ör-rit), *n.* [*< enamour + -ite, as in favorite.*] A lover. [*Rare.*]

Is this no small servitude for an enamourite.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 510.

enamourment (e-nam'ör-ment), *n.* [*< enamour + -ment.* Cf. *OF. enamourément, < enamourer, enamour.*] The state of being enamoured; a falling desperately in love. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

enanthema (en-an-thë'mä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἀνθημα, as in ἐξάνθημα, an eruption; see exanthema.*] In *pathol.*, an eruption of the mucous membrane; distinguished from *exanthema*, an eruption of the skin.

enanthesis (en-an-thë'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ἀνθησις, blossom, < ἀνθίσω, blossom, bloom.* Cf. *exanthema.*] In *pathol.*, an eruption on the skin from internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, etc.

enantioblastous (e-nan'ti-ô-blas'tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐναντίος, opposite (see enantiosis), + βλαστός, germ.*] In *bot.*, having the embryo at the end of the seed directly opposite to the hilum.

enantiomorph (e-nan'ti-ô-môr'fik), *a.* Same as *enantiomorphous*.

enantiomorphous (e-nan^{ti}-ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [**<** NL. *enantiomorphus*, **<** Gr. *ἐναντιός*, opposite, + *μορφή*, form.] Contrasted in form; specifically, similar in form, but not superposable; related, as an object to its image in a mirror, or a right- and left-hand glove. The corresponding right- and left-handed hemimorphic forms of quartz are enantiomorphous.

enantiopathic (e-nan^{ti}-ō-path'ik), *a.* [= F. *enantiopathique*; as *enantiopathy* + *-ic*.] Serving to excite an opposite passion or feeling; specifically, in *med.*, palliative.

enantiopathy (e-nan^{ti}-ō-pā-thi), *n.* [**<** Gr. as if *ἐναντιοπάθεια*, **<** *ἐναντιοπαθής*, having contrary properties, **<** *ἐναντιός*, contrary, opposite, + *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] 1. An opposite passion or affection.

Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not *homeopathy*, is the true medicine of minds. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Allopathy: a term used by homeopaths.

enantiopsis (e-nan^{ti}-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ἐναντιόσις*, contradiction, **<** *ἐναντιόσθαι*, contradict, gainsay, **<** *ἐναντιός*, contrary, opposite, **<** *ἐν*, in, + *αντιός*, contrary, **<** *ἀντι*, against: see *anti*.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech consisting in expression of an idea by negation of its contrary, or by use of a word of opposite meaning. The term *antiphrasis* was originally used as equivalent to *enantiopsis* in both forms, but is now usually limited to signify *enantiopsis* by use of a word of opposite meaning. *Enantiopsis* by negation of the contrary, as, "he is no fool" for "he is wise," is generally called *litotes*. *Enantiopsis* or *antiphrasis* in such instances as the "Emmenides" (that is, "the gracious ones") for the "Erinyes" (Furies), or the "Good People" for the fairies, passes into euphemism. See *irony*.

Enantiotreta (e-nan^{ti}-ō-trē'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **enantiotretus*: see *enantiotretous*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of infusorians, having an intestine, and two apertures, at opposite ends of the body.

enantiotretous (e-nan^{ti}-ō-trē'tus), *a.* [**<** NL. **enantiotretus*, **<** Gr. *ἐναντιός*, opposite, + *τρῆτός*, perforated, verbal adj. of *τρῆπειν* (√ **τρη*), bore, perforate.] Having an opening at each end of the body, as the *Enantiotreta*.

enarch (en-ārch'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *inarch*.

enarché (en-ār-shā'), *a.* [F., **<** *en* + *arche*, arch: see *arch*.] In *her.*, same as *enarched*; also, rarely, same as *arched*.

enarched (en-ārcht'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enarch*, *v.* Cf. *enarché*.] In *her.*, combined with or supported by an arch. A chevron enarched has a round or pointed arch beneath it, seeming to support it at the angle.—*Bend enarched*. Same as *bend archy* (which see, under *bend*?).



Argent, a Chevron Enarched Gules.

enargite (en-ār'jit), *n.* [**<** Gr. *ἐναργής*, visible, palpable, **<** *ἐν*, in, + *ἀργός*, bright, + *-ite*.] A sulpharsenite of copper occurring in small black orthorhombic crystals, also massive, in Peru, Chili, Colorado, etc.

enarm (en-ārm'), *v.* [**<** ME. *enarmen*, **<** OF. *enarmer*, arm, equip, provide with arms or armor, provide, as a shield, with straps, **<** *en*, in, + *armes*, arms: see *arm*.] 1. *trans.* To equip with arms or armor.

How many knights there come & kynges *enarmed*. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 87.

I will, by God's grace, fully set forth the same, to *enarm* you to withstand the assaults of the papists herein, if you mark well and read over again that which I now write. *J. Bradford, Letters* (Farker Soc., 1853), ll. 142.

2. In *old cookery*, to lard.

The crane is *enarmed* ful welle I wot With larde of porke. *Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* To arm; put on armor or take weapons.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger. *T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's* [Judith, l. 371.

enarmet, *n.* [OF., **<** *enarmer*, provide, as a shield, with straps: see *enarm*.] The gear for holding the shield by passing the arm through straps or the like.

enarmed (en-ārm'd'), *a.* [**<** *en* + *armed*.] In *her.*, having arms (that is, horns, hoofs, etc.) of a different color from that of the body.



Inside View of Shield, showing Enarmet, or Gear. (From *Vieilles-Ducs's* "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

enarming, *n.* [ME. *enarmynge*; verbal *n.* of *enarm*, *v.*] Same as *enarme*.

He griped the shelde so faste by the *enarmynge* that the catte myght it not hym be-reve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

enarration (ē-nā-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *enarration* = Sp. *enarracion* = Pg. *enarração* = It. *enarrazione*, **<** L. *enarratio* (-), **<** *enarrare*, pp. *enarratus*, relate in detail, **<** *e*, out, + *narrare*, relate: see *narrate*.] Recital; relation; account; exposition.

This book did that high-priest embezell, wherein was contained their genealogies to the dayes of Phineas, together with an historical *enarration* of the years of their generation of life. *Ep. Hall, Def. of Remonstrance*.

enarthrodia (en-ār-thrō'di-ā), *n.* Same as *enarthrosis*.

enarthrodial (en-ār-thrō'di-āl), *a.* [**<** *enarthrodia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to *enarthrosis*; having the character of a ball-and-socket joint: as, *enarthrodial* movements or articulations.

enarthrosis (en-ār-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ἐναρθρωσις*, a kind of jointing, **<** *ἐν*, in, + *άρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis*, *diarthrosis*.] In *anat.*, a ball-and-socket joint; a kind of movable arthrosis or free articulation which consists in the socketting of a convex end of a bone in a concavity of another bone, forming a joint freely movable in every direction. The hip and shoulder are characteristic examples. Also *enarthrodia*.

enascent (ē-nas'ent), *a.* [**<** L. *enascent* (-), pp. of *enasci*, spring up, issue forth, **<** *e*, out, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascit*.] Coming into being; incipient; nascent.

You just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* quivocation. *Warburton, Occasional Reflections*, ii.

enatation (ē-nā-tā'shōn), *n.* [**<** L. as if **enatio* (-), **<** *enatus*, pp. of *enature*, swim out, **<** *e*, out, + *nature*, swim: see *naturant*, *nation*.] A swimming out; escape by swimming.

enate (ē'nāt), *a.* [**<** L. *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enascent*.] 1. Growing out.

The parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the *enate* or the *enate* parts, either the epiphyses or the apophyses of the bones. *J. Smith, Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 176.

2. Related through the mother; maternally cognate; as a noun, one so related.

In all tribal society, either the agnates or the *enates* are clearly distinguished from the other cognates, and organized into a body politic, usually called the clan or gens. *J. W. Powell, Science*, v. 347.

enation (ē-nā'shōn), *n.* [**<** L. as if **enatio* (-), **<** *enatus*, pp. of *enasci*, be born: see *enate*, *enascent*.] 1. In *bot.*, the production of outgrowths or appendages upon the surface of an organ.—2. In *ethnol.*, maternal relationship.

The fact is, that cognation, including *enation* and agnation, is primitive. *J. W. Powell, Science*, v. 347.

enauenter, *adv.* [For *en auenter*, after ME. *in auenter*, peradventure, in, F. *en*, in; *auenter*, adventure, chance, adventure.] *Just that*.

Anger would let him speake to the tree, *Enauenter* his rage mought cooled bee. *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, February.

en avant (ōn a-voŋ'). [F.: *en*, **<** L. *inde*, hence; *avant*, before, forward: see *avant*, *advance*.] Forward; onward.

enavigate (ē-nav'i-gāt), *v. i.* and *t.* [**<** L. *enavigatus*, pp. of *enavigare*, sail out, sail over, **<** *e*, out, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail out or over. *Cockeram*.

enb. See *emb*.

enbaset, *v. t.* Same as *embase*.

enbaste, *v. t.* [**<** *en* + *baste*.] To steep or imbue. *Davies*.

It is not agreeable to the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions. *Philpot, Works* (Parker Soc.), p. 379.

enbaumet, enbawmet, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *embalm*.

enbibe, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *imbibe*.

enblanch, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emblanch*.

en bloc (ōn blok). [F.: *en*, in; *bloc*, block: see *in* and *block*.] In block; in a lump: as, the shares will be sold *en bloc*.

We are bound to take Nature *en bloc*, with all her laws and all her cruelties, as well as her beneficences. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 81.

enbose, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *emboss*.

enbose, *v. t.* Same as *emboss*.

embracet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *embrace*.

enbraudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbreamet, *a.* [Irreg. **<** *en* + *bream*, var. of *brim*, *a.*] Strong; sharp. *Nares*.

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbreamet* purges. *Northbrooke, Dicing* (1577).

enbroudet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *embroid*.

enbuschement, *n.* An obsolete form of *ambushment*.

A gret *enbuschement* they sett, Thare the foster thame mett. *MS. Lincoln*, A. l. 17, fol. 136.

enbusyt, *v. t.* Same as *embusy*.

enc. An abbreviation of *encyclopedia*.

en cabochon (ōn ka-bō-shōn'). [F.] See *cabochon*.

en cachette (ōn ka-shet'). [F.: *en*, in; *cache*, hiding-place, **<** *cachier*, hide: see *cache*.] In hiding; secretly.

The vice-consul informed me that, in divers discussions with the Turks about the possibility of an Englishman finding his way *en cachette* to Meccah, he had asserted that his compatriots could do everything, even pilgrim to the Holy City. *R. F. Burton, El-Mednash*, p. 486.

encænia, *n. pl.* See *encenia*.

engage, incage (en-, in-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engaged, incaged*, ppr. *engaging, incaging*. [**<** F. *engager*, **<** *en* + *in*, in, + *cage*, cage.] To put in a cage; shut up or confine in a cage; hence, to coop up; confine to any narrow limits.

He [Samson] carries away the gates wherein they thought to have *engaged* him. *Ep. Hall, Sampson's End*.

encalendar (en-kal'en-dār), *v. t.* [**<** *en* + *calendar*.] To register in a calendar, as the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

For saints preferred, And with their leader still to live *encalendar'd*. *Drayton, Polyolion*, xxiv.

encallow (en-kal'ō), *n.* [**<** *en* (of which the force or origin is not clear) + *allow*, q. v.] Among the brickmakers near London, England, the soil, vegetable mold, etc., resting upon the brick-earth or clay.

encallow (en-kal'ō), *v. t.* [**<** *encallow*, *n.*] To remove encallow from.

encalm (en-kām'), *v. t.* [**<** *en* + *calm*.] To place calmly or repositively.

With an illumined forehead, and the light Whose fountain is the mystery of God *Encalm'd* within his eye. *N. P. Willis, Scene in Gethsemane*.

encamp (en-kamp'), *v.* [**<** *en* + *camp*.] I. *intrans.* To go into camp; form and occupy a camp; settle in temporary quarters, formed by tents or luts, as an army or a company.

The Levites . . . shall *encamp* round about the tabernacle. *Num.* i. 50.

Encamp against the city and take it. *2 Sam.* xii. 28.

The four and twentieth of July, the King in Person, accompanied with divers of the Nobility, came to Calais; and the six and twentieth *encamped* before Boulogne on the North-side. *Baker, Chronicles*, p. 292.

He was *encamped* under the trees, close to the stream. *H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 464.

II. *trans.* To form into or fix in a camp; place in temporary quarters.

Beyond the river we'll *encamp* ourselves. *Shak., Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

Sultan Selim *encamped* his army in this place when he came to besiege Cairo. *Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 23.

encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* [**<** *encamp* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of forming and occupying a camp; establishment in a camp.

We may calculate that a square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans. *Gibbon, Decline and Fall*, i.

2. The place where a body of men is *encamped*; a camp.

When a general bids the martial train Spread their *encampment* o'er the spacious plain, Thick rising tents a canvas city build. *Gay, Trivia*.

encanker (en-kang'kēr), *v. t.* [**<** *en* + *canker*.] To corrode; canker.

What needeth me for to extoll his fame With my rude pen *encanker'd* all with rust? *Skelton, Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland*.

encanthis (en-kan'this), *n.* [NL., **<** Gr. *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, **<** *ἐν*, in, + *κάνθος*, the corner of the eye: see *canth*.] In *pathol.*, a small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

en cantiel. [Heraldic F.: F. *en*, in; **cantiel*, appar. var. of OF. *cantel*, corner: see *cantle*.] In *her.*, placed aslant—that is, with the pale not vertical to the beholder, but sloping, usually with the top toward the left: said of an escutcheon, which is often so placed in seals.

encapsulate (en-kap'sū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsulated*, ppr. *encapsulating*. [**<** *en* + *capsule* + *-ate*.] To inclose in a capsule.

encapsulation (en-kap'sū-lā'shōn), *n.* [**<** *encapsulate* + *-ion*.] The act of surrounding with a capsule.

encapsule (en-kap'sūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encapsuled*, ppr. *encapsuling*. [*< en-1 + capsulic.*] To encapsulate.

Encapsuled by a more or less homogeneous membranous layer. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 107.*

encaptivate (en-kap'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaptivated*, ppr. *encaptivating*. [*< en-1 + captivate.*] To captivate. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict. encarnalize* (en-kār'nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encarnalized*, ppr. *encarnalizing*. [*< en-1 + carnal-ize.*] To make carnal; sensualize. [Rare.]

Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest, *Encarnalize* their spirits. *Tennyson, Princess, iii.*

encarpi, *n.* Plural of *encarpus*.

encarpium (en-kār'pi-nm), *n.*; pl. *encarpia* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. ἐγκάρπιος*, containing seed, as fruit (*ἐγκάρπιος*, containing fruit), *< ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *sporophore*.

encarpus (en-kār'pus), *n.*; pl. *encarpi* (-pi). [NL., prop. **encarpium*, L. only pl. *encarpa*, *< Gr. ἐκάρπα*, pl., festoons of fruit on friezes or capitals of columns, neut. pl. of *ἐκάρπος*, containing fruit, *< ἐν*, in, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In arch., a sculptured ornament in imitation of a garland or festoon of fruits, leaves, or flowers, or of other objects, suspended between two points. The garland is of greatest size in the middle, and diminishes gradually to the points of suspension, from



Encarpus.—From Palazzo Niccolini, Rome.

which the ends generally hang down. The encarpus is sometimes composed of an imitation of drapery amply disposed, and frequently of an assemblage of musical instruments, or implements of war or of the chase, according to the purpose to which the building it ornaments is appropriated.

encase, encasement. See *incase, incasement*.

encashment (en-kash'ment), *n.* [*< *encash (< en-1 + cash²) + -ment.*] In *Eng. banking*, payment in cash of a note, draft, etc.

encastage (en-kās'tāj), *n.* [Appar. *< en-1 + eust¹, v., + -age.*] The arrangement in a pottery- or porcelain-kiln of the pieces to be fired, inclosed in their seggars if these are employed.

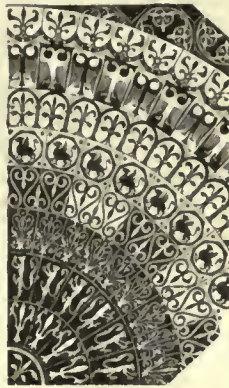
encaumata (en-kā'mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐκαύμα*, a mark burnt in, a sore from burning, *< ἐκαίειν*, burn in; see *caustic*.] In *surg.*: (a) The mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it. (b) Ulceration of the cornea, causing the loss of the aqueous humors.

encaustic (en-kās'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *encaustique*, *< L. encausticus*, *< Gr. ἐκαστικός*, of or for burning in, ἢ ἐκαστικός (se. τέχνη), L. *encaustica*, the art of encaustic painting, *< ἐκαστος*, burnt in, painted in, encaustic, *< ἐκαίειν*, burn in, *< ἐν*, in, + *καίειν*, burn; see *caustic*. From the neut. *ἐκαστος* (> LL. *encaustum*, purple-red ink) is derived E. *ink*, *q. v.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to the art of painting with pigments in which wax enters as a vehicle, or to a painting so executed.

It is a vaulted apartment, . . . decorated with encaustic ornaments of the most brilliant colors. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 123.*

Encaustic painting. (a) The art of painting with wax as a vehicle: strictly applicable only to painting executed or finished by the agency of heat, but applied also to modern methods of painting in wax, in which the wax-colors are dissolved in a volatile oil and used in the ordinary way. In the hot process colored sticks of wax and resin are melted on a heated palette, applied with the brush, and afterward modeled and united with a heated iron and spatula. After the surface has become cool and hard, it is rubbed with a candle and gone over with a clean linen cloth. According to another method, tested by Count Caylus, the ground of cloth or wood is first rubbed over with a piece of beeswax, and afterward with chalk or whiting, in order to form a surface on which the colors will adhere. The colors are mixed simply with water, and are applied in the ordinary way. When the picture is dry, it is heated, and the wax softens and absorbs the colors, forming a firm and durable coating. Encaustic painting was in very common use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. Paintings executed in encaustic occupy, in color and general effect, a place midway between paintings in oil and in fresco. (b) In *ceram.*, an arbitrary name given by Josiah Wedgwood to his attempted imitation of the painted decoration of Greek vases, the effort being to produce fired colors without the gloss of enamel.—**Encaustic tile**, a tile for pavement- and wall-decoration, in which the pattern is fluid or incrust in clay of one color in a ground of clay of

another color. The manufacture and employment of encaustic tiles were brought to great excellence in connection with the architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, particularly in France and England; and the art has been successfully revived in the nineteenth century. The name is an arbitrary one, without relation to the process of manufacture.—**Encaustic vase**, a vase painted with the so-called encaustic colors of Wedgwood ware. See *encaustic painting* (b).



Part of a Medieval Pavement of Encaustic Tiles.—Church of St. Pierre-sur-Dive, Normandy. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

II. n. [*< L. encaustica*, *< Gr. ἐκαστική*. See **I.**] The art, method, or practice of encaustic painting.

encaustum (en-kās'tum), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐκαστος*, neut. of *ἐκαστος*, burnt in; see *caustic*.] The enamel of a tooth.

encave, incave (en-, in-kāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encaved*, *incaved*, ppr. *encaving*, *incaving*. [*< en-1, in-, + cave¹.*] To hide in or as in a cave or recess.

Do but encave yourself, And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorn, That dwell in every region of his face.

Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

An abrupt turn in the course of the ravine placed a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely encaved. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 264.*

-ence, -ency. See *-ance, -ancy, and -ent*.

enceinte (on-sānt'), *n.* [F., *< enceinte (< L. incincta)*, fem. pp. of *enceindre* = Pr. *encenher* = It. *incingere*, *< L. incingere*, gird about, surround, *< in*, in, + *cingere*, gird; see *ceint, cincture*, and cf. *encincture*.] **I.** In *fort.*, an inclosure; the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, often composed of bastions or towers and curtains. The enceinte with the space inclosed within it is called the *body of the place*.

The best authorities estimate the number of habitations (in El-Medinah) at about 1500 within the enceinte, and those in the suburbs at 1000.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 239.

2. The close or precinct of a cathedral, abbey, castle, etc.

enceinte (on-sānt'), *a.* [F., fem. of *enceint (< L. incinctus)*, pp. of *enceindre*, *< L. incingere*, gird about; see *enceinte, n.*] Pregnant; with child.

encenia, encænia (en-sē'ni-ā), *n. pl.*, used also as *sing.* [*< L. encenia*, *< Gr. ἐκαίνα*, neut. pl., a feast of renovation or consecration, a name for Easter, *< ἐν*, in, + *καίος*, new, recent.] **1.** Festive ceremonies observed in early times in honor of the construction of cities or the consecration of churches, and in later times at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in honor of founders and benefactors: exceptionally used as a singular.

The elegies and *encænias* of those days were usually of a formidable length. *Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lxvii.* Specifically—**2.** In the Greek New Testament, and hence sometimes in English writing, the Jewish feast of the dedication. See *feast*.

encenset, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *incense*.

Encephala¹ (en-sef'a-lā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalus*, *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, in the head; as a noun, the brain; see *encephalon*.] In *zool.*: (a) In Haeckel's classification, a group of molluscous or soft-bodied animals, composed of the snails (*Cochlides*) and cuttles (*Cephalopoda*): one of his two main divisions of *Mollusca*, and the other being *Acephala*, or the brachiopods and lamellibranchs. (b) As used by E. R. Lankester, a prime division or branch of the *Mollusca*, represented by two series, *Lipoglossa* and *Echinoglossa*, as together contrasted with *Lipoccephala*. The *Encephala* in this sense contain the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, and other forms. (c) A group of mollusks including those which have a head. Synonymous with *Cephalata* or *Cephalophora* (which see): distinguished from *Acephala*.

encephala² (en-sef'a-lā), *n.* Plural of *encephalon*.

encephalgia (en-sef'a-lal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL. (= F. *encephalgie*), *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (see *encephalon*), + *ἀλγος*, pain, ache.] Same as *cephalgia*.

Encephalartos (en-sef'a-lār'tos), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head (as a noun, the edible

pith of young palm-shoots), + *ἀρος*, bread.] A genus of *Cycadaceæ*, having short cylindrical or spherical trunks, with a terminal crown of pinnate leaves, which have coriaceous, often spiny, leaflets. There are about a dozen species, found only in southern Africa, but some of them are grown in conservatories for ornament. The Kafirs use the spongy farinaceous pith of the trunk and cones as food; hence they have received the name of *Kafir-bread*.

Encephalata (en-sef-a-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *encephalatus*; see *encephalate*.] Animals which have an encephalon, as all cranial vertebrates: nearly synonymous with *Vertebrata*, and exactly with *Craniota*.

encephalate (en-sef'a-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. encephalatus*, *< encephalon*, brain; see *encephalon*.] Having an encephalon, or a brain and skull; cranial, as a vertebrate.

encephalotrophic (en-sef'a-lā-trof'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τροφή*, atrophy; see *encephalon* and *atrophy*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with atrophy of the brain.

encephalic (en-sefal'ik or en-sefal'ik), *a.* [*< encephalon* + *-ic*; = F. *encephalique* = Sp. *encefalico* = Pg. *encefalico*, *< NL. encephalicus*, *< encephalon*, the brain; see *encephalon*.] **1.** Pertaining to the encephalon; cerebral.—**2.** Situated in the head or within the cranial cavity; intracranial.

encephalitic (en-sef-a-lit'ik), *a.* [*< encephalitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or afflicted with encephalitis.

encephalitis (en-sef-a-lit'is), *n.* [NL., *< encephalon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain.

encephalocèle (en-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *encephalocèle* = Sp. *encefalocèle*, *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the brain.

encephalocœle (en-sef'a-lō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*, the entire cavity of the encephalon, consisting of the several cœlia or ventricles and their connecting passages. [Rare.]

encephaloid (en-sef'a-lōid), *a.* [= F. *encephaloïde*, *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the matter of the brain.—**Encephaloid cancer**, a soft, rapidly growing, and very malignant carcinoma or cancer, with abundant epithelial cells and scanty stroma; so named from its brain-like appearance and consistence. Also called *carcinoma molle* and *medullary cancer*.

encephalology (en-sef-a-lol'ō-jī), *n.* [NL. *encephalologia*, *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A description of the encephalon or brain; the science of the brain.

encephaloma (en-sef-a-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *encephalomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *< encephalon* + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an encephaloid cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef'a-lō-ma-lā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μαλακία*, softness, *< μαλακός*, soft.] In *pathol.*, softening of the brain.

encephalomata, *n.* Plural of *encephaloma*.

encephalomere (en-sef'a-lō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *μέρος*, part.] In *anat.*, an encephalic segment; one of the series of parts into which the brain is naturally divisible, as the present encephalon, diencephalon, etc. [Rare.]

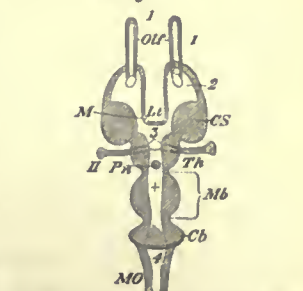
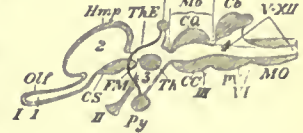


Diagram of Vertebrate Encephalon: upper figure in longitudinal vertical section and lower figure in horizontal section.

encephalon (en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *encephala* (-lā). [= F. *encephale* = Pg. *encephalo* = It. *encefalo*, *< NL. encephalon*, also *encephalos*, *< Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, prop. adj.

(se. *μυελός*, marrow, the brain), within the head, < *ἐν*, in, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] In *anat.*, that which is contained in the cranial cavity as a whole; the brain.

encephalopathia, encephalopathy (en-sef'-a-lō-path'i-ā, en-sef'-a-lōp'a-thi), *n.* [= F. *encephalopathie*, < NL. *encephalopathia*, < Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the encephalon.

encephalospinal (en-sef'-a-lō-spī'nal), *a.* [*NL. encephalon*, brain, + *L. spina*, spine, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

encephalotomy (en-sef'-a-lōt'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, + *τομή*, a cutting.] Dissection of the brain.

encephalous (en-sef'-a-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head; see *encephalon*. The right form for this meaning is *cephalous*.] In *conch.*, having a head, as most mollusks; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*: an epithet applied to mollusks, excepting the *Lamelibranchia*, which are said, in distinction, to be *acephalous*.

enchace¹, *v. t.* See *enchase*¹.

enchace², *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *enchase*².

enchafet (en-chāf'et), *v.* [*ME. enchaufen*, < *en- + chaufen*, chafe, as if ult. < *L. incallescere*, make warm or hot; see *en-1* and *chaf.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make warm or hot; heat.

Ever the greater merite shal he have that most restreyneth the wikkede *enchaufing* or ardre of this sinne. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

So in the body of man, when the blood is moved, it invadeth the vitall and spirittual vessels, and being set on fire, it *enchaufeth* the whole body. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

2. To chafe or fret; provoke; enrage; irritate.

And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchauf'd*, as the rud'at wind,
That by the top doth take the mountain pine
And make him stoop to the vale. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Seizes the rough, *enchaufed* northern deep. *J. Baillie*.

II. intrans. To become warm.

As thei *enchaufe*, thei shul be losid fro ther place. *Wyclif*, Job vi. 17 (Oxf.).

enchain (en-chān'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *in-chain*; < OF. *enchaîner*, F. *enchaîner* = Pr. Sp. *encadenar* = Pg. *encadenar* = It. *incatenare*, < ML. *incatenare*, enchain, < *L. in*, in, + *catenare* (> OF. *chaîner*, F. *chaîner*, etc.), chain: see *en-1* and *chain*.] 1. To chain; fasten with a chain; bind or hold in or as if in chains; hold in bondage; enthrall. [Obsolete in the literal use.]

In times past the Tyrrians . . . *enchain'd* the images of their Gods to their shrines, for fear they would abandon their city and be gone. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 712.

What should I do? while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden*, Æncid.

2. To hold fast; restrain; confine: as, to *en-chain* the attention.

The subtlety of nature and operations will not be *en-chain'd* in those bonds. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 215.

It was the Time when silent Night began
T' *enchain* with Sleep the busie Spirits of Man. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

3. To link together; connect. [Rare.]

One contracts and *enchains* his words. *Howell*.

enchainment (en-chān'ment), *n.* [*F. enchainement* = Pr. *encademen* = Sp. *encadenamiento* = Pg. *encadenamento* = It. *incatenamento*, < ML. *incatenamentum*, < *incatenare*, enchain: see *enchain* and *ment*.] 1. The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchain'd; a fastening or binding; bondage.

It is quite another question what was the time and what were the circumstances, which, by an *enchainment* as of fate, brought on the period of crime and horror which before the war with England had already coloured the advancing stages of the Revolution [in France]. *Gladsone*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 923.

2. A linking together; concatenation. [Rare.]

And we shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another, throughout the whole, as will force the most backward to confess that the hand of God was of a truth in this wonderful defeat. *Warburton*, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, li. 3.

The idea of a systematic *enchainment* of phenomena, in which each is conditioned by every other, and none can be taken in isolation and explained apart from the rest, was foreign to his [Epicurus's] mind. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 475.

enchair (en-chāir'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *chair*.] To seat or place in a chair; place in a position of authority or eminence. [Rare.]

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field. *Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

enchant (en-chānt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inchant*; < ME. *enchaunter*, < OF. *enchanter*, *enchanter*, F. *enchanter* = Pr. *encantar*, *enchantar* = Sp. Pg. *encantar* = It. *incantare*, < L. *incantare*, bewitch, enchant, say over, mutter or chant a magic formula, < *in*, in, on, + *cantare*, sing, chant: see *chant* and *incantation*.] 1. To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; subdue by charms or spells; hold as by a spell; bewitch.

By the Witchcraft of fair Words, [Rowena] so *enchant-ed* the British Nobility that her Husband Vortigern was again established in the Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicle, p. 4.

John thinks them all *enchant'd*; he inquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot*.

2. To impart a magical quality or effect to; change the nature of by incantation or sorcery; bewitch, as a thing.

And now about the caldron sing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. To delight in a high degree; charm; fascinate.

Bid me discourse; I will *enchant* thine ear. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 145.

The prospect such as might *enchant* despair. *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 669.

=**Syn.** 3. *Enchant*, *Charm*, *Fascinate*, captivate, enrapture, carry away. To *fascinate* is to bring under a spell, as by the power of the eye; to *enchant* and to *charm* are to bring under a spell by some more subtle and mysterious power. This difference in the literal affects also the figurative senses. *Enchant* is stronger than *charm*. All generally imply a pleased state in that which is affected, but *fascinate* less often than the others.

So stands the statue that *enchants* the world. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1346.

The books that *charmed* us in youth recall the delight ever afterwards. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, i.

Many a man is *fascinated* by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which had operated so potentially. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

She sat under Mrs. Mackenzie as a bird before a boaconstrictor, doomed—fluttering—*fascinated*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxiii.

enchanter (en-chān'ter), *n.* [*ME. enchanter*, *enchaunter*, *enchauntour*, < OF. *enchanteor*, *enchanteur*, F. *enchanteur* = Pr. *encantaire*, *encantador* = Sp. Pg. *encantador* = It. *incantatore*, < L. *incantator*, an enchanter, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. One who enchants or practises enchantment; a sorcerer or magician.

Plateres ben the devcles *enchauntours*, for they maken a man to wenen himaelf be lyke that he is not lyke. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Than Pharo called for the wyse men and *enchaunters* of Egypte; and they did in lyke manner with their sorcery. *Bible* (1551), Ex. vii.

2. One who charms or delights.—**Enchanter's nightshade**, a name of the common species of the genus *Cicuta*, natural order *Onagraceae*, low and slender erect herbs with small white flowers, inhabiting cool, damp woods of the northern hemisphere.

enchanting (en-chān'ting), *p. a.* Charming; ravishing; delightful to mind or sense: as, an *enchanting* voice; an *enchanting* face.

Stuplicity in . . . manners has an *enchanting* effect. *Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, iii.

The mountains rise one behind the other, in an *enchanting* gradation of distances and of melting blues and grays. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 242.

enchantingly (en-chān'ting-li), *adv.* In an *enchanting* manner; so as to delight or charm.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

enchantment (en-chānt'ment), *n.* [*ME. enchantement*, *enchaument*, < OF. *enchantement*, *enchantement*, F. *enchantement* = Pr. *encantamen* = Cat. *encantament* = Sp. *encantamento*, *encantamiento* = Pg. *encantamento* = It. *incantamento*, < L. *incantamentum*, a charm, incantation, < *incantare*, charm, enchant: see *enchant*.] 1. The pretended art or act of producing effects by the invocation or aid of demons or the agency of spirits; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which produces magical results.

A-noon as they were a-bedde, Merlin began an *enchaunement*, and made hem to slepe alle. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 609.

The magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their *enchantments*. *Ex. vii. 11.*

She is a witch, aure,
And works upon him with some damn'd *enchantment*. *Fletcher* (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2. The state or condition of being enchanted, literally or figuratively; especially, a very delightful influence or effect; a sense of charm or fascination.

Warmth of fancy—which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest *enchantment*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

3. That which enchants or delights; the power or quality of producing an *enchanting* effect.

As we grow old, many of our senses grow dull, but the sense of beauty becomes a more perfect *enchantment* every year. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 187.

=**Syn.** 1. *Charm*, *fascination*, *magic*, *spell*, *soiery*, *neromancy*, *witchery*, *witchcraft*.—2. *Rapture*, *transport*, *ravishment*.

enchantress (en-chān'tres), *n.* [*ME. enchaunteresse*, < OF. **enchanteresse*, F. *enchanteresse* = It. *incantatrice*, < LL. **incantatrix*, fem. of *incantator*, an enchanter: see *enchanter*.] A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, manner, or the like; a sorceress.

From this *enchantress* all these illa are come. *Dryden*.

enchantry, *n.* [*ME. enchantery*, *enchaunterye*, < OF. *enchanterie*, *enchantment*, < *enchanter*, *enchant*: see *enchant*.] *Enchantment*.

The the clerke hadde yseid lya *enchaunterye*,
Ther fore siln lym let ale. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 10.

encharge (en-chārj'), *v. t.* [*ME. enchargen*, < OF. *encharger*, *enchargier*, *encarchier*, *encharge*, etc., < ML. *incaricare*, load, charge, < L. *in*, in, + ML. *caricare*, *carricare* (> F. *encharger* = Pr. Sp. *encargar* = Pg. *encargar* = It. *incaricare*, < *charger*, etc.), charge, load: see *en-1* and *charge*.] To give in charge or trust.

I have dispatched away Mr. Meredith, his Majesty's secretary of the embassy here, by the Catherine yacht, and *encharged* with my main packet to the secretary. *Sir W. Temple*, To my Lord Treasurer, July 20, 1678.

His countenance would express the spirit and the passion of the part he was *encharged* with. *Jeffrey*.

encharge (en-chārj'), *n.* [*encharge*, *v.*] An injunction; a charge.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaund-ed his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it; who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge*, and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No, sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me. *A. Copley*, tr. of Wits, Fits, and Fancies (ed. 1614).

enchase¹, *v. t.* [*ME. enchascen*, *enchacen*, < OF. *enchacier*, *enchacer*, *enchasser*, *enchacier*, *enchacier* (= Pr. *encassar*), chase away, < *en- + chacier*, *chacer*, *chasser*, chase: see *en-1* and *chase*¹.] To drive or chase away.

After the comynge of this myghty kynge,
Oure olde woo and trouble to *enchace*. *Lydgate*, (Halliwel).

And ne we ne shull no helpe haue of hym that sholde hem alle *enchace* oute of this londe, that is the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

enchase² (en-chās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchased*, ppr. *enchasing*. [Also *inchase*, and early mod. E. *enchace*, *inchacc*; < F. *enchâsser*, *enchase*, < *en- + châsse*, a frame, chase, > E. *chase*², *q. v.* Hence by aphoresis *chase*³, *q. v.*] 1. To inlay; incrust with precious stones or the like.

Thou shalt have gloss enough, and all things fit
T' *enchase* in all show thy long-amused aprit. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

Then fear the deadly drug, when gems divine
Enchase the cup and sparkle in the wine. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 40.

And precious stones, in studs of gold *enchased*,
The shaggy velvet of his buskins graced. *Mickle*, tr. of the Lusiad, ii.

Hence—2. To incrust or enrich in any manner; adorn by ornamental additions or by ornamental work.

She wears a robe *enchased* with eagles eyes,
To signify her sight in mysteries. *B. Jonson*, The Barriers.

Vain as sworda
Against the *enchased* crocodile. *Keats*, Endymion, l.

3. To chase, as metal-work. See *chase*³, l. —4. To inclose or contain as something *enchased*.

My ragged rimes are all too rude and base
Her heavenly lineaments for to *enchace*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

enchaser (en-chā'sér), *n.* One who enchases; a chaser.

enchasten (en-chā'sn), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *chasten*¹.] To chasten; chastise; correct. *H. K. White*.

enchaufet, *v.* A Middle English form of *enchaufe*.

encheason, *n.* See *encheson*.

encheckt (en-ček'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *check*¹.] To checker.

Where th' art-full sbntle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeat colour of a Mallards neck. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, The Decay.

encheckert, enchequert (en-ček'ér), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *checker*, *chequer*.] To checker; arrange in a checkered pattern. *Davies*.

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth lute shed
And neatly here enchequered.

Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 177.

enchedet, *a.* [ME., with accom. E. suffix -ed², < OF. *encheu*, fallen, pp. of *encheoir*, fall, < en- + *cheoir*, < L. *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *casel*.] Fallen; vanquished.

And the *enchede* kyng in the gay armes,
Lys groudne one the groudne, and girde thowre evene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3938.

encheer† (en-chēr'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + cheer*¹.] To enliven; cheer.

And in his soveraine throne gan straight dispose
Himselfe, more full of grace and Majestic,
That mote *encheere* his friends, and foes mote terrifie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 24.

encheirion (en-kī'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *encheiria* (-i). [*Gr. ἐχειριον*, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, a hand.] A handkerchief or napkin hanging from the zone or girdle, formerly worn as one of the vestments of the Greek clergy. It is regarded by some as the original form of the present epigonation.

Enchelia (en-kē'li-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐγγελις*, an eel.] Ehrenberg's name (1830) of the group of infusorians now called *Enchelyida*.

Enchelycephali (en-kel-i-sef'ā-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enchelycephalus*: see *enchelycephalus*.] A group of apodal teleostean fishes, containing the true eels and congers, as distinguished from the muranoids, etc., which form the group *Colocephali*. The technical characters are the absence of a preopercle arch and symplectic bone, in connection with a developed preoperculum and opercular bones. In Cope's system the group is an order of physostomous fishes; in Gill's, a suborder of *Apodes*.

enchelycephalus (en-kel-i-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*< NL. enchelycephalus*, < *Gr. ἐγγελις*, an eel, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Enchelycephali*.

enchelyid (en-kel'i-id), *n.* An animaleule of the family *Enchelyida*.

Enchelyidæ (en-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of free-swimming infusorial animaleules. They are holotrichous ciliate Infusorians more or less ovate in form, and ciliated throughout, the oral cilia being slightly larger than those of the general enticular surface. The cuticle is soft and flexible, the oral aperture terminal or lateral, and the anterior extremity of the body never prolonged in a neck-like manner. They are found in stagnant water, and multiply by fission. Also *Enchelia*, *Encheliina*, *Enchelinæ*, *Enchelya*, etc.

Enchelya (en'ke-lis), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < *Gr. ἐγγελις*, an eel.] The typical genus of the family *Enchelyidæ*, with simply ciliate terminal mouth, as in *E. farcimen*. Also spelled *Enchelis*.

enchequer, *v. t.* See *enchecker*.

enchère (on-shār'), *n.* [*F. enchère*, OF. *enchiere* (ML. reflex *incheria*), auction, auctioning, < *encherir*, *F. encherir*, < ML. *incariare*, bid for a thing at auction, < L. *in*, in, + *carus*, dear, precious.] In *French law*, an auction; sale by auction.

enchesont, encheasont, *n.* [ME. *encheson*, *enchesun*, *enchesoun*, earlier *ancheson*, *ancheison*, *ancheisun*, *ancheisoun*, later often abbr. *cheson*, *chesun*, *chesoun* (cf. It. *cagione*); with altered prefix, prop. *achesoun* (rare), < OF. *achaison*, *achoisun*, *achesen*, var. of *ochoisun*, *ocoisun*, etc., = Pr. *ocaizo*, *ochaizo*, *achaizo* = It. *cagione*, also *occasione*, < L. *occasio* (-*n*-), occasion, cause: see *occasion*. Archaic in Spenser.] Cause; reason; occasion.

What is the *enchesoun*
And final cause of wo that ye endure?
Chaucer, *Troilus*, I. 681.

Friendis, be nocht afferde afore,
I schall you saye *enchesoun* why.
"Certes," said he, "well mote I shame to tell
The fond *enchesoun* that me hither led."
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. I. 80.

enchest, *v. t.* See *inchest*.

enchiridion (en-ki-rid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *enchiridions*, *enchiridia* (-on, -i). [LL., < *Gr. ἐχειριδιον*, a handbook, manual, neut. of *ἐχειριδιος*, in the hand, < *ἐν*, in, + *χείρ*, the hand.] A book to be carried in the hand; a manual; a handbook. [Rare.]

We have . . . thought good to publish an edition in a smaller volume, that as an *enchiridion* it may be more ready and useful. *Evelyn*, *Calendarium Hortense*, Int.

Enchiridions of meditation all divine.
Thoreau, *Letters*, p. 29.

Specifically—(a) A Roman Catholic service-book containing the Little Office of the Virgin. (b) An ecclesiastical manual of the Greek Church.

enchisel (en-chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enchiseled*, *enchiselled*, ppr. *enchiseling*, *enchiselling*. [*< en-1 + chisel*².] To cut with a chisel. *Craig*.

enchondroma (en-kon-drō'mā), *n.*; pl. *enchondromata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma*.] Same as *chondroma*.

enchondromatous (en-kon-drom'ā-tus), *a.* [*< enchondroma* (-*t*-) + *-ous*.] Same as *chondromatous*.

enchondrous (en-kon'drus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐν*, in, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] Cartilaginous. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet*.

Enchophyllum (en-kō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < *Gr. ἐγχος*, spear, lance, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] A genus of homopterous insects of the family *Membracidae*, of arched compressed form, with a long, curved, horn-like process on the back pointing forward. *E. cruentatum*, so called from its red markings, inhabits tropical America.

enchorial (en-kō'ri-āl), *a.* [*< LL. enchorius* (< *Gr. ἐγχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐν*, in, + *χώρα*, country) + *-al*.] Belonging to or used in a certain country; native; indigenous; demotic: specifically applied to written characters: as, an *enchorial* alphabet. See *demotic*.

The demotic or *enchorial* writing is merely a form of hieratic used for the vulgar dialect, and employed for legal documents from the time of Dyn. XXVI. downwards. *Egypt. Brit.*, VII. 721.

enchoric (en-kō'rik), *a.* Same as *enchorial*.

enchoristic (en-kō-ris'tik), *a.* [As *enchorial* + *-istic*.] Belonging to a given region; native, indigenous, or autochthonous.

enchylema (en-ki-lē'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐν*, in, + *χυλος*, juice: see *chyle*.] 1. The fluid and unorganized part of vegetable protoplasm.—2. The hyaline or granular substance of the nucleus of a cell, in which the other nuclear elements are embedded.

This basal substance, *enchylema*, is probably more or less nearly fluid during life, and is equivalent to the "kernsaft" of those German writers who apply that term in its proper and restricted sense. *Science*, VIII. 125.

enchymatous (en-kim'ā-tus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐχχυμα* (-*r*-), an infusion (< *ἐχχειν*, pour in, infuse, < *ἐν*, in, + *χειν*, pour: see *chyme*¹), + *-ous*.] Infused; distended by infusion: an epithet applied to glandular epithelial cells.

encincture (en-sing'kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encinctured*, ppr. *encincturing*. [*< en-1 + cincture*. Cf. *encinte*.] To surround with or as with a cincture, girdle, or band; bind about.

encincture (en-sing'kūr), *n.* [*< encincture*, *v.*] A cincture or girdle.

Fancy, free, . . .
Hath reached the *encincture* of that gloomy sea
Whose waves the Orphan lyre forbade to meet
In conflict. *Wordsworth*, *Source of the Danube*.

encindered† (en-sin'dērd), *a.* [*< en-1 + cinder*; suggested prob. by *encinerate*.] Burned to cinders. *Cockeram*.

encinerate† (en-sin'e-rāt), *v. t.* See *incinerate*.

encino (en-sē'nō), *n.* [Mex.] In California, the coast live-oak, *Quercus agrifolia*. It is a large overgreen tree, with hard, heavy wood, but of little value except for fuel.

encipher (en-sī'fēr), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + cipher*.] To put into cipher. Also spelled *encypher*.

To *encipher* a message in the General Service Code. *Farrar*, *Mill. Encyc.*, III. 113

en cirage (on sē-rāzh'), [*F.*: *en*, in; *cirage*, waxing, blacking, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*.] In the manner of waxing; appearing to be waxed: an epithet applied to a monochrome picture in various shades of yellow. See *camaieu*.

encircle (en-sēr'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *encircled*, ppr. *encircling*. [Also *incircle*, formerly also *incircle*, *incircule*; < *en-1 + circle*.] 1. To form a circle round; inclose or surround circularly; embrace as in a ring or circle; gird: as, luminous rings *encircle* Saturn.

Then let them all *encircle* him about.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 4.

Young Herma next, a close contriving God,
Her brows *encircled* with his serpent rod,
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain.
Farnell, *Hesiod*, *Rise of Woman*.

2. To encompass; surround; environ: as, the army *encircled* the city.—3. To move about in a circular direction; make the circuit of.

Towards the South and South-west of this Cape is found a long and dangerous shoale of rocks and sand, but so farre as I *encircled* it, I found thirty fathome water and a strong current. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, II. 194.

encirclet (en-sēr'klet), *n.* [Also *incirclet*; irreg. < *en-1 + circlet*, after the verb *encircle*.] A circle; a ring.

In whose *incirclets* If ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, II.

enclareted† (en-klar'e-ted), *a.* [*< en-1 + claret* + *-ed*².] Mingled with claret; claret-colored. [Rare.]

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclareted*.
Herrick, *Hesperides*, p. 146.

enclasp, inclasp (en-, in-klāsp'), *v. t.* [*< en-1, in-2, + clasp*.] 1. To fasten with a clasp.—2. To clasp; embrace.

The flattering Ivy who did ever see
Inclasp the huge trunk of an aged tree?
F. Beaumont, *The Hermaproditæ*.

enclave (F. pron. on-klāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclaved*, ppr. *enclaving*. [In mod. use directly from mod. F.; ME. *enclaven*, < OF. *enclaver*, *F. enclaver*, inclose, lock in, < Pr. *enclavar* = It. *inchiavare*, lock, < ML. *inclavare*, inclose, < L. *in* + *clavis*, a key (or *clavus*, a nail, bolt!).] To inclose or surround, as a region or state, by the territories of another power.

enclave (F. pron. on-klāv'), *n.* [D. G. *enclave* = Dan. *enklave* = Sw. *enklav* (def. 1), < F. *enclave*, < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Something closed; specifically, a small outlying portion of a country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power. Enclaves are especially common among the states of the German empire.

Monaco is to be as it was before 1792, and Avignon, the Venaissin, Montbelliard, and all other *enclaves* within these limits are to be French territory. *Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, App. II., p. 410.

In the centre of the Galla country are small *enclaves*, like Harár. *R. N. Cust*, *Mod. Langs. of Africa*, p. 125.

2. In *her.*, anything let into something else, especially when the thing let in is square.

enclavé (F. pron. on-klā-vā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave*, *v.*] 1. Let into another bearing or division of the field, especially when the projecting piece is of square form. (b) Divided by a line broken in square projections: similar to *embattled*, but in larger parts: said of the field.

enclavement (F. pron. on-klāv'mon), *n.* [*< F. enclavement* (= It. *inchiaramento*), < *enclaver*, inclose: see *enclave* and *-ment*.] The state or condition of being an enclave, or surrounded by an alien territory. *Wor. Supp.*

enclart, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + clear*.] To make clear; lighten up; brighten.

While flight of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *enclart*.
Sir P. Sidney, *Pa. lxxxvii*.

enclinet, *v.* An obsolete form of *incline*.

enclisis (en'kli-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐγκλισις*, inclination, < *ἐγκλινειν*, incline: see *incline*.] In *Gr.* and *Lat. gram.*, pronunciation as an enclitic; attachment of a word in pronunciation to the previous word, to which it transfers its accent: opposed to *orthotonesis*. Also called *inclination*. See *enclitic*, *n.*

Retaining the convenient terms *orthotonesis* and *enclisis* to designate this alternating accent. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 218.

enclitic (en-klit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *enclitique*; < LL. *encliticus*, < *Gr. ἐγκλιτικός*, enclitic, lit. leaning on, < *ἐγκλινειν* (= L. *inclinare*, > E. *incline*), lean toward, incline, < *ἐν*, in, + *κλινειν* = E. *lean*: see *lean*¹, and cf. *cline*, *incline*.] **I.** **a.** 1. Leaning on or against something else. [Rare.]

The barrel . . . stood in a little shed or *enclitic* pent-house. *Graves*, *Spiritual Quixote*, II. 7.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, subjoined and accidentally dependent: said of a word or particle which in regard to accent forms a part of a preceding word and is treated as if one with it, or gives up its separate accent, sometimes affecting that of its predecessor.—3. In *obstet.*, opposed to *synclitic* (which see).

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word accidentally connected with a preceding word, as *que* (and) in Latin: *arma virumque*, arms and the man.

enclitical (en-klit'i-kāl), *a.* [*< enclitic* + *-al*.] Same as *enclitic*.

enclitically (en-klit'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In an enclitic manner; by throwing the accent back.

enclitics (en-klit'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *enclitic* (see *-ics*), with reference to *Gr. ἐγκλισις*, inclination, the mode of a verb: see *enclisis*.] The art of inflecting words. [Rare.]

enclōg (en-klog'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *clog*.] To cloge or encumber.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to enclōg the guiltless keel.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

enclōster (en-klois'tēr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enclōster*; < OF. **enclōstrer*, *enclōstrer* (cf. *enclōstre*, *enclōstre*, *n.*, an inclosure, cloister) (F. *enclōitrer* = Pr. *enclōstrar* = Sp. Pg. *enclaustrar* = It. *inclaustrare*), < *en-*, in, + *clōistrer*, inclose, < *clōistre*, an inclosure, cloister: see *clōister*.] To confine in a cloister; cloister; immure.

Those that sprung
From Ponda, that great king of Mercla; holy Tweed,
And Kinisred, with these their sisters, Kinisweed,
And Eadburg, last, not least, at Godmanchester all
Enclōster'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

enclōse, enclōser, etc. See *inclose, etc.*
enclōthe (en-kloīth'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclōthēd*, ppr. *enclōthing*. [*en-1* + *clōthe*.] To clothe. *Westminster Rev.*

enclōud (en-kloūd'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *clōud*, *v.*] To cover with clouds; becloud; shade.

The heavens on everie side enclōudēd bee.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's *Gnat*, l. 571.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclōudēd.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

enclōwt, enclōyt, v. See *acclōy*.
enclōach (en-kōch'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *coach*.] To carry in a coach. [Rare.]

Like Phaëton . . . enclōachēd in burnish'd gold.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. i. 3.

en cœur (on kēr). [F.: *en*, in; *cœur*, < L. *cor* (cord-) = E. *heart*: see *corē*1.] 1. In heart-shape; heart-shaped; hence, V-shaped, or with a sharp point downward: a phrase used in dressmaking and the like, applied especially to the bodice of a dress of which the neck is so shaped.—2. In *her*. See *cœur*.

enclōffin (en-kof'in'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *coffin*.] To put or inclose in a coffin.

His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution,
when, for the gain of the lead in which it was enclōffinēd,
it was taken up and thrown into the next water.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

encoignure (F. pron. on-kwo-nyūr'), *n.* [F., OF. also *encoignure*, corner, corner-piece, < OF. *encoignier*, place in a corner, < *en*, in, + *coign*, corner: see *coign*1, *coign*.] A piece of furniture made to occupy the corner of a room, especially an ornamental piece, as a cabinet, *étagère*, or the like.

enclōllar (en-kol'ār'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *collar*.] To surround with a collar. *Boothroyd*.

enclōlor, enclōlour (en-kul'or'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *color, colour*.] Cf. OF. *enclōlorer, enclōlourer, enclōleurer, color*.] To color or invest with color. *Mrs. Browning*.

enclōlpion, enclōlpium (en-kol'pi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *enclōlpia* (-ā). [LGr. *ἐγκόλπιον*, prop. neut. of *ἐγκόλπιος*, on the bosom, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόλπος*, bosom, lap.] 1. In the early and medieval church, a small reliquary or a casket containing a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn hanging in front of the breast; an amulet: often in the shape of a cross. Hence—2. In the medieval church and in the present Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross.

enclōlure (F. pron. on-kol'ūr'), *n.* [F., the neck and shoulders, OF. *enclōlure, enclōlure*, a neck of land, an isthmus (cf. *enclōlor*, put on the neck, embrace), < *en* (< L. *in*), in, on, + *col*, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. The neck and shoulders, as of a horse.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's enclōlure.
Browning, Statne and Bust.

2. The opening at the neck of a dress, and also that at the armhole to receive the top of the sleeve. *Dict. of Needlework*.

enclōmber, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *encumber*.
enclōmberment, *n.* See *encumberment*.

enclōmiast (en-kō'mi-ast'), *n.* [= F. *enclōmiaste* = Sp. *enclōmiasta* = It. *enclōmiaste*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστής*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise, < *ἐγκόμιον*, an ode of praise, eulogy: see *encomium*.] One who praises another; one who utters or writes encomiums or commendations; a panegyrist.

The Jesuits . . . [are] the great enclōmiasts of the Children.
Locke, Human Understanding, l. 4.

In his writings he appears a servile enclōmiast.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

enclōmiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik'), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *enclōmiástico* = Pg. It. *enclōmiastico*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμιαστικός*, < *ἐγκωμιάζειν*, praise: see *enclōmiast*.]

I. a. Bestowing praise; commendatory; laudatory; eulogistic: as, an *enclōmiastic* address or discourse.

To frame some *enclōmiastic* speech upon this our metropolis.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Both [epitaphs] are *enclōmiastic*, and describe the character and work of the deceased with considerable fullness and beauty of expression. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 495.

II. † n. An encomium.

I thank you, Master Compass, for your short *Enclōmiastic*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

enclōmiastical (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal'), *a.* Same as *enclōmiastic*.

enclōmiastically (en-kō-mi-as'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In an *enclōmiastic* manner.

If I have not spoken of your majesty *enclōmiastically*, your majesty will be pleased only to ascribe it to the law of an history.
Bacon, To the King, letter 84.

enclōmiologic (en-kō-mi-ō-lij'ik'), *a.* [*enclōmiologicus*, < Gr. *ἐγκωμολογικός* (as a noun in neut., *ἐγκωμολογικόν*, sc. *μέτρον*), < *ἐγκόμιον*, a laudatory ode, + *-λογία*, < *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a compound or episynthetic verse, consisting of a dactylic penthemim (— — — — —) followed by an iambic penthemim (— — — — —). Sometimes the term is used in a wider sense to include both this meter and a similar meter with a longer iambic colon, commonly called the *elegiambus*.

enclōmiot (en-kō'mi-on), *n.* Same as *encomium*.

enclōmiūm (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* [Formerly also *enclōmion* (and *enclōmy*, *q. v.*); = F. Sp. Pg. It. *enclōmio*, < L. *enclōmiūm*, **enclōmion*, < Gr. *ἐγκόμιον*, a laudatory ode to a conqueror, a eulogy or panegyric on a living person, neut. of *ἐγκόμιος*, belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, prop. to the Baccheic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόμος*, a revel: see *Comus, comedy*.] Formal praise; laudation; a discriminating expression of approval, either of a person or of a thing.

His first *Enclōmiūm* is that the Sun looks not upon a braver, nobler convocation then is that of King, Peers, and Commons.
Milton, Apology for Snectymnus.

It is strange the galley-slave should praise
His ear of strokes; or you, that have made shipwreck
Of all delight upon this rock call'd Marriage,
Should sing *enclōmiūms* on't.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.
Tush, thou wilt sing *enclōmiūms* of my praise.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

=*Syn. Panegyric, etc.* See *eulogy*.

enclōmōnt (en-kom'on'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *common*.] To make common.

That their mysteries might not come to be *enclōmōnted* by the vulgar.
Pelham, Resolves.

enclōmpass (en-kum'pas'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *incompass*; < *en-1* + *compass*.] 1. To form a circle about; encircle.

Look, how my ring *enclōmpasseth* thy finger.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

2. To environ; inclose; surround; shut in: as, the besieging army *enclōmpassēd* Jerusalem.

With the great glorie of that wondrous light
His throne is all *enclōmpassēd* around.
Spenser, Heavenly Beautie.

Canutus before the Death of K. Ethelred had besieged the City, and now with a large Trench *enclōmpassēd* it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

We live *enclōmpassēd* by mysteria; we are flooded by influences of awe, tenderness, and sympathy which no words can adequately express, no theories thoroughly explain. *G. H. Leves*, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. i. § 223.

3. To go or sail round: as, Drake *enclōmpassēd* the globe.—4†. To get into one's toils; get round; gain power over.

Ah! ha! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *enclōmpassēd* you?
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

5. To compass or bring about; accomplish. [Rare.]

Whatever the method employed for *enclōmpassēd* his death, or wherever he may be found, the tiger proves himself a splendid beast.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 201.

=*Syn. 2.* To gird, invest, hem in, shut up.

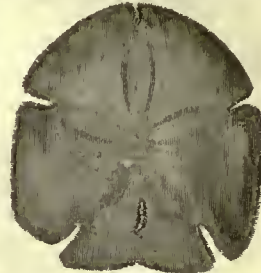
enclōmpassment (en-kum'pas-ment'), *n.* [*enclōmpass* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of being *enclōmpassēd*, or the state of being *enclōmpassēd*.—2. Circumlocution in speaking; periphrasis. [Rare.]

And finding,
By this *enclōmpassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

enclōmy, *n.* [*enclōmiūm*: see *encomium*.] Same as *encomium*.

Many popish parasites and men pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *enclōmies* of those.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

Encōpe (en'kō-pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐγκοπή*, an incision, a hindrance, < *ἐγκόπτειν*, make incisions, hinder, < *ἐν*, in, + *κόπτειν*, cut.] A genus of irregular clypeastroid sea-urchins, of the family *Melliidæ*. It is notable for the massiveness of the calcareous test, and has a large lunule between the posterior ambulacra, in addition to five incisions opposite the ambulacra, as in *E. emarginata*. The mass of the test is greatest in *E. grandis*, a species of the west coast of Mexico.



Encōpe emarginata.

en coquille (on kō-kēly'). [F.: *en*, in; *coquille*, shell, cockle: see *cockle*2.] In *dress-making*, etc., arranged in the shape of a scallop-shell; scalloped; imbricated: said of knots or rosettes of ribbons, trimmings, and the like.

enclōre (on-kōr'), *adv.* [F., < OF. *enclōre* = Pr. *encara, enquera* = OSP. *ncara* = It. *ancora*, again, once more, < L. (*in*) *hanc horam*, lit. (to) this hour: *hanc*, acc. fem. of *hic*, this; *horam*, acc. of *hora*, > ult. E. *hour*.] Again; once more: used in calling for a repetition of a particular part in a theatrical or musical performance. This use is unknown to the French, who employ the word *bis* (twice, a second time) for the same purpose.

enclōre (on-kōr'), *n.* [*enclōre, adv.*] 1. A call by an audience for a repetition of some part of a performance.—2. A repeated performance; a repetition in or as if in response to a recall: as, the conductor refused to give any *enclōres*.

It was evident he felt this device to be worth an *enclōre*: he repeated it more than once.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

enclōre (on-kōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enclōred*, ppr. *enclōring*. [*enclōre, adv.*] To call for a repetition of (a particular part of an entertainment).

Dolly, in her master's shop,
Enclōres them, as she twirls her mop.
W. Whitehead, Apology for Laureats.

enclōporet, *v. t.* [ME. *enclōporen, enclōperen*, < OF. *enclōporar*, < L. *incorporare, embody, incorporate*: see *incorporate*.] To incorporate.

Putte the element of watir, that is to seye .iiij. lb of watir vpon j lb of mater and putte by .viij. dalea to *enclōpore* wel as tofore in the bath of marien
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Fenival), p. 13.

And eek of our matere *enclōporing*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), G. l. 815.

enclōret, *v.* A Middle English form of *incur*.

enclōubert (en-kō'bērt'), *n.* [Appar. a F. form of Sp. *encubierto* = Pg. *encoberto*, pp. of Sp. Pg. *encubrir*, Sp. also *encubrir*, cover, conceal, < *en-* + Sp. *cobrir, cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir*, cover: see *cover*1.] A typical armadillo of the family *Dasypodidae* and subfamily *Dasypodinae* (which see), such as the peludo, *Dasyppus villosus*. The term has had a more extensive application. See cut under *armadillo*.

enclōchure (on kō-shūr'). [F.: *en*, in; *couchure*, < *coucher*, lie down, couch: see *couch*1.] In *embroidery*, made, according to an early fashion, with coarse gold thread or spangles sewed in rows one beside another.

enclōunter (en-koun'tēr'), *v.* [Formerly also *inclōunter*; < ME. *enclōntren*, < OF. *enclōntre, enclōntre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enclōntre* = It. *incontrare*, meet, come against, < L. *in*, in, to, + *contra*, against: see *counter*1, *counter*3, and cf. *renclōunter, v.*] 1. *trans. i.* To come upon or against; meet with; especially, to meet casually, unexpectedly, reluctantly, or the like.

If I must die,
I will *enclōunter* darkness as a bride.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

When we came near any of these [Tonquin] Villages, we were commonly *enclōuntered* with Beggars.
Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 14.

If it became him [the saint] to *enclōunter* the pain of sacrifice and to be "acquainted with grief," it behooved him also to triumph over both.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 97.

2. To meet antagonistically; engage in conflict of any kind with; contend with; make an attack upon.

There are mise as bigge as our country dogs, and therefore they are hunted with dogs, because cats are not able to *enclōunter* them.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 55.

And as we find our passions do rebel,
Enclōunter them with reason.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

3†. To oppose; oppugn.

Nothing is so unpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chief affection.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 225.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably encounter them.

Sir M. Hale.

4t. To befall; betide.

Good time encounter her! Shak., W. T., II. 1.

=Syn. 2. To confront, struggle with, contend against.

II. intrans. 1. To meet; come together; come into contact or collision.

Upon that were my thoughts tiring, when we encountered. Shak., T. of A., III. 6.

More than once Full met their stern encountering glance. Scott, Marmion, III. 5.

2. To meet in opposition or conflict; come together in combat; contend; fight.

I prophesy thy death, my living sorrow, If thou encounter with the boar to-morrow. Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 672.

encounter (en-koun'ter), n. [Formerly also incounter; < ME. encontre (rare), < OF. encontre, F. encontre = Pr. encontro = Sp. encuentro = Pg. encontro = It. incontro, a meeting; from the verb. Cf. rencounter, n.] 1. A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting, of two or more persons or bodies of any kind; a coming together or in contact.

To shun th' encounter of the vulgar crowd. Pope.

Specifically — 2. In physics, the coming within the sphere of one another's action of the rapidly moving molecules of a gaseous body. The word is so used by some writers in order to avoid collision, which might be understood to imply impact. The molecules of gases move in nearly rectilinear paths, until they come so close to one another that they are suddenly deflected. This very brief mutual action is the encounter. See gas.

When the distance between any two molecules is so small that they are capable of exerting sensible forces upon one another, there will be said to be an encounter between them.

H. W. Watson, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 27.

3. A meeting in opposition or conflict of any kind; a conflict; a battle; specifically, a contest between individuals or a small number of men, or an accidental meeting and fighting of detachments.

Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt, As one for knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1.

Leave this keen encounter of our wits. Shak., Rich. III., I. 2.

Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? Milton, Areopagitica, p. 52.

4. Manner of encountering; mode of accost or address; behavior in intercourse.

Thus has he . . . only got the tune of the time, and outward habit of encounter. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

=Syn. 3. Encounter, Rencounter, Skirmish, Brush, collision, affair. As conflicts in war these are shorter, with fewer engaged, and of less importance, than those compared under battle. An encounter is often an accidental meeting, resulting in some conflict, but not suffered to grow into a general engagement. Rencounter is the same thing, expressed by a term less common. A skirmish is an irregular or desultory contest between parts of armies, as scouting parties or skirmish-lines, not generally resulting in battle. A brush is short and sharp, perhaps engaging the whole of some force for a time, but not being pushed into a long or hard-fought struggle. See strife.

encounterer (en-koun'ter-er), n. 1. One who encounters; an opponent; an antagonist. — 2. One who goes to an encounter, or seeks encounters; one who is ready for encounter of any kind.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue, That give a coning welcome ere it comes, And wide unclasp the table of their thoughts To every tickling reader! Shak., T. and C., IV. 5.

encourage (en-kur'aj), v. t.; pret. and pp. encouraged, ppr. encouraging. [Formerly also in-courage; < OF. encouragier, encoraigier, encourager, F. encourager (= Pr. encorajar = Sp. Pg. encorajar = It. incoraggiare, incoraggiare), < en, in, + courage, courage, heart: see courage, n. and v. Cf. ML. in-cordari, encourage, inspire, < L. in, in, + cor(-) = E. heart.] 1. To give courage to; inspire with courage, spirit, or firmness of mind; incite to action or perseverance.

But charge Joshua, and encourage him. Deut. III. 28.

King Richard, to encourage his Soldiers, made a solemn Speech to them. Baker, Chronicle, p. 233.

The actors behind the scene, who ascribed this pause to his natural thinlidity, attempted to encourage him. Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

2. To help forward; promote; give support to; as, to encourage manufactures.

The occupation dearest to his heart Was to encourage goodness.

Cowper, Task, II. 709.

Whatever is meant by Christ's yoke being easy, Christ does not encourage sin.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 101.

3t. To make stronger.

Erasmus had his Laguna or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London), which he drank sometimes singly by itself, and sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.

Fuller, Hist. Cambridge, V. 48.

encouragement (en-kur'aj-ment), n. [Formerly also in-couragement, incouragement; < OF. encouragement, encouragement, F. encouragement (= It. incoraggiamento, incoraggiamento), < encoragier, encourager, encourage: see encourage and -ment.] 1. The act of encouraging, or of giving courage or confidence of success; incitement to action or to perseverance; a promoting or advancing.

Somewhile with merry purpose, fit to please, And otherwhile with good encouragement. Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 32.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty, All generous encouragement of arts. Otway, Orphan.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a reasonably full exertion of their powers. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, III.

2. That which serves to excite courage or confidence; an encouraging fact or circumstance; an incentive or inducement; that which serves to promote or advance.

What encouragement is there to venture an acquaintance with the rash and unstable? Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiii.

To think of his paternal care Is a most sweet encouragement to prayer. Byrom, On the Lord's Prayer.

encourager (en-kur'aj-er), n. One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action; one who promotes or advances.

He [Plato] would have women follow the camp, to be spectators and encouragers of noble actions. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 529.

The pope is a master of polite learning, and a great encourager of arts. Addison.

The extraordinary collections made in every way by the late king [of Saxony], who was the greatest encourager of arts and sciences, and of every thing that is curious. Pococke, Description of the East, II. II. 235.

encouragingly (en-kur'aj-ing-li), adv. In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

en-cradle (en-kra'dl), v. t.; pret. and pp. encradled, ppr. encradling. [< en-1 + cradle.] To lay in a cradle.

Beginne from first, where he encradled was In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay. Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

en-crat-ic (en-kra'tik), a. [< Gr. ἐγκρατής, having power, possession, or control, self-controlling, < ἐν, in, + κράτος, power, strength, < κρατός, strong, hard, = E. hard.] Of or pertaining to self-control and self-denial, especially in the forms of continence and fasting or abstinence from animal food.

En-crat-ism (en'kra-tizm), n. [< en-crat-ic + -ism.] The principles of the En-crates; especially, the doctrine that the union of the sexes is essentially evil.

En-crat-ite (en'kra-tit), n. [< LL. Encratita, < Gr. ἐγκρατίται, pl. of ἐγκρατίτης, lit. the self-disciplined, continent, < ἐγκρατής, self-disciplined, continent, being master, being in possession of power, < ἐν, in, + κράτος, power, strength.] In the early history of the church, especially among the Gnostics, one of those ascetics who refrained from marriage and from the use of flesh-meat and wine. They were members of various heretical sects, although sometimes spoken of as a distinct body founded by the apologist Tatian, of the second century. They were also called Continentes.

It was the heresy of the Gnostics, that it was no matter how men lived, so they did but believe aright; which wicked doctrine Tatianus, a learned Christian, did so detest, that he fell into a quite contrary, . . . and thence came the sect En-crates.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 312.

en-crat-y (en'kra-ti), n. [< Gr. ἐγκράτεια, mastery, control, self-control, < ἐγκρατής, having power, possession, or control: see en-crat-ic.] Mastery over the senses; abstinence from pleasures of sense; self-control, as exercised in fasting and continence, especially the latter.

The martyrs at Lyons, as we have seen, and it may be said the School of St. John in general, were distinguished by a noble moderation; by en-cratic, or temperance, in the truest sense of the word. Mahan, Church History, p. 161.

en-cres-et, v. An obsolete form of increase. en-cres-t, n. An obsolete variant of increase. Chaucer.

en-cres-tet, v. An obsolete form of increase.

Not doubting but, if the same may be continued amongst them, they shall so thereby be en-cres-ted in wealth, that they would not gladly be pulled therefro. State Papers, III. 299.

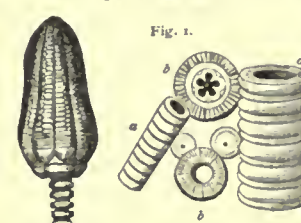
en-crim-son (en-krim'zun), v. t. [< en-1 + crim-son.] To make crimson; redden.

Look here what tributes wounded fancies sent me, Of paled pearls, and rubies red as blood; Figuring that they their passions likewise lent me, Of grief and blushes, aptly understood, In bloodless white and the en-crim-son'd mood. Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 201.

en-crin-al (en'kri-nal), a. [< en-crin(ite) + -al.] Pertaining to an encrinite or encrinites; relating to or containing fossil crinoids; belonging to extinct forms of the order Crinoidea (which see).

en-crin-ic (en-krin'ik), a. [< en-crin(ite) + -ic.] Same as en-crin-al.

En-crin-i-dæ (en-krin'i-dæ), n. pl. [NL., < Encrinus + -idæ.] The former name of a family of crinoids which contained the permanently stalked forms, rooted during life. Nearly all the fossil forms, the stone-lilies or encrinites, are of this character. But the family was also represented by several living genera, or sea-lilies, as distinguished from the tree feather-stars. It is now divided into numerous families. As now used by some authors, the family is restricted to fistulatus crinoids with a dicyclic base, basal plates with well-developed axial canal, brachials of two pieces, and generally without anal plates. They lived chiefly in the Triassic seas. See Crinoidea.



Encrinite: head and piece of stem on the left. a, a, parts of the stem; b, b, separate joints.

en-crin-ital (en'kri-ni-tal), a. [< en-crin(ite) + -al.] Same as en-crin-al.

en-crin-ite (en'kri-nit), n. [= F. encrinite, < NL. encrinites, < Gr. ἐν, in, + κριών, a lily (see crinoid), + -ites, E. -ite².] Any fossil crinoid; a stone-lily: a term especially applied to the ordinary stalked form with a cylindrical stem and well-formed arms. Encrinites compose



Piece of Derbyshire Marble, showing Encrinites.

vast strata of marble in northern Europe and North America. In fig. 2 the variety in the figures of the encrinites is caused by the different sections represented. See Crinoidea. [The words associated with encrinite are now archaic in zoology. In composition encrinite (NL. encrinites) is generally represented by its radical element (Gr. κριών), giving two parallel series of generic words ending in -crinus and -crinites.]

En-crin-ites (en-kri-ni'tez), n. [NL.] The prior form of Encrinus.

en-crin-itic, en-crin-ital (en-kri-nit'ik, -i-kal), a. [< en-crinite + -ic, -ital.] Same as en-crin-al.

En-crin-oi-dæ (en-kri-noi'dæ-ä), n. pl. [NL.] A group of crinoids. See Crinoidea.

En-crin-ur-i-dæ (en-kri-nū'ri-dæ), n. pl. [NL., < Encrinurus + -idæ.] A family of Silurian trilobites.

En-crin-ur-us (en-kri-nū'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + κριών, lily (see encrinite), + οὐρά, tail.] The typical genus of the family Encrinuridae.

En-crin-us (en'kri-nus), n. [NL. (Lamarek, 1816), < Gr. ἐν, in, + κριών, lily: see encrinite.] The name-giving genus of crinoids of the family Encrinidae, formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to a few closely related species. Also Encrinites.

en-crisp-ed (en-krispt'), a. [< ME. en-crisped; pp. of *en-crisp, v., < en-1 + crisp.] Curled; formed in curls. [Rare.]

That shall have softe en-crisped wolle [wool] And wonderly prolonged att the fullc. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

With heris [hairs] en-crisped, yalowe as the golde. Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 289.

en-croach (en-kroch'), v. [Formerly also in-croach; < ME. encrochen, < OF. encrochier, encrocher, encrocier, encroquier, encrocquier (ML. in-crocare), seize upon, take, < en, in, + croe, a hook: see crook, and cf. accroach.] I. t. trans. To seize; take; take possession of; get; obtain.

He encrochez kenely by craitez of armez
Countrese and castelles that to thy coroun langez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1243.
They ar happen also that for her harme wepes,
For thay schal comfort encroche in kythes ful mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 18.

II. intrans. 1. To enter, intrude, or trespass upon the possessions, jurisdiction, rights, province, domain, or limits of some other person or thing; infringe upon or restrict another's right in any way; specifically, in law, to extend one's possession of land so as to transgress the boundary between it and the rightful possession or enjoyment of another or of the public: with on or upon before the object.

Exclude the encroaching cattle from thy ground. Dryden.

Those who are gentle and uncomplaining, too candid to intrigue, too delicate to encroach, suffer much. Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 61.

Among primitive men, individual conflicts for food pass into conflicts between herds, when, in pursuit of food, one encroaches on another's territory. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 448.

2. Figuratively, to intrude gradually; lay hold, as if by stealth or irresistible power: with on or upon before the object: as, old age is encroaching upon me.

Superstition, . . . a creeping and encroaching evil. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

And listened long to the sweet sounds that thrilled The frosty air, till now the encroaching cold Recalled her to herself. Bryant, Little People of the Snow.

=Syn. Trench upon, infringe upon, etc. (see trespass, v. i.); to invade, violate, creep upon.

encroacht (en-krōch'), n. [< encroach, v.] The act of encroaching; encroachment.

I cannot imagine that hereticks who err fundamentally, and by consequence damnably, took the first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental error, but grew into it by insensible encroachments and gradual insinuations. South, Works, IV. ix.

encroacher (en-krō'chēr), n. One who encroaches; one who lessens or limits anything, as a right or privilege, by narrowing its boundaries.

Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and Learned Man, but a great Usurper and Encroacher upon Ecclesiastical Livings. Baker, Chronicles, p. 337.

The bold encroachers on the deep Gain by degrees huge tracts of land. Swift, Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

encroachingly (en-krō'ching-li), adv. By encroachment.

encroachment (en-krōch'ment), n. [< OF. (AF.) encroachment, < encrochier, encroach: see encroach and -ment.] 1. The act of encroaching or intruding or trespassing; an entering on the rights or possessions of another, and taking possession; unlawful intrusion in general; assumption of the rights and privileges of another.

It is the aurest policy in princes To govern well their own than seek encroachment Upon anothers right. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

But ambitions encroachments of the federal government on the authority of the state governments would not excite the opposition of a single state, or of a few states only. Madison, The Federalist, No. xvi.

It will be seen that the system which effectually secured our liberties against the encroachments of kingly power gave birth to a new class of abuses from which absolute monarchies are exempt. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

2. The thing taken by encroaching.

The general rule is that if the wrongful act is acquiesced in, the encroachment (i. e., the land added) is considered as annexed to the original holding. Rapelje and Lawrence.

3. Figuratively, the act of intruding gradually and as if by stealth; approach, seizure, or progress: as, the encroachments of disease.

encrown't, v. t. [ME. encrownen, < OF. encoronier, < en- + coroner, coronner, couronner, crown: see en-1 and crown.] To crown.

This lawe of armys was founded on the IX order of angellys in heven encrownyd with precyous stonys of colour and of vertues dyvers. Also of theym are fyguryed the colours in armys. Quoted in Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), t. 103.

encrownment, n. [ME. encrownment, < OF. encoronement, < encoronier, crown: see encrown and -ment.] Coronation.

Kepede fore encrownmentes of kynges enoyntede. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 4198.

encrust, encrustation, etc. See incrust, etc. encrystal't (en-kris'tal), v. t. [Formerly also enchristal; < en-1 + crystal.] To inclose in crystal; surround with or bury in ice.

We hear of some enchristal'd, such as have That, which produc'd their death, become their grave. Cartwright, On the Great Frost.

encuirassed (en-kwē-rāst' or en-kwē'rāst), a. [< en-1 + cuirass + -ed2.] In zool., furnished with a structure or outer coat likened to a cuirass, such as is developed by certain infusorians; loricate.

encumber, incumber (en-, in-kum'bēr), v. t. [< ME. *encumbren, encombren, < OF. encombrer, encumber (= Pr. encombrar = It. ingombrare), < en- + combrer, cumber: see en-1 and cumber.]

1. To clog or impede with a load, burden, or other hindrance; render difficult or laborious in motion or operation; embarrass; overload; perplex; obstruct.

Into the beatae throte he ahal hem caste, To ake hys hunger, and encembre hys teth. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

Encembre neuere thy conscience for couetyse of Mede [gain]. Piers Plowman (C), iii. 51.

Though laden, not encumber'd with her spoil. Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 17.

Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to its place, Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich. Cowper, Task, vi. 95.

Specifically—2. To place (property) under a charge or servitude; load with debt or liability: as, to encumber an estate with mortgages, or with a widow's dower; an encumbered title. See encumbrance, 3. =Syn. 1. To oppress, overload, hinder, entangle, handicap, weigh down.

encumber, n. [< ME. encumber, < OF. encombre, < encombrer, v., encumber: see encumber, v.] An encumbrance; a hindrance.

Ther spede her iourneye that thei com to the Castell of Charroye with-oute eny encumber, and ther thei made of the kyng Bohora grete ioye. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 358.

encumberingly, incumberingly (en-, in-kum'bēr-ing-li), adv. In a manner to encumber or impede.

encumbrment, n. [= F. encoubrment = Pr. encumbrament = It. ingombramento; as encumber + -ment.] The act of encumbering; obstruction; interference.

Into the se of Spayn [they] wer dryuen in a torment Among the Sarazins, bot God, that grace than lent, Sued them alle the tymes fro ther encumbrment. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 148.

The best advizement was, of bad, to let her Sleepe out her fill without encumbrment. Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 33.

encumbrance, incumbrance (en-, in-kum'brans), n. [< ME. encombrance, encombrance, < OF. encombrance, < encombrer, encumber: see encumber, v.] 1. The act of encumbering, or the state of being encumbered.

Ther-fore, wyte ye well that this is the encumbrance of the deuell. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 5.

2. That which encumbers, burdens, or clogs; anything that impedes action, or renders it difficult and laborious; an obstruction or impediment; an embarrassment.

Let none thinke they incourent not with all manner of incumbrances. Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 214.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load, The huge encumbrance of horric wood. Thomson.

Specifically—3. In law, a charge or servitude affecting property, which diminishes the value of ownership, or may impair its enjoyment, so as to constitute a qualification or diminution of the rights of ownership. It does not impair ownership or power to convey, but implies a burden which will continue on the property in the hands of the purchaser. If a person owns only an undivided share in land, the share of his cotenant is not designated an encumbrance on his share; but if the land is subject to unpaid taxes or to a right of way, or if the land or one's share is subject to a mortgage or a mechanic's lien, it is said to be encumbered.

4. A family charge or care; especially, a child or a family of children: as, a widow without encumbrance or encumbrances. [Colloq.]—Covenant against encumbrances, a covenant, sometimes inserted in conveyances of land, that there are no encumbrances except such as may be specified.—Mesne encumbrances. See mesne. =Syn. 2. Burden, check, hindrance, drag, weight, dead weight.

encumbrancer, incumbrancer (en-, in-kum'brān-sēr), n. One who holds an encumbrance or a legal claim on an estate.

encumbroust, a. [ME. encumbrous, encumberous, < OF. encombrous, encombrous, encumbrous, < encombre, n., encumber: see encumber, n.] Cumbrous; tedious; embarrassing; burdensome.

Ful encumbrouse is the usynge. Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 42.

What helpp shall he Whos aleva encumbrous so ayde trayle Do to his lorde? Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 107.

To avoid many encumbrous arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer. Strype, Cranmer, ii. 3, note.

encurtain't (en-kēr'tān), v. t. [ME. encurtynen, encorteynen, < OF. encortiner, encourtiner, < en- + cortiner, curtain: see en-1 and curtain.] To curtain; inclose with curtains.

And all within in preyu place A softe bedde of large space Ther hadde made, and encorteyned [var. encurtyned]. Gover, Conf. Amant., I.

ency., encyc. Abbreviations of encyclopedic.

encyclic, encyclical (en-sik'lik, -li-kal), a. and n. [= F. encyclique = Sp. enciclico = Pg. encyclico = It. enciclico, < NL. encyclicus (after L. cyclicus: see cyclic), equiv. to L. encyclois, < Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, rounded, circular, periodic, general, < ἐν, in, + κύκλος, a circle.] I. a. 1. Circular; sent to all members of some circle or class. In the early church letters sent by members of a council to all the churches, or by bishops to churches of a particular diocese, were called encyclic letters. The term is now by the Roman Catholic Church exclusively applied to letters on topics of interest to the whole church, addressed by the Pope to all the bishops in communion with him.

An imperial encyclic letter branded with an anathema the whole proceedings at Chalcedon, and the letter of Pope Leo, as tainted with Nestorianism. Milman, Latin Christianity, iii. 1.

The Encyclic Epistle commences with the duty of preserving the faith pure and undefiled as it was at first. J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 1194.

2. In bot., isomerous, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, alternating with each other.

If all the whorls have an equal number of parts and are alternate, it [a flower] is encyclic. Encyc. Brit., IV. 127.

II. n. A circular letter.

He [Leo XIII.] teaches by encyclicals; his predecessor taught by allocutions. The Century, XXXVI. 90.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē'di-ĭk), n. [Formerly also encyclopedy, encyclopedie, encyclopædy, < F. encyclopédie = Sp. enciclopedia = Pg. enciclopedia = It. enciclopedia, < NL. encyclopædia, < Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία (a rare and barbarous form found in L. authors), prop. ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, the circle of arts and sciences, the general education preceding professional studies: ἐγκύκλιος, in a circle, circular, periodic, general (see encyclic); παιδεία, education, < παιδῆναι, educate, bring up a child, < παῖς (παῖδ-), child: see pedagogue.] 1. The circle of sciences; a general system of instruction in several or all departments of knowledge.

And therefore, in this encyclopedie and round of knowledge like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

Some by this art have become universally learned in a far larger compass than the old reputed encyclopedy. Boyle, Works, VI. 335.

To Systematic Theology belongs also formal Encyclopedic, or an exhibition of theology as an organic whole, showing the relationship of the different parts, and their proper function and aim. Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 5.

Specifically—2. A work in which the various topics included under several or all branches of knowledge are treated separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

It [a public library] should be rich in books of reference, in encyclopedias, where one may learn without cost of research what things are generally known. For it is far more useful to know these than to know those that are not generally known. Lowell, Books and Libraries.

3. In a narrower sense, a cyclopedic. See cyclopedic, 1.

Abbreviated enc., ency., encyc.

French Encyclopedic (Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, etc.), a celebrated French work in 28 folio volumes (including 11 volumes of plates), the first of which appeared in 1751 and the last in 1765. Five volumes of supplements were issued in 1776-7, and two volumes of index in 1780, the complete work thus consisting of 35 volumes folio. The chief editor was Diderot, who was assisted by D'Alembert, and many of the great contemporary literary men of France (hence called the encyclopedists) contributed to it. From the skeptical character of many of the articles, the work excited the bitterest ecclesiastical enmity, and had no small part in bringing about the state of public opinion which prepared the way for the French revolution.

encyclopedic(al) (en-sī'klō-pē-dī'ā-kal), a. Same as encyclopedic. [Rare.]

encyclopedian (en-sī-klō-pē'di-an), a. and n. I. a. Same as encyclopedic. [Rare.]

II. † n. The circle of sciences or knowledge; the round of learning.

Let them have that encyclopedian, all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 191.

encyclopedic, encyclopædic (en-sī-klō-pē'dik or -ped'ik), a. [= F. encyclopédique = Sp. enciclopédico = Pg. enciclopédico = It. enciclopédico, < NL. encyclopædia: see encyclopedic.] 1.

Pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedic; relating to all branches of knowledge.

The range of Dante's study and acquirement would be encyclopedic in any age.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 7.

We still used, with our multifarious strivings, an encyclopedic training, a wide command over the resources of our native tongue. G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

2. Possessing wide and varied information; specifically, possessing an extensive but fragmentary knowledge of facts rather than a comprehensive understanding of principles.

encyclopedical, encyclopædical (en-sī-klō-pē'di-kāl or -ped'i-kāl), *a.* Same as *encyclopedic*.

Klein's gigantic work ["History of the Drama"], in its inception reminding one of the encyclopedical works of the middle ages. N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 167.

Aristotle was not only one of the most inquiring and encyclopedical, but also one of the most thoroughly sensible, of all writers. Encyc. Brit., II, 516.

encyclopedia, encyclopædism (en-sī-klō-pē'dizm), *n.* [*< encyclopediā + -ism.*] 1. That method of collecting and stating information which is characteristic of an encyclopedia.— 2. That phase of religious skepticism in the eighteenth century of which the French Encyclopedia was the exponent. See *encyclopedia*.

From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of Encyclopedism, in all times and places, the Hero has been worshipped.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, I.

encyclopædist, encyclopædist (en-sī-klō-pē'dist), *n.* [= F. *encyclopédiste* = Sp. *enciclopédista* = Pg. *encyclopédistas* = It. *enciclopedista*; *< encyclopediā + -ist.*] 1. One who is engaged in the compilation of an encyclopedia.

Doubtless it is no great distinction at present to be an encyclopædist, which is often but another name for book-maker, craftsman, mechanic, journeyman, in his meanest degeneration. De Quincy, Herodotus.

Specifically—2. In French literature, one of the collaborators in the great Encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert (1751-65). The encyclopedists as a body were the chief exponents of the French skepticism of the eighteenth century; hence the name *encyclopædist* has been extended to other persons advocating similar opinions. See *encyclopedia*.

Very rapidly, after the accession of Catherine II, the friend of Voltaire and the *Encyclopædist*, [French influence] sank deeper. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 339.

The application of these principles to social and political life, and the attempt to give them popular currency, was the task undertaken by the so-called *Encyclopædistas*. W. G. T. Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II, 217.

encyclopædy (en-sī-klō-pē'di), *n.* Same as *encyclopedia*.

Encyrtidae (en-sēr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Encyrtus + -idae.*] The *Encyrtinæ* as a family of Hymenoptera. [Not in use.]

Encyrtinæ (en-sēr-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Encyrtus + -inæ.*] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous insects of the family *Chalcididae*.



Encyrtus cecidomyia. (Cross shows natural size.)

They are distinguished by a compact form, the absence of parapsidal sutures, a short marginal vein on the fore wings, a sharp occipital ridge, and a large mesothoracic spur. The group contains chiefly species of small size and great activity, parasitic in the main upon bark-lice and lepidopterous larvae, though occasionally infesting other insects.

Encyrtus (en-sēr'tus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), *< Gr. ἐγκυρτός*, curved, arched, *< ἐν*, in, + *κύρτος*, curved.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the subfamily *Encyrtinæ*.

encyst (en-sist'), *v. t. or i.* [*< en- + cyst.*] To inclose or become inclosed in a cyst or vesicle.

A different mode of encysting.

De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 442.

Encysted tumor, a tumor inclosed in a well-defined membrane.

encystation (en-sis-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< encyst + -ation.*] Same as *encystment*.

The Heliæza propagate by simple division, with or without previous encystation. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 564.

encystment (en-sist'ment), *n.* [*< encyst + -ment.*] The process of becoming or the state of being encysted. Specifically, in *biol.*: (a) A process which goes on in protozoa, by which, the pseudopodia or other prolongations of the body being withdrawn, the animal assumes a spherical shape, and becomes coated with a comparatively tough resisting layer, which thus forms a cyst. The process is usually preliminary to reproduction, one of the consequences of encystment being the formation within of spore-masses or plastidules, which at length escape on rupture of the cyst, and take up an independent existence. In infusorians three kinds of encystment are distinguished, technically called *protective, duplicative, and sporular.* (b) A similar process occurring in certain fresh-water algae, especially desmids. (c) The hydrate or encysted stage of flukes and tapeworms, as an echinococcus. See *cist* under *Tenia*. (d) The similar encysted states of sundry other animals, or their ova, embryos, or larvae.

end (end), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ende* (E. dial. also *end*); *< ME. ende, ende, < AS. ende = OS. endi = OFries. enda, einde, end, ein = MD. ende, einde, D. eind, einde = MLG. LG. ende = OHG. anti, andi, enti, ente, ende, MHG. ente, ende, G. ende = Icel. endir, m., endi, neut., = Sw. ände, ända = Dan. ende = Goth. andeis* (with orig. suffix *-ya*) = Skt. *anta, end, limit, border, vicinity.* From an orig. case-form of this noun were prob. developed the prepositions and prefixes included under *and-* (*> an-2, a-5*), *ante-*, *anti-*: see these.] 1. One of the terminal points or parts of that which has length, or more length than breadth; the part which lies at one of the extremities of a line, or of whatever has longitudinal extension: as, the *end* of a house or of a table; the *end* of the street; each *end* of a chain or rope.

The holl man aah the heg engel atte alteres ende.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), II, 145.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as caring not what *ende* goes forward. Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 86.

I was this morning walking in the gallery, when Sir Roger entered at the *end* opposite to me.

Steele, Spectator, No. 109.

Specifically—(a) In coal-mining, the extremity of a working-place, atall, or breast. (b) In spinning, a loose untwisted ribbon of cotton or wool; a alver. (c) The stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng.]

2. One of the extreme or furthest parts of an extended surface; especially, the part or limit furthest away from the speaker, or from a customary point of view: as, the *ends* of the earth; the southern *end* of the Atlantic ocean; she is at the *end* of the garden.

An hunting for to pleyen him bi the wode's [wood's] ende.

Life of St. Kenelm, l. 150 (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall]).

And now from end to end

Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round. Milton, P. L., ix, 51.

3. The point at which continuity or duration ceases or terminates; the close or termination of a series, or of whatever has continuity or duration; conclusion: the opposite of *beginning*: as, the *end* of time; the *end* of a controversy or of a book; the *end* of the year or of the season.

And ye schulen be in hate to alle men for my name, but he that lasteth into the *eende* achaal be saaf.

Wyclif, Mark xlii, 13.

At the *end* of two months . . . she returned. Judaea xi, 39.

Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no *end*. Isa. ix, 7.

The "Boston Hymn" . . . is a rough piece of verse, but noble from beginning to *end*. O. W. Holmes, Emerson, x.

4. Used absolutely, the close of life; death.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the *end* of that man is peace. Pa. xxxvii, 37.

Think on thy life and *end*, and call for mercy.

Ford, 'Tis Pity, v, 6.

For few usurpers to the shades descend

By a dry death, or with a quiet *end*.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x, 179.

He now turned his thoughts to his approaching *end*.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II, 25.

5. A cause of death, destruction, or ruin: as, this cough will be the *end* of me.

And award

Either of you to be the other's *end*.

Shak., Rich. III., II, 1.

6. A remnant or portion left over; a fragment: as, candle-*ends*.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy

With odd old *ends*, stolen forth of holy writ.

Shak., Rich. III., I, 3.

When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend

The wretch, who living saved a candle's *end*.

Pope, Moral Essays, III, 293.

7. That for which anything exists or is done; a result designed or intended; ultimate object or purpose: as, "the *end* justifies the means."

The *end* of the commandment is charity. I Tim. I, 5.

To gain our *ends* we can do any thing,
And turn our souls into a thousand figures.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, IV, 4.

As for the third unity, which is that of action, the ancients meant no other by it than what the logicians do by their final, the *end* or scope of any action; that which is the first in intention, and last in execution.

Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

Art is the spirit's voluntary use and combination of things to serve its *end*.

Emerson, Art.

A life that moves to gracious *ends*

Thro' troops of unrecording friends.

Tennyson, To ———.

8. A necessary termination or consequence; an inevitable issue or conclusion; especially, in *logic*, a result toward which the action of anything tends, in such a manner that if its attainment in one way is prevented some other action tending to the same result will be set up, or so that there is some tendency to such substitution of one means for another.

The *end* of those things is death. Rom. vi, 21.

Whose *end* is good or evil, the same thing is good or evil. A sword is good, because it is good for a manne to defende himself.

Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,

Rough-hew them how we will.

Shak., Hamlet, v, 2.

9. In archery, the number of arrows shot from one end of the range, before proceeding to shoot from the other.

By the rules of the York Round three arrows to each archer constitute an *end*.

M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 52.

An *end*. See *an-end*.—At loose *ends*, in disorder; slack; undisciplined.

Things are getting worse and worse every day. We are all at loose *ends*.

S. Judd, Margaret, II, 7.

At one's wit's *end*, at the end of one's ability to decide or act; in a position where one does not know what further to do.

Astrymyanea also aren at her wittes *ende*;

Of that was calculated of the element the contrarie thei fynde.

Piers Plowman (B), xv, 364.

They reel and to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man,

and are at their wit's *end*.

Ps. cvii, 27.

Candle's *end*. See *candle-end*.—Dead on *end*. See *dead*.—*End for end*. (a) In reverse position; so that each end occupies the place that the other did before: as, to turn a plank *end for end*.

To shift a fall *end for end* is to reeve it the opposite way, so that the hauling part becomes the standing part.

Hammersley.

(b) *Naut.*, entirely: said of running ropes, cables, etc., when entirely run out of the blocks or the hawsehole.

End man. See *end-man*.—**End on**. (a) Having the end pointing directly toward an object; specifically applied in nautical use to a ship when her head is in a direct line with an object: opposed to *broadside on*.

In higher latitudes we look at the [auroral] streamers almost *end-on*.

Encyc. Brit., III, 97.

(b) In coal-mining, at right angles to the cleat, or most distinctly marked set of joint-planes: said of a mode of working a mass of coal: opposed to *face on*.—**External end**, the effect which it is desired to produce upon something different from the subject. Thus, the external end of oratory is to persuade, while the internal end is to speak eloquently.—**In the end**, at last.

The very world, which is the world

Of all of us,—the place where, in the *end*,

We find our happiness, or not at all!

Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Latter end, the latter part; the ultimate end; the conclusion: chiefly with reference to the end of life.

O that they were wise, . . . that they would consider their *latter end*!

Dent, xxxii, 29.

I will sing it in the *latter end* of a play, before the duke.

Shak., M. N. D., IV, 1.

The *latter end* of May is the time when spring begins in the high Alps. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 311.

No end. (a) [As noun.] A great deal; a great but indefinite amount or number: as, we had no *end* of fun; he spends no *end* of money. [Colloq.]

Another intensive of obvious import. They had no *end* of tin, i. e., a great deal of money. He is no *end* of a fool, i. e., the greatest fool possible.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 40.

(b) [As adverb.] Without end or limit; infinitely; extremely. [Colloq.]

He is rich; and he is no *end* obliging.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 185.

Objective or absolute end, or end in itself, in Kantian philos., that which is the condition of the possibility of all other ends.—**Odds and ends**. See *odds*.—**On end** [= an *end*, *an-end*: see *an-end*]. (a) Resting or standing on one end; upright: as, place the log on *end*.

And Katerfelto with his hair on *end*.

Cotter, Task, IV, 86.

(b) In immediate sequence or succession; continuously.

Three times on *end* she dreamt this dream.

Fair Margaret of Crainargat (Child's Ballads, VIII, 250).

He looked out of the window for two hours on *end*.

Diikens.

Principal or chief end, the end or purpose mainly intended.

Qu. What is the *chief end* of man?

Ans. Man's *chief end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever. The Shorter Catechism, ques. 1.

Secondary or succedaneous end, some additional object to be attained.—Subjective or relative end, that to which some particular impulse tends.—Subordinate end, that which is aimed at as a means to some further end.—The better end (naut.), the inner and little-used end, as of a cable. Bartlett.

We rode with two anchors ahead, and the cables veered out to the better end. Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

The ends of the earth, in Scrip., the remotest parts of the earth, or the inhabitants of those parts. Deut. xxxiii. 17; Ps. xcvi. 3.—To burn the candle at both ends. See candle.—To drink off candles' ends. See candle.—To get the better end of. (a) To get the better of. Davies.

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have gotten the better end of him. Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 183.

(b) To get the better part of; have the advantage in: as, to get the better end of a bargain.—To give one a rope's end, to give one a beating with the end of a rope.—To have (something) at one's fingers' ends, to have it at command; be ready to impart it; be thoroughly posted in it.

Ay, sir, I have them [jest] at my fingers' ends. Shak., T. N., I. 3.

To make an end. (a) To finish; come to a stop; do no more: used absolutely, or with of before the thing concerned.

Believe't, my lord and I have made an end; I have no more to reckon, he to spend. Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnish'd, not to shine in use! Tennyson, Ulysses.

(b) To bring about the end; effect the termination or conclusion: with of.

There was noe other way but to make that shorte end of them which was made. Spenser, State of Ireland.

I will make an end of my dinner; there's pippins and cheese to come. Shak., M. W. of W., I. 2.

To make both ends meet, to make one's income and expenditure balance each other; keep within one's means.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses. Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland.

The other inepucious person contrived to make both ends meet by shifting his lodgings from time to time. W. Black.

To put an end to, to finish; terminate: as, to put an end to one's sufferings.

The revolution put an end . . . to the long contest between the King and the Parliament. Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

Sweet is death, who puts an end to pain. Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To the bitter end. See bitter.—To the end of the chapter. See chapter.—To the end (that), in order (that).

I schalle schewe how zee schulle knowe and preve to the end that zee schulle not been deceyved. Mandeville, p. 51.

Confess them [our sins] . . . to the end that we may obtain forgiveness of the same. Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession of Sins.

=Syn. See extremity.

end (end), v. [ME. enden, endien, < AS. endian, usually geendian = OS. endiön, endön = OFries. endia, enda, cinda = D. enden = OHG. enteön, entön, MHG. G. enden = Icel. enda = Sw. ända = Dan. ende, end; from the noun.] I, trans. 1. To bring to an end or a close; make an end of; terminate: as, to end a controversy; to end a war.

On the seventh day God ended his work. Gen. ii. 2.

Let death, which we expect, and cannot fly from, End all contention. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Specifically — 2. To bring the life of to an end; kill; destroy; put to death.

The Lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought Thy likeness; for, instead of thee, King Harry, This sword hath ended him. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Why should I, beastlike as I find myself, Not manlike end myself?—our privilege— What beast has heart to do it? Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To furnish the end of, as for protection or embellishment: as, to end a cane with an iron ferrule.—4. To set on end; set upright.

II, intrans. 1. To come to an end or a close; reach the ultimate or finishing point; terminate; conclude; cease: as, a voyage ends with the return of a ship.

Her endethth nu thiss godspell thnss. Ornnubul, I. 6514.

All's well that ends well. Proverb.

The angel ended, and in Adam's ear So charming left his voice, that he awhile Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear. Milton, P. L., viii. 1.

The philosophy of Plato began in words and ended in words. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. Specifically, to die.

Thus ended an excellent and virtuous lady, universally lamented. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1652.

To end even. See even.

endable (en'dā-bl), a. [< end + -able.] Capable of being ended or terminated; terminable.

end-all (end'äl), n. [< end, v., + obj. all.] That which ends all; conclusion.

That but this how Might be the be-all and the end-all here. Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

endalong†, prep. and adv. See endlong.

endamage (en-dam'āj), v. t.; pret. and pp. endamaged, ppr. endamaging. [Formerly also endamage, indamage, endomage; < ME. endamagen, < OF. endommager, endommaigier, F. endomager, endamage, < en- + dommager, damage: see en-1 and damage.] To bring loss or damage to; harm; injure; prejudice. [Obsolescent.]

If you bee a good man, rather make mud walls with them, mend high wayes, . . . than thus they shuld endamage mee to my eternal vndoing.

Quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, Int., p. xcvi.

The deceitfull Phisitio, which recounteth all things that may endamage his patient, neuer telling any thing that may recure him. Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 172.

Nothing is sinne, to count of, but that which endamageth ciuill societie. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

endamageable† (en-dam'āj-ə-bl), a. [< endamage + -able.] Capable of being damaged or injured.

endamagement† (en-dam'āj-ment), n. [= F. endommagement; as endamage + -ment.] The act of endamaging, or the state of being endamaged; loss; injury.

These flags of France, that are advanced here Before the eye and prospect of your town, Have hither march'd to your endamagement. Shak., K. John, II. 1.

endamnify†, v. t. [< en-1 + damnify.] To damage.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining were endamnified much by the violent breaking in of the seas. Sandys, Trauailles, p. 276.

endanger (en-dān'jēr), v. t. [Formerly also indanger; < en-1 + danger.] 1. To bring into danger or peril; expose to loss or injury.

What Necessity should move us, most valliant Prince, for obtaining of a Title to endanger our Lives? Baker, Chronicles, p. 15.

Every one hath a natural dread of everything that can endanger his happiness. Tillotson.

By an act of unjust legislation, extending our power over Texas, we have endangered peace with Mexico. Sumner, Orations, I. 8.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 112.

2†. To put within the danger (of); bring within the power (of).

Another giueth the king counsel to endanger unto his grace the judges of the realm, that he may euer have them on his side, and that they may, in every matter, dispute and reason for the king's right. Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

3†. To incur the hazard of; cause or run the risk of.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and perniculous imposthumations. Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).

Mr. Pincheon offered his assistance, but wrote to the governour . . . that it would endanger a war. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 397.

Albeit I must confesse to be half in doubt whether I should bring it forth or no, it being so contrary to the eye of the world, and the world so potent in most men's hearts, that I shall endanger either not to be regarded, or not to be understood. Milton, Church-Government, II. 1.

=Syn. 1. To hazard, risk, peril, imperil, jeopard.

endangerment (en-dān'jēr-ment), n. [< endanger + -ment.] The act of endangering, or the state of being endangered; danger.

He was forced to withdraw aside, And bad his servant Talus to invent Which way he enter might without endangerment. Spenser, F. Q., V. li. 20.

Yokes not to be lived under without the endangerment of our souls. Milton, Tetrachordon.

endarken† (en-därk'), v. t. [< ME. endirken, *enderken, < en-1 + derk, dark.] To make dark; darken.

Yet dyuerse there be industrious of reason, Som what wolde gadder in their coniecture Of such an endarked chapre some season; Howe be it, it were hard to construe this lecture. Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

endarken† (en-där'kn), v. t. [< en-1 + darken.] Same as endark.

Vapours of disdain so overgrown, That my life's light wholly endarken'd is. Daniel, Sonnets to Delia, xxi.

endarteritis (en-där-tē-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. êvδov, within, + ἀρτηρία, artery, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. Also endoarteriitis, endoarteritis.

end-artery (end'är'tē-ri), n. An artery which, with its branches, forms no anastomosis with

neighboring arteries on its way to supply a capillary district.

Endaspideæ (en-das-pid'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. êvδov, within, + ἀσπίς (ἀσπίδ-), a shield (scute), + -eæ.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the second cohort of scutelliplantar oscines, consisting of the neotropical Furnariina, Synallaxina, and Dendrocolaptina, or the South American oven-birds, piculules or tree-creepers, and their allies.

endaspidean (en-das-pid'ē-an), a. [As Endaspideæ + -an.] In ornith., having that modification of the scutelliplantar tarsus in which the scutellæ lap around the inner side of the tarsus, but are deficient on the outer side. Distinguished from exaspidean. See scutelliplantar.

endaunt†, v. t. [ME. endaunten, < en- + daunten, tame, daunt: see en-1 and daunt.] 1. To tame. He endauented a doune [dove] day and nyght here fedde. Piers Plovman (C), xviii. 171.

2. To respect or stand in fear of.

endaunture†, n. [ME.; < endaunt + -ure.] A taming.

end-bulb (end'bulb), n. In anat. and physiol., one of the bulbous end-organs or functional terminations of sensory nerves.

end-day†, n. [ME. ende day, endedai, endedeie, < AS. endedæg (= MHG. endetac), < ende, end, + dæg, day.] The day of one's end; the day or time of one's death.

And sthe at his ende-day he was buried there. Robert of Gloucester, App.

endear (en-dēr'), v. t. [Formerly also indear; < en-1 + dear-1.] 1. To make dear in feeling; render valued or beloved; attach; bind by ties of affection.

And thou, to be endeared to a king, Made it no conscience to destroy a prince. Shak., K. John, IV. 2.

I . . . sought by all means, therefore, How to endear, and hold thee to me firmest. Milton, S. A., I. 796.

He lived to repent; and later servicea did endear his name to the Commonwealth. W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 337.

Rafflesia possesses many other sterling qualities far more calculated than simple bigness to endear it to a large and varied circle of insect acquaintances. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 177.

2†. To engage by attractive qualities; win by endearment.

The expenses of his funeral, forty pounds, were directed to be paid from the public Treasury, "as a Lestimonial of the Colony's endeared love and affection to him." Plymouth Colony Records, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 467.

3†. To make dear or costly; raise the price of.

Whereas, the excesse of newe buildings and erectiōns hath daily more encreased, and is still like to do so; whereby and by the immoderate confluence of people thither, our said city [London] and the places adjoining, are, and daily will be, more and more peested, all victuals and other provisions endeared, &c. King James's Procl. conc. Buildings (1618), Rym. Fœd., [I. 107.]

endearance† (en-dēr'ans), n. [< endear + -ance.] Affection. Davies.

But my person and figure you'll best understand From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand, Show it young Lady Betty, by way of endearance, And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance. C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, x.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), adv. Affectionately; dearly. Imp. Diet.

endearredness (en-dēr'ed-nes), n. The state of being endeared. More.

endearing (en-dēr'ing), p. a. [Formerly also indearing; ppr. of endear, v.] Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; awakening affection: as, endearing qualities.

Nor gentle purpose nor endearing smiles Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as bessems Fair couple. Milton, P. L., IV. 337.

With those endearing ways of yours . . . I could he brought to forgive anything. Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

All Irish art is faulty and irregular, but often its faults are endearing, and in its discards there is sweet sound. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 260.

endearingly (en-dēr'ing-li), adv. In an endearing manner; so as to endear.

endearly† (en-dēr'li), adv. [Irreg. (for dearly) < endear + -ly.2.] Dearly.

Portia so endearly revered Cato as she would for his preservation swallow coals. Ford, Honour Triumphant, III.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), n. [< endear + -ment.] 1. The state of being endeared; tender affection; love.

When a man shall have done all to create endearment between them. South.

Speaking words of endearment, where words of comfort availed not. Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 5.

2. Endearing action; a manifestation of affection; loving conduct; a caress, or the like.

We have drawn you, worthy sir,
To make your fair *endearments* to our daughter,
And worthy services known to our subjects.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, t. 1.

If the name of mother be an appellation of affections and *endearments*, why should the mother be willing to divide it with a stranger?

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'or), *v.* [The second form usual in England. Early mod. E. also *endeavor, endeavour, indevor, indeavour, indever*, < late ME. *endeavor, indevor*, a verb due to the orig. phrase *put in dever*: *in*, prep., taken in comp. as the prefix *en-, in-*; *dever, devor, devour*, duty, obligation: see *dever, devoir*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To put, apply, or exert (one's self) to do a thing: used reflexively.

I *endeavor my self* to do a thing, I payne my selfe, I *indever me* to do the best I can.
Palsgrave.

2. To attempt to gain; try to effect; strive to achieve or attain; strive after. [Archaic.]

Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, expressly, as he told me, to *endeavor* an accommodation between the governor and Assembly.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 253.

This intensity of mood which insures high quality is by its very nature incapable of prolongation, and Wordsworth, in *endeavoring* it, falls more below himself.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 243.

II. intrans. 1. To labor or exert one's self to do or effect something; strive; try; make an effort: followed by an infinitive.

But he *endeavored* with speeches mild
Her to recomfort, and accourage bold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 34.

A great slaughter was made after this among the routed, and many of the first nobility were slain in *endeavouring* to escape.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 203.

Amy hastily *endeavour'd* to recall what she were best to say, which might secure herself from the imminent dangers that surrounded her.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

2. To direct one's efforts or labor toward some object or end; fix one's course; aim: with *at, for, or after*. [Archaic.]

Thinking it sufficient to obtain immortality by their descendants, without *endeavouring* at great actions.

Bacon, Physical Fables, III. Expl.

It was into this Gulph that Capt. Davis was gone with the two Canoes, to *endeavour* for a Prisoner, to gain intelligence, if possible, before our Ships came in.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 125.

I could heartily wish that more of our country clergy would . . . *endeavour* after a handsome elocution.

Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

We have a right to demand a certain amount of reality, however small, in the emotion of a man who makes it his business to *endeavor* at exciting our own.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

=**Syn.** *Undertake, Endeavor, etc.* (see *attempt*); to seek, aim, struggle.

endeavor, endeavour (en-dev'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endeavor*; < *endeavor, v.*] An effort; an essay; an attempt; an exertion of physical or mental powers toward the attainment of an object.

His *endeavour* is not to offend, and his ayme the generall opinion.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Plausible Man.

If the will and the *endeavour* shall be theirs, the performance and the perfecting shall be his.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Is the philanthropist or the saint to give up his *endeavours* to lead a noble life, because the simplest study of man's nature reveals, at its foundations, all the selfish passions and fierce appetites of the merest quadruped?

Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 131.

To do one's *endeavor*, to do one's best; exert one's self. [Now colloq.]

Thinking myself bound in conscience and Christian charity to do my *endeavor*.

R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 450).

And yet I have done my best *endeavors*.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 448.

=**Syn.** *Struggle, trial.*
endeavorer, endeavourer (en-dev'or-er), *n.* One who makes an effort or attempt. [Rare.]

Greater matters may be looked for than those which were the inventions of single *endeavourers* or results of chance.

Glanville, Essays, III.

Voice, stature, motion, and other gifts, must be very bountifully bestowed by nature, or labour and industry will push the unhappy *endeavourer* in that way the further off his wishes.

Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

endeavorment (en-dev'or-ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *endeavourment*; < *endeavor + -ment*.] The act of endeavoring; effort.

The Husbandman was meanly well content
Triall to make of his *endeavourment*.

Spenser, Mother Hubb. Tale, l. 297.

endeavour, v. and n. See *endeavor*.
endeava- An improper form of *hendeca-*.
endecagon, endecagonal. See *hendecagon, hendecagonal*.

endeictic (en-dik'tik), *a.* [Prop. "endictic, < Gr. ἐνδεικτικός, probative, indicative, < ἐνδεικνύω, point out, show, give proof, indicate, < ἐν, in, + δεικνύω, point out: see *deictic, apodictic*.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Endeictic dialogue**, in the *Platonic philos.*, a dialogue which exhibits a specimen of dialectic skill.

endeixis (en-dik'sis), *n.* [NL., prop. *endixis*, < Gr. ἐνδείξις, a pointing out, demonstration, < ἐνδεικνύω, point out: see *endeictic*.] An indication: sometimes used as a synonym of *symptom*.

endellionite (en-del'yon-it), *n.* [**Endellion** (see def.) + *-ite*².] The mineral bournonite, found in the parish of Endellion, in Cornwall, England. Also *endellione*.

endemial; (en-dē'mi-al), *a.* [**Endemic**, < Gr. ἐνδημικός, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*.

There are *endemial* and local infirmities proper unto certain regions, which in the whole earth make no small number.

Sir T. Browne, Letter to a Friend.

The distemper . . . is *endemial* among the great, and may be termed a scurvey of the spirits.

Goldsmith, Proper Enjoyment of Life.

endemic (en-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *endémique* = Sp. *endémico* = Pg. It. *endemico* (cf. D. G. *endemisch* = Dan. Sw. *endemisk*), < Gr. as if *ἐνδημικός for ἐνδημος, equiv. to ἐνδημος, native, belonging to a people, < ἐν, in, + δῆμος, the people: see *deme*². Cf. *epidemic*.] **I. a. 1.** Peculiar to a people or nation, or to the residents of a particular locality: chiefly applied to diseases.

This deformity, as it was *endemic*, and the people little used to strangers, it had been the custom . . . to look upon as the greatest ornament of the human visage.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

We have not been able to escape one national and *endemic* habit, and to be liberated from interest in the elections and in public affairs.

Emerson, Misc., p. 329.

A disease is said to be *endemic* . . . when it is owing to some peculiarity in a situation or locality. Thus, ague is *endemic* in marshy countries; gotche, at the base of lofty mountains.

Dunglison.

2. In *phytogeog.* and *zoögeog.*, peculiar to and characteristic of a locality or region, as a plant or an animal; indigenous or autochthonous in some region, and not elsewhere.

It [the New Zealand flora] consists of 935 species, our own [British] 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. J. Wallace.

They [bees] visit many exotic flowers as readily as the *endemic* kind. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 415.*

Endemic disease, a disease to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject, and which for that reason may be supposed to proceed from local causes, as bad air or water. A disease may be *endemic* in a particular season and not in others, or *endemic* in one place and *epidemic* in another. See *epidemic*.

II. n. A prevalence of endemic disease.

In the light of these instructive, if not pleasant historical facts and surroundings, and of our own investigations, we are to look for the cause of the recent *endemic* of fever.

Sanitarian, XV. 31.

endemical (en-dem'i-kal), *a.* Same as *endemic*.

That fluxes are the general and *endemical* diseases in Ireland, I need not tell you.

Boyle, Works, II. 190.

endemically (en-dem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an endemic manner.

Colds have been known to prevail *endemically* among the healthy crews of vessels lately arrived from the Arctic.

Arc. Cruise of the Corwin, 1831, p. 13.

endemicity (en-de-mis'i-ti), *n.* [**Endemic** + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being endemic.

The *endemicity* of cholera in Lower Bengal means that the same state of soil which used to arise from time to time at the great religious fairs has been gradually and permanently induced over a wide tract of soil in the basins and delta of the Ganges and Brahmapootra.

Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 209.

endemiology (en-dē-mi-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [**Endemic** + *-ology*.] The scientific study and investigation of endemic diseases; the knowledge resulting from such investigation; what is known regarding endemics.

endemious (en-dē'mi-us), *a.* [**Endemic**, < Gr. ἐνδημικός, belonging to the people: see *endemic*.] Same as *endemic*. *Kersey, 1715.*

endemism (en-dem-izm), *n.* [As *endem-ic* + *-ism*.] Same as *endemicity*.

The Pyrenees are relatively as rich in endemic species as the Alps, and among the most remarkable instances of that *endemism* is the occurrence of the sole European species of *Dioscorea* (yam), the *D. pyrenaica*, on a single high station in the Central Pyrenees, and that of the monotypic genus *Xatardia* only on a high Alpine pass between the Val d'Eyne and Catalonia.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 128.

endenization (en-den-i-zā'shon), *n.* [**Endenize** + *-ation*.] Admission to the rights of a denizen. [Rare.]

endenize (en-den'iz), *v. t.* [Short form of *endenizen*.] Same as *endenizen*.

Specially since that learning, after long banishment, was recalled in the time of King Henry the Eighth, it [our tongue] hath been beautified and enriched out of other good tongues, partly by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words. *Camden, quoted in Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 6.*

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, [they] brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name, like as the Persians also did.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 401.

endenizen (en-den-i-zn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *endenizen*; < *en-1* + *denizen*.] To make a denizen of; recognize as a legal resident; naturalize to a partial extent. [Rare.]

Yet a Man may live as renown'd at home, in his own country, or a private village, as in the whole World. For it is Virtue that gives Glory; That will *endenizen* a Man every where.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Jews and Mahometans may be permitted to live in a Christian commonwealth with the exercise of their religion, but not to be *endeniz'd*.

Locke, Third Letter on Toleration, III.

endert, *v. t.* See *indent*.

ender (en'der), *n.* One who or that which ends, terminates, or finishes.

Allas, myn hertes queen | allas, my wyf!

Myn hertes lady, *endere* of my lyf!

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1918.

But yield them up where I myself must render,

That is, to you, my origin and *ender*.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 222.

endert, *prep.* An obsolete dialectal form of *under*.

That saw Roben hes men,

As thay stode *ender* a bow [bough].

Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 21).

ender-day, *n.* [ME., also *enders-, enderes-, endres-, endris-, andys-day*, < *ender-, appar.* < Icel. *endr*, *adv.*, in times of yore, formerly, before (ult. akin to L. *ante*, before: see *and, ante-, and end*) (hardly, as has been suggested, a dial. or foreign form of *other*, AS. *ōðer* = G. *ander*, etc.), + *day*.] Former day; other day: a word used only in the adverbial phrase *this ender-day*, the other day (that is, at some indefinite time recently past).

The mater of the [metnyg] migtow here finde,

As I descriued this *ender day* when thou thid drem toldest.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3042.

I me wente this *endres-daye*,

Full faste in mynd makane my mone.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 98).

When I was young this *hentre day*,

My fadyr wea kepar off yor hous.

Barbour MS., x. 551.

endermatic (en-dēr-mat'ik), *a.* [**Enderm**, < Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα(τ), the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] Same as *endermic*.

endermic (en-dēr'mik), *a.* [**Enderm**, < Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρμα, the skin (see *derm*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, involving direct application to the skin: said of that method of administering medicines in which they are applied to the skin after the epidermis has been removed by blistering. See *hypodermic*.

enderon (en'de-ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + δέρος, the skin.] The substance of skin or mucous membrane; the eorium, derma, or true skin, and the corresponding deep part of mucous membrane, as distinguished from epidermis or epithelium. See *cut* under *skin*.

Teeth formed by the calcification of papillary elevations of the *enderon* of the lining of the mouth are confined to the Vertebrata; unless . . . the teeth of the Echinidea have a similar origin.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

enderonic (en-de-ron'ik), *a.* [**Enderon** + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the enderon; of the nature of, formed by, or derived from the enderon.

In Vertebrata true teeth are invariably *enderonic*, or developed, not from the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, but from a layer between this and the vascular deep substance of the enderon, which answers to the derma in the integument.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

endetted, *a.* A Middle English form of *indebted*.

endewt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endue*¹, *endue*², *endue*³.

endexoteric (en-dek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* [**Endo-**, within, + ἔξωτερός, outside: see *exoteric*.] In *med.*, resulting from internal and external causes simultaneously; including both *esoteric* and *exoteric* agency.

endiabler, *v. t.* [**Endiabler** = Pr. Sp. *endiablar* = Pg. *endiabrar* = It. *indiavolare*, possess with a devil, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *diabolus* (> F. *diable*, etc.), devil: see *devil*.] To possess with or as if with a devil. *Davies*. [Rare.]

Such an one as might best *endiabler* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.

Roger North, Examen, p. 571.

endiament, *n.* [*endiament* + *-ment*.] Diabolical possession. *Davies*. [Rare.]

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an endiament had possessed them all.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 608.

endiaper (en-di'ā-pēr), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *diaper*.] To decorate with or as with a diaper pattern; variegate.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine Endiapered with cole-blacke porpeases.

Claudius Tiberius Nero, sig. G, 2.

endict, **endictment**, etc. Obsolete forms of *indict*, etc.

ending (en'ding), *n.* [*ME. ending*, *-yng*, *-ung*, < *AS. endung*, verbal *n.* of *endian*, *end*: see *end*, *v.*] 1. The act of bringing or coming to an end; termination, as of life; conclusion.

The king is not bound to answer the particular endings of his soldiers, the father of his son, nor the master of his servant; for they purpose not their death when they purpose their services.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

Much ado is made about the beginning and ending of Daniels weekes.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 356.

2. In *gram.*, the terminating syllable or letter of a word; the termination, whether of declension, of conjugation, or of derivation.

ending-day, *n.* [*ME. endyng-day*. Cf. *end-day*.] The day of death.

To myn endyng-day. *Chaucer*, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 55.

endirkt, *v. t.* Same as *endark*.

end-iron (end'ī'ern), *n.* [*end* + *iron*. In the second sense confused with *andiron*.] 1. One of two movable iron cheeks or plates used in cooking-stoves to enlarge or contract the grate at pleasure.—2. One of two short, thick bars of iron used to hold the ends of the sticks in a wood-fire built on a hearth. The end-irons are generally movable, and can be brought more or less near at will. They differ from fire-dogs or andirons in lying flat upon the hearth. They are much used in the south of Europe.

endiron, *n.* An obsolete form of *andiron*.

enditer (en-dit'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *indite*.

enditer (en-dit'ēr), *n.* An obsolete form of *inditer*.

endive (en'div), *n.* [*ME. endyve* = *D. endyve* = *G. Dan. endivie* = *Sw. endivia*, < *OF. endive*, *F. endive* = *Sp. endibia*, formerly *endivia* = *Fr. Pg. It. endivia*, < *ML. intiba*, fem. sing., *L. intibus*, *intubus*, *intubus*, masc., *intibum*, *intibum*, neut., < *Gr. ἐντιβιον*, *endive*. Cf. *Ar. hindiba*, appar. of European origin.] A plant, *Cichorium Endivia*, of the natural order *Compositae*, distinguished from the chicory, *C. Intybus*, by its annual root, much longer unequal pappus, and less bitter taste. It is probably identical with *C. pumilum*, a wild species common throughout the Mediterranean region; but it has long been in cultivation, and is in common use as a salad.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts: as the white, the green, and the curled.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

endless (end'les), *a.* [*ME. endeles*, < *AS. endeleās* (= *OS. endilōs* = *D. endeloos* = *G. endlos* = *Dan. endelōs* = *Sw. ändelōs*), < *ende*, *end*, + *-less*.] 1. Not having a termination; continuing without end, really or apparently; having no limit or conclusion: as, *endless* progression; *endless* bliss; the *endless* pursuit of an object.

My sone, God of his endeles goodness

Walled a toung with teeth, and lippea eke,

For man sholde him aywe what he speke.

Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 218.

Let endlesse Peace your steadfast hearts accord.

Spenser, *Prothalamion*, l. 102.

The *endless* islands which we have seen along the northern part of the Dalmatian shore, bare and uninhabited rocks as many of them are, are without history.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 190.

It is impossible to conceive a limit to the extent of matter in the universe; and therefore science points rather to an *endless* progress, through an *endless* space, of action involving the transformation of potential energy into palpable motion, and thence into heat, than to a single finite mechanism, running down like a clock, and stopping for ever.

Thomson and Tait, *Nat. Phil.*, I. ii., App. E.

2. Not having ends; returning upon itself so as to exhibit neither beginning nor end: as, an *endless* belt or chain; a circular race-course is *endless*.—3. Perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual: as, *endless* praise; *endless* clamor.

If slinging breath or echoing chord

To every hidden pang were given,

What *endless* melodies were poured,

As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

O. W. Holmes, *The Voiceless*.

4. Without object, purpose, or use.

Nothing was more *endless* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an opposition of particular passages in them.

Pope, *Pref. to Iliad*.

5. Without profitable conclusion; fruitless.

All loves are *endless*.

Beau. and Fl.

Endless belt, cable, chain, etc., one made without detached ends, or with its ends joined together, so as to pass continuously over two wheels at a greater or less distance from each other.—

Endless saw. Same as *band-saw*.—**Endless screw**, a mechanical arrangement consisting of a screw the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth, the obliquity corresponding to the angle of pitch of the screw. It is generally used as a means of producing slow motion in the adjustments of machines, moving the valve-gear of marine engines by hand, etc., rather than for the transmission of any great amount of power. Also called *perpetual screw*.—**Syn.** 1. Eternal, everlasting, perpetual, unceasing, imperishable, uninterrupted, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited.

endlessly (end'les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner; without end or termination.

From glooming shadows of eternal night,

Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell.

Drayton, *Pierce Gaveston*.

endlessness (end'les-nes), *n.* [*ME. endeleśnes*, < *AS. endeleāsnes*, < *endeleās*, *endless*, + *-nes*, *-ness*.] The character of being endless; extension without end or limit; perpetuity; extension duration. *Donne*.

endlever, endlevent, *a. and n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *eleven*.

endlichte (end'lik-it), *n.* [After *Dr. F. M. Endlich*.] An arsenic-vanadate of lead, intermediate between mimetite and vanadinite, found in New Mexico.

endlong (end'lōng), *prep. and adv.* [Early mod. E. also *endelong* and *endalong* (as if < *end* + *long* or *along*), < *ME. endelonge*, orig. *andlong*, < *AS. andlang*, > *E. along*: see *along*.] 1. *prep.* Along; lengthwise of; from end to end of.

This lady rometh . . . *endelonge* the stroude.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1498.

And as they went *endlang* [read *endlang*] this reve, aboute the viij houre of the day they come till a castelle that atode in a litlelle ile in this forsaid ryvere.

M.S. Lincoln, A. i. 17, fol. 27. (*Halliwell*.)

And so he went *endelonge* the Cloyster there we eat at ye table and dalt to enery Pylgryme as he passed a pap wt relyques of ye holy place aboute Jherusalē.

Sir R. Guyllforde, *Pylgrimage*, p. 39.

Sir Cuthbert Ratcliff, with divers of the most wise borderers, devised a watch to be set from sunset to sunrise at all passages and fords *endalong* all the middle marches over against North Tyndale and Redesdale.

Hodgson, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 86.

II. *adv.* 1. Along; lengthwise.

The enemies . . . were within the towne by their trenches both *endlong* and oerthwart.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

2. Continuously; from end to end.

So takes in hond

To seeke her *endlong* both by sea and lond.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. x. 19.

endly, *a.* [(= *MHG. endeliche*, *endlich*, *G. endlich*, final) < *end* + *-ly*.] Final.

An *endly* or final processe of peace by authoritie.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

endly, *adv.* [*ME. endely* (= *MHG. endeliche*, *endliche*, *G. endlich*), finally; < *end* + *-ly*.] Finally.

Pees shall be whereas now trouble is,

After this lyfe *endely* in bys.

M.S. Hart, 3869. (*Halliwell*.)

end-man (end'man), *n.* 1. A man at one end of a row or line; hence, an extremist; one who takes the most advanced view of anything.

A very long series of resolutions, expressing the sentiments of a few *end men* on most of the open questions in the broad sphere of modern life, were approved.

Science, IV. 113.

Specifically—2. In minstrel-troupes, a man who sits at an end of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment. In the early days of negro minstrelsy each troupe had two end-men, of whom one played the tambourine and the other the clappers, or bones, and both alternately cracked jokes with the middle-man and told funny stories after each song sung by one of the company. The larger troupes have since had two, and sometimes four, of each class of end-men.

endmost (end'mōst), *a. superl.* [*end* + *-most*.] Situated at the very end; furthest.

endo- (en'dō). [*Gr. ἔνδο-*, combining form of *ἐνδον*, *in*, within, in the house, at home (= *OL. endo-*, *indu-*, in comp.; cf. *intus*, within), < *ἐν* = *L. in* = *E. in*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'within,' 'inside': equivalent

to *ento-*: opposed to *ecto-* or *exo-*, and in some cases to *apo-*, *epi-*, and *peri-*.

endoarian (en-dō-ā'ri-ān), *a.* Having internal genitalia, as an actinozoan; of or pertaining to the *Endoarii*; not exoarian.

Endoarii (en-dō-ā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *ἄριον*, dim. of *ᾠόν* = *L. ovum*, egg.] The actinozoans: so named by Rapp (1829), with reference to their internal genitalia: distinguished from *Exoarii*.

endoarteriitis, endoarteritis (en'dō-ār'tē-ri-i'tis, ār-tē-ri'tis), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *endarteriitis*.

endobasidium (en'dō-bā-sid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. endobasidia* (-iā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *NL. basidium*.] In *mycol.*, a basidium that is inclosed in a dehiscence or indehiscence conceptacle, as in *Gasteromyces*.

endoblast (en'dō-blāst), *n.* [*Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In *biol.*, the internal blastema or substance of the endoderm: same as *hypoblast*.

endoblastic (en-dō-blas'tik), *a.* [*endoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to endoblast; constituting or consisting of endoblast; endodermal; hypoblastic.

endocardiac (en-dō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρδία*, = *E. heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-ac*. Cf. *cardiac*.] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart: as, an *endocardiac* sound or murmur.—3. Situated in the cardiac portion of the stomach.

endocardial (en-dō-kār'di-āl), *a.* [*Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρδία*, = *E. heart* (see *endocardium*), + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the heart.—2. Pertaining to the endocardium.

Endocardines (en-dō-kār'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *L. cardo* (*cardin-*), a hinge: see *cardo*, *cardinal*.] A group of fossil (Cretaceous) lamellibranch mollusks, containing the *Rudista* only, thus corresponding to the family *Hippuritidae*: opposed to *Exocardines*. They had an inner hinge, with teeth on one valve.

endocarditic (en'dō-kār-dit'ik), *a.* [*endocarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to endocarditis.

endocarditis (en'dō-kār-di'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (= *F. endocardite*), < *endocardium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endocardium.

endocardium (en-dō-kār'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.] In *anat.*, the lining of the heart, as distinguished from the pericardium, or investing membrane of that organ; the membrane forming the inner surface of the walls of the cardiac cavities, or this surface itself.

endocarp (en'dō-kārp), *n.* [= *F. endocarpe*, < *NL. endocarpium*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the inner wall of a pericarp which consists of two dissimilar layers.

It may be hard and stony as in the plum and peach, membranous as in the apple, or fleshy as in the orange. The endocarp or stone, the epicarp or outer skin, and the mesocarp or fleshy part of a peach are shown in the cut.

Endocarpeæ (en-dō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Endocarpon* (the typical genus) + *-æ*.] In *bot.*, a family of angiospermous lichens having a foliaceous thallus. Also *Endocarpei*.

Endocarpeæ (en-dō-kār'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit, + *-æ*.] In *zool.*, a division of nematophorous *Calenterata*, containing those whose genitalia develop from the endoderm: opposed to *Ectocarpeæ*. The division contains the *Scyphomedusæ*, and also the *Actinozoa* proper or *Anthozoa*. *Hertwig Brothers*, 1879.

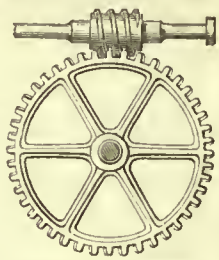
endocarpein (en-dō-kār'pē-in), *a.* [*Endocarpeæ* + *-in*.] Same as *endocarpoïd*.

endocarpoïd (en-dō-kār'pōid), *a.* [*Endocarpon* + *-oid*.] In *lichenology*, having the apothecia sunken in the substance of the thallus, as in the genus *Endocarpon*.

Endocarpon (en-dō-kār'pon), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the representative genus of *Endocarpeæ*. It has the apothecia immersed in the thallus.

Endocephala (en-dō-sef'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **endocephalus*: see *endocephalous*.] The headless mollusks: same as *Acephala*.

endocephalous (en-dō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*NL. *endocephalus*, < *Gr. ἔνδοον*, within, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Having the head, as it were, within; acephalous or headless, as a lamellibranch mollusk; pertaining to the *Endocephala*.



Endless Screw and Wheel.



Fruit of Peach (*Amygdalus Persica*). *En*, endocarp; *Ep*, epicarp; *Mes*, mesocarp.

endoceratid (en-dō-ser'ā-tid), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Endoceratidae*.

Endoceratidae (en'dō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κέρας* (keras), horn, + *-idae*.] A family of nautiloid cephalopods having large holocoanoid siphons, endocoelons or sheaths, an endosiphon, and the whorls fusiform in transverse section. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, 266.

endocervical (en-dō-sēr'vi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *L. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the inside of the cervix of the uterus.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sēr-vi-si'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *L. cervix* (cervic-), neck, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining of the cervix of the uterus.

endochona (en-dō-kō'nā), *n.*; *pl. endochonae* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χώνη*, a funnel: see *chone*.] An endochone: distinguished from *ectochona*. *Sollas*.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Situated within a cartilage.

endochone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< NL. *endochona*.] The inner division of a *chone*. *Sollas*.

endochorion (en-dō-kō'ri-on), *n.*; *pl. endochoria* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χόριον*, a membrane, the chorion.] In *anat.*, the inner chorion: a term sometimes applied to the vascular layer of the allantois, lining the chorion.

endochorionic (en-dō-kō'ri-on'ik), *a.* [< *endochorion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endochorion.

endochroa (en-dok'rō-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χρόα*, *χρoία*, surface.] In *bot.*, a name given by Hartig to a supposed interior layer of the cuticle.

endochrome (en'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χρῶμα*, color.] 1. In *bot.*, the brown cell-contents in *Diatomacea*, colored by diatom. The term has been applied generally to the coloring matter, other than green, of flowers, etc.—2. In *zool.*, the highly colored endoplasm of a cell.—**Endochrome plates**, the colored portions of the cell-contents of diatoms.

endochyme (en'dō-kīm), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *χυμός*, juice: see *chymel*.] In *zool.*, the inner chyme-mass; endoplasm.

endoclinal (en-dō-klī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κλίσις*, lean (see *clinode*), + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having the clinode (hymenium) inclosed in a conceptacle.

endocœlar (en-dō-sē'lār), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κοίλος*, hollow, *κοιλία*, the belly, + *-ar*.] Situated on the inner wall, or intestinal surface or visceral side, of the coeloma or body-cavity; splanchnopleural: used chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the splanchnopleural or visceral division of the mesoderm: opposed to *exocœlar*.

The intestinal fibrous layer. From this is developed, firstly, the *endocœlar*: that is, the inner or visceral coelom epithelium, the layer of cells covering the outer surface of the whole intestine. *Haeckel*, *Evol.* (trans.), I, 271.

endocœlarium (en'dō-sē-lār'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *endocœlar*.] In *zool.*, the layer of cells forming the epithelium of the visceral or inner wall of the body-cavity; the visceral epithelium of the coeloma.

endocondyle (en-dō-kon'dil), *n.* Same as *entocndyle*.

endocone (en'dō-kōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κῶνος*, cone.] One of the internal concentric cones formed by the sheaths of the siphons of some cephalopods, as those of the family *Endoceratidae*. *Hyatt*.

endoconic (en-dō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *endocone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the endocone of a cephalopod.

endocranial (en-dō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *endocranium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the endocranium; situated or taking place within the cranium.

endocranium (en-dō-krā'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κράνιον*, the skull.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a collective name for the processes which project inward from the cranium of an animal, and serve to support the organs of the head: applied by Huxley to the hard pieces found in the head of an insect, and invisible without dissection. In the cockroach these form a cruciform partition in the middle of the head, and they assume various forms in other insects. Also called *tentorium*, and by Kirby *cephalophragma*.

There is (in the cockroach) a sort of internal skeleton (*endocranium* or *tentorium*), which extends as a cruciform partition from the inner face of the lateral walls of the cranium . . . to the sides of the occipital foramen. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 348.

endocrinatē (en-dok'tri-nātē), *v. t.* See *indocrinatē*.

endocrinatē (en-dok'trin), *v. t.* [= F. *endoctriner* = Pr. *endoctrinar*; as *en-* + *doctrina*.] Same as *indocrinatē*.

endocyclic (en-dō-sik'lik), *a.* [< NL. *endocyclicus*, < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κύκλος*, circle.] Having a centric anus, as a regular sea-urchin; specifically, pertaining to the *Endocyclicia*. Also *endocyclical*.

Endocyclicia (en-dō-sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *endocyclicus*: see *endocyclic*.] An order of echinoderms, containing the regular or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the anus centric, as the cidarids and ordinary sea-eggs: same as *Desmosticha*: opposed to *Exocyclicia*.

endocyclical (en-dō-sik'li-kal), *a.* Same as *endocyclic*.

endocyemate (en-dō-si'e-māt), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κίημα*, an embryo (< *κείν*, conceive), + *-ate*.] In *embryol.*, developed in the manner characteristic of reptiles, birds, and mammals, in which the embryo is bodily invaginated in an involution of the blastodermic membrane, and an amnion is developed in consequence; amniotic and allantoic, as vertebrates above batrachians: opposed to *epicyemate*.

The formation of the amnion in the *endocyemate* types of the Chordata. *J. A. Ryder*, *Amer. Nat.* (1885), p. 1118.

endocyesis (en'dō-si-ē'sis), *n.*; *pl. endocyeses* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κίσις*, conception, < *κείν*, conceive.] The state or quality of being endocyemate; the process by which an endocyemate embryo becomes such.

endocyst (en'dō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *κύστις*, bladder: see *cyst*.] In *zool.*: (a) The inner layer or membrane of the body-wall of a polyzoön. If there is no ectocyst, the endoderm forms the entire integument. (b) In *Polyzoa*, the proper ectodermal layer of the organism inside the hard ectocyst, together with the parietal layer of the mesoderm which lines and secretes the cells of the exoskeleton. See cut under *Plumatella*.

endoderm (en'dō-dēr-m), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *zool.*, the completed inner layer of cells in all metazoan animals, formed by the cells of the hypoblast or endoblast, and representing, under whatever modification, the lining of the enteron: opposed to *ectoderm*. Primitively, it is the wall of the gastrular body-cavity, as the ectoderm is that of the whole body. Also *entoderm*. See cut under *Hydrozoa*.

The inner, or *endoderm*, is formed by the "invagination" of that layer into the space left void by the dissolution of the central cells of the "morula."
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 391.

endodermal (en-dō-dēr-mal), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endoderm; constituting an endoderm; consisting of endoderm. Also *entodermal*, *endodermic*, *entodermic*.

endodermic (en-dō-dēr'mik), *a.* [< *endoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermal*.

endodermis (en-dō-dēr'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the layer of modified parenchyma-cells which are united to form the sheath surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.

endoenteritis (en'dō-en-tē-rī'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *enteritis*.

endogamous (en-dog'ā-mus), *a.* [< *endogamy* + *-ous*.] Marrying, or pertaining to the custom of marrying, within the tribe or group; pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy: opposed to *exogamous*.

These [the Roman usus and *confarreatio*] are . . . forms appropriate to marriages between members of the same family-group or tribe; and . . . could only have originated among *endogamous* tribes.
McLennan, *Prim. Marriage*, iii.

The outer or *endogamous* limit, within which a man or woman must marry, has been mostly taken under the shelter of fashion or prejudice. It is but faintly traced in England, though not wholly obscured.
Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 224.

endogamy (en-dog'ā-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage within the tribe: a custom among some savage peoples: opposed to *exogamy*.

The rule which declares the union of persons of the same blood to be incest has been hitherto unnamed. . . . The words *endogamy* and *exogamy* (for which botanical science affords parallels) appear to be well suited to express the ideas which stand in need of names, and so we have ventured to use them.
McLennan, *Prim. Marriage*, iii., note.

Evidently *endogamy*, which at the outset must have characterized the more peaceful groups, and which has prevailed as societies have become less hostile, is a concomitant of the higher forms of the family.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 290.

endogastritis (en'dō-gas-trī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *γαστήρ*, stomach, + *-itis*: see *gastroenteritis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *endogenus*, adj., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*. Cf. the like-formed Gr. *ἔνδογενής*, born in the house.] A plant belonging to one of the large primary classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided: so named from the belief that the fibrovascular bundles were developed only about the center of the stem, in distinction from the *exogens* or "outside growers"; a monocotyledon. In their structure the endogens differ from the *exogens* chiefly in the absence of a cambium layer and in the course of the vascular bundles, which, instead of being parallel to each other in successive concentric rings, have a variously oblique or curved direction, crossing each other, and forming a stem which has ordinarily no distinction of pith or bark, and in cross-section shows the bundles irregularly disposed, either scattered over the whole surface or gathered more compactly toward the circumference. The other organs of the plants are also characteristic.

The leaves are generally parallel-veined, the flowers usually have three organs in each whorl, the seed has an embryo with one cotyledon, and the radicle issues from a sheath and is never developed into a tap-root in germination. The endogens are divided into 34 natural orders, including about 1,500 genera and from 18,000 to 20,000 species. By the characters of the inflorescence they are also distinguished as either spadicous, as in the *Palmeæ* and *Araceæ*, petaloidous, as in the *Orchidaceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, and *Anaryllidaceæ*, or glumaceous, as in the *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*. These 8 orders embrace over four fifths of the whole number of species, the *Orchidaceæ* alone including nearly 5,000. This class contains many of the most valuable food-producing plants of the vegetable kingdom, such as the cereals and forage-plants among the grasses, the palms, plantains, etc.; and the petaloidous division supplies also very many of the most showy ornaments of the garden and greenhouse.

The structure of the roots of *endogens* and *exogens* is essentially the same in plan with that of their respective stems.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 375.

Endogenæ (en-doj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *endogenus*: see *endogenous*.] In *bot.*, as a classifying name, the endogens. See *monocotyledon*.

endogenetic (en'dō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from internal causes: as, *Endogenetic diseases*. *Dunghison*.

endogenous (en-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *endogenus*: see *endogen*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Of or pertaining to the class of endogens; growing or proceeding from within: as, *endogenous trees* or plants; *endogenous growth*.

It is in the mode of arrangement of these bundles that the fundamental difference exists between the stems which are commonly designated as *endogenous* . . . and those which are more correctly termed *exogenous*.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 365.

(b) Originating within; internal; specifically, formed within another body, as spores within a sporangium.

The zygospore is strictly an *endogenous* formation.
Bessey.

2. In *anat.*: (a) Same as *autogenous*. (b) Inclosed in a common cavity of the matrix, as cartilage-cells.—**Endogenous cell-formation**, the development of daughter-cells within the mother-cell.

endogenously (en-doj'e-nus-li), *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.

endognathal (en-dog'nā-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + *γάθος*, jaw, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a modification of the three terminal joints of the gnathostegite or third thoracic appendage in brachyurous crustaceans. See *gnathostegite*.

The three terminal joints of the limb remain small, and constitute a palpiform appendage—the *endognathal* palp.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 290.

endogonidium (en'dō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; *pl. endogonidia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *ἔνδο*, within, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] A gonidium (conidium) formed inside of a cell by free cell-formation, as in *Saprolegnia*, *Mucor*, *Vaucheria*, the yeast-plant, etc.

These *endogonidia* being set free by the dissolution of the wall of the parent-cell soon enlarge and comport themselves as ordinary yeast-cells.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 311.



Parts of an Endogen.
1. Section of the stem of a palm: e, e, remains of leaf-stalks; f, bundles of woody fiber. 2. Portion of stem, natural size, showing the ends of the bundles of woody fiber. 3. Endogenous leaf, showing its parallel veins. 4. Monocotyledonous seed, showing (a) its single cotyledon. 5. Germination of palm: b, albumen; c, cotyledon; d, plumule; e, radicle issuing from a sheath, the coleorhiza. 6. Flower of endogen.

endogonium (en-dō-gō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *γόνος*, seed.] In *bot.*, the contents of the nucule of a chara. *Treasury of Botany.*

endolaryngeal (en-dō-lā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *λάρυγξ*, larynx, + *-al*.] Situated within the larynx.

endolymph (en-dō-limf), *n.* [= *F. Endolymph*, < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *λῆμψα*, water: see *lymph*.] In *anat.*, the peculiar limpid fluid which is contained within the membranous labyrinth of the ear, as distinguished from the perilymph, which surrounds it. Both are inside the bony labyrinth. The endolymph may contain hard bodies called otoliths. It is also known as the *liquor Scarpa* and the *vitreous humor* of the ear.

endolymphangial (en-dō-lim-fan'ji-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *λῆμψα*, water (see *lymph*), + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, + *-al*.] Situated or contained in lymphatic vessels: an epithet applied to certain nodules in serous membrane in relation with the lymphatic system: opposed to *perilymphangial*: as, *endolymphangial* nodules.

endolymphatic (en-dō-lim-fat'ik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to the endolymph, or to the cavity of the labyrinth which contains that fluid; endolymphic: as, the *endolymphatic* fluid (that is, the endolymph); the *endolymphatic* duct (which persists in some vertebrates, as sharks, as a communication between the labyrinth and the exterior). See *ductus*.

endolymphic (en-dō-lim'fik), *a.* [< *endolymph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of endolymph.

She [Laura Bridgman] does not appear to be in the least ataxic; but it will be remarkable if touch and muscle-sense have . . . so well learned to discharge those [functions] now generally supposed to be due to *endolymphic* pressure. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 262.

endomaget, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *endamage*.
endome (en-dōm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endomed*, ppr. *endoming*. [< *en*-1 + *dome*-1.] To cover with or as if with a dome.

The blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

endomersion (en-dō-mēr'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + LL. (gloss.) *mersio* (*n.*), a dipping in, immersion, < L. *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] Immersion: a word used only in the phrase *endomersion objective* (which see, under *objective*, *n.*).

endometrial (en-dō-mē'tri-āl), *a.* [< *endometrium* + *-al*.] 1. Situated within the uterus. —2. Pertaining to the endometrium.

endometritis (en-dō-mē-trī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *endometrium* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-dō-mē'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *μήτρα*, uterus: see *matrix*.] The lining membrane of the uterus.

endomorph (en-dō-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *μορφή*, form.] In *mineral*, a mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral. Thus there are found in quartz crystals a great variety of minerals, as rutile, tremolite, tourmalin, hematite, etc.

endomorph (en-dō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [< *endomorph* + *-ic*.] Occurring in the form of an endomorph; of or relating to minerals occurring as endomorphs.

endomorphid (en-dom'i-kid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Endomychidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Endomychidae*; a fungus-beetle.

Endomychidae (en-dō-mik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Endomychus* + *-idae*.] A family of trimerous or cryptotetramerous clavicorn beetles, related to the ladybirds or *Coccinellidae*. They have cylindrical maxillary palpi with the terminal joint filiform; long antennae; an elongated head; often groove at the base of the prothorax; the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous; the ventral free; the wings not fringed; the tarsi typically 3-jointed, with the second joint dilated; and the claws simple. There are about 400 species, which live on fungi in both the larval and the mature state, and are sometimes called *fungus-beetles*. In some the tarsi are evidently 4-jointed. The family is most numerous in the tropics.

Endomychus (en-dom'j-ikus), *n.* [NL. (Paykull, 1798), < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *μύχος*, the innermost part, inmost nook or corner, < *μύω*, close, shut.] The typical genus of the family *Endomychidae*. *E. coccineus* and *E. biguttatus* are examples. *E. bovistae* is a British species; *E. biguttatus* is the only North American one.



Fungus-beetle (*Endomychus biguttatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

endomysial (en-dō-mis'i-āl), *a.* [< *endomysium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endomysium.

endomysium (en-dō-mis'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *μῦς*, muscle: see *muscle*.] In *anat.*, the areolar tissue between the fibers of the fasciculi of muscles.

There seems to be a connection between the sarcolemma and the *endomysium*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., v. 63.

endonephritis (en-dō-ne-frī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *NL. nephritis*, q. v.] Same as *pyclitis*.

endoneurial (en-dō-nū'ri-āl), *a.* [< *endoneurium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *νεῖρον*, nerve.] In *anat.*, the delicate connective tissue which supports and separates from one another the nerve-fibers within the funiculus.

endonucleolus (en-dō-nū-klē'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *endonucleoli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + NL. *nucleolus*, q. v.] A highly refractive speck or particle of protoplasm in the interior of an ovum; an endoplastule.

The protoplasm is made very opaque by the presence of a very large quantity of yolk spherules. A nucleus containing nucleolus and *endonucleoli* is always visible after staining or crushing.

R. J. H. Gibson, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin., XXXII, 634.

endoparasite (en-dō-par'ā-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *παράσιτος*, parasite: see *parasite*.] An internal parasite; a parasite which lives in the internal parts or organs of the host, as distinguished from an *ectoparasite*, which infests the skin or surface. The protozoans are of this character. The term has no classificatory meaning.

endoparasitic (en-dō-par-ā-sīt'ik), *a.* [< *endoparasite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an endoparasite.

Dr. Grassi has investigated the *endoparasitic* "Protista," and recognizes five families of Flagellata,
Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 704.

endopathic (en-dō-path'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *πάθος*, suffering, + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to the production of disease from causes within the body.

endopericarditic (en-dō-per'ī-kār-dīt'ik), *a.* [< *endopericarditis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endopericarditis.

endopericarditis (en-dō-per'ī-kār-dīt'is), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *περικάρδιον*, pericardium, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, simultaneous inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium.

endoperidia, *n.* Plural of *endoperidium*.

endoperidial (en-dō-pe-ri-d'ī-āl), *a.* [< *endoperidium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an endoperidium.

endoperidium (en-dō-pe-ri-d'ī-um), *n.*; pl. *endoperidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + NL. *peridium*, q. v.] The inner peridium, where two are present, as in *Gaster*. Compare *exoperidium*.

endoperineuritis (en-dō-per'ī-nū-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + NL. *perineurium*, q. v., + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endoneurium and perineurium.

endophagous (en-dōf'ā-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φαγεῖν*, eat, + *-ous*.] Cannibalistic within the tribe; given to endophagy.

endophagy (en-dōf'ā-ji), *n.* [As *endophagous* + *-y*.] Cannibalism practised within the tribe; the practice of devouring one's relations.

endophlebitic (en-dō-fle-bit'ik), *a.* [< *endophlebitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with endophlebitis.

endophlebitis (en-dō-fle-bīt'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φλέψ* (*φλεβ*-), a vein, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the inner coat of a vein.

endophlœum (en-dō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φλοιός*, bark.] In *bot.*, the liber or inner bark. See *liber*.

The internal [layer] or *endophlœum*, which is more commonly known as the liber.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 372.

endophragm (en-dō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *endophragma*, < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φράγμα*, a partition, < *φράσσειν*, shut in, fence in. Cf. *diaphragm*.] In *zool.*, a kind of diaphragm or partition formed by apodemes of opposite sides of a somite of a crustacean.

endophragmal (en-dō-frag'mal), *a.* [< *endophragm* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an endophragm.

The internal face of the sternal wall of the whole of the thorax and of the post-oral part of the head presents a complicated arrangement of hard parts, which is known as the *endophragmal* system. *Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 157.

endophyllous (en-dō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φύλλον* (= L. *folium*, a leaf), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, being or formed within a sheaf, as the young leaves of monocotyledons.

endophytal (en-dō-fi-tal), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-al*.] Same as *entophytic*.

endophyte (en-dō-fit), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Same as *entophyte*.

entophytic (en-dō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *endophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, same as *entophytic*.

entophytically (en-dō-fit'ik-āl-i), *adv.* Same as *entophytically*.

entophytous (en-dōf'i-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *φυτόν*, a plant, + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, penetrating within the substance of plants and trees; living within wood during a part of life, while some transformations are effected: said of the larvæ of certain insects.

The larvæ of the castilians are . . . *entophytous*, boring the stems and roots of orchids and other plants.
C. V. Riley.

endoplasm (en-dō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *πλάσμα*, a thing formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner granular and somewhat fluid part of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinct from the *ectoplasm*.—2. In *zool.*, the interior protoplasm or sarcodeous substance of a protozoan, as a rhizopod, as distinguished from the *ectoplasm*: same as *endosarc*. Also called *chyme-mass*, *parenchyma*.

endoplasmic (en-dō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *endoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or formed of endoplasm.

endoplast (en-dō-plast), *n.* [< NL. **endoplastum*, < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *πλάστος*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] The so-called nucleus of protozoan animals. The endoplast is regarded as the homologue of the nucleus of any true cell of the metazoic animals. See cuts under *Actinosphaerium* and *Paramecium*.

The "nucleus" is a structure which is often wonderfully similar to the nucleus of a histological cell, but, as its identity with this is not fully made out, it may better be termed *endoplast*. . . . In a few Protozoa there are many *endoplasts*.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 74.

endoplastic (en-dō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *endoplast* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the endoplast: as, *endoplastic* substance.—2. Having an endoplast; being one of the *Endoplastica*: as, an *endoplastic* protozoan.

Also *entoplastic*.

Endoplastica (en-dō-plas'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoplasticus*, endoplast.] A higher group of the *Protozoa*, conveniently distinguished from the *Monera* or lower *Protozoa* by the possession of the endoplast, the so-called nucleus. See extract under *endoplast*, and *moner*. The leading divisions of the *Endoplastica*, as named by Huxley, are the *Amœboidea* (here called *Protoplasta*), *Gregarinitida*, *Infusoria*, *Radiolaria*, and probably the *Catalacta*.

The *Protozoa* are divisible into a lower and a higher group. . . . In the latter—the *Endoplastica*—a certain portion of this substance [protoplasm] (the so-called nucleus) is distinguishable from the rest. [Note] I adopt this distinction as a matter of temporary convenience, although I entertain great doubt whether it will stand the test of further investigation. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 73.

endoplastular (en-dō-plas'tū-lār), *a.* [< *endoplastule* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to an endoplastule; nucleolar.

endoplastule (en-dō-plas'tūl), *n.* [< *endoplast* + *-ule*.] The so-called nucleolus of *Protozoa*, as of an amœba or other rhizopod, or of an infusorian, which may lie within or by the side of the endoplast. See cut under *Paramecium*.

Attached to one part of it [the endoplast] there is very generally . . . a small oval or rounded body, the so-called "nucleolus" or *endoplastule*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 98.

endopleura (en-dō-plō'rā), *n.*; pl. *endopleuræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *πλευρά*, a rib, usually in pl., the ribs, the side.] In *bot.*, the delicate inner coat of a seed. See cut under *episperm*.

endopleural (en-dō-plō'rāl), *a.* [< *endopleurite* + *-al*.] Pertaining to an endopleurite.

Also *endopleuritic*.

endopleurite (en-dō-plō'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐνδόν*, within, + *E. pleurite*.] That part of the apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the interepimeral membrane which connects the somites; a pleural or lateral piece of the endothorax, as distinguished from an endosternite.

The floor of the thoracic cavity [of the crawfish] is seen to be divided into a number of incomplete cells, or chambers, by . . . apodemal partitions, which . . . arise partly from the intersternal, partly from the interepimeral mem-

brane connecting every pair of somites. The former portion of each apodeme is the endosternite, the latter the endopleurite. . . . The endopleurite . . . divides into three apophyses, one descending or arthroclad, and two which pass nearly horizontally inwards.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 260.

endopleuritic (en-dō-plō-rit'ik), *a.* [*endopleurite* + *-ic.*] Same as *endopleural*.

endoplutonic (en-dō-plō-ton'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *Ε. plutonic.*] An epithet applied by some geologists to rocks "supposed to have been generated within the first-formed crust of the earth."

endopodite (en-dop'ō-dit'), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *ποδός* (pod-) = *Ε. foot*, + *-ite.*] The inner one of the two main divisions of the typical limb of a crustacean: the opposite of *exopodite*.

Both endopodite and exopodite are parts borne upon that part which is called the *protopodite*, and both are variously modified in different parts of the body of the same animal. The epipodite may become a gill, etc. The endopodite becomes in the thoracic region an ambulatory limb, and is then the ordinary "leg" or "claw" of a crab or lobster. When thus fully developed, it consists of 7 joints. These are the coxopodite, basipodite, ischlopodite, meropodite, and dactylopodite, named from base to tip of the leg, in Milne-Edwards's and Huxley's nomenclature. The uppers or chela at the end of such a developed endopodite are the sixth and seventh of its joints, namely, the propodite and its movably apposable dactylopodite.



A, Developed Endopodite, or ordinary ambulatory leg of the crustacean as a thoracic appendage; *ab*, the whole extent of the endopodite with seven joints; 1, coxopodite; 2, basipodite; 3, ischlopodite; 4, meropodite; 5, carpopodite; 6, propodite; 7, dactylopodite; *a*, filaments borne on coxopodite; *d*, an epipodite. *B* and *C*, appendages respectively of first and second abdominal somite of the male; *ab*, endopodite; *e*, exopodite.

endopoditic (en-dop'ō-dit'ik), *a.* [*endopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endopodite.

On the other hand, the inner or endopoditic division of the antenna becomes immensely lengthened, and at the same time annulated, while the outer or exopoditic division remains relatively short, and acquires its characteristic scale-like form.

Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 218.

Endoprocta (en-dō-prok'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **endoproctus*: see *endoproctous*.] A division of the *Polyzoa*, established by Nitsche, having the anus inside of the circle of tentacles: opposed to *Ectoprocta*.

In the *Endoprocta*, . . . the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no second or external coat. The perivisceral cavity, or interspace between the endoderm and ectoderm, is occupied by ramified mesodermal cells.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 571.

endoproctous (en-dō-prok'tus), *a.* [*NL. *endoproctus*, < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *πρωκτός*, anus.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Endoprocta*: as, an *endoproctous* polyzoan.

endoptile (en-dop'til), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *πίλον*, feather, down, wing, leaf.] Same as *monocotyledonous*: an epithet proposed by Lestiboudois, because the plumule is inclosed within the cotyledon.

endoral (en-dō'ral), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *Λ. os* (or-), mouth, + *-al.*] Situated between the adoral and preoral cilia in certain *Oxytrichida*: said of certain cilia.

endore¹, *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, *endouren*, < OF. *endorer*, gild, glaze, < *en-* + *dorer*, *F. dorer*, gild, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*, and *cf. adore²*, *Dorado*, *dory¹*.] In *cooking*, to make of a bright golden color, as by the use of the yolks of eggs; glaze.

Endore hit fayre, . . .
Endore hit with yolkes of egges then
With a fedyr at fire.

Liber Cure Coorum, p. 37.

Potage . . . with roasted mutton, veis, porke,
Chekyra or endoured pygions.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

Darielles [curries] *endoraid*, and daynteez ynewe.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 109.

endore², *v. t.* [ME. *endoren*, var. of *adoren*, *adore*: see *adore¹*.] To adore.

Rebue me neuer with wordes felle,
Thaz I fortoyne me dore *endore*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 368.

endorhizal (en-dō-rī'zal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *ρίζα*, root, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, having the radicle of the embryo inclosed within a sheath: a characteristic of endogenous plants. See cut under *endogon*.

endorhizous (en-dō-rī'zus), *a.* Same as *endorhizal*.

endorsable, *endorse*, etc. See *indorsable*, etc.
endosalpingitis (en-dō-sal-pin-jī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, > *L.*

salpinx (salping-), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lining membrane of a Fallopian tube.

endosarc (en-dō'särk), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σάρξ* (sark-), the flesh.] In *zool.*, the inner or interior sarcode or protoplasm of the amoeba or other protozoans, in any way distinguished from the exterior sarcodeous substance or ectosarc; endoplasma. It corresponds to the general substance of a cell, as distinguished from a cell-wall and cell-nucleus. See cut under *Paramecium*.

endosarcodous (en-dō'sär'kō-dus), *a.* [*endosarc* (sarcodoc) + *-ous.*] Same as *endosarcodous*.

endosarcous (en-dō'sär-kus), *a.* [*endosarc* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of endosarc.

endoscope (en-dō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A diagnostic instrument designed for obtaining a view of some internal part of the body, especially the bladder, uterus, and stomach.

endoscopic (en-dō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*endoscope* + *-ic.*] 1. Pertaining to or effected by means of an endoscope.—2. In *math.*, viewing coefficients with reference to their internal constitution as composed of roots or other elements. Thus, the methods of Lagrange and Abel for resolving an equation are endoscopic. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1853.

endosiphon (en-dō-sī'fōn), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σῖφων*, a tube.] The inner siphon of cephalopods; a median tube, inside the tube formed by the true funnels connecting the apices of the fleshy sheaths, and surrounded by a layer of shell.

This, the *endosiphon*, had the same thin covering as the sheaths themselves or the secondary diaphragma.

A. Hyatt, *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, XXXII, 323.

endosiphonal (en-dō-sī'fōn-al), *a.* [*endosiphon* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the character of an endosiphon.

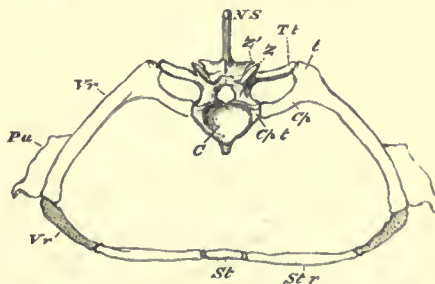
endosiphonate (en-dō-sī'fōn-ät), *a.* [*endosiphon* + *-ate¹*.] Having an endosiphon.

The *endosiphonate* and transitional types [of cephalopods] of these periods have a common character.

A. Hyatt, *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, XXXII, 323.

endoskeletal (en-dō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [*endoskeleton* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endoskeleton.

endoskeleton (en-dō-skel'e-tōn), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton*.] In *anat.*, the internal skeleton or framework of the body; the whole bony, chitinous, cartilaginous, or other hard structure



Segment of Endoskeleton from Thoracic Region of Crocodile.

C, centrum of a vertebra, over which rises the neural arch, inclosing the neural canal and ending in *NS*, the neural spine; *Z*, prezygapophysis; *Z'*, tubercle of a rib; *Cpt*, that which articulates with *Cp*, capitulum of a rib; *Vr*, ossified vertebral rib, or pleurapophysis; *Vr'*, cartilaginous part of same; *Sr*, sternal rib, or hemapophysis; *St*, segment of sternum; *Pu*, ucnate process of a rib or epipleura. From *Cpt* to *St*, on either side, is the hemal arch.

which lies within the integument, and is covered by flesh and skin, as distinguished from the *exoskeleton*. In man and nearly all other mammals it constitutes the whole skeleton. In invertebrates the term covers any hard interior framework supporting soft parts, as the apodeme system of arthropods, the cuticle of a squid, etc. The endoskeleton of vertebrates is divisible into two independent portions: the *axial endoskeleton*, belonging to the head and trunk, and the *appendicular endoskeleton*, to the limbs. The axial endoskeleton consists of the entire series of vertebral and cranial segments, including ribs, breast-bones, hyoid bones, and jaws. The appendicular endoskeleton consists of the bones of the limbs, regarded as diverging appendages, and inclusive of the pectoral and pelvic arches (shoulder- and hip-girdles), by which these appendages are attached to the axial elements.

endosmic (en-dos'mik), *a.* Same as *endosmotic*.
endosmometer (en-dos-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [= *F. endosmomètre*; < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *ωμός*, impulsion (see *endosmosis*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action.

endosmometric (en-dos-mō-met'rik), *a.* [*endosmometer* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

endosmose (en-dos-mōs), *n.* [= *F. endosmose*, < NL. *endosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *endosmosis*.

M. Poisson has further attempted to show that this force of *endosmose* may be considered as a particular modification of capillary action.

Howell.

endosmosis (en-dos-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *ωμός*, impulsion, < *ὠθεῖν*, push, thrust, impel.] The transmission of a fluid inward through a porous septum or partition which separates it from another fluid of different density: opposed to *exosmosis*: see *osmosis*. The general phenomenon of the interdiffusion of fluids through septa, including both endosmosis and exosmosis, is termed *diösmosis* or *osmosis*, but *endosmosis* is also used in this sense. The phenomena differ from diffusion proper in being affected by the nature of the septum.—**Electrical endosmosis**, the cataphoric action of the electric current; the passage of an electrolyzed liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode. Some of the laws of the phenomenon have been made out, although it is not fully understood. The amount which passes is proportional to the intensity of the current and to the specific resistance of the liquid, and is independent of the area and thickness of the diaphragm. The hydrostatic pressure required to present the phenomenon is proportional to the thickness and inversely as the area of the diaphragm.

endosmotic (en-dos-mōs'ik), *a.* An incorrect form for *endosmotic* or *endosmic*.

endosmotic (en-dos-mōt'ik), *a.* [*endosmosis* (-*osmot*-) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of endosmosis. Also *endosmic*.

Root-pressure is probably a purely physical phenomenon, due to a kind of *endosmotic* action taking place in the root-cells.

Bessey, *Botany*, p. 174.

Endosmose is independent of any interchange, since it results entirely from the attraction of the dissolving substance for the solvent; and this attraction is invariable at the same temperature, and may be termed *endosmotic* force.

Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 597.

Endosmotic equivalent, the number expressing the ratio of the amount by weight of water which passes through a porous membrane into a saline solution to that of the amount of salt passing in the opposite direction.

endosmotically (en-dos-mōt'i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of endosmosis; in an endosmotic manner.

The nutritive fluid passes *endosmotically* into the body parenchyma.

Claus, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 307.

endosomal (en-dō-sō-mal), *a.* [*endosome* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the endosome of a sponge.

endosome (en-dō-sōm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σῶμα*, body.] The innermost part of the body of a sponge, composed of endoderm and its associated deep mesoderm, exclusive of the choanosome: distinguished from both *choanosome* and *ectosome*.

In some sponges a part of the endoderm and associated mesoderm may likewise develop independently of the rest of the sponge, as in the *Hexactinellida*, where the choanosome forms a middle layer between a reticulation of ectosome on the one side and of endoderm and mesoderm, i. e., *endosome*, on the other.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 415.

endosperm (en-dō-spēr'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the albumen of the seed; the substance stored in the ovule or seed about the embryo for its early nourishment. By recent authors it is limited to the deposit formed within the embryo-sac. In some seeds, as of the *Cannaceæ*, there is an additional deposit within the testa, but outside of the embryo-sac, which is distinguished as the *perisperm*. See *albumen*, 2, and cut under *episperm*.

The microsopore of these plants gives rise to a small cellular prothallium bearing one or more archegonia, which in the Rhizocarps extends beyond the limits of the spore, but does not become free from it: . . . In the Phanerogams, where it is termed the *endosperm*, it remains permanently . . . enclosed.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 430.

endospermic (en-dō-spēr'mik), *a.* [*endosperm* + *-ic.*] Containing or associated with endosperm: applied to seeds and embryos.

endospore (en-dō-spōr), *n.* [*NL. endosporium*, < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed: see *spore*.] 1. In *bot.*, the inner coat of a spore, corresponding to the *intine* of a pollen-grain. Compare *epispore*, *exospore*.

Their further history has been traced out by Kirchner; who found that their [öospores'] germination commenced in February with the liberation of the spherical endospore from its envelope.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 240.

2. In *bacteriology*, a spore formed within a cell, as distinguished from *arthrospore*.

Also *endosporium*.
Endosporeæ (en-dō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐνδον*, within, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-æ*.] The second of the two groups into which the *Myxomycetæ* are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores inclosed within sporangia, and includes all of the order except one genus, which is referred to the *Exozoporeæ*. It comprises 42 genera grouped under 18 so-called families.

endosporium (en-dō-spō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *endosporia* (-iā). [NL.] Same as *endospore*.

The zygospore does not immediately germinate; but, after a longer or shorter period of rest, the exosporium and the endosporium burst, and a bud-like process is thrown out. *Huxley, Biology, v.*

endosporous (en-dos'pō-rus), *a.* [*< endospore + -ous.*] Forming spores endogenously within a cell or spore-cavity: in bacteriology, opposed to *arthrosporous*.

endossit (en-dos'), *v. t.* [= D. *endossieren* = G. *endossiren* = Dan. *endossere* = Sw. *endossera* = Pr. *endossar* = Sp. *endosar* = Pg. *endossar*, < F. *endosser*, OF. *endosser*, put on the back, indorse; < *en*, in, + *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, the back; see *dorse*, and cf. *indorse*, *endorse*.] 1. To put on the back; put on (armor).

They no sooner espied the morninga mistress, with disheneled tresses, to mount her inorie chariot, but they endossed on their armours. *Knight of the Sea*, quoted in Todd's Spenser, VI. 294, note.

2. To write; engrave; carve.

Her name in every tree I will endosse. *Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 632.*

endostea, n. Plural of *endosteum*.

endosteal (en-dos'tē-āl), *a.* [*< endosteum + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the endosteum; situated in the interior of a bone.—2. Autogenous or endogenous, as the formation of bone; ossifying from the interior of a cartilaginous matrix.

The ossification of the human sternum is *endosteal*, or commencing within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. *W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 72.*

3. Endoskeletal, as the bone or endosteum of a cuttlefish.

endosternite (en-dō-stēr'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + sternite.*] In *zoöl.*, that part of an apodeme of a crustacean which arises from the intersternal membrane connecting successive somites; a sternal piece of the endothorax. See *endopleurite*. *Milne-Edwards; Huxley.*

endosteum (en-dos'tē-um), *n.*; pl. *endostea* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + ὀστέον, a bone.] 1. In *anat.*, the lining membrane of the medullary cavity of a bone; the internal periosteum. It is a prolongation of the fibrovascular covering of a bone into its interior through the Haversian canals, finally forming a delicate vascular membrane lining the medullary cavity.

2. Cuttlebone.

endostoma (en-dos'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *endostomæ* (-mæ). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + στόμα, the mouth.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a part situated behind and supporting the labrum in some *Crustacea*.—2. In *pathol.*, an osseous tumor within a bone.

endostome (en'dō-stōm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + στόμα, the mouth.*] 1. In *bot.*: (a) The orifice at the apex of the inner coat of the ovule. (b) The inner peristome of mosses. See *cut* under *exostome*.—2. In *zoöl.*, same as *endostoma*.

endostosis (en-dos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + ὀστέον, bone, + -osis.] 1. In *pathol.*, the formation of an endostoma.—2. Ossification beginning in the substance of cartilage.

endostracal (en-dos'trā-kal), *a.* [*< endostracum + -al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of endostracum.

endostracum (en-dos'trā-kum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + ὀστράκον, shell.] The inner layer of the hard shell or exoskeleton of a crustacean.

endostyle (en'dō-stil), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + σῦλος, a column; see style.*] A longitudinal fold or diverticulum of the middle of the hemal wall of the pharynx of an ascidian, which projects as a vertical ridge into the hemal sinus contained between the endoderm and ectoderm, but remains in free communication with the pharynx by a cleft upon its neural side. From one point of view it appears deceptively as a hollow rod, whence the name. *Huxley.* See *cuts* under *Doliolidae* and *Tunicata*.

endostylic (en-dō-stil'ik), *a.* [*< endostyle + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the endostyle of ascidians.—**Endostylic cone**, a short caecal process of the endoderm forming the extremity of the endostyle in the embryonic ascidian.

The *endostylic cone* gives rise to the whole alimentary canal of the bud. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 525.*

endotet, v. t. [*< en- + dotē.* Cf. *endow.*] To endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them. *Tyndale, Works, l. 249.*

endotheca (en-dō-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *endothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θήκη, a case; see *theca*.] The hard structure upon the inner

surface of the wall, or proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from the *exotheca*, and also from the *epitheca*.
endothecal (en-dō-thē'kal), *a.* [*< endotheca + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the endotheca of a coral; consisting of endotheca, as a portion of corallum.

endothecate (en-dō-thē'kāt), *a.* [*< endotheca + -ate.*] Provided with an endotheca.

endothecial (en-dō-thē'si-āl), *a.* [*< endothecium + -al.*] 1. Pertaining to the endothecium.—2. Having the ascii inclosed, as in the pyrenomycetous fungi and angiocarpous lichens.

endothecium (en-dō-thē'si-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θήκη, a case; see *theca*.] In *bot.*: (a) The inner lining of an anther-cell. (b) In mosses, the central mass of cells in the rudimentary capsule, from which the arche-spore is generally developed.

endothelial (en-dō-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*< endothelium + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of endothelium.

endothelioid (en-dō-thē'li-oid), *a.* [*< endothelium + -oid.*] Resembling endothelium.

The locality of the tumor gives abundant opportunity for the origin of the *endothelioid* formations. *Medical News, LII. 301.*

endothelioma (en-dō-thē-li-ō'mā), *n.*; pl. *endotheliomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θήκη, a case; see *theca*.] In *pathol.*, a malignant growth or tumor developed from endothelium.

endothelium (en-dō-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θήκη, nipple. Cf. *epithelium*.] In *anat.*, the tissue, somewhat resembling epithelium, which lines serous cavities, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. It consists of a single layer of thin flat cells, applied to one another by their edges. Also called *vasalium* and *celarium*.

endothemic (en-dō-thēr'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θερμη, heat, + -ic.*] Relating to absorption of heat. Endothemic compounds are those whose formation from elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat, and whose decomposition into other simpler compounds or into elements is attended with liberation of heat. Nitroglycerin and other explosives are examples of endothemic compounds.

endothemicus (en-dō-thēr'mus), *a.* Same as *endothemic*.

endothoracic (en'dō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< endothorax (-ac-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to the endothorax of an arthropod; situated in the thoracic cavity.

endothorax (en-dō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θώραξ, a breastplate, the chest.] In arthropods, as crustaceans and insects, the apodermal system of the thorax or the cephalothorax, formed by various processes and continuations of the dermal skeleton, and so constituting an interior framework of this part of the body, supporting and giving attachment to soft parts, as nerves and muscles.

These processes are very greatly developed on the cephalothorax of the higher crustacea. They are found chiefly in the head and thorax in many orders of the Insecta, where they form a complicated structure known as the *endothorax*. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 249.*

Endothyrinæ (en'dō-thi-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἐνδόν, within, + θύρα, a door, + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Lituoliidae* with the test more calcareous and less sandy than in the other groups of *Lituoliidae*, sometimes perforate, and with septation distinct.

endoutet, v. t. [ME. *endouten*, < OF. **endouter*, later *endoubter*, < *en- + douter*, fear, doubt; see *dow²*, *dowry²*, *dowry*. Cf. *endue²*.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

And if I ne had *endouted* me
To have ben hated or assailed,
My thanks wol I not haue failed.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1664.

endow (en-dou'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *indow* (also *endew*, *endue*: see *endue²*); < ME. *endowen*, < AF. *endower*, OF. *endover* (= Pr. *endotar*), < *en- + dower*, *doer*, F. *dower*, *endow*: see *dow²*, *dowry²*, *dowry*. Cf. *endue²*.] 1. To bestow or settle a dower on; provide with dower.

With all my worldly goods I thee *endow*.
Book of Common Prayer, Marriage Service.

I would not marry her, though she were *endowed* with all that Adam had left him before he transgressed.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle money or other property on; furnish with a permanent fund or source of income: as, to *endow* a college or a church.

Our Laws give great encouragement to the best, the noblest, the most lasting Works of Charity; . . . *endowing* Hospitals and Alms-houses for the impotent, distempered, and aged Poor. *Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. vii.*

But thousands die without or this or that,
Die, and *endow* a college, or a cat.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 96.

3. To furnish, as with some gift, quality, or faculty, mental or physical; equip: as, man is *endowed* by his Maker with reason; to be *endowed* with beauty, strength, or power.

For the gode vertues that the body is *endowed* with of nature. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 252.*

Being desirous to improve his workmanship, and *endow*, as well as create, the human race. *Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.*

Nature had largely *endowed* William with the qualities of a great ruler. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

Beings *endowed* with life, but not with soul. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.*

Endowed Schools Act, a British statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 56), empowering commissioners to remodel such schools as had been founded and endowed for special purposes, to alter or add to the trusts, directions, and provisions of the endowments, or to make new trusts, etc. Also known as *Forster's Act*. = *Syn. Endue, Endow*. See *endue²*.

endower¹ (en-dou'ér), *n.* [*< endow + -er¹*.] One who endows.

endower² (en-dou'ér), *v. t.* [*< en- + dower²*.] To furnish with a dower or portion; endow.

This once renowned church . . . was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowed*. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 142.*

endowment (en-dou'ment), *n.* [*< endow + -ment.*] 1. The act of settling dower on a woman.—2. The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any person or object, as a student, a professorship, a school, a hospital, etc.—3. That which is bestowed or settled; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object: as, the *endowments* of a church, hospital, or college.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment*. *Dryden.*

Professor Stokes, having been appointed to deliver three annual courses of lectures, on the *endowment* of John Burnett, of Aberdeen, chose Light as his general subject. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 129.*

4. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; in the plural, natural equipment of body or mind, or both; attributes or aptitudes.

I had seen

Persons of meaner quality much more
Exact in fair *endowments*. *Ford, Lady's Trial, l. 2.*

His early *endowments* had fitted him for the work he was to do. *Is. Taylor.*

One of the *endowments* which we have received from the hand of God. *Sumner, Fame and Glory.*

The very idea that reforms may and ought to be effected peacefully implies a large *endowment* of the moral sense. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 478.*

Endowment policy, or, in full, **endowment insurance policy**, a life-insurance policy of which the amount is payable to the insured at a specified time, or sooner to his representatives should he die before the time named. = *Syn. 3. Bequest, present, gift, fund.*—4. *Acquisitions, Acquisitions, Attainments, etc. (see acquirement); gift, talent, capacity, genius, parts.* See *comparison under genius*.

end-paper (end'pā'pēr), *n.* In *bookbinding*, one of the white or blank leaves usually put before and after the text of a book in binding, one or more in each place. End-papers are not to be confounded with the *lining-papers*, of which one leaf is pasted down inside of each cover, and the other corresponds to it in the color of its outer surface.

end-piece (end'pēs), *n.* 1. A distinct piece or part attached to or connected with the end of a thing; specifically, in a watch, the support for the end of a pivot.—2. A transverse timber or bar of iron by which the ends of the two wheel-pieces of a truck-frame are connected together. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

end-plate (end'plāt), *n.* In *anat.*, the expanded termination of a motor nerve in a muscular fiber under the sarcolemma.

end-play (end'plā), *n.* The play or lateral motion of an axle, etc. Also called *end-shake*.

endreet, endryt, v. t. [ME. *endryen*, (only once) erroneously for *adryen*, *adrycn*, < AS. *ā-dreogan*, suffer, < *ā- + dreogan*, ME. *drigen*, *dryen*, *dree*: see *dree¹*.] To suffer.

In courts no lenger shulde I, owte of dowte,
Dwellen, but shame in all my life *endry*.
Court of Love, l. 726.

endrudget (en-druj'), *v. t.* [*< en- + drudge¹*.] To make a drudge or slave of.

A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast; such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 29.*

endryt, v. t. See *endree*.

end-shake (end'shāk), *n.* Same as *end-play*.
end-speech (end'spēch), *n.* An epilogue. *Imp. Dict.*

end-stone (end'stōn), *n.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel, against which the pivot abuts. *E. H. Knight.*

enduct, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *induce*.

endue¹ (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing*. [Early mod. E. also *endew*, *indew*, now usually *indue*; < L. *inducere*, put on (an article of clothing or ornament), clothe, deck, put on (a character), assume (a part): see *indue*¹. Cf. *endue*², with which *endue*¹ is partly confused.] To clothe; invest: same as *indue*¹.

Endue them with thy Holy Spirit.

Book of Common Prayer (English).

Thou by the organs of the eye and ear,
The soul with knowledge doth herself *endue*.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, xv.

endue² (en-dū'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *endued*, ppr. *enduing*. [Early mod. E. also *endew*; a variant form of *endue*¹; partly confused with *endue*¹, *indue*¹.] 1†. To furnish with dower: same as *endow*, 1.

Returne from whence ye came, and rest a while,
Till morrow next that I the Elfie subdew,
And with Sansfoyes dead dowry you *endue*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 51.

2†. To furnish with a permanent fund: same as *endow*, 2.

There are a great number of Grammer Schooles throughout the realme, and those verie liberallie *endued* for the better relief of pore scholers.

Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lviii.

3. To invest with some gift, quality, or faculty: used especially of moral or spiritual gifts, and thus partially differentiated from *endow*, 3.

God may *endue* men extraordinarily with understanding as it pleaseth him.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 7.

Learning *endue*th men's minds with a true acense of the frailty of their persons.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, l. 32.

Nature was never more lavish of its gifts than it had been to her, *endued* as she was with the most exalted understanding.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 3.

=**Syn. 3.** *Endue*, *Endow*. *Endue* is used of moral and spiritual qualities, viewed as given rather than acquired; *endow*, of the body, external things, and mental gifts. (See *acquisition*.) An institution or a professorship is richly or fully *endowed*; a person is *endowed* with beauty or intellect; he is *endued* with virtue or piety.

Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be *endued* with power from on high.

Luke xxiv. 49.

Pandora, whom the gods

Endow'd with all their gifts.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 715.

endue³† (en-dū'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *endew*; < OF. *enduire*, *induire*, *indure*, bring in, introduce, cover, digest, F. *enduire* = Pr. *enduire*, *endurre*, cover, coat, < L. *inducere*, bring in or on, lead in: see *induce*.] To digest: said especially of birds.

'Tis somewhat tough, sir,
But a good stomach will *endue* it easily.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, v. 2.

Cheese that would break the teeth of a new hand-saw
I could *endue* now like an estrich.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, ii. 2.

Endue is when a Hawk digesteth her meat, not only putting it over from her gorge, but also cleansing her pannell.

Latham's Faulconry (Explan. of Words of Art), 1658.

endument (en-dū'mēt), *n.* [Also *indument*; < *endue*¹, = *indue*¹, + *-ment*.] The act of enduing or investing, or that with which one is endued; endowment.

enduginet, *n.* [See *dudgeon*².] Resentment; dudgeon.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *endugine*, roundly told him that if hee need so continually to look after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head.

Gratiae Ludentes (1638), p. 118.

endungeont, *v. t.* To confine in a dungeon.

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weeene there were a sunne.

Davies, *Miram in Modum*, p. 26.

endurability (en-dūr'ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *endurable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being endurable; capability of being endured.

They use this irritation [of the eye] as a test of the *endurability* of the atmosphere within the chamber.

B. W. Richardson, *Prevent. Med.*, p. 336.

endurable (en-dūr'ā-bl), *a.* [< F. *endurable*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-able*.] 1. That can be endured or suffered; not beyond endurance.

Novelties which at first sight inspire dread and disgust, become in a few days familiar, *endurable*, attractive.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ix.

2. Durable. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

endurableness (en-dūr'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being endurable; tolerableness.

endurably (en-dūr'ā-bli), *adv.* In an endurable or durable manner; so as to be endured.

endurance (en-dūr'āns), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *endurance*; < OF. *endurance*, F. *endurance*, < *endurer*, endure: see *endure* and *-ance*. Cf. *durance*.] 1†. Continuance; duration.

Some of them are of very great antiquity, . . . others of less *endurance*.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. Continuance in bearing or suffering; the fact or state of enduring stress, hardship, pain, or the like; a holding out under adverse force or influence of any kind: as, the *endurance* of iron or timber under great strain; a person's *endurance* of severe affliction.

Patience likewise hath two parts, hardness against wants and extremities, and *endurance* of pain or torment.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 200.

The victory of *endurance* born.

Bryant, *The Battle-field*.

3. Ability to endure; power of bearing or suffering without giving way; capacity for continuance under stress, hardship, or infliction; as, to test the *endurance* of a brand of steel; that is beyond *endurance*, or surpasses *endurance*.

O, she misused me past the *endurance* of a block; an oak with but one green leaf on it would have answered her.

Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

To push thee forward thro' a life of shocks,
Dangers, and deeds, until *endurance* grow
Sinew'd with action.

Tennyson, *Enone*.

4†. Delay; procrastination. [Rare.]

My lord, I look'd

You would have given me your petition, that
I should have ta'en some pains to bring together
Yourself and your accusers; and to have heard you
Without *endurance* further.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

[The meaning of the word in the above extract has been disputed, some thinking it equivalent to *durance*, *confinement*; others, to *suffering*.] = **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Fortitude*, etc. (see *patience*); permanence, persistence, continuance, suffering, endurance, tolerance.

endurant (en-dūr'ant), *a.* [< F. *endurant*, ppr. of *endurer*, endure: see *endure*.] Enduring; able to bear fatigue, pain, or the like. [Rare.]

The difficulty of the chase is further increased by the fact that the Ibeex is a remarkably *endurant* animal, and is capable of abstaining from food or water for a considerable time.

J. G. Wood.

endure (en-dūr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *endured*, ppr. *enduring*. [Early mod. E. also *indure*; < ME. *enduren*, *endeuren*, *induren*, *indoveren*, tr. bear, suffer, intr. last, continue (tr. also as in L., make hard), < OF. *endurer*, F. *endurer* = Pr. Sp. OPg. *endurar* = It. *indurare*, *induire*, tr., bear, < L. *indurare*, tr. make hard, intr. become hard, ML. bear, endure, < in, in, + *durare*, make hard, become hard, last, etc., < *durus*, hard: see *durc*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To make hard; harden; inure.

Therefore of whom God wole he hath mercy, and whom he wole he *endurith*.

Wyclif, *Rom.* ix. 18.

That age despysed niceesse valne,
Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare,
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne,
And manly limba *endur'd* with little care
Aginst all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 27.

2†. To preserve; keep.

Somer wol it [wine] soure and so confounde,
And winter wol *endure* and kepe it longe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

3. To last or hold out against; sustain without impairment or yielding; support without breaking or giving way.

After that the kyng Pignoras smote in to the atour with his awerde in honde, and be-gan to yewe soche strokes that noon armure hym myght *endure*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

'Tis in grain, sir: 'twill *endure* wind and weather.

Shak., *T. N.*, i. 5.

Thou canst fight well; and bravely
Thou canst *endure* all dangers, heats, colds, hungers.

Fletcher, *Valentinian*, iv. 4.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*.

Dryden.

4. To bear with patience; bear up under without sinking or yielding, or without murmuring or opposition; put up with.

We shalbe able to brooke that which other men can *endure*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. iii.

Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sakes.

2 Tim. ii. 10.

Neither father nor son can ever since *endure* the sight of me.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 25.

Square windows, round Ragusan windows, might well be *endured*.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 253.

5. To undergo; suffer; sustain.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons.

Heb. xii. 7.

And since your Goodness admits no blot,
Still let your Virtue too *endure* no stain.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, l. 211.

How small, of all that human hearts *endure*,
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure.

Johnson, *Lines* added to Goldsmith's *Traveller*.

And I, in truth (thou wilt bear witness here),
Have all in all *endured* as much, and more
Than many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.

Tennyson, *St. Simon Stylites*.

6†. To continue or remain in; abide in.

Abateyne you aithly, that no stoure fall;
And *endure* furthre your dayes at your dere eas.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2601.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

=**Syn. 4.** To brook, submit to, abide, tolerate, take patiently.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To become hard; harden.

Alsike is made with barly, half mature
A party grene and uppon reyes bounde
And in an oven ybake and made to *endure*.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

2. To hold out; support adverse force or influence of any kind; suffer without yielding.

So that wee may seen apertely, that gif wee will be gode men, non enemye ne may not *endure* agenst us.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 261.

He was so chaufed when it was a-boute the houre of noone that nothinge myght agelin hym *endure*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 549.

A courage to *endure* and to obey.

Tennyson, *Isabel*.

3. To continue; remain; abide.

Fre am I now, and fre I will *endure*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

Nowe schalle thou, lady, beide with me,
In blisae that schall cure *in-douere*.

York Plays, p. 495.

Some would keep the boat, doubting they might be amongst the Indians, others were so wet and cold they could not *endure*, but got on shore.

N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 47.

Fresh be the wound, still-renew'd be its smarting,
So but thy image *endure* in its prime!

M. Arnold, *Faded Leaves*, *Separation*.

4. To continue to exist; continue or remain in the same state without perishing; last; persist.

The Lord shall *endure* for ever.

Ps. ix. 7.

The Indian fig, which covers aerea with its profound shadow, and *endures* while nations and empires come and go around its vast circumference.

Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 121.

=**Syn.** To last, remain, continue, abide, bear, suffer, hold out.

endurement† (en-dūr'mēt), *n.* [< OF. *endurement* = It. *induramento*, *indurimento*; as *endure* + *-ment*.] Endurance.

Certainly these examples [Regulus and Socrates] should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery, if not out of religion, yet at least out of shame.

South, *Works*, VIII. ix.

endurer (en-dūr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who endures, bears, suffers, or sustains.

They are very vallaunte and harlye, for the most part great *endurours* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardnesse.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

2. One who or that which continues long, or remains firm or without change.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *endure*, *v.*] Lasting; permanent; unchangeable: as, an *enduring* habitation.

Ah, vain

My yearning for *enduring* bliss of days
Amidst the dull world's hopeless, hurrying race.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 340.

It is now known that the colouring principle of the Mytilus is so *enduring* that it is preserved when the shell itself is completely disintegrated.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 209.

Can I have any absolute certainty that what seem to me to be the feelings of an *enduring* "me" may not really be those of something utterly unknown?

Mirart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 25.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *prep.* [ME. *enduryng*; ppr. of *endure*, *v.*, used like *during*, *prep.*] *During*. [Old Eng., and local U. S.]

Ther to warde and kepe hir faders tresoure;
Enduryng hir life.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4629.

enduringly (en-dūr'ing-li), *adv.* Lastingly; for all time.

Already at the end of the first Punic war some eminent Romans were in their full manhood, whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events of the second.

Dr. Arnold, *Hist. Rome*, xiii.

enduringness (en-dūr'ing-nes), *n.* The quality of enduring; durability; permanence. *H. Spenser*.

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* [< *end* + *-ways* for *-wise*.] Same as *endwise*.

endwise (end'wiz), *adv.* [*< end + -wise.*] 1. On end; erectly; in an upright position.

Pitiful huts and cabins made of poles set *endwise*.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. With the end forward or upward: as, to present or hold a staff *endwise*.

endyma (en'di-mä), *n.* [NL. (Wilder), *< Gr. ἐνδύμα, a garment, < ἐνδύειν, put on, get into: see endue¹, induc¹.*] Same as *ependyma*.

All parts of the true cavities of the vertebrate brain lined by a smooth epithelium called *ependyma* or *endyma*, the shorter name being preferable.

Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 413.

endymal (en'di-mäl), *a.* [*< endyma + -al.*] Same as *ependymal*.

Endymion (en-dim'i-on), *n.* [NL., *< L. Endymion, < Gr. Ἐνδύμιων, in myth. a son of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selene.*] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of butterflies, named by Swainson in 1832. Its only species, *E. regalis*, is now placed in the genus *Eveenus*.—2. A genus of crustaceans.

endysis (en'di-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνδύσις, a putting on (of clothing), an entering into, < ἐνδύειν, put on, get into: see endyma.*] In *ornith.*, the acquisition of plumage by a bird; the act of putting on plumage: opposed to *ecdysis*.

ene¹, *adv.* An obsolete contraction of *even¹*.

ene², *n.* An obsolete contraction of *even²*.

E. N. E. An abbreviation of *east-northeast*.

-ene. [*< L. -ēnus (Gr. -ηνος), an adj. term. as in serēnus, serene, terrēnus, terrene, etc. Cf. -anus (E. -an), -inus (E. -ine, -in), -onus (E. -one), etc.*] 1. An adjective termination of Latin origin, as in *serene, terrene*.—2. In *chem.*, a termination indicating a hydrocarbon which belongs to the olefine series, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}: as, *ethylene (C₂H₄), propylene (C₃H₆).*

enecate (en'ē-kät), *v. t.* [*< L. enecatus (also enectus), pp. of enecare, enicare, kill off, < e, out, + necare, kill.*] To wear out; exhaust; kill off.

Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits.

Harvey, The Plague.

en échelle (on ē-shel'), [*F.: en, in; échelle, ladder.*] Arranged in horizontal bars, like those of a ladder, as trimmings of any kind upon a garment, or any other ladder-like formation.

enecia (ē-nē'shi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνεκίς, bearing onward, far-stretching, continuous, earlier only in comp. δινεκίς, etc., continuous, < δινεύ-κειν, irreg. 2d aor. associated with διαφέρειν, carry through or to the end, < διά, through, + ἡνεύ-κειν (√ ἔνεκ, ἔνευκ), associated with φέρειν = E. bear¹.*] A continued fever.

ened¹, *n.* [ME., also *ende*, *< AS. cned, a duck: see drake¹.*] A duck.

enema (en'e-mä or en-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐνέμα, an injection, clyster, < ἐνέμα, inject, send in, < ἐν, in, + ἔμα, send.*] 1. Pl. *enemata* (enem'a-tä). In *med.*, a quantity of fluid injected into the rectum; a clyster; an injection.

Many adhere to the old plan and still use *enemata* of food (and stimulants) not specially prepared, such as ordinary milk, beef-tea, and brandy. *Jour. Ment. Sci., XXX. 22.*

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of scarabæoid beetles, founded by Hope in 1837. There are about 6 Mexican and North American species.

enemiab¹, *a.* [ME. *cnemyable, cnemyable*, *< OF. enemiabile, ennemiabile, amiable*, *< ML. *inimicabilis* (in *adv. inimicabiliter*), unfriendly, hostile, *< L. in-priv. + amicabilis*, friendly, amicable: see *amicable*, and *cf. enemy¹.*] Hostile; inimical.

A burre he made agen the *enmyable* [vsr. *enmyable*] folc. *Wyclif, Ecclus. xlvi. 7 (Oxf.).*

enemity, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enemy¹ (en'e-mi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *enemie*; *< ME. enemy, enemye*, often synecopated *enmy* (*cf. enmity*), *< OF. enemi, anemi*, F. *enemi* = Pr. *enemic* = Sp. *enemigo* = Pg. *inimigo* = It. *nemico*, *< L. inimicus*, an enemy, lit. an unfriend, *< in-priv. + amicis*, a friend: see *amicable, amicable, amity*. Cf. *inimical, inimicous*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *enemies* (-miz).

1. One who opposes, antagonizes, or seeks to inflict, or is willing to inflict, injury upon another, from dislike, hatred, conflict of interests, or public policy, as in war; one who is hostile or inimical.

With my wyf, I wene,
We schal yow wel acorde,
That watz your enemy kene.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2406.

I say unto you, Love your *enemies*. *Mat. v. 44.*

It [the rhinoceros] is *enemie* to the Elephant.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 503.

An *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Specifically—2. An opposing military force. See *the enemy*, below.—3. A foreign state which is in a condition of open hostility to the state in relation to which the former is regarded, or a subject of such a state.—4. That which is inimical; anything that is hurtful or dangerous: as, strong drink is one of man's worst *enemies*; a bad conscience is an *enemy* to peace.

I am sure care's an *enemy* to life. *Shak., T. N., l. 3.*

Alien enemy, a natural-born subject of a sovereign state which is actually at war with the state in relation to which such person is regarded.—**Public enemy, king's enemy, queen's enemy**, an enemy with whom the state is at open war, including pirates on the high seas.—**The enemy.** (a) *Milit.*, the opposing force; used as a collective noun, and construed with a verb or pronoun either in the singular or plural.

The enemy thinks of raising threescore thousand men for the next summer. *Addison, State of the War.*

We have met *the enemy*, and they are ours. *Com. O. H. Perry* (in despatch announcing the battle [of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813].)

(b) The adversary of mankind; the devil; Satan. (c) Time: as, how goes *the enemy*? (= what o'clock is it?); to kill *the enemy*. [Slang.]

"How goes *the enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xix.

= *Syn. Antagonist, Opponent, etc. See adversary.*

II. a. 1. Inimical; hostile; opposed.

They . . . every day grow more *enemy* to God.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In *international law*, belonging to a public enemy; belonging to a hostile power or to any of its subjects: as, *enemy property*.

Enemy ship does not make *enemy goods*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 195.

enemy¹, *v. i.* [ME. *enemyen*, *< OF. ennemier, ennemier*, *< L. inimicare, make hostile, < inimicus*, hostile, an enemy: see *enemy¹, n.*] To be hostile. *Wyclif.*

enemy² (en'e-mi), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *anemone*.

Doon I' the world' *enemies*.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer (O. S.).

enemy³, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) corruption of *emmet*.

enemy-chit (en'e-mi-chit), *n.* The female of the stickleback. [Local, Eng.]

enemytet, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

enepidermic (en-ep-i-dēr'mik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐν, in, + NL. epidermis + -ic.*] In *med.*, upon the surface of the skin: used of the treatment of diseases by applying remedies, as plasters, blisters, etc., to the skin.

enerdt, *v. i.* [ME. *enorden*, *< en- + erden*, *< AS. eardian*, dwell, *< eard*, country: see *card*.] To dwell; live.

Otte faght that freike & folke of the Cité,
With Emmys *enorden*de in ylis abonte.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12857.

energetic (en-ēr-jet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐνεργητικός, active, < ἐνεργείν, be in action, operate, tr. effect, < ἐνεργός, at work, active: see energy.*] Possessing, exerting, or manifesting energy; specifically, acting or operating with force and vigor; powerful in action or effect; forcible; vigorous: as, an *energetic* man or government; *energetic* measures, laws, or medicines.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal, but also as a being eternally *energetic*.

N. Cernig, Cosmologia Sacra, l. 1.

Nitric acid of 40° is too *energetic* and costly.

W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 34.

The most *energetic* element in contemporary socialism is political rather than economical.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

= *Syn. Strenuous, assiduous, potent.*

energetical (en-ēr-jet'ik-äl), *a.* [*< energetic + -al.*] Same as *energetic*. [Rare.]

He would do veneration to that person whose name he saw to be *energetical* and triumphant over devils.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 270.

energetically (en-ēr-jet'ik-äl-i), *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

energeticalness (en-ēr-jet'ik-äl-nes), *n.* The quality of being energetic; activity; vigor. *Scott.*

energetics (en-ēr-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *energetic*: see *-ics*.] The science of the general laws of energy.

A science whose subjects are material bodies and physical phenomena in general, and which it is proposed to call the science of *energetics*.

Rankine, Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Glasgow, May 2, 1855.

energetic (e-nēr'jik), *a.* [Formerly *energick*; *< F. énergique = Sp. enérgico = Pg. It. energico* (*cf. D. G. energisch = Dan. Sw. energisk*), *< Gr. ἐνεργός, at work, active: see energy.*] 1. *Energetic*; endowed with or manifesting energy. [Rare.]

Arise, as in that elder time,
Warm, *energick*, chaste, sublime!
Collins, The Passions.

To me hath Heaven with bounteous hand assigned
Energetic Reason and a shaping mind.
Coleridge, On a Friend.

2. In *physics*, exhibiting energy or force; producing direct physical effect; acting; operating: as, heat is an *energetic* agent.

energeical (e-nēr'ji-käl), *a.* [*< energetic + -al.*] Same as *energetic*.

The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the popery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energeical* and powerful preschers than any church in Europe.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 85.

energico (e-nēr'jē-kō), *a.* [It.: see *energetic*.] In *music*, *energetic*: indicating a passage to be rendered with strong articulation and accentuation.

energize (en'ēr-jiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *energized*, pp. *energizing*. [*< energy + -ize.*] 1. *trans.* To endow with energy; impart active force or strength to; make vigorous.

First comes, of course, the creation of matter, its chaotic or nebulous condition, and the *energizing* of it by the brooding spirit. *Science, III. 600.*

II. intrans. To act with energy or force; operate with vigor; act in producing an effect.

Those nobler ecstasies of *energizing* love, of which flesh and blood, the animal part of us, can no more partake than it can inherit heaven. *Horsley, Works, III. xxv.*

Also spelled *energise*.

energizer (en'ēr-jī-zēr), *n.* One who or that which gives energy, or acts in producing an effect. Also spelled *energiser*.

Every energy is necessarily situated between two substantives: an *energizer*, which is active, and a subject, which is passive. *Harris, Hermes, l. 9.*

energumen (en-ēr-gū'men), *n.* [= F. *énergumène = Sp. energúmeno = Pg. It. energumeno*, *< L. energumenus, < Gr. ἐνεργούμενος, ppr. pass. of ἐνεργείν, effect, execute, work on: see energetic, energy.*] One possessed by an evil spirit; a demoniae. In the early church the energumens were officially recognized as a separate class, to be benefited spiritually and mentally by special prayer for them, frequent benediction, and daily imposition of the exorcist's hands.

There have been also some unhappy sectaries, viz.: Quakers and Seekers, and other such *Energumens* (pardon me, reader, that I have thought them so), which have given ugly disturbances to these good spirited men in their temple-work. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., l. 3.*

The Catechumens, *Energumens*, and Penitents, says S. Dionysius, are allowed to hear the holy modulation of Psalms, and the Divine recitation of sacred Scripture, but the Church invites them not to behold the sacred works and mysteries that follow.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 208.

energy (en'ēr-ji), *n.*; pl. *energies* (-jiz). [= D. *G. energie = Dan. Sw. energi, < F. énergie = Sp. energía = Pg. It. energia, < LL. energia, < Gr. ἐνέργεια, action, operation, actuality, < ἐνεργός, active, effective, later form of ἐνεργός, at work, active, etc., < ἐν, in, + ἔργον = E. work.*] 1. The actual exertion of power; power exerted; strength in action; vigorous operation.

The world was compact, and held together by its own bulk and *energy*. *Bacon, Physicist Fables, l. Expl.*

There is no part of matter that does ever, by its sensible qualities, discover any power or *energy*, or give us ground to imagine that it could produce anything.

Hume, Human Understanding, l. § 7.

The last series of cognate terms are act, operation, *energy*. They are all mutually convertible, as all denoting the present exertion or exercise of a power, a faculty, or a habit. *Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, vii.*

We must exercise our own minds with concentrated and continuous *energy*. *Channing, Perfect Life, p. 19.*

My desire, like all strongest hopes,
By its own *energy* fulfill'd itself.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. Activity considered as a characteristic; habitual putting forth of power or strength, physical or mental, or readiness to exert it.

Something of indescribable barbaric magnificence, spiritualized into a grace of movement superior to the *energy* of the North and the extravagant fervor of the East.

Howells, Venetian Life, li.

3. The exertion of or capacity for a particular kind of force; action or the power of acting in any manner; special ability or agency: used of the active faculties or modes of action regarded severally, and often in the plural: as, creative *energy*; the *energies* of mind and body.

The work of reform required all the *energies* of his powerful mind, backed by the royal authority.

Prescott, Ferd. and Iaa., ii. 5.

4. In the *Aristotelian* *philos.*, actuality; realization; existence; the being no longer in germ or in posse, but in life or in esse: opposed to *power*, *potency*, or *potentiality*. Thus, *first energy* is the state of acquired habit; *second energy*, the exercise of a habit: one when he has learned to sing is a singer in *first energy*; when he is singing, he is a singer in *second energy*. See *act*.

5. A fact of acting or actually being.

All verbs that are strictly so called denote *energies*.

Harris, Hermes, i. 9.

6. In *rhet.*, the quality of awakening the imagination of the reader or hearer, and bringing the meaning of what is said home to him; liveliness.

Who did ever, in French authors, see

The comprehensive English energy?

Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join

The varying verse, the full resounding line,

The long majestic march, and energy divine.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 269.

7. In *physics*: (a) Half the sum of the masses of the particles of a system each multiplied by the square of its velocity; half the vis viva. See *vis viva*. This sense, introduced by Dr. Thomas Young, is now obsolete. It gave rise to the following, which was introduced about 1850 by Sir William Thomson, and is now widely current. (b) Half the greatest value to which the sum of the masses of all the particles of a given system each multiplied by the square of its velocity, could attain except for friction, viscosity, and other forces dependent on the velocities of the particles; otherwise, the amount of work (see *work*) which a given system could perform were it not for resistance dependent on the velocities. The law of energy is precisely the principle that these two definitions are equivalent. This law applies solely to forces dependent alone on the relative positions of particles—that is, to attractions, repulsions, and their resultants. It is shown mathematically that, taking any two level or equipotential surfaces (see *equipotential*) which a particle might traverse in its motion, the difference of the squares of its velocities as it passed through them would be the same no matter from what point of space it started, nor what might be the direction and velocity of its initial motion. Thus, the square of the velocity at any instant could be deduced from that at any other by simply adding or subtracting a quantity dependent merely on the positions at these instants. In like manner, if a number of particles were moving about, subject to mutual attractions and repulsions, it is shown in dynamics that if to the sum of the masses, each multiplied by the square of its velocity, be added a certain quantity dependent only on the positions of the particles at that instant, this last sum would remain constant throughout the motion. Of these quantities, half the mass of a particle into the square of its velocity is termed its *actual energy*, or *energy of motion*—that is, its *kinetic activity*; while the quantity to be added to the sum of the actual energy in order to obtain a constant sum is termed the *potential energy*—that is, the latent or slumbering activity, or *energy of position*; the constant sum being termed the *total energy*. The corresponding general principle of physics is that the total energy of the physical universe is constant; this is the principle of the *conservation of energy*. (See *below*.) Examples of actual energy are the energy of sensible motion as in a moving cannon-ball, of sound-waves, of heat; of potential energy, the energy of position of a weight raised above the earth, of elasticity as in a bent bow, of electricity, chemical combination, etc. Potential or positional energy and actual or kinetic energy are in incessant interconversion; for positional energy implies force, or a tendency to motion, as much as kinetic energy implies motion or change of position. Thus, in the case of a swinging pendulum, the actual energy is null at the turning-points at the extremities of the swing, while the potential energy is at its minimum when the center of gravity is lowest; and the oscillation, but for resistances (as friction), would continue forever. Another equivalent version of the law of energy is as follows: Suppose a system of bodies were moving under the influence of those positional forces to which the law exclusively applies, and suppose that at any one instant all the particles were to strike squarely against elastic surfaces so as to have the directions of their motions reversed, but their velocities otherwise unaltered; then the whole series of motions would be performed backward, so that the particles would again pass through the same positions they had already passed through, and in the same intervals of time, but in the reverse order. Thus, a squarely rebounding cannon-ball in *vacuo* would move backward over the same trajectory, and with the same velocities, as in its forward motion, plunging into the mouth of the cannon again with exactly the velocity with which it had issued.

The heat which any ray, luminous or nonluminous, is competent to generate is the true measure of the energy of the ray.

Tyndall, Radiation, § 9.

The quantity of energy can always be expressed as that of a body of a definite mass moving with a definite velocity.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

If we multiply half the momentum of every particle of a body by its velocity, and add all the results together, we shall get what is called the kinetic energy of the body.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 29.

Correlation of energies or of forces, the transformability of one form of energy into another. Thus, for example, when mechanical energy disappears, as in friction when a railroad-train is stopped at a station, or in percussion

when a cannon-ball is arrested by a target, some other form of energy, chiefly heat, is produced in its place; moreover, there is a definite numerical relation existing between the energy expended and the heat which is produced as its equivalent. (See *equivalent*.) A water-wheel is an arrangement for transforming the energy of water into some other form of mechanical energy, as for sawing wood or grinding corn; a steam-engine is used to transform the potential chemical energy of coal or wood and oxygen of the air into mechanical energy, as in a mill; and in a voltaic battery the potential energy of the zinc and acid is transformed into the energy of an electric current, and this in turn may be transformed into light and heat, or mechanical motion, or chemical separation (as in electroplating). It is found, however, that in every transformation, while no energy is absolutely lost, a considerable portion is lost as useful or available energy, being transformed into useless heat; further, it can be shown that the process which is continually going on is a change from a higher type of energy to a lower, as from heat at a high temperature to heat at a lower—that is, a *degradation* or *dissipation of energy*. If the change were to go on until all bodies were at the same temperature, then no work of any kind would be possible. The principal stores of energy on the earth, available for the purposes necessary to human life and comfort, are: (a) the energy of coal, wood, oil, and other combustibles; (b) of water in motion, or in an elevated position; (c) of air in motion, as the wind; (d) the muscular energy of animals. To these might be added the energy of direct solar radiation, the energy of the tides, and some others of less importance. The source of all these forms of energy, except that of the tides, is to be found in the radiant energy of the sun.—**Energy of recoil**, the capacity for work which a body has upon a recoil, as a gun when fired.—**Energy of rotation or translation**, the capacity of a body for doing work in virtue of its motion of rotation or translation. See *motion*.—**Extensive energy**, the number of different cooperating powers which enter into a mental state. The phrase is also applied to a kind of elasticity.—**Radiant energy**, that form of energy which is emitted by a hot body and which is propagated by undulations in the luminiferous ether at a rate of about 186,000 miles per second, as the energy sent out by a stove, by the electric arc-light, or by the sun. Every body sends out radiant energy, whatever its temperature, but as its temperature rises the amount increases, and to the sum of rays before emitted are added others of shorter and shorter wave-length. When the temperature of a solid body is raised to about 600° C. it begins to be luminous—that is, to radiate rays of red light—and as it grows hotter it emits rays corresponding to the successive colors of the spectrum. At 1500° C. it becomes white-hot—that is, radiates all the rays of the spectrum. That portion of radiant energy which is incapable of affecting the eye is generally spoken of as *radiant heat*, in distinction from *radiant light*. See *heat, light, spectrum*.—**The law of the conservation of energy** or **of force**, the law that, fundamentally speaking, there are no forces in nature to which the law of energy does not apply; the principle that the total energy of the universe is constant, no energy being created or destroyed in any of the processes of nature, every gain or loss in one form of energy corresponding precisely to a loss or gain in some other form or forms. (See *correlation of energies*.) This is the great fundamental principle of modern physics; it was perhaps first enunciated by K. F. Mohr in 1837, though several physicists were independently led to its discovery. These uniformities of nature which present phenomena of irreversible actions—such as friction and other resistances, the conduction of heat and the phenomena of the second law of thermodynamics in general, chemical reactions, the growth and development of organic forms, etc.—cannot, according to this doctrine, result from the laws of force alone, but are to be accounted for as statistical uniformities, due to vast numbers of fortuitously moving molecules. = *Syn.* 2. Activity, intensity, push, stir, zeal.

enervate (ē-nēr'vāt or en'ēr-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enervated*, ppr. *enervating*. [*L. enervatus*, pp. of *enervare*, deprive of nerves or sinews, weaken: see *nerve*.] 1. To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; weaken; render feeble: as, idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body.

For great empires, while they stand, do *enervate* and destroy the forces of the natives which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces.

Bacon, Vicissitude of Things.

Sheepish softness often *enervates* those who are bred like fondlings at home.

Locke.

It is the tendency of a tropical climate to *enervate* a people, and thus fit them to become the subjects of a despotism.

Ezerett, Orations, p. 11.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of force or applicability; render ineffective; refute.

Quoth he, it stands me much upon

T' *enervate* this objection.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. l. 706.

3. To cut the nerves of: as, to *enervate* a horse. = *Syn.* 1. To enfeeble, unnerve, debilitate, paralyze, unstring, relax.

enervate (ē-nēr'vāt or en'ēr-vāt), *a.* [*L. enervatus*, pp. see the verb.] Weakened; weak; enervated.

The soft *enervate* Lyre is drown'd

In the deep Organ's more majestic Sound.

Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Without these intervening storms of opposition to exercise his faculties, he would become *enervate*, negligent, and presumptuous.

Goldsmith, National Concord.

enervation (en-ēr-vā'shon), *n.* [= *F. énévation* = *Sp. enervación* = *Pg. enervação* = *It. enervazione*, < *LL. enervatio* (*n.*) < *L. enervare*, *enervo*: see *nerve*, *enervate*.] The act of en-

ervating, or the state of being enervated; reduction or weakening of strength; effeminacy.

This colour of mellority and pre-eminence is a sign of *enervation* and weakness.

Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

This day of shameful bodily *enervation*, when, from one end of life to the other, such multitudes never taste the sweet weariness that follows accustomed toil.

Haethorne, Blithedale Romance, x.

enervative (ē-nēr'vā-tiv or en'ēr-vā-tiv), *a.* [*L. enervatus* + *-ive*.] Having power or a tendency to enervate; weakening. [Rare.]

enervate (ē-nēr'vāt), *v. t.* [= *D. enerveren* = *G. enervieren* = *Dan. enervere* = *Sw. enervare*, < *F. énerver* = *Sp. Pg. enervar* = *It. enervare*, < *L. enervare*, take out the nerves or sinews, < *enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve, sinew: see *nerve*. Cf. *enervate*.] To weaken; enervate.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame

Severest temper, smooth the rugged at brow,

Enerve . . . at will the manliest, resolute breast.

Milton, P. R., ii. 165.

Age has *enerv'd* her charms so much,

That fearless all her eyes approach.

Dorset, Antiquated Coquet.

enervose (ē-nēr'vōs), *a.* [*L. enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, without nerves or veins: applied to leaves.

enervous (ē-nēr'vus), *a.* [*L. enervis*, *enervus*, without nerves or sinews (see *enerve*), + *-ous*. Cf. *enervose*.] Without force; weak; powerless. [Rare.]

They thought their whole party safe ensconced behind the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with their partisans of ignoramus; and that the law was *enervous* as to them.

State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

enest, *adv.* A Middle English form of *once*.

enough, *enough* (ē-nūch'), *a., n., and adv.* Scotch forms of *enough*.

He that has just *enough* may soundly sleep,

The o'ercome only fashies folk to keep.

Ramsay.

enfamē, *n.* A Middle English form of *infamy*. *Testament of Love*.

en famille (on fa-mē'ly'). [*F.*: *en*, in; *famille*, family.] With one's family; domestically; at home.

Deluded mortals whom the great

Choose for companions tête-à-tête,

Who at their dinners *en famille*

Get leave to sit where'er you will.

Swift.

enfamēt, *v.* [*ME. enfamyen*, *enfaminien*; < *en-1* + *famine*.] I. *trans.* To make hungry; famish.

II. *intrans.* To become hungry; famish.

His folke forpynded

Of werynesse, and also *enfamēd*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2429.

enfamish (en-fam'ish), *v. t.* [*L. en-1* + *famish*.] To famish.

enfarce, *v. t.* [Also *infarce*; < *OF. enfarcir*, < *L. infarcire*, *infarcire*, stuff into, stuff, < *in*, in, + *farcire*, stuff: see *en-1* and *farcie*, *c.*] To fill; stuff.

Not with bellies, but with souls, replenish and *enfarced* with celestial meat.

Becon, Potation for Lent, l. 91.

enfauncet, *n.* A Middle English form of *infancy*.

enfaunt, *n.* A Middle English form of *infant*. See *faunt*.

enfavour, *enfavourt*, *v. t.* [*L. en-1* + *favor*, *favor*.] To favor.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition . . . return him both my thanks and amendment.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, I.

enfear, *v. t.* [*L. en-1* + *fear*.] To alarm; put in fear.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfears*.

T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v. 33.

enfect, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *infect*.

enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfeebled*, ppr. *enfeebling*. [Formerly also *infeeble*; < *ME. enfeblen*, < *OF. enfeblir*, *enfeblir*, *enfeblir*, *enfoiblir* (= *Pr. enfeblir*) (cf. *OF. Pr. enfeblir*), *enfeeble*, < *en-* + *feble*, feeble: see *en-1* and *feble*.] To make feeble; deprive of strength; reduce the strength or force of; weaken; debilitate; enervate: as, intemperance *enfeebles* the body; long wars *enfeeble* a state.

We by ayune *enfeblen* our felth.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 94.

So much hath hell debased, and pain

Enfeebled me, to what I was in heaven.

Milton, P. L., ix. 483.

Some . . . *enfeeble* their understandings by sordid and brutish business.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

= *Syn.* See list under *enervate*.

enfeeblement (en-fē'bl-ment), *n.* [*L. enfeebled* + *-ment*.] The act of enfeebling, or the state of being enfeebled; enervation; weakness.

enfeebler (en-fē'blēr), *n.* One who or that which enfeebles or weakens.

Bane of every manly art,
Sweet enfeebler of the heart!
O, too pleasing is thy strain,
Hence, to southern climes again.

Philips, To Signora Cuzzino.

enfeeblish (en-fē'blīsh), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *enfeblīshen*, *<* OF. *enfebliss*, stem of certain parts of *enfeblir*, enfeeble: see *enfeeble* and *-ish*².] To enfeeble.

Who of his neighbors any thing of thee asketh to borrow,
and it were enfeebled [var. *feblid*] or dead, the lord not present,
he shall be compelled to geeld.

Wyclif, Ex. xxii. 14 (Oxf.).

enfeoff, *v. t.* See *enfeoff*.

enfeoffment, *n.* See *enfeoffment*.

enfeoffship, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *enfeoffshippe* (Halliwell); *<* *en-1* + *fellowship*.] To accompany.

enfelon (en-fel'ŋn), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *felon*.] To render fierce, cruel, or frantic.

With that, like one *enfelon'd* or distraught,
She forth did come whether her rage her bore.

Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 48.

enfeoff (en-fef'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *infeoff*; the spelling, as also in the simple *feoff*, *q. v.*, is artificial, after the ML. (Law L.) form *infeoffare*, *infeoffare*; prop. spelled *enfeff*, *<* ME. *enfeffen*, *<* OF. *enfeffer*, *enfeoffer* (ML. reflex *infeoffare*, *infeoffare*), *<* *en-* (L. *in-*) + *feffer*, invest with a fief: see *feoff*, *v.*] 1. In law, to give a feud to; hence, to invest with a fee; give any corporeal hereditament to in fee simple or fee tail.

Also, that as often as it shall happen that heaven of the said feoffees dye, those seaven who shall be then living shall *enfeoffe* of the premisses certain other honest men.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 256.

The dispossessed Franks of Armenia and Palestine . . . he *enfeoffed* with estates of land in Cyprus.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 165.

2†. Figuratively, to surrender or give up.

The skipping king . . .
Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

enfeoffment (en-fef'ment), *n.* [*<* ME. *enfeoffement*, *<* OF. *enfeoffement*, *<* *enfeffer*, *enfeoff*: see *enfeoff* and *-ment*.] In law: (a) The act of giving the fee simple of an estate. (b) The instrument or deed by which one is invested with the fee of an estate. (c) The estate thus obtained.

For thee y ordeuyed paradij;
Ful riche was thin *enfeoffement*.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 163.

enfermt, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *affirm*.

enfertile, *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *fertile*.] To fertilize.

The rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves
and *enfertile* the fields.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, ii. 46.

enfetter (en-fet'ēr), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *fetter*.] To fetter; bind in fetters.

His soul is so *enfetter'd* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

enfever (en-fē'vēr), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *fever*, after F. *enfevver*.] To excite fever in. [Rare.]

In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves.

Anna Seward, Sonnets.

enfierce (en-fēr's), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *fierce*.] To make fierce.

But more *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly grypt, and, hailing to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 8.

enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* [*<* F. *enfilade*, a suite of rooms, a string (as of phrases, etc.), a raking fire, lit. a thread, *<* *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel): see *enfile*.] *Milit.*, a line or straight passage; specifically, the situation of a place, or of a body of men, which may be raked with shot through its whole length.

enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enfiladed*, ppr. *enfilading*. [*<* *enfilade*, *n.*] *Milit.*, to pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length, as a work or line of troops; be in a position to attack (a military work or a line of troops) in this manner.

The Spaniards, carrying the tower, whose guns completely *enfiladed* it, obtained possession of this important pass into the beleaguered city. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., 1. 7.

While this was going on, Sherman was confronting a rebel battery which *enfiladed* the road on which he was marching.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 505.

A strong and well-constructed earth-work, which was so placed as to *enfilade* the narrow and difficult channel for a mile below. J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 216.

Enfilading battery. See *battery*.

enfile (en-fīl'), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *enfiler*, F. *enfiler*, thread, string, rake (a trench), rake (a vessel), = Sp. *enfiler* = Pg. *enfiar* = It. *infilare*, *<* ML. *infilare*, put on a thread, thread, string, *<* L. *in*, on, + *filum*, a thread: see *file*³, *n.* and *v.*] To put on a thread; thread; string.

Thei taughten hym a lace to braled
And wene a purs, and to *enfile*
A perle.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

The common people of India make holes through them, and so wear them *enfiled* as ear-rings and collars about their necks.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxvii. 6.

enfiled (en-fīld'), *p. a.* [*<* *enfile*, *v.*] In *her.*, transfixing and carrying any object, as the head of a man or beast: said of a sword the blade of which transfixes the object.

enfire (en-fīr'), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *fire*.] To inflame; set on fire; kindle.

It glads him now to note how th' Orb of Flame
Which girts this Globe doth not *enfire* the Frame.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, 1. 7.

enflame, *v.* An obsolete variant of *inflame*.

enflesh (en-flesh'), *v. t.* [*<* *en-1* + *flesh*.] 1†. To incorporate as with the flesh; embody; incarnate.

Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him.

Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 173.

2. To clothe with flesh. [Rare.]

What though the skeletons have been articulated and *enfleshed*?

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 57.

enflourage (F. pron. on-flē-rāzh'), *n.* [F., *<* *en-*, *<* L. *in-*, + *fleur*, *<* L. *flos* (*flōr-*), flower; cf. *inflorescence*.] The process of extracting delicate perfumes from flowers by the agency of inodorous fats.

enflower (en-flou'ēr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *enfloure*; *<* *en-1* + *flower*.] To cover or bedeck with flowers.

These odorous and *enflowered* fields
Are none of thine; no, here's Elysium.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 1.

enfold (en-fōld'), *v. t.* See *infold*.

enfoliate (en-fō'li-āt), *v. t.* See *infoliate*.

enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enforced*, ppr. *enforcing*. [Formerly also *inforce*; *<* ME. *enforcen*, *enforzen*, *<* OF. *enforcer*, *enforcier* (F. *enforcer*), *<* ML. *infortiare*, strengthen, *<* *in-* + *fortiare*, strengthen, *<* *fortia* (OF. *force*), strength, force: see *force*¹, and cf. *afforce*, *deforce*, *efforce*. Cf. *effort*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To increase the force or strength of; make strong; strengthen; fortify.

Hur seemly cities too sorowen hem all,
Enforced were the entres with egre men fele,
That hee ne might in that marche no maner wende.

Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. 908.

And what there is of vengeance in a lion
Chaf'd among dogs or robb'd of his dear young,
The same, *enforce'd* more terrible, more mighty,
Expect from me.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

2. To urge or impress with force or energy; make forcible, clear, or intelligible: as, to *enforce* remarks or arguments.

This fable contains and *enforces* many just and serious considerations.

Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

3. To gain or extort by force or compulsion; compel: as, to *enforce* obedience.

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity.

Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

My business, urging on a present laaste,
Enforce short reply.

For'd, Lady's Trial, 1. 1.

4. To put or keep in force; compel obedience to; cause to be executed or performed: as, to *enforce* laws or rules.

Law confines itself necessarily to such duties as can be *enforced* by penalties.

H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 31.

5†. To discharge with force; hurl; throw.

As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

6. To impel; constrain; force. [Archaic.]

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Through fortune's spite, that false did prove,
I am *enforce'd* from thee to part.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).

Thou shalt live,
If any soul for thee sweet life will give,
Enforced by none.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

7†. To press or urge, as with a charge.

If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people.

Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

Now, when I come to *inforce*, as I will do,
Your cares, your watchings, and your many prayers,
Your more than many gifts.

B. Jonson, Volpone, 1. 1.

8†. To prove; evince.

Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

9†. To force; violate; ravish. Chaucer.—10†. Reflexively, to strain one's self; put forth one's greatest exertion. Chaucer.

Also the Cristene men *enforcen* hem, in alle maneres that thei mowen, for to fighte, and for to desceyven that on that other.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

=Syn. 3. *Extort*, etc. See *exact*, *v. t.*

II.† *intrans.* 1. To grow strong; become fierce or active; increase.

Whan Hermy saugh hym so delynered, he hente the horse and lepte vp lightly, and ran in to the presse that dide sore encrease and *enforce*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 330.

2. To strive; exert one's self. Chaucer.—3. To make headway.

Whanne the schip was rauschid and myghte not *enforce* aghens the wynd, whanne the schip was gheuon to the blowingis of the wynd, we weren horun with cours into an yle that is clepid Canda.

Wyclif, Acts xxvii. 15, 16.

enforce (en-fōrs'), *n.* [*<* *enforce*, *v.* Prop. *force*.] Force; strength; power.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appealant,
Though by his blindness malm'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce*.

Milton, S. A., 1. 1223.

enforceable, **enforcible** (en-fōr'sā-bl, -si-bl), *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforceable* by good reason.

Barrow, Works, 1. 71.

The public at large would have no *enforceable* right.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 14.

enforcedly (en-fōr'sed-li), *adv.* By violence or compulsion; not by choice. [Rare.]

If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well: but thou
Dost it *enforcedly*; thou 'dst courtier be again.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

enforcement (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* [*<* OF. *enforcement*, *<* *enforcer*, enforce: see *enforce*.] 1. The exercise of force; compulsory or constraining action; compulsion; coercion. [Archaic.]

Such a newe herte and lusty corage vnto the lawe warde canste thou neuer come by of thyn owne strength and *enforcement*, but by the operacion and workinge of the spirite.

J. Udall, Prol. to Romans.

At my *enforcement* shall the king unite
Their nuptial hands.

Glover, Athenaid, xx.

O Goddess! hear these tuneless numbers, wrung
By sweet *enforcement* and remembrance dear.

Keats, Ode to Psyche.

2. That which enforces, urges, or compels; constraining or impelling power; efficient motive; impulse; exigence. [Archaic.]

Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be.

Shak., As you Like It, ii. 7.

The Law enjoyns a Penalty as an *enforcement* to Obedience.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 50.

Rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law.

Locke.

His assumption of our flesh to his divinity was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world.

Hammond, Fundamentals.

3. The act of enforcing; the act of giving force or effect to, or of putting in force; a forcing upon the understanding or the will: as, the *enforcement* of an argument by illustrations; *enforcement* of the laws by stringent measures. — **Enforcement act**, an act for enforcing the collection of the revenues of the United States, passed in 1833 after the nullification of the tariff act of 1832 by South Carolina.

enforcer (en-fōr'sēr), *n.* One who or that which compels, constrains, or urges; one who effects by violence; one who carries into effect.

Julio. With my soveraignea leave
I'll wed thee to this man, will he, will he.

Phil. Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer*:

I use no power of mine unto those ends.

Pletcher (and Rowley), Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

That is even upon an ineffective speaking to which grimace and gesture ("action," as Demosthenes called them) are not added as *enforcers*.

Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 767.

enforcible, *a.* See *enforceable*.

enforcive (en-fōr'siv), *a.* [*<* *enforce* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to enforce or constrain; compulsory.

Cæs. But might we not win Cato to our friendship
By honouring speeches, nor persuasive gifts?
Me. Not possible.

Cæs. Nor by *enforcive* usage?

Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, i. 1.

enforcively (en-fōr'siv-li), *adv.* By enforcement; compulsorily. Marston.

enforest (en-fōr'est), *v. t.* [Formerly also *enforrest*; *<* OF. *enforester*, *<* ML. *inforestare*, convert into forest, *<* *in*, in, + *foresta*, forest: see *en-1* and *forest*.] To turn into or lay under forest; afforest.

Henry the VIIIth *enforested* the grounds thereabouts, though they never attained the full reputation of a forest in common discourse.

Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex.

enform† (en-fôr'm'), v. t. An obsolete variant of *inform*.

enforsooth, v. t. [ME. *enforsothen*; < en-1 + *forsooth*.] To make true; rectify; reform.

V *enforsothe* me othir whilla,
And thinke y wolde lyns a trewe lif.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 183.

enfort† (en-fôr't'), v. t. [< OF. *enfortir* = Pr. *enfortir* = It. *infortire*, strengthen, < L. *in*, in, + *fortis*, strong; see *fort*, and cf. *enforce*.] To strengthen; fortify.

As Salem braveth with her hilly bullwarks,
Roundly *enforted*, see the grete Jehova
Closest his servantes, as a hilly bullwark
Ever abiding.
Sir P. Sidney, Ps. cxv.

enfortune† (en-fôr'tün'), v. t. [ME. *enfortunen*, < OF. *enfortuner*, < en- + *fortune*, fortune; see en-1 and *fortune*.] To endow with a fortune.

He that wrought it *enfortuned* it so
That every wight that had it shulde have wo.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 259.

enfoldered†, p. a. [Pp. of **enfoldere*, < OF. *en- + foldre*, F. *foldre*, < L. *fulgur*, lightning, flashing, < *fulgere*, flash; see *fulgent*.] Mingled with lightning.

Hart cannot thlike what outrage and what cries,
With fowle *enfoldred* smoke and flashing fire,
The hell-bred beast threwe forth unto the skies.
Spenser, F. Q., l. xl. 40.

enframe (en-främ'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enframed*, ppr. *enframing*. [< en-1 + *frame*.] To inclose in or as in a frame. [Rare.]

All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee. *Tennyson*, Harold, l. 1.
Out of keeping with the style of the relief upon the gates
which it (the frieze) *enframes*.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 115.

enfranchise (en-frän'chiz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enfranchised*, ppr. *enfranchising*. [Formerly also *infranchise*; < OF. *enfranchis*, stem of certain parts of *enfranchir*, < *en- + franchir*, set free, *enfranchiso*, < en- + *franchir*, set free; see *franchise*.] 1. To set free; liberate, as from slavery; hence, to free or release from custody, bad habits, or any restraint.

If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise*
himself (from drinking) at once, that is the best.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

This is that which hath *enfranchis'd*, enlarg'd and lifted
up our apprehensions degrees above themselves.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Our great preserver!
You have *enfranchis'd* us from wretched bondage.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

Prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations,
unless *enfranchis'd* by their masters.

Sir W. Temple.

The *enfranchis'd* spirit soars at last!
Men. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldby Legends, l. 28.

2. To make free of a state, city, or corporation; admit to the privileges of a freeman or citizen; admit to citizenship.

The English colonies, and some parts of the Irishry, *enfranchis'd*
by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Specifically—3. To confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting or taking part in public elections: as, to *enfranchise* a class of people; to *enfranchise* (in Great Britain) a borough or a university.

From the year 1246 a mayor took the place of the aldermen,
but the postman-mote and the merchant guild retained their names and functions, the latter as a means
by which the freemen of the borough were *enfranchis'd*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

4. To endenizen; naturalize.

These words have been *enfranchis'd* amongst us. *Watts*.
=Syn. 1. *Manumit*, *Liberate*, etc. See *emancipate*.

enfranchisement (en-frän'chiz-ment), n. [< *enfranchise* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of setting free; release from slavery or from custody; enlargement.

As low as to thy foot doea Casius fall,
To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber.
Shak., J. C., III. 1.

2. The admission of a person or persons to the freedom of a state or corporation; investiture with the privileges of free citizens; the incorporating of a person into any society or body politic; now, specifically, bestowment of the electoral franchise or the right of voting.

How came the law to retreat after apparently advancing
farther than the Middle Roman Law in the proprietary
enfranchisement of women?
Matine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 325.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands, a legal conveyance in fee simple of copyhold tenements by the lord of

a manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freeholds.

enfranchiser (en-frän'chi-zër), n. One who enfranchises.

enfray, n. [A Middle English variant of *affray*.] An affray.

Let no man wyt that we war,
For ferdes of a fowle *enfray*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 179.

enfree† (en-frê'), v. t. [< en-1 + *free*.] To set free; release from captivity.

To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid.
Shak., T. and C., lv. 1.

enfreedom† (en-frê'dum), v. t. [< en-1 + *freedom*.] To give freedom to; set free.

By my sweet soul, I mean, setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming*
thy person. *Shak.*, L. L. L., III. 1.

enfreeze† (en-frêz'), v. t. [< en-1 + *freeze*.] To freeze; turn into ice; congeal.

Thou hast *enfrosen* her disdainfull breast.
Spenser, In Honour of Love, l. 146.

enfrenzy (en-fren'zi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enfrenzied*, ppr. *enfrenzying*. [< en-1 + *frenzy*.] To excite to frenzy; madden. [Rare.]

With an *enfrenzi'd* grasp he tore the jasey from his head.
Barham, Ingoldby Legends, II. 363.

en froid (on frwo). [F.: en, < L. *in*, in; *froid*, < L. *frigidus*, cold.] In a cold state; said of anything which is more commonly put on or finished by the agency of heat.

Specimens (of majolica) on which gold is applied *en froid*.
South Kensington Handbook, Spanish Arts.

enforward† (en-frô'wârd), v. t. [< en-1 + *forward*.] To make forward or perverse.

The multitude of crooked and aside respects, which are the only clouds that eclipse the truth from shining more lightly on the face of the world, and the only pricks which so *enforward* men's affections as not to consider and follow what were for the best, do cause that this chief unity findeth small acceptation.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

enfumer† (en-füm'), v. t. [< F. *enfumer* = Pr. *enfumar*, smoke, blind with smoke, < en- + *fumer*, smoke; see *fume*.] 1. To dry or cure by smoking; smoke.—2. To blind or obscure with smoke.

Perturbations . . . gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 38.

eng (eng), n. [Native name.] A large deciduous tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*, of Chittagong in Bengal, and of Burma. The wood is reddish and hard, and is largely used for house-posts, canoes, etc. It yields a clear yellow resin.

Eng. A common abbreviation of *England* and of *English*.

engage (en-gäj'), v.; pret. and pp. *engaged*, ppr. *engaging*. [Formerly also *ingage*; = D. *engageren* = G. *engagiren* = Dan. *engagere* = Sw. *engagera*, < OF. *engager*, F. *engager* = Pr. *engatgar*, *engatgar*, *engatgar* = It. *ingaggiare*, < ML. *in-vadiare*, pledge, engage, < *in*, in, + *vadiare* (> F. *vager*, etc.), pledge, gage; see en-1 and *gage*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pledge; bind as by pledge, promise, contract, or oath; put under an obligation to do or forbear doing something; specifically, to make liable, as for a debt to a creditor; bind as surety or in betrothal: with a reflexive pronoun or (rarely) a noun or personal pronoun as object: as, nations *engage* themselves to each other by treaty.

Who is this that *engaged* his heart to approach unto me?
Jer. xxx. 21.

I have *engag'd* myself to a dear friend.
Shak., M. of V., III. 2.

To the Pope hee *ingag'd* himself to hazard life and estate for the Roman Religion. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xx.
Besides disposing of all patronage, civil, military, legal, and ecclesiastical, for this end, he (Lord Townshend) *engaged* himself to new pensions said to amount to 25,000*l.* a year.
Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 461.

The league between virtue and nature *engages* all things to assume a hostile front to vice. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To pawn; stake; pledge.

He is a noble gentleman; I dare
Engage my credit, loyal to the state.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, l. 2.

For an armour he would have *engaged* vs a bagge of pearls, but we refused.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, l. 83.

And most perfidiously condemn
Those that *engag'd* their lives for them.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. II. 338.

He that commends another *engages* so much of his own reputation as he gives to that person commended.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

3. To secure for aid, employment, use, or the like; put under requisition by agreement or bargain; obtain a promise of: as, to *engage*

one's friends in support of a cause; to *engage* workmen; to *engage* a carriage, or a supply of provisions.

I called at Melawé to complain of our treatment at Shekh Abadé, and see if I could *engage* him, as he had nothing else to employ him, to pay a visit to my friends at that inhospitable place. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, l. 92.

He *engaged* seven [reindeer], which arrived the next evening, in the charge of a tall, handsome Finn, who was to be our conductor. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 109.

4. To gain; win and attach; draw; attract and fix: as, to *engage* the attention.

Your bounty has *engag'd* my truth.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, III. 2.

The Servant . . . joyfully acquaints his Master how gratefully you receiv'd the present: and this still *engages* him more; and he will complement you with great respect whenever he meets you. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. l. 55.

This humanity and good-nature *engages* everybody to him.
Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

While the nations of Europe aspire after change, our constitution *engages* the fond admiration of the people by which it has been established.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

5. To occupy; employ the attention or efforts of: as, to *engage* one in conversation; to be *engaged* in war; to *engage* one's self in party disputes.

I left my people behind with my firelock, and went alone to see if I could *engage* them in a conversation.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 157.

Thus shall mankind his guardian care *engage*.
Pope, Messiah, l. 55.

Sir Peter. So, child, has Mr. Surface returned with you? *Maria*. No, sir, he was *engaged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, III. 1.

It is considered extremely sinful to interrupt a man when *engaged* in his devotions.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 92.

6. To enter into contest with; bring into conflict; encounter in battle: as, the army *engaged* the enemy at ten o'clock.

He *engages* the bravest warrior of all the Greeks, Achilles; and falls by his hand, in single combat.
Bacon, Moral Fables, l.

The great commanders of antiquity never *engaged* the enemy without previously preparing the minds of their followers by animating harangues.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 368.

Grey was forced to leave Herbert, and hurry back to bring up the reserves; returning, he attacked Arundel with artillery, and completely *engag'd* him.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

7. To interlock and become entangled; entangle; involve.

There be monks in Russia, for penance, that will sit a whole night in a vessel of water, till they be *engaged* with hard ice.
Bacon, Custom and Education (ed. 1887).

O limed soul, that struggling to be free,
Art more *engag'd*!
Shak., Hamlet, III. 3.

Once, however, *engaged* among the first ravines and hill spurs thrown out by the great mountain chain, I turned my horse's head and rode swiftly in the direction of Merv.
O'Donovan, Merv, xv.

8. In *mech.*, to mesh with and interact upon; enter and act or be acted upon; interlock with, as the teeth of geared wheels with each other, or the rack and pinion in a rack-and-pinion movement. =Syn. 1. To commit, promise.—5. To engage, busy.—6. To attack, join battle with.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pledge one's word; promise; assume an obligation; become bound; undertake: as, a friend has *engaged* to supply the necessary funds.

Many brave lords and knights likewise
To free them did *engage*.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, l. 89).

How proper the remedy for the malady, I *engage* not.
Fuller.

I dare *engage*, these creatures have their titles and distinctions of honour.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 3.

How commonly . . . rulers have *engaged*, on succeeding to power, not to change the established order!
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 468.

2. To occupy one's self; be busy; take part: as, to *engage* in conversation; he is zealously *engaged* in the cause.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles. *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

The present argument is the most abstracted that ever I *engaged* in.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

All her slumbering energies *engage* with real delight in what lies before them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 318.

3. To have an encounter; begin to fight; enter into conflict.

Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

It is a part of the military art to reconnoitre and feel your way before you *engage* too deeply.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., l. 454.

4. In *fencing*, to cross weapons with an adversary, pressing against his with sufficient force to prevent any manoeuvre from taking one un-awares. *Farrow*, *Mil. Eneye*.—5. In *mach.*, to mesh and interact.

Fixed on a horizontal shaft above the vessel [a sort of water-clock] was a small toothed wheel, with which the toothed rack engaged, and which was, therefore, caused to turn by the rise of the float.

American Anthropologist, I, 47.

Engaging and disengaging machinery, machinery in which one part is alternately united to and separated from another, as occasion may require.

engaged (en-gājd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *engage*, *v.*]

1. Affianced; betrothed: as, an *engaged* pair.—2. Busy or occupied with matters which cannot be interrupted; not at leisure: as, when I call I always find him *engaged*.—3. In *arch.*, partly built or sunk into, or having the appearance of being partly built or sunk into, something else: as, *engaged* columns.

All these sculptures have been attached as decorations to a marble background; the figures are not, therefore, sculptured in the round, but, if we may borrow a term used by architects, are *engaged* figures.

C. T. Newton, *Art and Archæol.*, p. 78.

Engaged column. See *column*.—**Engaged wheels**, in *mech.*, wheels that are in gear with each other. The driver is the engaging wheel, and the follower is the wheel engaged.

engagedly (en-gā'jed-li), *adv.* In an engaged manner; with entangling attachment, as a partizan.

Far better it were for public good there were more . . . progressive pioneers in the mines of knowledge, than controverters of what is found; it would lessen the number of conciliators; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engagedly* biased to one side or other.

Whitlock, *Manners of Eng. People*, p. 233.

engagedness (en-gā'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being engaged, or seriously and earnestly occupied; zeal; animation.

engagement (en-gā'jment), *n.* [Formerly also *engagement*; = D. G. Dan. *Sw. engagement*, < F. *engagement* = It. *ingaggiamento*, < ML. *in-radiamentum*, *engagement*, < *invadiare* (> F. *engager*, etc.), *engage*: see *engage* and *ment*.] 1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging, or the state of being engaged, bound, or pledged.

These are they who have bound the land with the sinne of Sacrilege, from which mortal *engagement* wee shall never be free till wee have totally remov'd with one labour as one individuall thing Prelaty and Sacrilege.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. That to which one is engaged or pledged; an agreement; an appointment; a contract; an undertaking: as, he failed to fulfil his *engagement*.

If the superior officers prevailed, they would be able to make good their *engagement*; if not, they must apply themselves to him [the king] for their own security.

Ludlow, *Memoirs*, I, 136.

We damsels shall soon be obliged to carry a book to enrol our *engagements* . . . If this system of reversionary dancing be any longer encouraged.

Disraeli, *Young Duke*, II, 3.

Specifically—3. The state of having entered into a contract of marriage; betrothal: as, their *engagement* has been announced.—4. That which engages or binds; obligation.

He was kindly used, and dismissed in peace, professing much *engagement* for the great courtesy he found there.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II, 232.

This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity.

Hammond, *Fundamentals*.

Religion, which is the chief *engagement* of our league.

Milton.

5†. Strong attachment or adherence; partiality; bias; partizanship.

The opportunity of so fit a messenger, and my deep *engagement* of affection to thee, makes me write at this time.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I, 437.

This may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at pains to examine.

Swift.

6. Occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business.

Play, either by our too long or too constant *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profession.

Rogers.

7. In *mach.*, the act or state of meshing together and acting upon each other: as, the *engagement* of geared wheels.—8. A combat between armies or fleets; a fight; a conflict; a battle.

The showr of Arrows and Darts overpass't, both Battels attack'd each other with a close and terrible *engagement*.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

All full of expectation of the fleets's *engagement*, but it is not yet.

Pepys, *Diary*, II, 418.

Our army, led by vallant Torrismond,

Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moora.

Dryden.

To recite at this time the circumstances of the *Engagement* at Brandywine, which have been banded about in all the Newspapers, would be totally unnecessary.

Washington, to Col. Sam'l Washington, N. A. Rev., [CXLI. 480.]

9. In *fencing*, the joining of weapons with an adversary: as, an *engagement* in carte, tierce, etc. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**The Engagement**, in *British hist.*, the name given to a treaty entered into in 1647 between Charles I., then in the hands of the Parliamentary army, and commissioners on behalf of the moderate Presbyterians in Scotland, whereby the latter, for certain concessions on the king's part, engaged to deliver him from captivity by force of arms.—**Syn. 2.** *Pledge*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*), *contract*.—8. *Conflict*, *Fight*, etc. See *battle*.

engager (en-gā'jēr), *n.* 1. One who engages or secures.—2. One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

And that they [Italian operas] might be performed with all decency, seamliness, and without rudeness and profaneness, John Maynard . . . and several sufficient citizens were *engagers*.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*

3. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of a party who supported the treaty called "The Engagement," and who joined in the invasion of England consequent on it. See phrase under *engagement*.

engaging (en-gā'jīng), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *engage*, *v.*] Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention, the interest, or the affections; pleasing: as, *engaging* manners or address.

His [Horse's] addresses to the persons who favoured him are so inimitably *engaging*, that Augustus complained of him for so seldom writing to him.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 173.

That common-sense which is one of the most useful, though not one of the most *engaging*, properties of the [English] race.

Lowell, *Books and Libraries*.

The Greeks combine the energy of manhood with the *engaging* unconscionableness of childhood.

Emerson, *History*.

engagingly (en-gā'jīng-li), *adv.* In an *engaging* manner; so as to win the affections.

engagingness (en-gā'jīng-nes), *n.* The quality of being *engaging*; attractiveness; attraction: as, the *engagingness* of his manners.

engallant† (en-gal'ant), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gal-lant*.] To make a gallant of.

I would have you direct all your courtship thither; if you could but endear yourself to her affection, you were eternally *engallanted*.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, IV, 1.

engall† (en-jal'), *v. t.* An obsolete form of *en-jail*.

engarboil† (en-gär'boil), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-boil*.] To disorder.

It is strange, that for wishing, advising, and in his owne particular using and ensuing that moderation, thereby not to *engarboile* the church, and disturb the course of piety, he should so . . . bee blamed.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Cæsar*, IX.

engarland (en-gär'land), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-land*.] To encircle with a garland. [Poetical.]

Muses! I oft invoked your holy aid,

With choicest flowers my speech 't *engarland* so.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's *Eug. Garner*, I, 530).

Engarlanded and dlap'er'd

With inwrought flowers.

Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

engarrison (en-gar'i-sən), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gar-rison*.] To place in garrison or in a state of defense.

In this case we encounter sin in the body, like a besieged enemy; and such an one, when he has *engarrison'd* himself in a strong hold, will endure a storm.

South, *Works*, IX, v.

There was John *engarrison'd*, and provided for the assault with a trusty sword, and other implements of war.

Glanville, *Witchcraft*, p. 127.

engastrimyth† (en-gas'tri-mith), *n.* [Also *engastrimith*, *engastrimith*; < Gr. *ἐγγαστριμυθος*, a ventriloquist, generally used of women who delivered oracles by ventriloquy, < *ἐν γαστρὶ*, in the belly (*ἐν*, in; *γαστρὶ*, dat. of *γαστήρ*, akin to L. *venter*, belly), + *μυθος*, speech. See *myth*.] A ventriloquist.

So, all lincen, the pale *engastrimith*

(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)

Speaks in his womb.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., *The Imposture*.

engender (en-jen'dēr), *v.* [Formerly also *ingender*; < ME. *engendren*, < OF. *engendr*, F. *engendr* = Pr. *engendar*, *engendrar* = Sp. Pg. *engendar* = It. *ingenerare*, < L. *ingenerare*, *beget*, < *in*, in, + *generare*, *beget*, produce, generate: see *generate* and *gender*.] I. *trans.* 1. To breed; beget; generate.

Thus, delves made, on hem shall weete and heete,

Thal two dooth all *engendre* grapes grette.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

Hence—2. To produce; cause to exist; bring forth; cause; excite: as, intemperance *engenders* disease; angry words *engender* strife.

This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness.

Sir P. Sidney.

Sir Philip Sidney very prettily closed vp a dittle in this aort:

What medicine, then, can such disease remone
Where loue breeds hate, and hate *engenders* loue?
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 181.

Of that airy

And oily water, mercury is *engendered*.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, II, 1.

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,
Blown up with high conceits *ingendering* pride.

Milton, *P. L.*, IV, 809.

From the prejudices *engendered* by the Church, I pass to the prejudices *engendered* by the army itself.

Sumner, *Orations*, I, 59.

=**Syn. 2.** To call forth, create, give rise to, occasion, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be caused or produced; come into existence.

Take heed they speake no wordes of villany, for it causeth much corruption to *ingender* in them.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Thick clouda are spread, and storma *engender* there.

Dryden.

2. To come together; meet in sexual embrace.

Luff *ingendreth* with foye, as in a lust aswle,

And hate in his hote yre hastis to wer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I, 7959.

The council of Trent and the Spanish Inquisition, *ingendering* together, brought forth those catalogues and expurgating indexes.

Milton, *Areopagitica*.

engenderer (en-jen'dēr-ēr), *n.* [= F. *engendr* = Pr. *engendar*, *engendrar* = Sp. *engendrador* = It. *ingeneratore*, < L. as if **ingenerator*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*: see *engender*.] One who or that which engenders; a begetter.

The *engenderers* and *ingendered*.

Sir J. Davies, *Wittes Pilgrimage*, stg. 0, 1.

engendrure†, *n.* [ME., also *engendure*, < OF. *engendrure*, *engendreur*, *engendure*, *engendreur* = Pr. *engendrada*, < L. as if **ingeneratura*, < *ingenerare*, *engender*: see *engender*.] 1. The act of generation; a begetting.

Haddestow as greet a leeve as thou hast myght,

To parfornne al thy lust in *Engendrure*,

Thou haddest bigeten many a creature.

Chaucer, *Prolog. to Monk's Tale*, I, 59.

2. Descent; lineage.

Hys *engendrure* to declare and tell,

Comyn is he off full noble lineage.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 6345.

engild (en-gild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engilded*, *engilt*, ppr. *engilding*. [*< en-1 + gild*.] To gild; brighten.

Fair Helena; who more *engilds* the night

Than all yon fiery oes and eyes of light.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, III, 2.

engin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *engine*.

engin. An abbreviation of *engineering*.

engin-à-verge (F. pron. on-zhañ'ä-verzh'), *n.* A military engine or catapult for throwing large stones, barrels of combustibles, etc., by means of a mast or staff rotating about one end, and having at the other a spoon, hook, or other device for holding the projectile.

engine (en'jīn), *n.* [Also dial. *ingine*, *ingin*; < ME. *engin*, *engyn*, *engen*, rarely *ingyne* (with accent on second syllable, whence by aphoresis often *gin*, *gyn*, *ginne*, *gynne*, > mod. E. *gin*⁴, q. v.), < OF. *engin*, *enging*, *engeng*, *enginh*, *enginh*, natural ability, artifice, a mechanical contrivance, esp. a war-engine, a battering-ram, F. *engin* = Pr. *engin*, *engen* = OSp. *engeniño*, Sp. *ingenio* = Pg. *engenho* = It. *ingegno*, < L. *ingenium*, innate or natural quality, nature, genius, a genius, an invention, in LL. a war-engine, battering-ram, < *ingignere* (pp. *inginitus*), instil by birth, implant, produce in: see *ingenious*, and cf. *genius*.] 1†. Innate or natural ability; ingenuity; craft; skill.

But consaydreth well, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne *engin*.

Chaucer, *Astrolabe*, Pref.

Virgil won the bays,

And past them all for deep *engine*, and made them all to gaze

Upon the booke he made.

Churchyard.

Such also as made most of their werkes by translation out of the Latine and French tongue, & few or none of their owne *engine*.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 63.

He does 't by *engine* and devices, he!

B. Jonson, *Devil Is an Ass*, II, 1.

2†. An artful device or contrivance; a skilfully devised plan or method; a subtle artifice.

Therefore this crattle *engine* he did frame,

Against his praise to stirre up enmytie.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, f. 23.

The edict of the emperor Julianus . . . was esteemed and accounted a . . . pernicious *engine* and machination against the Christian faith.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I, 69.

I must visit Contarino; upon that

Depends an *engine* shall weigh up my losses,

Were they sunk low as hell.

Webster, *Devil's Law-Case*, II, 4.

3. An instrumental agent or agency of any kind; anything used to effect a purpose; an instrumentality.

In the time that we ly be fore this town ther may be taken a nother town other be famyn or be other *engyne*, for as soone shall we take tweyne as oon.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 255.

Dexterity and sufferance, brave Don,
Arc *engines* the pure politic must work with.

Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

And say, finally, whether peace is best preserved by giving energy to the government, or information to the people. This last is the most certain and the most legitimate *engine* of government.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 276.

An age when the Dutch press was one of the most formidable *engines* by which the public mind of Europe was moved.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., VII.

4. An apparatus for producing some mechanical effect; especially, a skilful mechanical contrivance: used in a very general way.

States, as great *engines*, move slowly.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.

Specifically—(a) A snare, gin, or trap.

A fisher of the contry com to the Lak de Losane with his nettes and his *engynes*. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 665.

Item, Whereas it is contained in the Statute of Westminster the Second, that young salmona shall not be taken nor destroyed by nets, nor by *engines*, at milldams, from the midst of April till the Nativity of St. John the Baptist.

Statute of 13th Richard II., quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 62, note.

(b) A mechanism, instrument, weapon, or tool by which a violent effect is produced, as a musket, cannon, rack, catapult, battering-ram, etc.; specifically, in old use, a rack for torture; by extension, any tool or instrument: as, *engines* of war or of torture.

The kyng of kyngges erly vypp he rose,
And sent for men of craft in all the east,
To make *engens* after his purpose,
The wallia to breke, the Citee for to wast.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2887.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh, Essays*.

O most small fault,

How ugly didst thou in Cordelia show!
Which, like an *engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fix'd place.

Shak., Lear, I. 4.

But that two-handed *engine* at the door
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more.

Milton, Lycidas, I. 130.

He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* [scissors] on his fingers' ends.

Pope, R. of the L., III. 132.

More particularly—(c) A skilfully contrived mechanism or machine, the parts of which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine for applying any of the mechanical or physical powers to effect a particular purpose; especially, a self-contained, self-moving mechanism for the conversion of energy into useful work: as, a hydraulic *engine* for utilizing the pressure of water; a steam-, gas-, or air-*engine*, in which the elastic force of steam, gas, or air is utilized; a fire-*engine*; stationary or locomotive *engines*. In popular absolute use, the word generally has reference to a locomotive *engine*. See these words.

In mechanics, the direction how to frame an instrument or *engine*, is not the same with the manner of setting it on work.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 278.

Some cut the pipes, and some the *engines* play,
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

Dryden.

As the barometric oscillations are due to solar radiation, it follows that the earth and sun together constitute a thermodynamic *engine*.

Thomson and Tail, Nat. Phil., § 830.

Agricultural, ammoniacal, annular, assistant, atmospheric engine. See the adjectives.—**Balance-wheel engine.** See *balance-wheel*.—**Binary engine.** See *binary*.—**Bisulphid-of-carbon engine,** an engine using the vapor of bisulphid of carbon as a motive agent. The liquid boils at 110° F., and at the usual temperature of exhaust-steam will give a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. The vapor in such engines is condensed after passing through the cylinder, and returned to the boiler to be converted again into vapor; it can be thus used continuously with very little loss.—**Caloric engine.** See *caloric*.—**Carbonic-acid engine.** See *carbonic*.—**Compound engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compressed-air engine.** See *compressed*.—**Concentric engine,** a rotating engine.—**Cornish engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Cycloidal engine,** a machine for engraving the wavy or curved lines upon the plates from which bank-checks, bonds, etc., are printed. The lines are produced by a compound motion given to the graver, or by a combined movement of graver and plate.—**Dental engine,** an apparatus for conveying power to dental surgical instruments.—**Direct-action engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is directly coupled to the connecting-rod.—**Disk engine,** an engine in which motive power is obtained by the application of steam to the oscillation of a disk.—**Double-acting engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Electro-dynamic engine,** an engine operated by an electric current.—**Electromagnetic engine.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Elevator-engines,** a special form of steam hoisting-engine that can be controlled from the elevator-car or from any floor, or made to operate automatically at any point of the travel of the car.—**Empty engine.** See *empty*.—**Ether-engine,** a machine similar to the steam-engine, in which the vapor of ether is substituted for steam.—**Geared engine,** an engine which actuates the driven machinery through the intervention of gearing.—**Half-beam engine,** a steam-engine having a beam so arranged as to be moved about a pivot at one end by the action of

the engine placed at the other end, the crank being placed beneath the middle of the beam.—**Harmonic engine,** an electromagnetic engine of small size, invented by Edison.—**High-duty engine,** an engine designed to work with minimum consumption of fuel.—**Horizontal engine,** an engine set with the axes of its steam-cylinders and its center-lines horizontal.—**Hydraulic engine.** See *hydraulic*.—**Hydrocarbon engine,** another name for the petroleum engine, or for any oil-and-vapor motor.—**Inclined engine,** an engine of which the line of action is inclined to the horizon.—**Internal-combustion engine,** an engine in which the working cylinder is also the furnace.—**Man engine,** an apparatus set in mine-shafts, consisting of two parallel and vertical rods alternately rising and falling, and carrying at suitable intervals platforms, of which a pair stop opposite each other at each stroke of the engine. In another form one set of platforms is stationary and fixed to the walls of the shaft, there being but a single oscillating rod. Miners, by stepping back and forth from one platform to another at each stroke of the engine, are raised to the surface or transported to the bottom of the mine.—**Marine engine.** See *marine*.—**Mogul engine,** a locomotive of a peculiar and heavy type, built for hauling heavy trains, and having six coupled driving-wheels and a single pair of truck-wheels.—**Non-condensing engine.** See *non-condensing*.—**Non-rotative engine,** an engine which does not turn a fly-wheel and crank-shaft.—**Oscillating engine,** an engine in which the piston-rod is coupled directly to the crank-pin, the steam-cylinder oscillating on trunnions to permit the requisite lateral movement of the rod.—**Pendulous or inverted oscillating engine,** an engine in which the steam-cylinder is supported by and oscillates about trunnions at the upper end, the piston-rod being directly connected to the crank below.—**Rose engine.** See *rose-engine*.—**Side-lever engine.** Same as *marine engine*.—**Stationary engine,** any form of motor on a fixed bed, as distinguished from a portable, road, or locomotive engine.—**Trunk-engine,** an engine in which the connecting-rod is coupled to crank and piston, reaching the latter through a large hollow "trunk" or rod forming a part of the structure.—**Twin engine,** a combination of two engines of the same construction, coupled so as to work together.—**Vertical engine,** an engine without a beam, set in the vertical line.—**Wildcat engine,** a locomotive engine that runs without a train: so called because it has no regular time. [U. S.]

engine (en'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engine'd*, ppr. *engineering*. [*ME. enginen, engynen, contrive, deceive, torture, < OF. engignier, engigner, engener, engenier, engenier, contrive, invent, deceive, intrigue, etc., = Pr. enginar = OSP. enginar, Sp. ingeniar = Pg. enginar = It. ingegnare, deceive, dupe, etc., < ML. ingeniare, contrive, attack with engines, dep. ingeniari, intrigue, deceive, < L. ingenium, genius, invention, LL. an engine: see engine, n.*] 1†. To contrive.

And now shal Lucifer leue it though hym loth thinke;
For Gygas the geant with a gyne *engine'd*
To breke and to bete doune that beo *engines* Ieasus.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 250.

2†. To assault with engines of war. *Davies.*

Infidels, profane aud professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 29.

3†. To torture by means of an engine; rack.

The mynsters of that toun
Han hent the carters and so sore him pynded,
And eek the hostiller so sore *engyned*,
That they biknewe hir wikkednes anon.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, I. 240.

4. To furnish with an engine or engines: as, the vessel was built on the Clyde and *engine'd* at Greenwich.

engine-bearer (en'jin-bär'ër), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the sleepers or pieces of timber in a steamer placed between the keelson and the boilers of the steam-engine, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-counter (en'jin-koun'tèr), *n.* A registering device for recording or counting the movements of engines or machinery; a speed-indicator. See *speed-recorder*.

engine'd (en'jind), *a.* Same as *engine-turned*.

engine-driver (en'jin-dri'vèr), *n.* One who drives or manages an engine; especially, one who manages a locomotive engine: in the United States commonly called *engineer*.

engineer (en-ji-nèr'), *n.* [Formerly *engineer*, rarely *ingenier*; < OF. *engignier* = Sp. *ingeniero* = Pg. *engenheiro* = It. *ingegnere, ingegnere*, < ML. *ingeniarius*, one who makes or uses an engine, < *ingenium*, an engine: see *engine*. Cf. D. G. *ingenieur* = Dan. Sw. *ingeniör*, < F. *ingénieur*, OF. *engigneor, engigneour*, one who makes an engine, < ML. *ingeniator*, < *ingeniare*, contrive; see *engine*, *v.*] 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of any department of engineering. Engineers are classified, according to the particular business pursued by them, as *military, naval or marine, civil, mining, and mechanical or dynamic engineers*. (See *engineering*.) In the United States navy engineers are classed as follows: *Engineer in chief*, ranking with a commodore and having charge of the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the Navy Department; *chief engineers*, ranking, according to length of service, with lieutenant-commanders, commanders, or captains; *passed assistant engineers*, officers who have passed their examination for chief engineer, and who rank with lieutenants; and *assistant engineers*, who rank with ensigns or lieutenants.

2. An engine-driver; one who manages an engine and its connected machinery, as on board a steam-vessel.—3. One who carries through any scheme or enterprise by skill or artful contrivance; a manager.—**Chief of engineers**, in the United States army, a high official of the War Department, head of the corps of engineers, who has supervisory charge of fortifications, torpedo service, military bridges, river and harbor improvements, military surveys, etc.—**Corps of engineers.** See *corps*.—**Fleet engineer.** See *fleet*.—**engineer** (en-ji-nèr'), *v. t.* [*engineer, n.*] 1. To plan and direct the formation or carrying out of; direct as an engineer: as, to *engineer* a canal or a tunnel.

Carefully *engineered* waterways.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 14.

2. To work upon; ply; try some scheme or plan upon.

Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him.
Couper.

3. To guide or manage by ingenuity and tact; conduct through or over obstacles by contrivance and effort: as, to *engineer* a bill through Congress.

An exhibition *engineered* by a native prince is quite a novelty even in India.
The American, VII. 24.

engineering (en-ji-nèr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engineer, v.*] 1. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing civil or military works which require a special knowledge or use of machinery, or of the principles of mechanics. Abbreviated *engin.*—2. Careful management; manoeuvring.

Who kindling a combustion of desire,
With some cold moral think to quench the fire,
Though all your *engineering* proves in vain.
Cowper, Progress of Error, I. 321.

Civil engineering, that branch of engineering which relates to the construction or care of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbors, drainage-works, etc.—**Electrical engineering.** See *electrical*.—**Hydraulic engineering.** See *hydraulic*.—**Mechanical or dynamic engineering.** That branch which relates strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine-tools, mill-work, etc.—**Military engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and all buildings necessary in military posts, and includes a thorough knowledge of every point relative to the attack and defense of places. The science also embraces the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—**Mining engineering**, that branch which relates to all the operations involved in selecting, testing, opening, and working mines.—**Naval or marine engineering**, that branch which relates to the construction and management of engines for the propulsion of steamships.

engineership (en-ji-nèr'ship), *n.* [*engineer + ship*.] The post of engineer. [Rare.] His nephew, David Alan Stevenson, joined with him at the time of his death in the *engineership*, is the sixth of the family who has held, successively or conjointly, that office.
R. L. Stevenson, in *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 790.

engine-house (en'jin-hous), *n.* A building for the accommodation of an engine or engines.

Boilers, dynamos, and *engine-house* must all be arranged for that size.
Elect. Rev., XXII. 243.

engine-lathe (en'jin-lāth), *n.* A large form of lathe employed for the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engine-man (en'jin-man), *n.*; pl. *enginemen* (-men). A man who manages an engine, as in steamers, steam-cars, manufactories, etc.

engine-plane (en'jin-plān), *n.* In *coal-mining*, an underground way over which the coal is conveyed by means of an endless chain or rope worked by an engine.

engine'r (en'ji-nèr), *n.* [Also *ingenier*; earlier form of *engineer*: see *engineer*.] 1. An engineer; one who manages a military engine.

For 'tis the sport to have the *engineer*
Holst with his own petar.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4 (quartos).

2. A skilful contriver; an artful or ingenious deviser.

He is a good *engineer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 134.

There's yet one more, Gabilas,
The *engineer* of all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

engine-room (en'jin-röm), *n.* The room or apartment of a vessel in which the engine are placed.

Where, for example, are the *engine-room* logs of any of the ships be warnis?
The Engineer, LXV. 108.

enginery (en'jin-ri), *n.* [*engine + -ry*.] 1. The act or art of managing engines or artillery.

—2. Engines collectively; mechanism; machinery; especially, artillery; instruments of war.

Not distant far with heavy pace the foe
Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow cube
Trailing his devilish *enginery*.
Milton, P. L., VI. 653.

I have lived to mark
A new and unforeseen creation rise
From out the labours of a peaceful Land
Wielding her potent *enginery* to frame
And to produce. *Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.*
The earth is shaken by our *enginer's*.
Emerson, Success.

With a mighty inward whirring and buzzing of the *enginery* which constitutes her [an automaton's] muscular system.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 129.

3. Any carefully prepared scheme to compass an end, especially a bad end; machinations; devices; system of artifice.

The fraudulent *enginery* of Rome. *Shenstone, Economy.*
All his own devilish *enginery* of lying witnesses, partial sherriffs, etc. *Macaulay.*

Such a comprehensive and centralized scheme of national education, if once thoroughly realized, would prove the most appalling *enginery* for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief.
New Princeton Rev., II. 134.

4. Engineering.

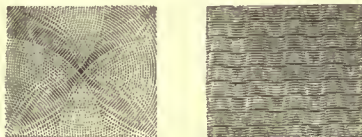
They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milton, Education.*

engine-shaft (en'jin-shaft), *n.* In *mining*, a shaft used exclusively for the pumping-machinery.

engine-tool (en'jin-töl), *n.* Same as *machine-tool*.

engine-turned (en'jin-térnd), *a.* Ornamented with designs produced by a rose-engine. Also *engine'd*.

engine-turning (en'jin-tér'ning), *n.* A class of ornament executed by what is termed a rose-



Specimens of Engine-turning.

engine. It is used for such work as the network of curved lines on a bank-note engraving or a watch-case. See *rose-engine*.

enginous (en'ji-nus), *a.* [*<* ME. *enginous*, *<* OF. *enginios*, *enginios*, F. *ingénieux* = Pr. *enginios* = OSp. *enginoso*, Sp. *ingenioso* = Pg. *engenioso* = It. *ingegnoso*, *<* L. *ingeniosus*, *ingeniosus*, *<* *ingenium*, natural ability, genius, LL. an engine. See *engine*, and *ingenious*, of which *enginous* is the older form.] *Ingenious*; inventive; mechanical.

It maketh a man ben *enginous*
And swift of fote and eke irons.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII. 99.

All the *Enginous* Wheeles of the Soule are continually going.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Those beams, by *enginous* art, made often to mount and spread like a golden and glorious canopy over the deified persons that are placed under it.
Middleton, Triumphs of Integrity.

That's the mark of all their *enginous* drifts,
To wound my patience.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

engird (en-gér'd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirt* or *engirded*, ppr. *engirding*. [*<* en- + *gird*]. To surround; encircle; encompass.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
Whose flood begins to flow within mine eyes;
My body round *engirt* with misery.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

While they the church *engird* with motion slow.
Wordsworth, Processions in the Vale of Chamouny.

engirdle (en-gér'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engirdled*, ppr. *engirdling*. [*<* en- + *girdle*]. To inclose; surround.

Or when extending wide their flaming trains,
With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round,
And spread the terrors of their burning locks.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

engirt (en-gér't'), *v. t.* [For *engird*, altered through influence of its pp. *engirt*.] To encircle; engird.

A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow; . . .
So white a friend *engirts* so white a foe.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 364.

engiscope, *n.* See *engyscope*.

englad (en-glad'), *v. t.* [*<* en- + *glad*]. To make glad; cause to rejoice.

Lyke as the larke vpon the somer's daye,
When Titan radiant burnisheth his beemes bryght,
Moutheath on hye, with her melodious laye
Of the sonshyne *engladid* with the light.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 536.

englain, *v.* [ME. *englaymen*, *engleyemen*, besmeare, make sticky, cloy, *<* en- + *glaymen*, *gleyemen*, smear: see *glaim*.] *I. trans. 1.* To besmeare.

The gorre [gorre] guschez owte at ones
That alle *englaymez* the gresse, one grounde ther he
standez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1131.

2. To render furry or clammy; make sticky.

His tongue *englymed*, and his nose black.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 16 b.

3. To clog; cloy.

The man that moche hony eteth his mawe it *englymeth*.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 56.

II. *intrans.* To stick, or stick fast.

That noon offes white
Englyme vpon the rootes of her tonngue.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

englaimous, *a.* [ME. *englaymous*; *<* *englaim* + *-ous*. Cf. *glaimous*.] Smeared; sticky.

Som gomys thourge gyrd with gaddya of yryne,
Comys gayliche clede *englaimous* wapene!
Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes,
Hittis thourge the harde sterte heryt dynntis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3685.

Englander (ing'glan-dér), *n.* [= G. *Engländer* = Dan. *Englander*; as *England* + *-er*.] A native of England; an English man or woman. [Rare.]

I marvel what blood thou art—neither *Englander* nor Scot.
Scott, Abbot, iv.

There are two young *Englanders* in the house, who hate all the Americans in a lump.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller, p. 35.

englanté (F. pron. on-gloñ-tá'), *a.* [Heraldic F., better **englandé*, *<* en-, = E. en-, + *glandé* (equiv. to *englanté*), acorned, *<* *glande*, *<* L. *glan(d)-s*, an acorn: see *gländ*.] In her., bearing acorns: said of an oak-tree used as a bearing.

englet, *n.* and *v.* Same as *ingle*.

English (ing'glish). The historical pron. would be eng'lish; the change to ing'lish is due to the great frequency of *i*, and the almost entire absence of *e*, before *ng* in mod. native E. words), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *Englisch*, *Englisch*, *Englisch*, *Englyssh*, *Englisse* (= D. *Engelsch* = G. *Englisch* = Dan. Sw. *Engelsk*; cf. OF. *Englesche*, usually *Anglais*, *Anglois*, F. *Anglais* = Sp. *Anglés* = Pg. *Ingles* = It. *Inglese*, English, after E. *Englisch*, as if from a ML. **Anglensis* (see *-ese*), for *Anglicus*: see *Anglic*, *Anglican*], *<* AS. *Englisc*, rarely *Englisc*, English, i. e., Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to the Angles, a Low German tribe, *<* *Engle*, *Engle*, the Angles, who settled in Britain, giving to the southern part of it the name of *Engla land* (*>* ME. *Engleland*, *England*, *England*, mod. English), i. e., the land of the Angles: see *Angle*, *Anglo-Saxon*.] *I. a. 1.* Belonging to or characteristic of England (the largest of the three kingdoms which with the principality of Wales form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland), or to its inhabitants, institutions, etc.: often used for *British*.

Englische men beth Saxonyes,
That beth of Engistes Soones.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 521.

And thanne ther Remayned in the shippe fiiij *Englyssh* prestia moo.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our *English* dead!

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

O the roast beef of Old England!

And O the old *English* roast beef!

Fielding, Roast Beef of Old England.

2. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the language spoken by the people of England and the peoples derived from them. See II., 2.—**Early English architecture.** See *early*.—**English basement, bond, horn, etc.** See the nouns.—**English disease, rickets.**

II. *n. 1.* Collectively, in the plural, the people of England; specifically, natives of England, or the people constituting the English race, particularly as distinguished from the Scotch, Welsh, and Irish.

There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread,
And all the troops of *English* after him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. [ME. *Englisch*, *Englisch*, etc., *<* AS. *Englisc*, *Englisc*, neut. adj. as noun (also with a noun, *Englisc gereord* or *getheod*), the English language—that is, the language spoken by the Angles and, by extension, by the Saxons and other Low German tribes who composed the people called Anglo-Saxons. See etymology above, *Anglo-Saxon*, and def.] The language of the people of England and of the peoples derived from them, including those of English descent in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the British dependencies in India, Africa, and other parts of the world. The signification of the term *English*, as applied to language, has varied with its changes of signification in political use. Originally applied to the language of the Angles, it came in time to be the general designation of the aggregate of slightly differing Low German dialects, Anglian and Saxon, which was recognized as the national tongue of the Teutonic invaders of Britain. This tongue, now

generally known as *Anglo-Saxon* (see *Anglo-Saxon*), underwent in the course of time, by the Scandinavian invasion in the ninth century, and by the Norman conquest and the introduction of Norman French in the eleventh century, changes so extensive and profound as to make the "English" language of the later periods practically another tongue. Accordingly, the older stages of the language have at different periods received some special designation, as *Saxon*, *Anglo-Saxon*, *English-Saxon*, or *Saxon-English* for the language before the Norman conquest, and *Old English* or *Early English* for the period between the Norman conquest and the modern period. Recently some British scholars have insisted on using *English* to cover the whole range of the language, applying *Old English*, or, as some term it, *Oldest English*, to the Anglo-Saxon period. But, apart from the question as to the practical differences of the Anglo-Saxon and the language later called *English*, this tends to confusion, the term *Old English* having long had a distinct and well-understood application to the mixed language developed after the Norman conquest. Various divisions have been made of the periods of English. All are more or less arbitrary, there being no absolute gap even between the Anglo-Saxon and the following period. A common division, adopted in this dictionary, is as follows: (1) *Anglo-Saxon*, meaning usually and chiefly West-Saxon, but including all other Anglo-Saxon dialects, Kentish, Mercian, Old Northumbrian, etc., from the middle of the fifth century, or rather from the seventh century, when the first contemporary records (in Anglo-Saxon) begin, to the middle or end of the twelfth century (A. D. 450 (600)—1150 (1200)); (2) *Middle English*, also called *Old English*, from the middle or end of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1150 (1200)—1500); (3) *Modern English*, or simply *English*, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the present time. Each of these periods is divided, when convenient, into three subperiods by the terms *early* and *late* applied to the first and the last part of the main periods. The periods of transition cannot be exactly fixed, and in the etymologies of this dictionary the designation "early Middle English," for example, with reference to a word or form, may coincide in date with the designation "late Anglo-Saxon," as applied to another word or form of earlier aspect or spelling. So "early modern English," referring properly to the first part of the sixteenth century (A. D. 1500—1550), may in some cases refer back to the last decades of the fifteenth century, or in regard to archaic forms and spellings, may extend to the end of the sixteenth century. In particular cases the date of the century or the date of the year is given. Philologically, English, considered with reference to its original form, Anglo-Saxon, and to the grammatical features which it retains of Anglo-Saxon origin, is the most conspicuous member of the Low German group of the Teutonic family, the other Low German languages being Old Saxon, Old Frisian, Old Low German, and other extinct forms, and the modern Dutch, Flemish, Frisian, and Low German (Platt Deutsch). These, with High German, constitute the "West Germanic" branch, the Gothic and the Scandinavian tongues constitute the "East Germanic" branch, of the Teutonic family. (See the terms used.) By mixture with the Celtic and Latin of the Anglo-Saxon period, and later with the kindred Scandinavian, and then with the Old French of the Norman and other dialects, especially with the Norman French as developed in England (the Anglo-French), and with later French, and finally, in consequence of the spread of English exploration, commerce, conquest, and colonization, with nearly all the other great languages of the globe, English has become the most composite language spoken by man. The vocabulary of common life is still about three fourths of Anglo-Saxon origin; but the vocabulary of literature and commerce contains a majority of words of foreign origin, chiefly Latin or Greek, coming in great part through the Romance tongues, and of these chiefly through French. The languages from which the next greatest contributions have been received are the Scandinavian (Icelandic, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian), the Low German (Dutch, Flemish, etc.), Celtic, Hebrew, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Turkish, Malay, Chinese, American Indian, etc. The words derived from the more remote languages are, however, in great part names of products or customs peculiar to the countries concerned, and few of them enter into actual English use.

Dan Chaucer, well of *English* undefyled.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.

The critical study of *English* has but just commenced. We are at the beginning of a new era in its history. Great as are its powers, men are beginning to feel that its necessities are still greater.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxviii.

3. The English equivalent of a foreign word; an English rendering.

"Lithcock! it's Latin," the lady said,
"Richard's the *English* of that name."
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

And for English gentlemen me thinks it must needs be a pleasure to them to see so rich a toong [as Italian] outvide by their mother-speech, as by the manie-folde *Englisses* of manie wordes in this is manifest.

Florio, It. Dict., To the Reader, p. 14.

4. In *printing*, a size of type between pica and great primer: in the United States, about 5½ lines to the linear inch.

This line is in English type.

5. In *billiards*, a twisting or spinning motion imparted by a quick stroke on one side to the cue-ball. All deviations by the cue-ball from such motion as would naturally result from a straight central stroke with the cue, or from the slant given by impact on the side of an object-ball after such a stroke, are governed by the same principle; but as most force-shots have special names (*draw*, *follow*, *massé*, etc.), the word *English* is generally used only when the ball glances after impact in a direction more or less sharply angular from the object-ball or cushion. [U. S.]—**Pidgin English.** See *Pidgin-English*.—**Sandal-wood English.** See the extract.

White men and natives communicate with each other (in the South-Sea Islands) by means of a very singular jargon . . . known as *sandal-wood English*, or the "bêche de mer lingo." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 200.

The king's (or queen's) English, idiomatic or correct English.

Here will be an old abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 4.

English (ing'lish), *v.* [*< English, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To translate into the English language; render in English. [Often without a capital.]

Often he woulde *englyshe* his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 7.

Those gracious Acts whereof so frequently hee makes mention may be *englysh'd* more properly Acts of feare and dissimulation against his mind and conscience. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, v.

Lucretius *Englysh'd* 'twas a work might shake The power of English verse to undertake. *Otway*, *To Mr. Creech*.

2. To furnish with English speech. [Rare.]

Even a poor scantily-*Englyshed* Frenchman, who wasted time in trying to ask how long the cars stopped, . . . made a good dinner in spite of himself. *Hovells*, *Their Wedding Journey*.

3†. To express in speech; give an account of.

A vain-glorious knight, over-*englyshing* his travels. *B. Jonson*, *Every Man out of his Humour*, Pref.

4. In *billiards*, to cease to twist or spin and to assume a more or less sharply angular direction after impact: as, he *Englyshed* his ball too much. [U. S.]

II. intrans. In *billiards*, to impart a twisting or spinning motion to the cue-ball: as, I *Englyshed* just right. [U. S.]

Englyshable (ing'lish-ə-bl), *a.* [*< English + -able.*] Capable of being rendered in English. *Imp. Dict.*

Englyshier (ing'lish-ēr), *n.* An Englishman. [Rare.]

William the Bastard could scarce have found the hardy *Englyshere* so easy a conquest as Walter the Well-born may find these enunch Romans. *Bulwer*, *Rienzi*, p. 138.

Englishman (ing'lish-man), *n.*; pl. *Englishmen* (-men). [*< ME. Englichman, Engliseman, < AS. Englise man (mon) (rare) (= D. Engelschman = Dan. Engelskmand = Sw. Engelskman), as two words: see English and man.*] 1. A man who was born in or is a citizen of England; in a broad sense, a man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

Where'er I wander, boast of this I can, Though banish'd, yet a true-born Englishman. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, I. 3.

Then presently again prepare themselves to sing The sundry foreign Fields the *Englyshmen* had fought. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, IV. 443.

2. An English ship.

He indicated the lumping steamer that lay among the sailing-ships. She was not an *Englishman*, though I really forget the nationality of the vessel she flew at the peak. *W. C. Russell*, *A Strange Voyage*, IV.

Englyshness (ing'lish-nes), *n.* [*< English + -ness.*] The quality of being English, or of having English characteristics. [Rare.]

Easily recognized by its *Englyshness*. *Art Jour.*, April, 1888, p. 121.

Englyshry (ing'lish-ri), *n.* [*< English + -ry.*] 1. The state of being an Englishman. [Archaic.]

The law of *Englyshry*, by which a man found killed was held to be a Frenchman, and the hundred was made responsible under this special law, unless evidence could be brought to show that the slain man was an Englishman. *E. A. Freeman*, *Norman Conquest*, V. 297.

"*Englyshry* was not proved, therefore there are three fines." This refers to a rule made by the Conqueror, for the protection of his followers, that the hundred or township in which a foreigner was slain should be fined if the slayer was not produced. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 423.

2. A population of English descent; especially, the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Eight years had elapsed since an arm had been lifted up in the conquered island [Ireland] against the domination of the *Englyshry*. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xxv.

Presentment of Englyshry, in *old Eng. law*, during the dominion of the Normans, a plea or claim before the coroner, at an inquest on the death of an unknown man, that the deceased was not a Norman, but English, and the vill or hundred was therefore not liable to the fine which the dominant race imposed for the death of one who could be supposed to be of their own number.

Englyshwoman (ing'lish-wūm'ən), *n.*; pl. *Englyshwomen* (-wīm'ən). A woman who is a native of England, or a member of the distinctive English race.

The Old-English Kings almost always married *Englyshwomen*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Old Eng. Hist.*, p. 45.

englyset (eng'glis-let), *n.* In *her.*, an escutcheon of pretense.

engloom (en-glōm'), *v. t.* [*< en- + gloom.*] To make gloomy; surround with gloom. [Rare.]

Is this the result for the attainment of which the gymnasiun remorselessly *englooms* the life of the German boy? *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 535.

engluet (en-glō'), *v. t.* [*< ME. engluer, < OF. engluer; < en- + gluec.*] To glue; join or close fast, as with glue.

When he sawe, and redle fonde This coffre made, and well *engluet*. *Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, viii.

englut (en-glūt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inglut*; *< F. englutir = Pr. englotir = Osp. englutir = It. inghiottire, < ML. inglutire, swallow, < L. in, in, + glutire (> F. gloutir, etc.)*, swallow: see *en-1* and *glut.*] 1. To swallow or gulp down.

My partienlar grief . . . *Engluts* and swallows other sorrows. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 3.

2. To fill to repletion; glut.

Being once *engluttet* with vanity, he will straightway leath all learning. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*.

engobe (en-gōb'), *n.* [Origin not obvious.] Any earthy white or cream-colored paste used as a slip in coating naturally colored pottery, in order to mask or tone down its coarser and less agreeable tint.

The red or brown ware was coated with a thin coating of white clay called an *engobe* or slip. *Wheatley and Delamotte*, *Art Work in Earthenware*, p. 22.

The true Naukratian [ware], coated with a creamy white *engobe*, on which the decoration is laid in black or orange. *J. P. Taylor*, *Andover Rev.*, VII. 447.

engoldt (en-gōld'), *v. t.* [*ME. engolden* (tr. *L. inaurare*); *< en-1 + gold.*] To cover or adorn with gold. *Wyelif*, *Rev. xvii. 4* (Oxf.).

engomphosis (en-gom-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. év, in, + γόμφος, a nail, tooth, + -osis.*] Same as *gomphosis*.

engore† (en-gōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *engored*, ppr. *engoring*. [*< en-1 + gore*†.] To make gory. *Davies*.

A most unmanly noise was made with those he put to sword, Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd to be so much *engor'd* With such base souls. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, xxi. 22.

engore2† (en-gōr'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + gore*2.] 1. To pierce; gore; wound.

Lo! where beyond he lyeth languishling, Deadly *engored* of a great wilde Bore. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. I. 38.

2. To infuriate.

As salvage Bull, whom two fierces mastives bayt, When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*, Forgets with wary warde them to awayt. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 42.

engorge (en-gōrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *engorged*, ppr. *engorging*. [Formerly also *ingorge*; *< F. engorger (= Pr. engorgar, engorjar = It. ingorgare, ingorgiare, < en- + gorge, the throat: see gorge.)* **I. trans.** 1†. To swallow; devour; gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities.

That is the Gulle of Greedinesse, they say, That deepe *engorgeth* all this worldes pray. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 3.

2. To fill to excess; gorge; specifically, in *med.*, to fill to excess with blood; cause hyperemia in.—**Engorged papilla**, the edematous and swollen optic papilla associated with hyperemic and tortuous veins: same as *choked disk*.

II.† intrans. To devour; feed with eagerness or voracity.

Nor was it wonder that he thus did swell, Who had *engorged* and drunken was with Hell. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, xv. 293.

engorgement (en-gōrj'ment), *n.* [*< F. engorgement (= Pr. engorgamen = It. ingorgamento, ingorgiamento), < engorger, engorge: see engorge and -ment.*] 1. The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.—2. In *pathol.*, the state of being filled to excess, as the vessels of an organ with blood; hyperemia; congestion.—3. In *metal.*, the partial choking up of a blast-furnace by an accumulation of material not thoroughly fused. Ordinarily called *seafolding*.

engould (en-gōld'), *a.* Same as *engoulée*.

engoulée (on-gō-lā'), *a.* [F., fem. pp. of *F. engouler = Pr. engolir, engouler = Sp. engulir = Pg. engulir, swallow up, < L. in, in, + gula (> OF. goule, F. goule, etc.)*, the throat: see *gullet, gule*.] In *her.*, swallowed; being swallowed. Specifically—

(a) An epithet applied to all bends, crosses, saltires, etc., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals. (b)

Being devoured: said of a child or other creature in the jaws of a serpent, or the like, which is swallowing it.

engraff, engraffment. Obsolete forms of *ingraft, ingraftment*.

engraft, engraftation, etc. See *ingraft*, etc.

engrail (en-grāil'), *v.* [*Also engrail; < F. engrèler, engrail, < en- + grêle, hail: see grail*3.] **I. trans.** 1†. To variegate; spot, as with hail.

A cauldron new *engrail'd* with twenty hewes. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, p. 325.

2. To make serrate; give an indented outline to. [Archaic.]

Over hills with peaky tops *engrail'd*. *Tennyson*, *Palace of Art*.

II. intrans. To form an edging or border; run in a waving or indented line.

engrailed (en-grāild'), *p. a.* [*Also engrailed; < ME. engrēlyd, etc.; < engrail + -ed.*] In *her.*, cut into concave semicircular indents: said of a line and also of the bearing, such as a fesse, bordure, or the like, whose edge is broken in this way: as, a bordure *engrailed*. Also *engreslé*.

Polwheel beareth a saltier *engrail'd*. *R. Carew*, *Survey of Cornwall*.

engrailing (en-grāil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engrail, v.*] An ornament consisting of a broken or indented line or band. Also written *ingrailing*.

engrailment (en-grāil'ment), *n.* [*< engrail + -ment.*] 1. A ring of dots round the edge of a medal.—2. In *her.*, the state of being engrailed; indentation in curved lines.

Also written *ingrailment*.

engrain, engrainer. See *ingrain, ingrainer*.

engrapplet (en-grap'pl), *r. i.* [*< en-1 + grapple.*] To grapple; struggle at close quarters.

There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led, *Engrapple* with thy son, as fierce as he. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, IV.

engraspt (en-grāsp'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + graspt.*] To seize with a grasping hold; hold fast by enclosing or embracing; grip.

So both together fiers *engrasped* hee, Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife does see. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

Engraulidæ (en-grā'il-i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Engraulididæ*.

engraulidid (en-grā'il-i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Engraulididæ*.

Engraulididæ (en-grā-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Engraulis + -idæ.*] A family of malacoptygian fishes, typified by the genus *Engraulis*; the anchovies: a synonym of *Stolephoridae* (which see). Also *Engraulidæ*. See cut under *anchovy*.

Engraulina (en-grā-li'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Engraulis + -ina.*] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Clupeide*. They are characterized by having the mouth very wide and lateral; the intermaxillary very small and firmly united to the maxillary, which is elongate, and scarcely protractile; and the upper jaw projecting. The group is the same as the family *Engraulididæ* or *Stolephoridae*.

Engraulis (en-grā'lis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἔγκραυλις, a small fish* (also called ἔγκρασιχολός, *< ἔγκρασις, a mixing in, + χολός, cholē = E. gall*1, bile).] The typical and most extensive genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Engraulididæ*. The common anchovy, *E. encrasicolus*, is the best-known species. The genus is also called *Stolephorus*. See *anchovy*.

engrave1 (en-grāv'), *v. t.*; pret. *engraved*, pp. *engraved* or *engraven*, ppr. *engraving*. [Formerly also *ingrave*; *< OF. engraver, F. engraver, engrave, < en- + graver, engrave: see en-1* and *grave*1.] The Gr. ἔγκραφειν, cut into, engrave, is related, if at all, only remotely: see *grave*1.] 1. To cut in; make by incision; produce or form by incision on a hard surface.

These were the words that were *engraven* upon her Tombe. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 5.

To all these there be divers Witnesses, both 'Squires and Ladies, whose Names are *engraven* upon the Stone. *Hovell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 9.

"From Edith" was *engraven* on the blade. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

2. To imprint; impress deeply; infix.

It will scarce seem possible that God should *engrave* principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification. *Locke*.

3. To cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with letters or figures, or with the lines representing any object: applied especially to work on metal, but also to work on stone and other hard materials.

So fond were the ancients of these costly and beautiful works that the Emperor Heliogabalus is recorded to have covered his aches with *engraved* gems. *Fairholt*.



Argent, a Bend Engrailed Gules.



A Bend Engoulée.

engrave^{2†} (en-grāv'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + grave². Cf. grave¹, *v. t.*] To deposit in a grave; bury; inter; inhumate.*

The sixth had charge of them, new being dead, In seemly sort their corpses to engrave.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 42.

engravement (en-grāv'ment), *n.* [*< engrave¹ + -ment.*] 1. The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved.—2†. The work of an engraver; an engraving.

We . . . being the offspring of God, ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the engraving of art and man's device.

Barrow, *Expos. of Decalogue*.

engraver (en-grāv'vēr), *n.* One who engraves; especially, an artist who produces ornaments, patterns, or representations of objects by means of incisions on a hard surface; specifically, one who produces such designs with a view to the taking from them of impressions in printers' ink or other pigment.

To work all manner of work, of the engraver, and of the cunning workman, and of the embroiderer. Ex. xxxv. 35.

Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or engraver makes the image in the table or metal.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 47.

Engravers' sand-bag, a leather cushion tightly packed with sand, used to prop up a copper plate at a convenient working angle, or to permit the free movement of a plate or wooden block, when fine lines are being engraved upon it.

engravery[†] (en-grāv'vēr-i), *n.* [*< engrave¹ + -ery.*] The work of an engraver.

Some handsome engraveries and medals.

Sir T. Browne, *Miscellanies*, p. 210.

engraving (en-grāv'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *engrave¹, v.*] 1. The act or art of cutting designs, inscriptions, etc., on any hard substance, as stone, metal, or wood. Many branches of the art, as gem-engraving, cameo-cutting, and die-sinking, are of great antiquity.

2. Specifically, the art of forming designs by cutting, corrosion by acids, a photographic process, etc., on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood, etc., for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of the design so formed.

Wood-engraving appears to have come first into use, the earliest dated wood-engraving, representing St. Christopher, bearing the date of 1423, while the earliest engraving worthy of the name from a metal plate was produced by Maso Finiguerra, a goldsmith of Florence, in 1452. Relief-engraving on wood was, however, in use among the Orientals at a far earlier period. In engraving on metal the lines or marks which are to appear on the paper are sunk into the plate, and before being printed from are filled with ink, the rest of the surface being cleaned before the impression is taken. On a block of wood the lines for impression are left prominent, the blank parts being cut away, so that the wooden block serves as a type. Copper and steel plates are printed from separately on a press specially adapted for this use; wooden blocks, on the ordinary printing-press, commonly along with the accompanying text. The wood generally used for fine engraving is box, and the metals commonly employed by engravers are copper and steel. Different methods or styles of engraving on steel or copper are known as *aquatint*, *etching*, *mezzotint*, *stipple*, *line-engraving*, etc.

In facsimile engraving . . . the drawing is made upon the wood with a pen or the point of a brush, generally by another person, and all that the engraver does is just to hollow all the little areas of wood that are left inkless.

P. G. Hawerton, *Graphic Arts*, p. 413.

3. That which is engraved, or produced by engraving; an engraved representation, or an incised plate or block intended to be printed from: as, an engraving on a monument or a watch-case; a steel or a wood engraving.

With the work of an engraver in stone, like the engravings of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the name of the children of Israel. Ex. xxviii. 11.

4. An impression taken from an engraved plate or block; a print.—**Anaglyptographic engraving**, **anastatic engraving**. See the adjectives.—**Bureau of Engraving and Printing**. See *bureau*.—**Chalk engraving**, a form of stippic engraving used to imitate drawings made in chalk. The grain of the chalk drawing is reproduced by irregular dots of different forms and sizes.—**Copperplate engraving**, the art of engraving on prepared plates of copper for printing. To the plate is given a surface which is perfectly plane and highly polished. It is next heated sufficiently to melt wax, with which it is then rubbed over, so that when cooled it is covered with a white skin, to which the design or drawing is transferred. The engraver, with a steel point, follows the lines of the drawing, pressing lightly so as to penetrate through the wax and line faintly the copper surface beneath. The wax is then melted off, the surface cleaned, and the engraving is proceeded with, a burin or graver being used to cut the lines, a scraper to remove the slight bur raised by the burin, and a burnisher to soften or tone down the lines and remove scratches. The engraver uses also a woolen rubber and a little olive-oil to clean the face of the plate, in order to render the condition of his work plainly visible; and this rubber serves also to polish off the burrs.—**Facsimile engraving**, engraving on wood, in which every line is either drawn on the block or else photographed from pen or pencil drawing in reduced size, the work of the engraver being to remove the wood from between these lines. This is the earliest method of wood-engraving, and is called *facsimile* in contradistinction to *tint engraving*, in which, the drawing being in wash,

gauche, or oil paint, the engraver has to invent the lines, which he cuts in such a manner as to render when printed the exact shades of the original drawing—a method of engraving of comparatively recent origin.—**Line-engraving**, the art, methods, etc., of engraving in incised lines on metal. Modern line-engravers frequently begin by etching, and complete their work with the dry-point and the burin. After the design has been transferred to the etching-ground, and the parts to be bitten in, such as grass, foliage, sea-waves, and the flowing lines of draperies, have been drawn with the needle, all white objects, such as drapery, satin, clouds, ice, the light parts of water, etc., are stopped out, to preserve them from the corroding acid. A ruling-machine, consisting of a straight bar of steel with a sliding socket having a perpendicular tube containing a diamond-pointed pen attached to its side, is used to lay flat tints, such as clear-bine skies, in parallel lines, either straight or curved, as the shape of the object to be represented may demand. When the plate has been bitten in, the ground is removed and the unbitten parts are engraved with the burin. This instrument is handled in various ways, according to the texture of the object under treatment, as by cross-hatchings, undulating or straight lines, dots in lozenge-shaped or square spaces formed by the intersection of lines, etc.; care being taken to avoid sameness of stroke, and to give as much variety as possible to the necessarily more or less mechanical patterns produced by a stiff unyielding instrument.—**Photographic engraving**, any method of engraving in which an application of photography is a chief factor in the production of the block or plate from which the impressions are taken.—**Photo-intaglio engraving**, any process for producing lines on a plate by photography, and subsequently etching them in.—**Process engraving**, a name often given to photographic engraving. Also called *process*. (See also *etching*, *heliotypy*, *lithography*, *mezzotint*, *photo-engraving*, *photogravure*, etc.)

engreaten (en-grā'tn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + great-en.*] To make great or greater; augment; aggravate.

As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much engreatened by the circumstances which attend it.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 396.

engredget, *v. t.* [ME. *engredgen*, *engreggen*, *< OF. engregier*, *< ML. *ingraviare* for *L. ingrāvare*, make heavy, weigh down, aggravate, *< in, on, + gravis*, heavy. Cf. *engrieve*, and see *aggravate*, *aggrieve*, *aggrede*.] To aggravate; lie heavy on.

All these things . . . engreggen the conscience.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

engrievet (en-grēv'), *v.* [*< ME. engreven*, *< OF. engreiver*, grieve, aggrieve, *< en- + grever*, grieve. Cf. *engrede* and *aggrieve*.] To grieve; pain.

For yit no thyng engreveheth me. Rom. of the Rose, I. 3444.

Aches, and hurts, and corns do engreive either towards rain or towards frost.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

engross (en-grōs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *ingross*; *< ME. engrossen*, write large, *< OF. engrossir*, *engrossier*, *engrossier*, *engrossier* = Sp. *engrossar* = Pg. *engrossar* = It. *ingrossare*, *< ML. ingrossare*, make large, write large, engross, *ingrossari*, become large, *< L. in- + LL. grossus*, thick, gross, ML. also large; see *gross*.] 1†. To make large or larger; make additions to; increase in bulk or quantity.

For this they have engrossed and pl'd up The canker'd heaps of strange-achieved gold.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Not sleeping, to engross his idle body, But praying, to enrich his watchful soul.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

2†. To make thick or gross; thicken.

The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were, Engrost with mud.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 46.

3. To take in the gross or in bulk; take the whole of; get sole possession of; absorb completely: with or without all.

Cato . . . misliking greatly the engrossing of offices in Rome that one man should have many at once.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 174.

If thou engrossesst all the griefs as thine, Thou robb'st me of a moiety.

Shak., *Ali's Well*, iii. 2.

Now with my friend I desire not to share or participate, but to engross his sorrows.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, ii. 5.

These negroes, in fact, like the monks of the dark ages, engross all the knowledge of the place, . . . being infinitely more adventurous and more knowing than their masters.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 99.

Specifically—4. To monopolize the supply of, or the supplies in; get entire possession or control of, for the purpose of raising prices and enhancing profits: as, to engross the importations of tea; to engross the market for wheat.

Some by engrossing of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents.

Act of Philip and Mary, quoted in *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliii.

What your people had you have engrossed, forbidding them our trade.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 207.

5. To occupy wholly; take up or employ entirely, to the exclusion of other things: as, business engrosses his attention or thoughts; to be engrossed in study.

Barakát, excited by this tale, became engrossed with the desire of slaying his own father, whom he was made to believe to be his father's murderer.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 122.

6. To write out in a fair large hand or in a formal or prescribed manner for preservation, as a public document or record. The engrossing of documents was formerly executed in England, and for some purposes till a late period, in a peculiar hand, called the *engrossing-hand*, derived from the ancient court-hand, nearly illegible to all but experts. The engrossing-hand of the present day is a fair round hand, purposely made as legible as possible. The engrossing of testimonials and other commemorative documents is often a work of much art involving the employment of ornamental characters of various forms, and sometimes also of elaborate adornment, and a studied arrangement for effective display.

That the actes of the yelde and of other yelds precedents shullen be enacted and engrossed in a quayer of parchemyn.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 379.

Jack had provided a fair copy of his father's will, engrossed in form upon a large skin of parchment.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, xi.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Swallow up*, *Engulf*, etc. (see *absorb*); to lay hold of, monopolize.

engrosser (en-grō'sér), *n.* 1. One who takes, or gets control of, the whole; a monopolizer; specifically, a monopolizer of commodities or a commodity of trade or business.

A new sort of engrossers, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder.

Locke.

Lord Bolingbroke tells us, that "we have lost the spirit of our Constitution; and therefore we bear, from little engrossers of delegated power, that which our fathers would not have suffered from true proprietors of the Royal authority."

V. Knox, *Essays*, cxix.

2. One who copies a writing in large fair characters, or in an ornamental manner.

engrossing-hand (en-grō'sing-hand), *n.* The handwriting employed in engrossing. See *engross*, 6.

engrossment (en-grōs'ment), *n.* [*< engross + -ment.*] 1. The act of engrossing; the appropriation of things in large or undue quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.—2. The act of copying out in large fair or ornamental characters: as, the engrossment of a deed, or of a testimonial.—3. The copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Which clause, being approved by all parties, was in the king's presence entered in the bill that his majesty had signed; and being afterwards added to the engrossment, it was again thus reformed.

Clarendon, *Life*, II. 495.

4. The state of being engrossed or entirely occupied about something, to the exclusion of other things; appropriation; absorption.

In the engrossment of her own ardent and devoted love.

Bulwer.

engrossure (en-grōs'ūr), *n.* [*< engross + -ure.*] Same as *engrossment*, 4.

Engrossure in his work.

Missionary Rev., IX. 278.

enguard[†] (en-gārd'), *v. t.* [*< OF. engarder*, *< en- + garder*, guard; see *en-1* and *guard*.] To guard; defend.

A hundred knights! Yes, that on every dream, Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike, He may enguard his dotage with their powers,

And hold our lives in mercy.

Shak., *Lear*, I. 4.

enguché (on-gē-shā'), *a.* [F., *< OF. enguché*, *< en- + guiche*, a handle of a shield, buckler, etc.] In *her*-, having a rim around the mouth: said of a hunting-horn used as a bearing, and used only when the rim is of a different tincture from the rest of the horn.

engulf, **ingulf** (en-, in-gulf'), *v. t.* [*< OF. engolfer*, engulf (= Sp. Pg. *engolfar*, get into narrow sea-room, refl. plunge into a business, = It. *ingolfare*, engulf), *< L. in- + ML. gulfus*, *gulfus* (OF. *golfe*, etc.), gulf: see *gulf*.] 1. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; overwhelm by swallowing or submerging.

You begin to believe that the hat was invented for the sole purpose of engulfing coppers, and that its highest type is the great Triregno itself, into which the pence of Peter rattle.

Lovell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 310.

2. To cast into or as into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we engulf ourselves into assured danger.

Hayward.

engulfment, **ingulfment** (en-, in-gulf'ment), *n.* [*< engulf*, *ingulf*, + *-ment*.] The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

The formation of the crevasses was violent, accompanied by an explosive noise; and, where they traversed villages, escape from *ingulfment* was by no means easy.

Science, V. 351.

engynt, **engynet**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *engine*. **Engyschistæ** (en-jis-kis'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐγγύς*, near (with ref. to narrowness), + *σχιστός*, verbal adj. of *σχίζω*, cleave.] In Günther's

ieithyological system, the second subfamily of *Muramida*, characterized by the reduction of the branchial apertures in the pharynx to narrow slits, whence the name. It includes the typical *Muramida*, or morays. See out under *Muramida*.

engscope (en-'ji-sköp), *n.* [Less prop. *engscope*; < Gr. *ἐγγύς*, near [with ref. to narrowness], + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

enhabile, *v.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhabit (en-hab'it), *v. t.* See *inhabit*.

enhablet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *enable*.

enhalo (en-hä'lō), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *halo*.] To surround with a halo or glory. [Rare.]

Her captain still lords it over our memories, the greatest sailor that ever sailed the seas, and we should not look at Sir John Franklin himself with such admiring interest as that with which we *enhaloed* some larger boy who had made a voyage in her [the sloop *Harvard*].

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 41.

enhalse (en-hals'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *halse*.] To clasp round the neck; embrace.

The other me *enhalse*,

With welcome cousin, now welcome out of Wales.

Mir. for Mags., p. 406.

enhance (en-häns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enhanced*, ppr. *enhancing*. [Formerly also *inhance*; early mod. E. also *enkaunce*, *enkaunse*, < ME. *enhausen*, generally with *s*, *enhausen*, *enhansen*, also, with altered prefix, *anhansen*, and without prefix, *hausen*, etc. (see *hance*); also rarely *enhawsen*; < OF. *enhawncer*, *enhawnsier*, *enhawcer*, *enhawcier*, *enhawler*, < *en-1* + *hawcer*, *hawcier*, F. *hausser* = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar* = Sp. *alzar* = It. *alzare*, raise, < OF. *halt*, *haut*, F. *haut*, etc., < L. *altus*, high (see *haughty*, *altitude*); the forms with *u* (OF. *enhausen*, etc.) being appar. due to association with Pr. *enansar*, *enanzar*, promote, further, < *enant*, before, rather, < L. *in-1* + *ante*, before. Cf. Pr. *avant*, F. *avant*, etc., before, < L. *ab-1* + *ante* (> ult. E. *advance*, equiv. to *enhance*): see *avant*, *arant*, *advance*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To raise up; lift up; elevate.

He that mekith himself shall be *enhanced*.

Wyclif, Mat. xxlii. 12.

He was *enhansyt* full high in his hed toun.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13378.

Both of them high attonce their handes *enhanset*,

And both attonce their huge blowes down dild sway.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 31.

2. To raise to a higher degree; increase to a higher point; carry upward or to a greater extent; heighten; make greater: as, to *enhance* prices, or one's reputation or dignity; to *enhance* misery or sorrow.

I move you, my lords, not to be greedy and outrageous in *enhancing* and raising of your rents.

Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1540.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo will contribute to *enhance* our pleasure. *Bp. Atterbury*.

The pulsation of a stretched string or wire gives the ear the pleasure of sweet sound before yet the musician has *enhanced* this pleasure by concord and combinations.

Emerson, Art.

=**Syn.** 2. To swell, augment, aggravate.

II. intrans. To be raised; swell; grow larger: as, a debt *enhances* rapidly by compound interest. [Rare.]

Leaving fair Voya cross'd up Danby,

As high as Saba, whose *enhancing* streams

Cut 'twixt the Tartars and the Russians.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

enhanced (en-häns't'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enhance*, *v.*] In *her.*, removed from its proper position and set higher in the field: said of any bearing. Also *inhanced*.

enhancement (en-häns'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inhancement*; < *enhance* + *-ment*.] The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase in degree or extent; augmentation; aggravation: as, the *enhancement* of value, price, enjoyment, pleasure, beauty, evil, grief, punishment, crime, etc.

Their yearly rents . . . are not to this day improved at all, the landlords making no less gain by fines and income than there is raised in other places by *enhancement* of rents.

Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.

Government of the Tongue.

enhancer (en-hän'ser), *n.* [ME. *enhansere*.] One who enhances; one who or that which carries to a greater degree or a higher point.

There may be just reason, . . . upon a dearth of grain or other commodities, to lighten the price; but in such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*.

Bp. Hall, Casa of Conscience, i. 2.

enharbor (en-här'bör), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *harbor*.] To dwell in or inhabit.

O true delight! *enharboring* the breast
Of those sweet creatures with the plummy crests.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 3.

enharden (en-här'dn), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *harden*.] To harden; encourage; embolden.

France useth . . . to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness.

Hocell, *Foreign Travel*, p. 192.

enharmonic, enharmonical (en-här-mon'ik, -l-kal), *a.* [= F. *enharmonique* = Sp. *enarmonico* = Pg. *enarmonico* = It. *enarmonico*, < Gr. *ἐναρμονικός*, usually *ἐναρμόνιος*, in accord or harmony, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἀρμονία*, harmony: see *harmony, harmonic*.] 1. In *Gr. music*, pertaining to that genus or scale that is distinguished from the diatonic and the chromatic by the use of intervals of less than a semitone.—2. In *mod. music*: (a) Pertaining to a scale or an instrument using smaller intervals than a semitone. (b) Pertaining to a use of notes which, though differing in name and in position on the staff, refer on instruments of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, to identical keys or tones; thus (a) are enharmonically distinct, but practically identical.—**Enharmonic change or modulation**, a change of key or of chord-relationship effected by indicating a given tone first by one staff-degree and then by another, so as to associate it with two distinct tonalities. It is a somewhat arbitrary use of the imperfect modulatory capacities of instruments of fixed intonation.—**Enharmonic diësis**. See *diësis*.—**Enharmonic interval or relation**, an interval or a relation based on the nominal distinction mentioned in def. 2 (b).—**Enharmonic organ**, an organ having more than twelve keys to the octave.—**Enharmonic scale**, a scale having more than twelve tones to the octave.

enharmonically (en-här-mon'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an enharmonic manner, or in accordance with an enharmonic scale.

enharmonion (en-här-mō'ni-on), *n.* [*en-1* + *ἁρμόνιον*, neut. of *ἁρμόνιος*, in accord: see *harmonic*.] A song of many parts, or a concert of several tunes.

Enharmonion, one of the three general sorts of music; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, Expl. of Obscure Words.

enhauset, *v. t.* [ME.: see *enhance*.] To lift up; elevate; exalt. *Chaucer*.

Full many thereof raised vp hath she,

Fro pouerte *enhaused* to rychesse.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6255.

enhearten (en-här'tn), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hearten*.] To hearten up; encourage; animate; embolden. [Rare.]

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.

Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, li. 141.

The enemy exults and is *enheartened*. *Jer. Taylor*.

enhedget (en-hej'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hedge*.] To surround with or as if with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes And frightfull matrons making wofull noise, In heaps *enhedg'd* it.

Vicars, tr. of *Virgil* (1632).

enhendé (en-on-dä'), *a.* [Heraldic F.] In *her.*, same as *potence*: applied to a cross only. [Rare.]

enheritaget, *n.* See *inheritage*.

enheritance, *n.* See *inheritance*. *Tyndale*.

enhort (en-hört'), *v. t.* [ME. *enhorten*, *enorten*, < OF. *enhorter*, < L. *inhortari*, incite, instigate, < *in*, in, to, + *hortari*, urge: see *hortation*. Cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] To encourage; urge; exhort.

He his newwe Jason wolde *enhorten*,

To saylen to that ionde.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1440.

enhouse (en-houz'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *house*.] To house; harbor.

Enhoused there where majesty should dwell.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, i.

enhuilet, *v. t.* See *enoil*.

enhunger (en-hung'gër), *v. t.* [*en-1* + *hunger*.] To make hungry. [Rare.]

Its first missionaries bare it [the gospel] to the nations, and threw it into the arena of the world to do battle with its superstitions, and . . . to grapple with those animal passions which vice had torn from their natural range, and *enhungred* to feed on innocence and life.

J. Martineau.

Enhydra (en-'hi-drä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρος*, in water, living in water, containing water: see *Enhydris* and *enhydris*.] Same as *Enhydris*.

enhydric (en-hi'drik), *a.* Same as *enhydrous*.

Enhydrinæ (en-hi-dri'në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Enhydris* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of marine ear-

nivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Mustelidæ*; the sea-otters. The hind feet are greatly enlarged and fully webbed, somewhat resembling seals' flippers; the fore feet are small; the tail is comparatively short; the muzzle is blunt; the cranial portion of the skull is very prominent; and the teeth are all blunt, 32 in all, but there are no median lower incisors. There is but one living genus, *Enhydris*. Also *Enhydrina*.

Enhydris (en-'hi-dris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρις*, an otter, < *ἐνυδρος*, in water, living in water: see *enhydrous*.] 1. A genus of reptiles.—2. The typical genus of sea-otters of the subfamily *Enhydrinæ*. The grinding-teeth are of peculiar shape, without any trenchant edges or acute cusps, all being bluntly tubercular on the crowns, and rounded off in contour. The palms of the fore feet are naked, with



Sea-otter (*Enhydris lutris*).

webbed digits, and the hind feet are furry on both sides, with small hidden claws. *E. lutris*, the sea-otter of the northern Pacific, is about 4 feet long, the tail being a foot or less in length, and of dark liver-brown color, bleaching about the head, and everywhere silvered over with the hoary ends of the longer hairs. Its pelt is highly valued. Also written *Enhydra*, *Enydris*.

enhydrite (en-hi'drit), *n.* [*en-1* + *hydros*, containing water (see *enhydrous*), + *-ite*.] A mineral containing water.

enhydros (en-hi'dros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυδρος*, containing water: see *enhydrous*.] A geode of translucent euhedronous containing water.

enhydrous (en-hi'drus), *a.* [*en-1* + *hydros*, in water, living in water, containing water, < *ἐν*, in, + *ἵδωρ* (*idōr*), water.] Having water within; containing drops of water or other fluid: as, *enhydrous* quartz. Also *enhydric*.

enhypostasia (en-hi-pō-stā'si-ä), *n.* [MGr. *ἐνυποστάσια*, < *ἐνυπόστατος*, really existent: see *enhypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (a) Substantial or personal existence. (b) Possession of personality not independently but by union with a person: sometimes used as a name descriptive of the relation of the human nature of Christ to the person of God the Son. *Schaff*, in *Smith and Wace's Diet. Christ. Biog.*, l. 495.

enhypostatic (en-hi-pō-stat'ik), *a.* [*en-1* + *ὑποστατικός*, < *ἐνυπόστατος*, really existent, having substantial existence, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὑπόστατος*, substantially existing: see *hypostasis*, *hypostatic*.] In *theol.*: (a) Possessing substantial or personal existence. (b) Possessing or endowed with personality by existence in or intimate union with a person.

enhypostatize (en-hi-pōs'tā-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enhypostatized*, ppr. *enhypostatizing*. [*enhypostatic* + *-ize*.] In *theol.*, to endow with substantiality or personality; especially, to endow with personality by incorporation into or intimate union with a person. See *enhypostasia*.

His humanity was *enhypostatized* through union with the Logos, or incorporated into his personality.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 67.

Enicuridæ (en-i-kū'ri-dë), *n. pl.* See *Henicurida*.

Enicurus (en-i-kū'rus), *n.* See *Henicurus*.

enigma (ē-nig'mä), *n.* [Formerly also *anigma* (and by contraction, corruptly, *egma*); = F. *énigme* = Sp. Pg. *enigma* = It. *enigma*, *enigma*, < L. *ænigma*(t-), < Gr. *αἰνυγμᾶ*(t-), a riddle, < *αἰνῶσθε*, speak in riddles, < *αἶνος*, a tale, story, fable, saying.] 1. A dark saying or representation, in which some known thing is concealed under obscure words or forms; a question, saying, figure, or design containing a hidden meaning which is proposed for discovery; a riddle.

One while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 123.

A custom was amongst the ancients of proposing an *enigma* at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.

Pope.

2. Anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which something is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of a phenomenon, etc.: as, how it was done is an *enigma*; his conduct is to me an *enigma*.

Faith itself is but *enigma*, a dark representation of God to us, till we come to that state, To see God face to face, and to know as also we are known.

Donne, Sermons, xxi.

The origin of physical and moral evil: is an *enigma* which the highest human intellects have given up in despair.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Divested of its colour-charm, attracting less study, the spectrum might still have remained an *enigma* for another hundred years.

O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 306.

enigmatic, enigmatical (ē-nig-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *énigmatique* = Sp. *enigmático* = Pg. *enigmático* = It. *enigmatico*, *enimmatico*, < Gr. *αἰνγματικός*, < *αἰνγμα*(τ-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] Relating to or containing an *enigma*; obscure; darkly expressed or indicated; ambiguous.

Your answer, sir, is *enigmatical*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

That the prediction of a future judgment should induce a present repentance, that was never an *enigmatical*, a cloudy doctrine, but manifest to all, in all prophecies of that kind.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

The mysterious darkness in which the *enigmatic* prophecies in the Apocalypse concerning antichrist lay involved for many ages.

Warburton, Rise of Antichrist.

Enigmatical canon. See *canon*¹.—**Enigmatical cognition.** See *cognition*.—**Syn.** Mysterious, puzzling, dark, recondite.

enigmatically (ē-nig-mat'ī-kal-i), *adv.* In an obscure manner; in a meaning different from that which the words or circumstances commonly indicate.

His death also was *enigmatically* described by the destruction or demolishment of his bodily temple.

Barrow, Works, II. xxvii.

enigmatize, v. t. See *enigmatize*.

enigmatist (ē-nig-mat'ist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *enigmatista*, < Gr. *αἰνγματιστής*, < *αἰνγμα*(τ-), a riddle: see *enigma*.] A maker of or dealer in *enigmas* or riddles. *Addison*.

enigmatize (ē-nig-mat'iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enigmatized*, ppr. *enigmatizing*. [= Pg. *enigmatizar* = It. *enigmatizzare*; as *enigma*(t-) + *-ize*.] To utter or talk in *enigmas*; deal in riddles. Also spelled *enigmatise*. [Rare.]

enigmatography (ē-nig-mat'og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνγμα*(τ-), *enigma*, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art of making *enigmas* or riddles.

enigmatology (ē-nig-mat'ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *αἰνγμα*(τ-), *enigma*, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of *enigmas* and their solution.

enist, adv. A Middle English variant of *once*. **enisle** (en-īl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enisled*, ppr. *enising*. [< *en-1* + *isle*.] To make an island of; insulate; place apart. [Poetical.]

Yes! in the sea of life *enisted*,
With echoing straits between us thrown,
Dotting the shoreless watery wild,
We mortal millions live alone.

M. Arnold, To Marguerite.

en jail (en-jāl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *engaol*, *in-gaol*; < OF. *enjaoler*, *enjaolier*, *engaioler*, *engeoler*, *angeoler*, F. *engôler*, *enjoier* (= Sp. Pg. *enjarlar*), put into a cage, lay in jail, < *en-1* + *geole*, etc., *gaol*, jail: see *en-* and *jail*.] To put in jail; imprison; confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

enjambement (on-zhōn'v'mōn), *n.* [F., < *en-jamber*, stride, stride over, run over, project, < *en-1* + *jambe*, leg: see *jamb*.] In verse, the putting over into a following line of a word or words necessary to complete the sense. [Rare.]

There are two awkward *enjambements* here. . . . There is a trick, which we have noticed above, of putting an adjective at the end of a line with its substantive in the next.

Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 111.

enjoin (en-join'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *injoin*; < ME. *enjoinen*, *enjoynen*, < OF. *enjoindre*, F. *enjoindre* = Pr. *enjonger*, *enjunher* = It. *ingiungere*, *ingiungere*, < L. *injungere*, *enjoin*, charge, lay upon, lit. join with or to, < *in*, in, + *jun-gere*, join: see *join*, and *injunction*, etc.] 1. To join; unite.

To be *enjoined* with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoin'd* in one.

Phillis of Seyros (1655).

2. To lay upon, as an order or command; put an injunction upon; order or direct with urgency; admonish or instruct with authority; command.

Thorw3 judgement thou art *en-joyned*
To beree foolcs, ful of sinne.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

To satisfy this good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Enjoin me any penance; I'll build churches,
A whole city of hospitalcs.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iv. 5.

3. In *law*, to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order called an *injunction*: used absolutely of a thing, or with *from* of a person: as, the court *enjoined* the prosecution of the work; the defendant was *enjoined from* proceeding.

He had *enjoined* them *from* their wives, & railed as fast against him.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 10.

This is a suit to *enjoin* the defendants *from* disturbing the plaintiffs.

Chancellor Kent.

4. To lay as an injunction; enforce by way of order or command: as, I *enjoin* it on you not to disappoint me; he *enjoined* upon them the strictest obedience.

I needs must by all meanes fulfill
This penance, which *enjoyed* is to me.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

= **Syn.** 2. *Enjoin, Direct, Command*; to bid, require, urge, impress upon. Johnson says *enjoin* is more authoritative than *direct* and less imperious than *command*. It has the force of pressing admonition with authority: as, a parent *enjoins* on his children the duty of obedience. But it has also the sense of *command*: as, the duties *enjoined* by God in the moral law.

enjoiner (en-join'ner), *n.* One who *enjoins*. *Johnson*.

enjoinment (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoin* + *-ment*.] The act of *enjoining*, or the state of being *enjoined*.

Critical trial should be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be settled beyond debate.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

enjoy (en-join'), *v.* [< ME. *enjoyen*, < OF. *enjoier*, *enjoier*, *enjoer*, give joy, receive with joy, possess, refl. rejoice (= It. *ingojare*, fill with joy) (It. also, like Sp. *enjoyar*, adorn with jewels), < *en-1* + *joie*, joy: see *joy*.] 1. To feel or perceive with joy or pleasure; take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of: as, to *enjoy* the dainties of a feast, the conversation of friends, or our own meditations; to *enjoy* foreign travel.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And smile in agony.

Addison, Cato.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or *enjoyed*, unless the mind of the reader co-operate with that of the writer.

Macaulay, Milton.

But in Ghirlandajo the skill and the imagination are equal, and he gives us a delightful impression of *enjoying* his own resources.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable: as, he *enjoys* a large fortune, or an honorable office.

That the children of Israel may *enjoy* every man the inheritance of his fathers.

Nun. xxxvi. 8.

It [Syria] came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was taken by the present Ottoman family, that *enjoy* the Turkish empire.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To derive pleasure from association with or observation of; take delight in being with or in: as, to *enjoy* one's friends; I *enjoyed* Paris more than London; to *enjoy* the country.

So I might *enjoy* my Saviour at the last, I could with patience be nothing almost unto eternity.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 7.

Specifically—4. To have sexual intercourse with.

That Hill, on whose high top he [Endymion] was the first that found

Pale Phoebe's wand'ring course; so skilful in her sphere,
As some stick not to say that he *enjoy'd* her there.

Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 124.

For never did thy beauty, since the day
I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd
With all perfections, so inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee.

Milton, P. L., ix. 1032.

5. To have or possess, as something good or desirable, in a general sense: as, he *enjoys* the esteem of the community; the paper *enjoys* a wide circulation.

He expired. . . having *enjoyed*, by the benefit of his regimen, a long and healthy life and a gentle and easy death.

Johnson.

Of the nineteen tyrants who started up under the reign of Gallienus, there was not one who *enjoyed* a life of peace or a natural death.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, x.

To *enjoy one's self*, to feel pleasure or satisfaction in one's own mind; experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes; be happy.

When I employ my affection in friendly and social actions, I find I can sincerely *enjoy myself*.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

Saints
Enjoy themselves in heaven.

Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To live in happiness; take pleasure or satisfaction. [Rare.]

Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct.

Milton, P. L., ix. 829.

enjoyment, n. [< *enjoy*, *v.*] Enjoyment.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witness nor no record.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 203.

enjoyable (en-join'a-bl), *a.* [< *enjoy* + *-able*.] That may be *enjoyed*; capable of yielding *enjoyment*.

The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them.

Pope.

To be *enjoyable*, a book must be wholesome, like nature, and flavored with the religion of wisdom.

Alcott, Tablets, p. 132.

enjoyableness (en-join'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being *enjoyable*.

The *enjoyableness* is complete if the man's life has been happy and free from reproach.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 269.

enjoyer (en-join'er), *n.* One who *enjoys*.

God can order even his word and precepts so, and turn them to the destruction of the unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them.

South, Works, IX. ii.

enjoyment (en-join'ment), *n.* [< *enjoy* + *-ment*.] 1. The state of *enjoying*; pleasurable emotion or sensation; followed by *of*, a viewing or experiencing with pleasure or delight: as, her *enjoyment* was manifest; *enjoyment of* a play, or of a good dinner.

A lover, when struck with the idea or fancy of his *enjoyment*, promises himself the highest felicity if he succeeds in his new amour.

Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. 2.

To the ignorant and the sensual, happiness consists in physical *enjoyment* and the possession of the good things of life.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 23.

2. The possession, use, or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; in *law*, the exercise of a right: as, the *enjoyment* of an estate, or of civil and religious privileges.

The contented use and *enjoyment* of the things we have.

Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, ii. 4.

To *enjoy* rights without having proper security for their *enjoyment*, ought not indeed to satisfy any political reasoners.

Ames, Works, XI. 212.

3. That which gives pleasure or satisfaction; cause of joy or gratification; delight: as, the *enjoyments* of life.

To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*.

Glanville, Sermons, i.

= **Syn.** Pleasure, gratification, happiness, satisfaction. **enkennel** (en-ken'el), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *kennel*¹.] To shut up in a kennel.

The Dog [Diogenes]

That always in a tub *enkennel'd* lies.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 84.

enkert, a. [ME., appar. of Scand. or LG. origin: MD. *eenekel*, *enckel*, D. *enkel* = MLG. *enkel*, *enkelt* = Sw. Norw. *enkel* = Dan. *enkelt*, single, simple; cf. Norw. *einka*, unique, remarkable, = Icel. *einka*-, sometimes *enkar*-, in comp., only, special, particular, in older form *einga*-, only (< **einigr* = AS. *ainig*, E. *any*), < *einn* = AS. *an*, E. *one*: see *any* and *one*.] Simple; unmixed; sole; complete.

The knyzt in the *enker* gren.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 2477.

enkerchief (en-kér'chif), *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *kerchief*.] To bind with or inclose in a kerchief.

I know that soft, *enkerchief'd* hair,
And those sweet eyes of blue.

M. Arnold, Switzerland, i. (Meeting).

enkerly, adv. [ME., < *enker* + *-ly*, *-ly2*.] Completely; in detail.

Thene the emperour was agree, and *enkerly* fraynes
The answer of Arthure.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 507.

enkernel (en-kér'nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkernelled*, *enkernelled*, ppr. *enkerneling*, *enkerneling*. [< *en-1* + *kernel*.] To inclose in a kernel. *Davies*.

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernel'd* thus.

Southey, Nondescripts, vi.

enkindle (en-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enkindled*, ppr. *enkindling*. [< *en-1* + *kindle*¹.] 1. To kindle; set on fire; inflame.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act.

Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

That literary heaven which our youth saw dotted thick with rival glories we find now to have been a stage-sky merely, artificially *enkindled* from behind.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 115.

Hence—2. To excite; rouse into action; inflame: as, to *enkindle* the passions; to *enkindle* zeal; to *enkindle* war or discord, or the flames of war.

Fearing to strengthen that impatience
Which seem'd too much *enkindled*.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

It *enkindled* in France the fiery eloquence of Mirabeau.

Sumner, Prison Discipline.

enlace (en-lās'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *enlaced*, ppr. *enlacing*. [Also *inlaee*; < ME. *enlacen*, < OF. *enlacer*, F. *enlacer*, interlace, infold, = Pr. *enlassar*, *enlassar* = Sp. *enlazar* = Pg. *enlaçar* = It. *inlaeciare*, ensnare, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *laqueus*, a string, lace: see *lace*.] 1. To fasten or inclose with or as if with a lace; encircle; surround; infold.

That man . . . *enlaced* hym in the cheyne with whiche he may be drawn. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, f. meter 4.

Timber stronge *enlace* it for to abyde,
Eke pave or floore it wete in somer tyde.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

Ropes of pearle her neck and breast *enlace*.
P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, vii. 34.

2†. To entangle; intertwine.

That the questoun of the devyno purveance is *enlaced* with many other questounis, I understoide wel.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, v. prose 1.

enlacement (en-lās'ment), *n.* [*< enlace + -ment*.] The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; an encircling; embracement.

And round and round, with fold on fold,
His tail about the imp he rolf'd
In fond and close *enlacement*.

Southey, *The Young Dragon*, 1.

enlangoured†, *a.* [*< OF. enlangouré*, pp. of *enlangourer*, languish, < *en- + langor*, *langur*, languor: see *languor*.] Faded.

Of such a colour *enlangoured*,
Was Abstinence ywis coloured.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7397.

enlard† (en-lärd'), *v. t.* [Also *inlard*; < OF. *enlarder*, spit, < *en- + larder*, lard: see *lard*, *v.*] To cover with lard or grease; baste.

That were to *enlard* his fat-already pride.

Shak., *T. and C.*, ii. 3.

enlarge (en-lärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enlarged*, ppr. *enlarging*. [Formerly also *inlarge*; < ME. *enlargen*, < OF. *enlargier*, *enlargir*, *enlarger* (cf. Pr. Pg. *alargar* = Sp. *allargar* = It. *allargare*), < *en- + large*, large: see *en-1* and *large*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To make larger; add to; increase in extent, bulk, or quantity; extend; augment: as, to *enlarge* a building or a business.

At night the Lord remembered us, and *enlarged* the wind to the N. *Winthrop*, *Hist.* New England, l. 18.

But he [Ahab] now heartily repented for the time; and for the time of repentance God *enlarged* his time of forbearance. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. iv.

Bacon . . . published a small volume of Essays, which was afterwards *enlarged* . . . to many times its original bulk. *Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*.

2. To increase the capacity or scope of; expand; make more comprehensive.

This is that science which would truly *enlarge* men's minds were it studied. *Locke*.

The world is *enlarged* for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, *Successes*.

3. To increase in appearance; magnify to the eye.

Fancy's beam *enlarges*, multiplies,
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, l. 35.

4. To set at large or at liberty; give freedom or scope to; release from limitation, confinement, or pressure.

Hear me when I call, O God of my righteousness; thou hast *enlarged* me when I was in distress. *Ps.* iv. 1.

We have commission to possess the palace,
Enlarge Prince Drusus, and make him our chief.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, v. 3.

I make little doubt but Noah was exceedingly glad when he was *enlarged* from the ark. *Coveper*.

5†. To state at large; expatiate upon: in this sense now followed by *on* or *upon*. See **II.**, 2.

Then in my tent, Cassius, *enlarge* your griefs,
And I will give you audience. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. 2.

Were there nought else 't *enlarge* your virtues to me,
These answers speak your breeding and your blood.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 1.

6†. To awaken strong religious feeling in; "enlarge the heart" of; hence, to move to utterance; cause or permit to expatiate: often reflexive.

Mr. Wilson was much *enlarged*, and spoke so terribly, yet so graciously, as might have affected a heart not quite shut up. *T. Shepard*, *Clear Sunshine of the Gospel*, p. 11.

My mind was not to *enlarge* my selfe any further, but in respects of diverse poore souls here.
Lytford, quoted in *Bradford's Plymouth Plantation*, p. 184.

I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time.
Howell, *Letters*, l. i. 29.

7. In *old law*, to give further time to; extend, postpone, or continue: as, to *enlarge* a rule or an order.—**Enlarging-hammer**. See *hammer*.—**Enlarging statute**. See *statute*.—**To enlarge the heart†**, to awaken religious emotion.

II. intrans. 1. To grow large or larger; increase; dilate; expand: as, a plant *enlarges* by growth; an estate *enlarges* by good management.

There is an immense field here for the growing powers and the *enlarging* activities of women; but we do not seem to be getting at and into it in the best way. *S. Bowles*, in *Merriam*, II. 164.

2. To speak at large; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; amplify: with *on* or *upon*.

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

The Turks call it Merchab, and *enlarge* much upon the Sieges it has sustain'd in former times.

Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 17.

While supper was preparing, he *enlarged* upon the happiness of the neighboring shire.

Addison, *The Tory Foxhunter*.

3. To exaggerate.

At least, a severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarge* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, li. 4.

4. In *photog.*, to make enlargements; practise solar printing. See *enlargement*, 8.

enlarger (en-lärj'), *n.* [*< enlarge, v.*] Freedom; liberty; enlargement.

My absence may procure thy more *enlarger*.

Middleton, *Family of Love*, i. 2.

enlarged (en-lärjd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlarge, v.*] Not narrow or confined; expanded; broad; comprehensive; liberal.

They are extremely suspicious of any *enlarged* or general views. *Brougham*, *Lord Chief Justice Gibbs*.

Enlarged tarsi, in *entom.*, same as *dilated tarsi* (which see, under *dilated*).

enlargedly (en-lärj'ed-li), *adv.* With enlargement.

Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; strict magis, and extensive; precisely . . . and *enlargedly*.

Bp. Mountagu, *Appeal to Cæsar*, vi.

enlargedness (en-lärj'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being enlarged. *Christian Examiner*.

enlargement (en-lärj'ment), *n.* [*< enlarge + -ment*.] 1. The act of increasing in size or bulk, real or apparent; the state of being increased; augmentation; dilatation; expansion: as, the *enlargement* of a field by the addition of two or three acres; *enlargement* of the heart.

Simple *enlargement* of the spleen occurs under a variety of circumstances. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 1510.

2. Something added on; an addition.

Every little *enlargement* is a feast to the poor, but he that feasts every day feasts no day.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, iv. 8.

And all who told it added something new;
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too.

Pope, *Temple of Fame*, l. 471.

3. Expansion or extension, as of powers and influence; an increase of capacity, scope, or comprehension, as of the sympathies and character.

Earnestly treat the immortal God for the *enlargement* and extension here of the kingdom of Christ.

Peter Martyr, in *Bradford's Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), [H. 406].

However, these little, idle, angry controversies proved occasions of *enlargements* to the church of God.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, i. 6.

4. Release from captivity, bondage, distress, or the like; a setting at large or at liberty.

Then shall there *enlargement* and deliverance arise to the Jews. *Ester* iv. 14.

Chris. How does my dear Eugenia?

Eug. As well
As this restraint will give me leave, and yet
It does appear a part of my *enlargement*
To have your company.

Shirley, *Love in a Maze*, iv. 1.

5. The state or condition of being at large or unrestrained.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature; the love of liberty and *enlargement* is a sinder passion to it.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 4.

6. Diffuseness of speech or writing; expatiation on a particular subject; extended discourse or argument.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

7. In the calculus of finite differences, the operation of changing a function by adding unity to the variable. It is denoted by the letter *E*. Thus, $E \log x = \log(x + 1)$.—8. In *photog.*, a picture of any kind, especially a positive, made of a larger size than the negative from which it is taken. See *solar printing*, under *printing*.—**Calculus of enlargement**. See *calculus*.

enlarger (en-lärj'er), *n.* One who or that which enlarges, increases, extends, or expands; an amplifier.

Bollonus the Galle, that was the *enlarger* thereof, swayed it [Milan] many years. *Coryat*, *Cruities*, l. 130.

The newspaper is the great *enlarger* of our intellectual horizon. *The American*, VI. 407.

enlaurel (en-lâ' rel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enlaureled* or *enlaurelled*, ppr. *enlaureling* or *enlaureling*. [*< en-1 + laurel*.] To crown with laurels. [Poetical.]

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage

Bene foe-men to faire skill's *enlaurel'd* Queen.

Davies, *Eclogus*, p. 20.

enlay† (en-lä'), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *inlay*.

enleague (en-läg'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enleagued*, ppr. *enleaguing*. [*< en-1 + league*.] To bring into league. [Poetical.]

For now it doth appear

That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the spoiler.

J. Bailie.

enlegeance†, *n.* A variant of *allegeance*.²

enlengthen† (en-leng'thn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + lengthen*.] To lengthen; prolong; elongate.

Never Sunday or holiday passes without some public meeting or other: where intermixed with women they [the Greeks] dance out the day, and with full crown'd cups *enlengthen* their jollity. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 11.

enlevé (F. pron. on-lè-vä'), *a.* [F., pp. of *enlever* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) *Pg. enlevar*, lift up, < L. *inde*, thence, + *levare*, lift, < *levis*, light: see *levity*, and cf. *elevate*.] In *her.*, raised or elevated: often synonymous with *enlanced*. [Rare.]

enlevant, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *eleven*.

enlancet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *enlancee*, bond, obligation; cf. *alliance*.] Same as *alliance*.

enlight† (en-lit'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + light*.] Cf. AS. *inlīhtan*, *inlīhtan*, also *onlīhtan*, etc., illuminate, < *in* or *on*, on, + *līhtan*, > E. *light*, *v.* Cf. *enlighten*.] To illuminate; enlighten.

The wisest king refus'd all Pleasures quite,

Till Wisdom from above did him *enlight*.

Cowley, *The Mistress*, *Wisdom*.

enlighten (en-lit'n), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inlighten*; < *en-1 + lighten*.] Cf. *enlight*.] 1. To shed light upon; supply with light; illuminate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

His līghtning *enlightened* the world. *Ps.* xlvii. 4.

Syene, seated under the Troplek of Cancer, in which was a well of marvellous depth, *enlightened* throughout by the Sun. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 88.

2. To give intellectual or spiritual light to; illuminate by increase of knowledge and wisdom; instruct; impart knowledge to: as, to *enlighten* an ignorant community; she was soon *enlightened* as to his motives.

For it is impossible for those who were once *enlightened*, . . . if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance. *Heb.* vi. 4-6.

'Tis he who *enlightens* our understandings. *Rogers*.

The conscience *enlightened* by the Word and Spirit of God. *Abp. Trench.*

=**Syn.** 1. To illumine, illumine, irradiate.—2. To teach. **enlightened** (en-lit'nd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enlighten, v.*] 1†. Illuminated; supplied with light; light-giving.

Mr. Bradley, F. R. S., supposes the Will with the Wisp to be no more than a Group of small *enlightened* Insects. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 372.

2. Possessing or manifesting enlightenment; having or showing much knowledge or acquired wisdom; specifically, freed from blinding ignorance, prejudice, superstition, etc.: used to note the highest stage of general human advancement, as in the series savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and *enlightened*.

It pleases me sometimes to think of the very great number of important subjects which have been discussed in the *Edinburgh Review* in so *enlightened* a manner.

Sydney Smith, in *Lady Holland*, iv.

enlightener (en-lit'n-ēr), *n.* One who illuminates; one who or that which communicates light to the eye or clear views to the mind.

G sent from Heaven,

Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things

Thou hast reveal'd. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xli. 271.

He is the prophet shorn of his more awful splendours, burning with mild equable radiance, as the *enlightener* of daily life. *Carlyle*.

enlightenment (en-lit'n-ment), *n.* [*< enlighten + -ment*.] 1. The act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; attainment or possession of intellectual light; used absolutely, a lighting up or enlargement of the understanding by means of acquired knowledge and wisdom; more narrowly, an illumination of the mind or acquisition of knowledge with regard to a particular subject or fact.

Their laws, if inferior to modern jurisprudence, do not fall short of the *enlightenment* of the age in which Parliament designed them. *Sir E. May*, *Const. Hist. Eng.*, l. vi.

She wanted it [his approval] passionately, with an insistence which even her own complete enlightenment as to the difference between them never affected.

Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. [Tr. G. *aufklärung*.] Independence of thought; rationalism, especially the rationalism of the eighteenth century.

This enlightenment Hegel had received at first in its sober German form—in the dry analysis and superficial criticism of the post-Wolffian age; but at the university he came to know it in its more intensive French form, which was to the German enlightenment as wine to water.

J. Caird.

enligna† (en-lim'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + limn.* Cf. *enlumine* and *illumine*, ult. of same elements.] To illuminate or adorn with ornamented letters or with pictures, as a book. *Palsgrave.*

enlink (en-link'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + link¹*.] To link; connect as if into a chain.

What is it then to me, if impious war,
Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do, with his smirch'd complexion, all fell feats
Enlink'd to waste and desolation?

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

enlist (en-list'), *v.* [Formerly also *inlist*; *< en-1 + list⁵*. Hence, by apheresis, *list⁵*, *v.*, 2.] **I. trans.** 1. To enter, as a name on a list; enroll; register.—2. To engage for public service, especially military or naval service, by enrolling after mutual agreement: as, to *enlist* men for the army.

They [the Romans] even, it is said, allowed the Carthaginians to levy soldiers in their dominions, that is, to *enlist* . . . Lucanian, or Samnite, or Bruttian mercenaries.

Dr. Arnold, Illust. Rome, xlii.

[In construing the pension and other laws relating to soldiers, *enlisted* applies to drafted men as well as to volunteers, whose names are duly entered on the military rolls. *Sheffield vs. Otis*, 107 Mass., 282.]

3. To unite firmly to a cause; employ in advancing some interest; engage the services of: as, to *enlist* one's sympathies in the cause of charity.

Methodically to *enlist* the members of a community, with due regard to their several capacities, in the performance of its public duties, is the way to make that community powerful and healthful.

Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 103.

Never before had so large an amount of literary ability been *enlisted* in politics. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Enroll*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

II. intrans. 1. To engage in public service, especially military service, by subscribing articles or enrolling one's name; specifically, to engage in such service voluntarily.—2. To enter heartily into a cause, with devotion to its interests.

enlistment (en-list'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *inlistment*; *< enlist + -ment*.] 1. The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; the levying of soldiers or sailors by voluntary enrolment.

In England, with *enlistment* instead of conscription, this apply was always precarious.

Buckle, Civilization, II. viii.

2. The writing by which a soldier (other than one who has entered the military service under a commission as an officer) is bound.

enlive† (en-liv'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + live*, appearing as *live* in *alive*, *livelong*, *live*, *a.*, etc. Cf. *enliven*.] To enliven; quicken; animate.

This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust and *enlived*.

Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 30.

enliven (en-li'vn'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + live* (*live*) + *-en¹* (3). Cf. *enlive*.] 1. To give life, action, or motion to; make vigorous or active; vivify; quicken.

It [the spawn of carp] lies ten or twelve days before it be *enlivened*.

J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 142.

There, warm'd alike by Sol's *enlivening* power,
The weed, aspiring, emulates the flower. *Shenstone.*

For if there be but one life from which every man is alike *enlivened*, . . . then the unity of the creature . . . is not only a philosophic truth to which all things in heaven are conformed, but must become also a scientific truth or truth of the senses, to which all things on earth will eventually bow. *H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 262.*

2. To give spirit or vivacity to; animate; make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

The Reader cannot but be pleased to find the Depths of Philosophy *enlivened* with all the Charms of Poetry.

Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

A projecting point of gray rocks veined with color, *enlivened* by touches of scarlet bushes and brilliant flowers.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 324.

=Syn. 2. To exhilarate, cheer, inspirit, gladden, invigorate, rouse, wake up.

enlivener (en-li'vn-er), *n.* One who or that which enlivens, animates, vivifies, or invigorates.

Fire, th' *enlivener* of the general frame.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 427.

enlivening (en-li'vn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *enliven*, *v.*] That which enlivens or makes gay.

The good man is full of joyful *enlivenings*.

Feltham, Resolves, i. 84.

enlivenment (en-li'vn-ment), *n.* [*< enliven + -ment*.] 1. The act of enlivening or of making or becoming live, vigorous, or active.

The rappings, the trance mediums, the visions of hands without bodies, . . . the *enlivenment* of furniture—we have invented none of them, they are all heirlooms.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 150.

2. The act of making or becoming gay, animated, or vivacious.

His talk was full of little unexpected turns—in the midst of sober discussion, a flash of *enlivenment*.

Quoted in *Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 408.*

enlock† (en-lok'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + lock¹*.] To lock up; inclose.

That sacred Saint my sovaine Queene,
In whose chaste brest all bountie naturall
And treasures of true love *enlocked* beene.

Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol., st. 4.

enlumine† (en-lū'min), *v. t.* [*< ME. enluminen*, *< OF. enluminer* = Pr. *enluminar*, *enluminar*, *< L. illuminare*, *illuminare*, light up; see *illumine*, and cf. *illumin*.] To illumine; enlighten; give light to.

That same great glorious lampe of light
That doth *enlumine* all these lesser fires.

Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol., st. 7.

Even so doe those rough and harsh termes *enlumine*, and make more clearly to appeare, the brightnesse of brave and glorious words.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

enluring† (en-lūr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *enlure*, *v.*, *< en-1 + lure*.] Luring; enticement. *Davies.*

They know not the detractions of slander, . . . provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 311.

enlutet, *v. t.* [*ME. entuten*; *< en-1 + lut¹*.] To daub with clay so as to make air-tight.

Of the pot and glasses *enluting* [var. *enluting*, Tyrwhitt].

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 213.

enmanché (F. pron. on-moñ-shā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., *< en*, = E. *en-1*, + *manche*, a sleeve.] In *her*, as if resembling or covered with a sleeve.

enmarble† (en-mār'bl), *v. t.* Same as *emmarble*.

en masse (on mas). [F.: *en*, in; *masse*, mass; see in and *mass²*.] In mass; all together: as, the audience rose *en masse*.

enmesh (en-mesh'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + mesh*. Now more commonly *immesh*, *q. v.*] To inclose in or as if in meshes; immesh; entangle; snare.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Shak., Othello, II. 3.*

Fly thither? But I cannot fly;
My doubts *enmesh* me if I try.

Lowell, Credidimus Jovem Regnare.

The system which is supposed to be analogous to the circulatory system of higher animals is very complex in many of the higher holothurids, extends over the alimentary canal, and *enmeshes* one of the respiratory trees.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 177.

enmeshment (en-mesh'ment), *n.* [*< enmesh + -ment*.] 1. The act of enmeshing, or the state of being entangled or entrapped.—2. Woven work of meshes; network.

The moon, low in the west, was drawing a selve of fine-spun gold across the dark depths of the valley. In that enchanted *enmeshment* were tangled all the fancies of the night.

M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mts., p. 120.

enmew† (en-mū'), *v. t.* Same as *enmew*.

enmiddest, *prep.* A Middle English variant of *amidst*.

Ennyddes the medew fonde where he stode,
Thys cruell geaunt which that he had slain.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3097.

enmingle† (en-ming'gl), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + mingle*. More commonly *immingle*, *q. v.*] To mingle.

Love embittered with tears
Snits but ill with my years
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around.

Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. 1.

enmious† (en'mi-us), *a.* [*< enmy*, obs. form of *enmy*, + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *enemicus*.] Full of enmity; inimical. *Fox.*

enmity (en-mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *enmities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *emittie*, *emittie*; *< ME. enmyte*, *enmyte*, *enmytee*, *< OF. enemite*, *ennemite*, usually *enemistie*, older *enamistiet*, mod. restored *inimittie* = Pr. *enemistat* = Sp. *enemistad* = Pg. *inimizade* = It. *nemistà*, *nemistade*, *nemistate*, *< ML. as if *inimicitia(-s)* for *L. inimicitia*, *enmy*, *< L. inimicus*, an enemy, *> OF. enemi*, *> E. enemy*: see *enemy¹*. Cf. *amity*, the same word as *enmity*, without the negative.] The quality

or state of being hostile; a feeling or condition of antagonism; ill will; variance; discord.

I will put *enmity* between thee and the woman.

Gen. iii. 15.

The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God.

Jas. iv. 4.

There is now professed actual *Enmity* betwixt France and Spain.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 18.

Such an opportunity could not but be welcome to a nature which was implacable in *enmity*.

Macaulay, Addison.

=Syn. *Antimosity*, *Ill will*, *Malice*, etc. See *animosity* and *odium*.

enmoss (en-mòs'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + moss*.] To cover with moss: as, "*enmossed* realms," *Keats*. [Poetical.]

enmove†, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + move*.] Same as *emove*.

The knight was much *enmoved* with his speech.

Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 43.

enmufflet (en-muf'l), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + muffle*.] To wrap up or infold, as in a muffler; muffle.

enmure† (en-mūr'), *v. t.* See *immure*.

enmy, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmy¹*.

enmyte, *n.* An obsolete form of *enmity*.

ennated† (e-nā'ted), *a.* [Var. of *innated*, equiv. to *innate*.] Innate.

But I have noted in her, from her birth,

A strange *ennated* kind of courtesy.

Webster (and Dekker ?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, II. 2.

Ennea (en'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. έννεα* = E. *nine*.] A genus of pulmonate gastropods, or snails, of the family *Helicidae*. *Adams, 1858.*

ennea- [*< Gr. έννεα* (with prothetic *ē-* and doubled *v*; cf. *έννεήκοντα* (*έννεη-*), ninety), orig. **νεεν* = L. *novem* = E. *nine*: see *nine*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying 'nine.'

Enneacanthus (en'ē-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. έννεα*, nine, + *άκανθα*, the spine.] A genus of small American sunfishes, of the family *Centrarchidae*, having the caudal fin convex, and nine dorsal spines (whence the name). *E. obsus* is about 3 inches long and marked with dark vertical bands.

ennead (en'ē-ad), *n.* [*< Gr. έννεάς* (*έννεαδ-*), a body of nine, the number nine, *< έννεα* = E. *nine*. Cf. *enneatic*.] 1. The number nine; a system of nine objects; especially, in *math.*, a system of nine points common to different plane cubic curves, or a system of nine lines common to cubic curves.—2. One of the divisions of Porphyry's collection of the doctrines of Plotinus: so named from the fact that each of the six divisions contains nine books.

The *Enneads* of Plotinus are the primary and classical document of Neoplatonism. The doctrine of Plotinus is mysticism, and like all mysticism it consists of two main divisions [theoretical and practical].

Harnack, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 335.

enneadic (en'ē-ad'ik), *a.* [*< ennead + -ic*.] Pertaining to an ennead, or to the number nine. Also, improperly, *enneatic*.—**Enneadic system**, in *math.*, a system of ten points, such that on joining any one to all the rest the nine lines form an ennead.—**Enneadic system of numeration**, a system of numeration by nines.

enneagon (en'ē-ā-gon), *n.* [*< Gr. έννεα*, = E. *nine*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a polygon or plane figure with nine angles.

enneagonal (en'ē-ā-gō-nal), *a.* [*< enneagon + -al*.] In *geom.*, having nine angles; pertaining to an enneagon.—**Enneagonal number**, a number of the form $\frac{1}{2}n(n-5)$. Such are 1, 9, 24, 46, etc.

enneagynous (en'ē-āj'i-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. έννεα*, = E. *nine*, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having nine pistils or styles; said of a flower or plant.

enneahedra, *n.* Plural of *enneahedron*.

enneahedral (en'ē-ā-hē'dral), *a.* [*< enneahedron + -al*.] In *geom.*, having nine faces.

enneahedria, **enneahedron** (en'ē-ā-hē'dri-ā, -dron), *n.*; pl. *enneahedria*, *enneahedra* (-ē, -drā). [NL., *< Gr. έννεα*, = E. *nine*, + *έδρα*, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having nine faces.

ennealogy† (en'ē-al'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. έννεα*, = E. *nine*, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] A speaking or treating of nine points; also, an oration or a treatise divided into nine points or chapters. *Bailey, 1727.*

enneander (en'ē-an'dēr), *n.*

[*< NL. *enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having nine stamens.

Enneandria (en'ē-an'dri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< *enneandrus*: see *enneandrous*.] The ninth class of the Linnean system of plants, comprising such as have perfect flowers with nine stamens.



Flower of *Butomus umbellatus*, belonging to the class *Enneandria*.

enneandrian (en-ĕ-an'dri-ən), *a.* Same as *enneandrous*.

enneandrous (en-ĕ-an'drus), *a.* [**< NL. *ennē-andrus, < Gr. ἐννεά, = E. nine, + ἀνδρ- (andr-), a man (in mod. bot. a stamen).]** Having nine stamens.

enneapetalous (en'ĕ-ā-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [**< NL. *ennēapetalos, < Gr. ἐννεά, = E. nine, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).]** Having nine petals.

Enneapterygi (en'ĕ-ap-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [**< NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. ἐννεά, = E. nine, + πτερυγία, fin.]** A group of fishes having, or supposed to have, nine fins.

enneasemic (en'ĕ-ā-sē'mik), *a.* [**< Gr. as if *ἐννεάσημος (cf. δέσημος, etc., ὀκτάσημος), < ἐννεά, = E. nine, + ἄσμα, sign, mark, σημειών, sign, mark, mora.]** In *anc. pros.*, consisting of or equal to nine semia (more) or units of metrical measurement; having a magnitude of nine times or normal shorts: as, an *enneasemic* colon; an iambic or a trochaic tripod is *enneasemic*.

enneasepalous (en'ĕ-ā-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [**< NL. *ennēasepalus, < Gr. ἐννεά, nine, + E. sepal.]** In *bot.*, having nine sepals.

enneaspermous (en'ĕ-ā-spēr'mus), *a.* [**< NL. *ennēaspermus, < Gr. ἐννεά, = E. nine, + σπέρμα, seed.]** In *bot.*, having nine seeds: as, *enneaspermous* fruits.

enneastyle (en'ĕ-ā-stil), *a.* [**< Gr. ἐννεά, nine, + στῆλη, column; see style².]** Consisting of nine columns or pillars; nine-columned.

The mishapen monument called the Basilica, at Pæstum, . . . has a front of nine columns, or an *enneastyle* arrangement. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 410.

enneasyllabic (en'ĕ-ā-si-lab'ik), *a.* [**< Gr. ἐννεασύλλαβος, nine-syllabled, < ἐννεά, = E. nine, + ἀλλάβη, syllable.]** Containing or consisting of nine syllables: as, an *enneasyllabic* verse.

enneatic, enneatical (en-ĕ-at'ik, -i-kal), *a.* A mistaken form for *ennadic, *ennedical*. — **Enneatical days**, every ninth day of a disease. — **Enneatical years**, every ninth year of a man's life.

enneation (en-ĕ-ā'shōn), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐννεά = E. nine.]** In *entom.*, the ninth segment of insects. *Maudslayi*.

Enneoctonus (en-ĕ-ok'tō-nus), *n.* [**< NL. (Boie, 1826), < Gr. ἐννεά, nine, + κτείνω, kill.]** A genus of shrikes, of the family *Laniidae*: so called from the tradition that the shrike kills nine victims daily. The type is the European *E. colturio*. See *nine-killer*.

ennew (e-nū'), *n. t.* [**< ME. ennewen, < en-1 + newe, new. Cf. L. innovare, > E. innovate, of similar elements.]** To make new; renew.

And maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprised
How that our Englyshe myght freshly be *ennewed*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, I. 389.

enniche (en-nich'), *v. t.* [**< en-1 + niche.]** To place in a niche. [**Rare.**]

Slawkenbergius . . . describes to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, III. 38.

ennis, innis (en'is, in'is). [**Ir. and Gael. ínnis, ínis, an island, a sheltered valley, a grazing-place for cattle.]** A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennis-killen, Innisfallen*, etc.

ennoble (e-nō'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ennobled*, pp. *ennobling*. [**< OF. (and F.) ennoblir, < en- + noble, noble; see en-1 and noble.]** 1. To make noble; confer a title of nobility on.

On what principle was Hampden to be attained for advising what Leslie was *ennobled* for doing?
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

When nobility depends on office bestowed by the king, it is plain that the king *ennobles*; so at Rome, where nobility depended on office bestowed by the people, it would not be too much to say that the people could *ennoble*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 304.

Seven commoners were *ennobled* for their good offices.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 113.

2. To dignify; exalt; elevate in degree, excellence, or respect.

What can *ennoble* sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Pope, Essay on Man, IV. 215.

Only those who know the supremacy of the intellectual life—the life which has a seed of *ennobling* thought and purpose within it—can understand the grief of one who falls from that serene activity into the absorbing . . . struggle with worldly annoyances.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 346.

Ennobling this dull pomp, the life of kings,
By contemplation of diviner things.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

His images are noble, or, if borrowed from humble objects, *ennobled* by his handling.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

3†. To make notable, famous, or memorable.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* some of the coasts thereof with shipwrecks.
Bacon.

This man [Carolus Martellus] is much *ennobled* by many classical Historiographers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 47.

Naples . . . is backt by mountains *ennobled* for their generous wines.
Sandys, Travels, p. 198.

ennoblement (e-nō'bl-ment), *n.* [**< ennoble + -ment.]** 1. The act of *ennobling*, or advancing to nobility; the state of being *ennobled*.

He [Henry VII.] added during parliament to his former creations the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 15.

2. Exaltation; elevation in degree of excellence; dignity.

The eternal wisdom . . . enrich him with those *ennoblements* which were worthy him that gave them.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

ennobler (e-nō'blēr), *n.* One who or that which *ennobles*.

Above all, the ideal with him [Spenser] was not a thing apart and unattainable, but the sweetener and *ennobler* of the street and the fireside.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 357.

Ennomidæ (e-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**< ENNOMUS + -idæ.]** A proposed family of moths: same as *Ennominae*. *Guenée*, 1857.

Ennominae (en-ō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [**< ENNOMUS + -inae.]** A subfamily of geometrid moths, having as type the genus *Ennomus*. *Packard*, 1876. Other names of the same group are *Ennomidæ* and *Ennomites*.

Ennomus (en'ō-mus), *n.* [**< NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. ἐννομος, feeding in, inhabiting (a place), < ἐν, in, + νέμειν, feed, pasture, νέμεσθαι, feed, graze.]** A genus of geometrid moths, typical of the subfamily *Ennominae*, having the body robust, the wings dentate, and the antennæ stout. The larvæ are tuberculate, and feed on the leaves of trees. The few species are confined to Europe. Originally *Ennomos*.

ennoyt, n. and v. An obsolete form of *annoy*.

ennui (ō-nwē'), *n.* [**F., the mod. form of OF. ennuī, older ennoī, > E. annoy; see annoy, n.]** A painful or wearisome state of mind due to the want of any object of interest, or to enforced attention to something destitute of interest; the condition of being bored; tedium.

The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes that signify nothing.
Gray, Letters.

Undoubtedly the very tedium and *ennui* which presume to have exhausted the variety and the joys of life are as old as Adam.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.

The dreadful disease of *ennui*, of life-weariness, attacks all who have no aim, no permanent purpose.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 35.

ennuyé (ō-nwē-yā'), *a. and n.* [**F. (fem. ennuyée), pp. of ennuyer, affect with ennui, the mod. form of OF. ennoier, > E. annoy; see annoy, v., and cf. ennui.]** I. *a.* Affected with *ennui*; bored; sated with pleasure.

II. *n.* One affected with *ennui*; one whom satiety has rendered incapable of receiving pleasure from the occupations of life; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or interests.

enodal (ē-nō'dal), *a.* [**< e- + nodal.]** 1. In *bot.*, without nodes; jointless.—2. Not having nodes: said of an aspect of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*.

Also *enodus*.

enodally (ē-nō'dal-i), *adv.* In an enodal manner or shape.

enodation (ē-nō-dā'shōn), *n.* [**< L. enodatio(n)-, < enodare, clear from knots, < e, out, + nodus = E. knot.]** 1. In *husbandry*, the cutting away of the knots of trees. *Bailey*, 1727.—2. The act or operation of clearing of knots, or of untying; hence, solution, as of a difficulty.

Scarcely anything that way proved too hard for him for his *enodation*.
W. Selater, Sermon at Funeral of A. Wheelock, 1854.

enodet (ē-nōd'), *a.* [= *F. enode, < L. enodis, knotless, < e, out, + nodus = E. knot.] Destitute of knots; knotless.*

enodēt (ē-nōd'), *v. t.* [**< L. enodare, make free from knots, < enodis, free from knots; see enode, a.]** To clear of knots; make clear. *Cockeram*.

Enodia (e-nō-di-ā), *n.* [**< NL., < Gr. ἐνόδιος, in or by the way, by the wayside, < ἐν, in, + ὁδός, way.]** In *entom.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, including such as *E. portlandia* and a few other species. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of wasps, of the family *Sphegidae*: synonymous with *Parasphex*. *Dahlbom*, 1843.

enodous (ē-nō'dus), *a.* [**< e- + nodous.]** Same as *enodal*.

enofft, a. and n. An obsolete spelling of *enough*.

enoil, v. t. [Early mod. E. also *enuile* (after *F.*); **< ME. enoilen, < OF. enoilier, enolier, enulitier, ennulitier, enhuiliter, etc., < ML. inoleare,**

anoint with oil; see anoil (doublet of enoil) and ancle.] To anoint.

Their manner was to *enuile* or anoint their very altars all over.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 771.

enoilt, v. t. A Middle English form of *anoint*.

enology (ē-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [**< Gr. οἶνος, wine, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.]** The art of making wine.

The school of "viticulture and *enology*," or vine-growing and wine-making, at Conegliano [Italy], dated from 1876.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 461.

enomotarch (e-nom'ō-tärk), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐνομοτάρχης, < ἐνομοσία, an enomoty, + ἀρχεῖν, rule.]** The commander of an enomoty. *Mitford*.

enomoty (e-nom'ō-ti), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐνομοσία, a division of the Spartan army, lit. a sworn band, < ἐνώμοτος, sworn, bound by oath, < ἐν, in, + νόμος, verbal adj. of ἰσχύειν, swear.]** In *Gr. antiq.*, any band of sworn soldiers; specifically, the smallest subdivision of the Laedæmonian army, from twenty-five to thirty-two or thirty-six in number, bound together by a common oath.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal'mus), *n.* [**< NL., < Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀφθαλμός, the eye.]** In *pathol.*, retraction of the bulb of the eye from spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enopla (en'ō-plā), *n. pl.* [**< NL., < Gr. ἐνοπλος, armed, in armor, < ἐν, in, + ὅπλον, arms.]** A subordinal group of nemertean or rhynchocoelous turbellarians, containing those nemertine worms which have the proboscis armed with stylets: opposed to *Anopla*. The group is equivalent to the family *Amphiporidae* (which see), of the order *Turbellaria*. The species are of microscopic size, and live in fresh or salt water, whence they sometimes find their way into the alimentary canals of higher animals.

Enoplidæ (e-nop'li-dē), *n. pl.* [**< NL., < Enopla + -idæ.]** A family of non-parasitic, free, and mostly marine threadworms, of the order *Nematoidea*, resembling and related to the *Anguillulidae* or vinegar-eels. The leading genera are *Enoplus, Enechidium, and Dorylæmus*.

Many of the species have a peculiar spinning-gland at the posterior end of the body and opening on the underside of the tail. . . . One end of the thread is glued fast, the other floats the animal in the water. Most of the *Enoplidæ* avoid the neighborhood of putrefaction, but delight in pure soils and waters, in which they often abound.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 209.

enoplios (e-nop'li-os), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐνόπιος, in arms, armed (the meter being so called from its use in war-songs and war-dances), < ἐν, in, + ὅπλον, a tool, pl. ὅπλα, arms.]** In *anc. pros.*, an anapestic tripod, with admission of an iambus as the first foot instead of an anapest or anapestic spondee (— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —). It was also analyzed by some ancient metrists as consisting of four feet, an iambus or a spondee, a pyrrhic, a trochee, and an iambus (— | — — | — — | — —). or of two feet, an Ionic a majore and a choribus (— — — | — — —).

enoplotethid (e-nop-lō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Enoplotethidae*; an onychoteuthid. *Hoyle*, 1886.

Enoplotethidæ (e-nop-lō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [**< NL., < Enoplotethis + -idæ.]** A family of cuttlefishes: same as *Onychoteuthididæ*.

Enoplotethis (e-nop-lō-tū'thia), *n.* [**< NL., < Gr. ἐνοπλιος, in arms, + τεθίς, a cuttlefish.]** A genus of cuttlefishes, of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, in which the sessile arms have hooks but no suckers.

Enoplus (en'ō-plus), *n.* [**< NL., < Gr. ἐνοπλος, in arms, < ἐν, in, + ὅπλον, a tool, pl. ὅπλα, arms.]** 1. The typical genus of nematodes or threadworms of the family *Enoplidæ*. *E. tridentatus* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of *Scarabæidæ*, containing one species, *E. tridens*, from Lifu island. *Reiche*, 1860.

enoptomancy (e-nop'tō-man-si), *n.* [**< Gr. ἐνοπτικός, seen in (< ἐν, in, + ὄπτω, see; see optie), + μαντεία, divination.]** Divination by means of a mirror. *Smart*.

enorchis (e-nōr'kis), *n.* [**L. (Pliny), < Gr. ἐνορχις, having testicles, < ἐν, in, + ὄρχις, a testicle.]** The name given by some ancient authors to a species of eaglestone having a nucleus enclosed in an outer crust.

enorlet, v. t. [**ME. enorlen, enouslen, < OF. *enorler, < en- + orler, ourler (= Pr. Sp. Gg. orlar = It. orlare), edge, ornament with an edging, < orle, edge; see orle.]** To edge; border; clothe.

The vale was evene rownde with vines of silver,
Alle with grapes of golde, gretter ware never!
Enorhile with arborie and alkyns trees,
Erberis fulle honeste, and byrdez there undyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3245.

Angeles *enorled* in alle that is cleue,
Bothe with-inne & with-outen, in wedez ful byrgt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 19.

enormŭ (ē-nōrm'), a. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. enorm = F. enorme = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. enorme, < L. enormis, irregular, immoderate, immense, < e, out of, + norma, rule: see norm. Cf. enormous.] 1. Deviating from rule or standard; abnormal.

All uniform, Pure, pervious, immixed, . . . nothing enorm. Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, I. li. 22.

2. Excessively wicked; enormous. That they may suffer such punishment as so enorm . . . actions have justly deserved. Sir C. Cornwallis, To James I., Supp. to Cabala, p. 99.

enormŭ (ē-nōrm'), v. t. [Also inorm; < enorm, a.] To make monstrous.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie enormē With strong delusions and with passions dire. Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

enormal (ē-nōr'mal), a. [As enorm + -al.] Deviating from the norm, standard, or type of form; subtypical; etypic. [Rare.]

enormioust (ē-nōr'mi-us), a. [< L. enorm-is (see enorm) + E. -ous. Cf. enormous.] Enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and enormous abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philosopher. Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

The enormous additions of their artificial heights. Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 60.

enormitant (ē-nōr'mi-tan), n. [Irreg. < enormity + -an.] A wretch; a monster. L'Es-trange.

enormity (ē-nōr'mi-ti), n.; pl. enormities (-tiz). [< OF. enormite, F. énormité = Sp. enormidad = Pg. enormidade = It. enormità, enormitate, enormitate = D. enormiteit = G. enormität, < L. enormita(-t)-s, irregularity, hugeness, < enormis, irregular, huge: see enorm, enormous.] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or extreme; atrociousness; vastness: in a bad sense: as, the enormity of his offense.

We are told that crimes of great enormity were perpetrated by the Athenian Government and the democrats under its protection. Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

2. Enormousness; immensity: without derogatory implication. [Rare.]

In the Shakspeare period we see the fulness of life and the enormity of power throwing up a tropical exuberance of vegetation. De Quincey, Style, iii.

3. That which surpasses endurable limits, or is immoderate, extreme, or outrageous; a very grave offense against order, right, or decency; atrocious crime; an atrocity.

And if any deeme it a shame to our Nation to haue any mention made of those enormities, let them peruse the Histories of the Spanyards Discoveries and Plantations. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I. 164.

As to salutations, . . . I observe, as I stroll about town, there are great enormities committed with regard to this particular. Steele, Spectator, No. 259.

=Syn. I and 3. Enormity, Enormousness. Enormousness is strictly limited to vastness in size; enormity, to vastness in atrocity, baseness, etc.

enormous (ē-nōr'mus), a. [< L. enorm-is (see enorm) + -ous. Cf. enormous.] 1. Deviating from or transgressing the usual measure or rule; abnormal.

The seal And bended dolphins play: part huge of bulk, Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait, Tempest the ocean. Milton, P. L., vii. 411.

2. Spreading or extending beyond certain limits; redundant.

The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point. Newton, Opticks.

3. Greatly surpassing the common measure; exceeding the usual size: as, enormous debts; a man of enormous size.

An enormous harvest here, and every appearance of peace and plenty. Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

The mischiefs wrought by uninstructed law-making, enormous in their amount as compared with those caused by uninstructed medical treatment, are conspicuous to all who do but glance over its history. H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 48.

4. Extremely wicked; uncommonly atrocious: as, enormous crime or guilt.

A certaine fellow . . . had been a notorious robber and a very enormous lver. Coryat, Crudities, I. 91.

5. Disordered; perverse.

I . . . shall find time From this enormous state—seeking to give Losses their remedies. Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

The influences of a spirit possess'd of an active and enormous imagination may be malign and fatal, where they cannot be resisted. Glanville, Essays, vi.

=Syn. 3. Enormous, Immense, Excessive, huge, vast, monstrous, prodigious, gigantic, immoderate, unwieldy. The first three words agree in expressing greatness, and the first two vastness; anything, however small, is excessive if for some special reason too great in amount. Literally, enormous is out of rule, out of proportion; immense, unmeasured, immeasurable; excessive, going be-

yond bounds, surpassing what is fit, right, tolerable, etc. Enormous is peculiarly applicable to magnitude, primarily physical, but also moral: as, enormous egotism; immense, to extent, quantity, and number: as, an immense national debt; immense folly; excessive, to degree: as, an excessive dose; an excessive opinion of one's own merits.

The total quantity of saline matter carried invisibly away by the Thames from its basin above Kingston will . . . reach, in the course of a year, to the enormous amount of 548,230 tons. Huxley, Physiography, p. 126.

The controversy between Protestantism and Catholicism comprises an immense mass of complicated and heterogeneous arguments. Lecky, Rationalism, I. 177.

An excessive expenditure of nerve-force involves excessive respiration and circulation, and excessive waste of tissue. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 21.

4. Villainous, Abominable, etc. (see nefarious); heinous, atrocious.

enormously (ē-nōr'mus-li), adv. In or to an enormous degree; extremely; vastly; beyond measure.

The rise in the last year . . . affords the most consoling and encouraging prospect. It is enormously out of all proportion. Burke, A Regicide Peace, lii.

But there can be no doubt that all the forms of living matter are enormously complex in chemical constitution. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 215.

enormousness (ē-nōr'mus-nes), n. The state of being enormous or extreme; greatness beyond measure.

Loud sounds have a certain enormousness of feeling. W. James, Mind, XII. 3.

=Syn. Immensity, vastness, hugeness. See enormity. enornŭ, enornŭt, v. t. [ME. enurnen, enournen, var. of anournen, var. of aornen, aournen, for adornen, adorn: see adorn.] To adorn.

An auter enournet in nome of a god. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1675.

enorthotrope (en-ōr'thō-trōp), n. [< Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀρθός, straight, right, + τρέπειν, turn.] A toy similar to the thaumatrope, consisting of a card on different parts of which are detached portions of a picture, which on rapid revolution appear to become joined, by virtue of the principle of persistence in visual impressions. See thaumatrope.

enostosis (en-os-tō'sis), n.; pl. enostoses (-sēz). [NL. < Gr. ἐν, in, + ὀστέον, bone, + -osis.] A circumscribed bony growth in the interior of a bone: opposed to exostosis.

enough (ē-nuf'), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also inough, etc., and enow, dial. enoo (also enuf, enif, a spelling recognized even in late ME. enoffe) = Sc. cneuch, enough; < ME. enogh, enoh, enow, enou, also with prefix spelled i-, y-, a-, inough, inogh, inouh, inoh, inow, inou, etc., ynough, etc., anough, etc., pl. ending in -e, enoghe, enowe, etc., earliest ME. genoh, < AS. genoh, pl. genoge = OS. ginog, ginuog = OFries. enōch, anog, noch = D. genoeg = LG. genaug, enaug, nauug = OHG. ginuog, ginuoc, MHG. genuoc, also OHG. ginōgī, MHG. ginuege, G. genug, sometimes gung, genung = Icel. gnōgr = Sw. nog = Dan. nok = Goth. ganōhs, enough, sufficient, abundant, in pl. many (cf. Goth. ganauha, sufficiency, AS. genyht = OHG. ginuht, G. genigte, sufficiency); < AS. geneah = OHG. ginah = Goth. ganah (Goth. also binah, with pp. binauhts), it suffices, an impers. pret. verb; < ga-, ge-, generalizing prefix, + Teut. √ *noh = Skt. √ nag, attain, reach to, = L. nancisci (√ *nae), acquire, = Gr. ἵπνευκα (√ *vek), irreg. 2d aor. of φέρειν, bear.] I. a. Answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand; sufficient; satisfying desire; giving content; meeting reasonable expectation.

The nexte daye, Frydaye, that was Newe Yeres daye, there was metely wynde ynoughe, but it was so acarse to wardes oure waye that we made noo speede. Sir R. Gwyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare! Luke xv. 17.

It were enough to put him to ill thinking. Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Have you not yet found means enow to waste That which your friends have left you? B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 1.

[Enough usually follows the noun which it qualifies, but it is sometimes put before it.

There is not enough leek to swear by. Shak., Hen. V., v. 1.] =Syn. Sufficient, Competent, etc. See adequate.

II. n. A quantity of a thing or act, or a number of things or persons, sufficient to satisfy desire or want, or adequate to a purpose; sufficiency: as, we have enough of this sort of cloth.

He answerde, that he was gret Lord y now, and well in peece, and hadde ynoughe of worldly Richesse. Mandeville, Travels, p. 146.

Inough is a feast; more than ynough is counted foolishness. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

And Esau said, I have enough, my brother. Gen. xxxiii. 9.

What I attempted to consider was the mischief of setting such a value upon what is past as to think we have done enough. Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

Enough and enought, more than enough. Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying enough and enought about him to assure his final doom. South, Sermons, VI. cxxvi.

=Syn. Plenty, abundance. enough (ē-nuf'), adv. [Early mod. E. also inough, etc., and enew, etc.; < ME. enogh, etc. (like the adj.), < AS. genoh (= OS. ginog, ginuog = OFries. enōch, etc., = D. genoeg = LG. genaug, enaug, nauug = OHG. MHG. ginuog, G. genug, etc.), adv., neut. acc. of adj.] 1. In a quantity or degree that answers the purpose, satisfies, or is equal to the desires or wants; to a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

The way from Rome it ys knowen perfyghtly I now with many Sondry persons to Englood, And ther for I Doo not wryght itt. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travel, p. 67.

The land, behold, it is large enough for them. Gen. xxxiv. 21.

I have seen many a philosopher whose world is large enough for only one person. Emerson, Society and Solitude.

2. To a notable extent; fairly; rather: used to denote a slight augmentation of the positive degree, the force depending upon the connection or the emphasis: as, he is ready enough to embrace the offer.

It is sometimes pleasant enough to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing. Addison.

Another admired simile in the same play, . . . though academical enough, is certainly just. Goldsmith, Sequel to a Poetical Scale.

3. In a tolerable or passable degree: used to denote diminution, or a degree or quality rather less than is desired, or such a quantity or degree as commands acquiescence rather than full satisfaction: as, the performance is well enough.

I was . . . virtuous enough: swore little; diced, not above seven times a week. Shak., I Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Thou singest well enough for a shift. Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

4. To a great degree; very much. Game of hounde's he loude inou & of wilde best. Robert of Gloucester, I. 375.

enough (ē-nuf'), interj. An elliptical exclamation, signifying 'it (or that) is enough,' 'I have had enough,' 'you have done enough,' etc.

Lay on, Macduff! And damn'd be him that first cries "Hold, enough!" Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

Henceforth I'll bear Affliction, till it do cry out itself, Enough, enough, and die. Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

enounce (ē-nouns'), v. t. [pret. and pp. enounced, ppr. enouncing. [< F. énoncer = Sp. Pg. enunciar = It. enunciare, enunziare, < L. enunciare, prop. enuntiare, say out, declare: see enunciate. Cf. announce, denounce, etc.] To utter; declare; enunciate; stato, as a proposition or an argument.

Aristotle, in whose philosophy this presumption obtained the authority of a principle, thus enounces the argument. Sir W. Hamilton.

Very few of the enlightened deputies who occasionally enounce the principle [the necessity of good roads for the nation] feel the necessity of having good roads in their own district. D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 226.

enouncement (ē-nouns'ment), n. [< enounce + -ment.] The act of enouncing; enunciation.

It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require enouncement. Sir W. Hamilton.

enournŭ, v. t. See enorn.

enow (ē-nou'), a., n., and adv. A dialectal or obsolete form of enough.

enpairet, v. t. A Middle English form of impair.

en passant (on pa-soñ'). [F.: en, in, < L. in; passant, verbal n. of passer, pass.] While passing; by the way: often used as introductory to an incidental remark or a sudden disconnected thought. 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 en passant, the phrase being used in its literal sense.

enpatronŭ (en-pā'trōn), v. t. [< en-1 + patron.] To have under one's patronage or guardianship; be the patron saint of.

For these, of force, must your oblations be, Since I their altar, you enpatron me. Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 224.

enpayret, enpeirot, v. t. Middle English forms of impair.

en pied (on pyā). [F.: en, in, on; pied, < L. pes (ped-) = E. foot.] In her., standing erect: said of a creature used as a bearing, especially a bear.

enpierce, *v. t.* See *impierce*.
enpight, *v. t.* See *impight*.
enpledet, **enpleet**, *v. t.* See *implead*.
enpoison, *v. t.* See *empoison*.
enpover, *v. t.* See *empover*.
enpowder, *v. t.* [*< en- + powder.*] To sprinkle; powder.

Clothe of golde *enpowdered* among patches of cannesse, or perles and diamond among pebble stones.
Udall, To Queen Katherine.

enprent, **enpreynt**, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enpress, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *impress*.
en prince (ou prais). [*F.*] In a princely style or manner; liberally; magnificently: as, he does everything *en prince*.

I supp'd this night with Mr. Secretary, at one Mr. Heublon's, a French merchant, who had his house furnish'd *en prince*, and gave us a splendid entertainment.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 16, 1679.

enprint, *v. t.* See *imprint*.
enprise, *n.* See *emprise*.
enprison, *v. t.* See *imprison*.
enpropret, *v. t.* A variant of *approprié*. *Chaucer*.
enqueret, *v. t.* See *inquire*.
enquest, *n.* See *inquest*.
enquicken (en-kwik'n), *v. t.* [*< en- + quick-en.*] To quicken; make alive.

He hath not yet *enquicken'd* men generally with this deform life.
Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozota.

enquire, **enquiry**, etc. See *inquire*, etc.
enrace (en-rās'), *v. t.* [*< en- + race².*] To give race or origin to; implant; enroot.

Eternal God, in his almightie powre, . . .
 In Paradise whylome did plant this floure;
 Whence he it fetcht out of her native place,
 And did in stocke of earthly flesh *enrace*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

enrage (en-rāj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enraged*, ppr. *enraging*. [*< OF. enragier*, intr., rage, rave, storm, *F. enragier* (= *Pr. enrabiar*, *enrajjar*, *enrajjar*, *enrajjar*), *< en- + rage*, rage: see *rage*.]
I. trans. To excite rage in; exasperate; provoke to fury or madness; make furious.

I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
 Question *enrages* him.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.

What doubt we to incense
 His utmost ire? which, to the high *enraged*,
 Will . . . quite consume us.
Milton, P. L., II. 95.

= **Syn.** To irritate, incense, anger, madden, infuriate.
II. intrans. To become angry or enraged.
 [A Gallicism.]

My father . . . will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him.
Miss Burney, Cecilia, IX. 7.

enraged (en-rāj'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *enrage*, *v.*]
1. Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury; as, an *enraged* countenance.

The loudest seas and most *enraged* winds
 Shall lose their clangor.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, III. 2.

2. Aggravated; heightened; passionate.

By my troth, my lord, I cannot tell what to think of it; but that she loves him with an *enraged* affection—it is past the infinite of thought.
Shak., Much Ado, II. 3.

3. In *her.*, having a position similar to that noted by *salient*: said of a horse used as a bearing.

enragement (en-rāj'ment), *n.* [*< OF. enragement*; as *enrage* + *-ment*.] The act of enraging, or the state of being enraged; excitement; exaltation.

With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

enrall (en-rāl'), *v. t.* [*< en- + rail¹.*] To surround with a rail or railing; fence in.

Where fan'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,
 An *enrall'd* column rears its lofty head.
Gay, Trivia, II.

enrange (en-rānj'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *enrange*; *< en- + range*. Cf. *arrange*.] **1.** To put in order or in line.

Fayre Diana, in fresh sommer day,
 Beholdes her nymphes *enrange'd* in shady wood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. XII. 7.

2. To rove over; range.

In all this Forrest and wyld wooddle raine:
 Where, as this day I was *enranging* it,
 I channst to meete this knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 9.

enrank (en-rank'), *v. t.* [*< en- + rank².*] To place in ranks or in order.

No leisure had he to *enrank* his men.
Shak., I Hen. VI., I. 1.

en rapport (ou ra-pôr'). [*F.*: *en*, in; *rapport*, connection: see *rapport*.] In relation or connection; in or into communication or association; especially, in sympathetic relation: as, to bring *A en rapport* with *B*, or two persons with each other.

enrapt (en-rapt'), *a.* [*< en- + rapt.*] Rapt; ravished; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

I myself
 Am like a prophet suddenly *enrapt*,
 To tell thee that this day is ominous.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3.

He stands *enrapt*, the half-known voice to hear,
 And starts, half-conscious, at the falling tear.
Crabbe, Works, V. 24.

enrapture (en-rap'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enraptured*, ppr. *enrapturing*. [*< en- + rapture.*] To move to rapture; transport with pleasure; delight beyond measure; ravish.

As long as the world has such lips and such eyes,
 As before me this moment *enraptured* I see,
 They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
 But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

The natives of Egypt are generally *enraptured* with the performances of their vocal and instrumental musicians.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

enravish (en-rav'ish), *v. t.* [*< en- + ravish.*] To ravish; enrapture.

What wonder, . . .
 Fraile men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
 At sight thereof so much *enravish'd* be?
Spenser, In Honour of Love, I. 119.

enravishingly (en-rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* Ravishingly; ecstatically.

The ability of the matter will . . . more exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves than any terrestrial body can possibly.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App., xlii.

enravisment (en-rav'ish-ment), *n.* [*< enravish* + *-ment*.] Ravishment; rapture.

They [the beauties of nature] contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil; which adds to the *enravisments* of her transported admirers.
Glenville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiv.

enregiment (en-rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [*< en- + regiment.*] To enroll in regiments. [Rare.]

You cannot drill a regiment of knaves into a regiment of honest men, *enregiment* and organize as cunningly as you will.
Froude, Carlyle, II.

enregister (en-rej'is-tèr), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inregister*; *< F. enregistrier*, *< en- + registrar*, register: see *register*.] To register; enroll or record. [Obsolete or rare.]

To reade *enregistred* in every nooke
 His goodness, which his beaute doth declare.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, I. 132.

en règle (ou reg'l). [*F.*: *en*, in; *règle*, *< L. regula*, rule: see *rule*.] According to rule; in order; in due form; as it should be.

enrheum (en-röm'), *v. i.* [*< F. enrhummer*, give a cold to, refl. take a cold, *< en- + rhume*, rheum: see *rheum*.] To have rheum through cold.

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheum'd*.
Harvey.

enrich (en-rieh'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inrich*; *< ME. enriehen*, *< OF. enriehier*, *enriehir*, *F. enriehir* (= *Pr. enriquezir*, *enriquir*, *enriquir*, *enrequir* = *Sp. Pg. enriquecer* = *It. inriechire*), *< en- + riche*, rich: see *rich*.] **1.** To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; supply with abundant property: as, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures *enrich* a nation.

Hee *enrich'd* with reuenues and indned with priuiledges all places of religion within his islands.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 12.

War disperses wealth in the very instant it acquires it; but commerce, well regulated, . . . is the only thing that ever did *enrich* extensive kingdoms.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 367.

Lavish as the Government was of titles and of money, its ablest servant was neither *enrich'd* nor *enriched*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To fertilize; make fertile; supply with nutriment for plants.

The benefit and usefulness of this effusion of the Spirit; like the Rivers of Waters that both refresh and *enrich*, and thereby make glad the City of God.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ix.

See the sweet brooks in silver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. To supply with an abundance of anything desirable; fill or store: as, to *enrich* the mind with knowledge, science, or useful observations.

Enrich my fancy, clarify my thoughts,
 Refine my dross.
Quarles, Emblems, I, Inv.

The commentary with which Lyndwood *enrich'd* his text was a mine of learning.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Across the north of Africa came again the progressive culture of Greece and Rome, *enrich'd* with precious jewels of old-world lore.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 266.

4. To supply with anything splendid or ornamental; adorn: as, to *enrich* a painting with elegant drapery; to *enrich* a poem or an oration with striking metaphors or images; to *enrich* a capital with sculpture.

The columns are *enrich'd* with hieroglyphics beyond any that I have seen in Egypt.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 76.

A certain mild intellectual apathy belonged properly to her type of beauty, and had always seemed to round and *enrich* it.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 296.

= **Syn.** 3. To endow.—**4.** To decorate, ornament, embellish.

enricher (en-rieh'èr), *n.* One who or that which enriches.

enrichment (en-rieh'ment), *n.* [*< enrich* + *-ment*.] The act of enriching. (a) The act of making rich; augmentation of wealth.

The *enrichment* of the rich, the poverty of the poor, the public dishonesty, the debasement of the coinage, the robbery of the Church and of learning, went on undiminished.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

The hard sufferings of the poor are intensified by the wrongful conversion of the Government to the *enrichment* of its partisans.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 274.

(b) Fertilization, as of the soil; a making productive. (c) Improvement by the abundant supply of what is useful or desirable.

I grant that no labour tends to the permanent *enrichment* of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive consumers.
J. S. Mill.

The great majority of those who favor some *enrichment* of the meager ritual of the Puritan churches yet prefer that the leader of their worship shall have some liberty of expression.
The Century, XXXI. 152.

(d) The garnishing of any object with rich ornaments, or with elaborate decorative motives: as, the *enrichment* of a bookbinding, or of a stole; also, the ornamentation itself: as, ornamented with a brass *enrichment*.

West of the Church stands the atrium, with the windows of the west front and the remains of mosaic *enrichment* rising above it.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

enridge (en-rij'), *v. t.* [*< en- + ridge.*] To ridge; form into ridges.

As I stood here below, methought his eyes
 Were two full moons; he had a thousand noses,
 Horns wheik'd, and wav'd like the *enridg'd* sea.
Shak., Lear, IV. 6.

enring (en-ring'), *v. t.* [*< en- + ring¹.*] To form a circle about; encircle; inclose.

Ivy . . . *enrings* the barks fingers of the elm.
Shak., M. N. D., IV. 1.

The Muses and the Graces, group'd in threes,
Enring'd a billowing fountain in the midst.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

enripen (en-ri'p'n), *v. t.* [*< en- + ripen.*] To ripen; bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
 And Autumn, what our golden harvests were.
Donne, Elegies, xiv.

enrive (en-riv'), *v. t.* [*< en- + rive.*] To rive; cleave.

The wicked shaft, guyd through th' ayrie wyde
 By some bad spirit that it to mischief bore,
 Stayd not, till through his curat it did glyde,
 And made a griesly wound in his *enripen* side.
Spenser, F. Q., V. VIII. 34.

Where shall I unfold my inward pain
 That my *enripen* heart may find relief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

enrobe (en-rôb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enrobed*, ppr. *enrobing*. [*< en- + robe.*] To clothe; attire; invest; robe.

Quaint in green, she shall be loose *enrob'd*.
Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 6.

In flesh and blood *enrob'd*.
J. Baillie.

enrobement (en-rôb'ment), *n.* [*< enrobe* + *-ment*.] Vesture; clothing; investment.

The form of dialogue is here [in Plato] no external assumption of an imaginary *enrobement*, for the sake of increased attractiveness and heightened charm.
Jour. Spec. Phil., XIX. 41.

enrockment (en-rok'ment), *n.* [*< en- + rock¹ + -ment.*] A mass of large stones thrown into the water to protect the outer face of a dike or breakwater, or a shore subject to encroachment of the sea.

enroll, **enrol** (en-rôl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inroll*, *inrol*, early mod. E. also *enroule*, *inroule*; *< ME. enrollen*, *< OF. enrrouler*, *enrouler* (also *enrotuler*), *F. enrôler*, write in a roll, = *Sp. enrollar* = *Pg. enrolrar* (cf. equiv. *Sp. arrollar* = *It. arrolare*), roll up, *< ML. inrotulare*, write in a roll, *< L. in*, in, + *rotulus*, a little wheel, *ML.* a roll: see *en-* and *roll*.] **1.** To write in a roll or register; insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue: as, to *enroll* men for military service.

For that [the religion of Mahomet] makes it not only lawful to destroy those of a different Religion, but *enrolls* them for Martyrs that die in the Field.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. II.

Heroes and heroines of old
 By honour only were *enroll'd*
 Among their brethren of the skies.
Swift.

2. To record; insert in records; put into writing or on record.

That this aside ordynancee and constituconz . . . shall be ferme and stable, we the said Malour balliis and commune counsaile haue lette *enroll* hit in a roll.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 334.

He swore consent to your succession,
His oath enrolled in the parliament.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, ii. 1.

An unwritten law of common right, so engraven in the hearts of our ancestors, and by them so constantly enjoyed and claimed, as that it needed not enrolling. Milton.

3†. To roll; involve; wrap.

Great heapes of them, like sheepe in narrow fold,
For hast did over-runne, in dust enrould.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, iii. 41.

To enroll one's self, to place one's name upon a roll or list; enlist as a soldier.

All the citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled themselves. Prescott.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Enlist, Register, etc. See record, v.

enroller (en-rō'ler), n. [Formerly also inroller; cf. F. enrôleur.] One who enrolls or registers.

enrolment, enrollment (en-rōl'ment), n. [Formerly also inrolment; < F. enrôlement, < enrôler, enroll: see enroll.] 1. The act of enrolling; specifically, the registering, recording, or entering of a deed, judgment, recognizance, acknowledgment, etc., in a court of record. In chancery practice a decree, though awarded by the court, was not deemed fixed until it had been engrossed on parchment and delivered to the proper clerk as a roll of the court.

Hee appointed a generall review to be made, and enrolment of all Macedonians. Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 1221.

2. That in which anything is enrolled; a register; a roll.

The king himself caused them to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public; and delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the bishop of Salisbury.

Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Clerk of enrolments. See clerk.—Statute of enrolment, an English statute of 1535, enacting that no land shall pass by bargain and sale unless it be by writing sealed, indented, and enrolled.—Statute of enrolments. See statute.

enroot (en-rōt'), v. t. [< en- + root¹.] To fix by the root; fix fast; implant deep.

His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

enround† (en-round'), v. t. [< en- + round².] 1. To make round; swell.

And other while an hen wol have the pippe,
A white pellet that wol the tonge enrounde,
And softly off [f] wol with thin nailles slippe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

2. To environ; surround; inclose.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath enrounded him.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

en route (on rōt). [F.: en, in; route, way, route: see route.] On the way; upon the road.

ens (enz), n.; pl. entia (en'shi-ā). [ML., an object, < L. en(t)-s, ppr. of esse, be (first used, says Priscian, by Julius Cæsar); formed after Gr. ὄν (ōv-), the earlier form *sen(t)-s appears in absen(t)-s, E. absent, præ-sen(t)-s, E. present. See an (under be), and cf. essence.] 1. That which in any sense is; an object; something that can be named and spoken of.

Ens has been viewed as the primum cognitum by a large proportion, if not the majority of philosophers.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, p. 934.

To thee, Creator uncreate,
O Entium Ens! divinely great.

M. Green, The Spleen.

We cannot speak of a thing at all except in terms of feeling, cannot imagine an ens except in relation to a sententia. G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II, vi. § 13.

2. The same as first ens (which see, below).

Johnson.—Apparent or intentional ens, a real but unsubstantial appearance, as a rainbow.—Complex ens, a fact, as that Columbus discovered America. Not to be confounded with a composite ens, which is an object composed of different objects.—Dependent ens, that which is caused by another; opposed to independent ens.—Ens of reason (ens rationis), a product of mental action.—Ens per accidens, something existing only as an accident of a substance, or ens per se.—Fictitious ens, a product of the inventive imagination.—First ens (ens primum), with Paracelsus and other old chemists, that which contains the virtue of the substance from which it is extracted.

This liquor, being sealed up in a convenient glass, must be exposed to the sun for about six weeks, at the end of which time there will swim at the top of it the primum ens of the plant in a liquid form, transparent, and either green or red or perhaps of some other colour, according to the nature of the plant.

Boyle, Usefulness of Nat. Phil., II, Essay 5.

Imaginary ens, an object of imagination in its widest sense. Thus, an object remembered is an imaginary ens.—Most perfect ens (ens realissimum), that whose essence involves all perfections, including existence.

Being is not a predicate which can be found in the subject of any judgment, and if we desire to add it synthetically, we must have some third term beyond the idea of the subject. Such third term, possible experience, is wanting in the case of the Ens Realissimum, which transcends experience.

Adamson, Philos. of Kant.

Necessary ens, that the non-existence of which involves contradiction, owing to its having been defined as existent.

—Objective ens, something which exists in the mind, but only in so far as it is an object of perception.—Positive ens, something not a mere privation or negation.—Real ens, anything whose characters are independent of what any person or any number of persons may think them to be.—Relative or respective ens, something which exists only so far as a correlate exists.—Subjective ens, something which has an existence otherwise than merely as an object.

ensafet (en-sāf'), v. t. [< en- + safe.] To render safe.

ensaint†, v. t. [< en- + saint¹.] To canonize.

For his ensainting, looke the almanacke in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can find out such a saint as Saint Oildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so ensainted.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI, 174).

ensamet, v. t. See enseam², 2.

ensamet, n. [< ensame, v.] The grease of a hawk.

ensample (en-sam'pl), n. [< ME. ensample, < OF. ensample, an alteration, with en- for es-, of OF. essample, example: see example.] 1†. A sample or specimen; an instance; a typical example.

Yet better were attonce to let me die,
And shew the last ensample of your pride.

Spenser, Sonnets, xiv.

2. A pattern or model; a guiding example. [Archaic and poetical.]

Ze scholde zeven ensample to the lewed peple, for to do wel; and zee zeven hem ensample to don eyulle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock.

1 Pet. v. 3.

And drawing foul ensample from fair names,
Sinn'd also, till the loathsome opposite
Of all my heart had destined did obtain.
And all thro' thee!

Tennyson, Guinevere.

ensampl† (en-sam'pl), v. t. [< ME. ensampl†; < ensample, n.] To exemplify; show by example.

Homere, who in the Persons of Agamemnon and Ulyssæus hath ensampled a good gouernour and a vertuous man.

Spenser, F. Q., To the Reader.

ensanguine (en-sang'gwin), v. t.; pret. and pp. ensanguined, ppr. ensanguining. [< en- + sanguine (< L. sanguis, blood): see sanguine.] 1. To stain or cover with blood; smear with gore.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field,
Deserted.

Milton, P. L., xi. 654.

He answered not, but with a sudden hand
Made bare his branded and ensanguined brow.

Shelley, Adonais, xxxiv.

2. To color like blood; impart a crimson color to.

In general color they were pink, . . . but the outer petals were dashed with a deep carmine, ensanguined, brilliant.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 67.

ensate (en'sāt), a. [< NL. ensatus, < L. ensis, a sword.] In bot. and zoöl., ensiform: as, the ensate ovipositors of certain Orthoptera.

enscale (en-skāl'), v. t.; pret. and pp. enscaled, ppr. enscaling. [< en- + scale¹.] To carve or form with scales. [Rare.]

enschedule (en-sked'ul), v. t.; pret. and pp. enscheduled, ppr. enscheduling. [< en- + schedule.] To schedule; insert in a schedule.

Our just demands;
Whose tenors and particular effects
You have, enschedul'd briefly, in your hands.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

ensconce (en-skons'), v. t.; pret. and pp. ensconced, ppr. ensconcing. [Formerly also insconce, inskonse; < en- + scone.] 1. To cover or shelter as with a scone or fort; protect; hide securely; give shelter or security to.

I with small Boates and 200. men would have gone to the head of the riuer Chawonock, with sufficient guides by land, inskonsing my selfe euery two dayes.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, I, 88.

I will ensconce me behind the arras.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels,
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconced himself.

Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, iv. 1.

Pedro de Vargas, a shrewd, hardy, and vigilant soldier, alcaide of Gibraltar, . . . lay ensconced in his old warrior rock as in a citadel.

Irving, Granada, p. 75.

Hence—2. To fix firmly or snugly; settle; lodge; as, he ensconced himself in his comfortable arm-chair. [Collog.]

ensculpture (en-skulp'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. ensculptured, ppr. ensculpturing. [< en- + sculpture.] To carve; sculpture. [Poetical.]

Those shapes distinct
That yet surriue ensculptured on the walls
Of palaces or temples, mid the wreck
Of famed Persepolis.

Wordsworth, Apology.

enseal (en-sēl'), v. t. [< ME. enselen, < OF. ensecler, ensecler, ensecler, enseller, etc., < ML. insigil-

lare, enseal, < in, in, + sigillare, seal: see seal², v.] 1. To set one's seal to; ratify formally. [Archaic.]

Syn my fader, in so heigh a place
As parlement, hath hire eschange ensealed.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 559.

And than he lete write a letter, and it dide ensele with his seel.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 617.

[He] bul enselyd, concludyng in sentence
[Th]at none of al thys ordry ya neuer like to the.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I, 84.

2. To seal up; keep secret.

Enseled til another day.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 151.

enseam¹†, inseam† (en-, in-sēm'), v. t. [< en-¹, in-¹, + seam¹.] 1. To seam; sew up.

A name engraved in the revestary of the temple one stole away, and enseamed it in his high.

Camden.

2. To gather up; include; comprehend.

And bounteous Trent, that in him selfe ensemes
Both thirty sorta of fish and thirty aundry streames.

Spenser, F. Q., IV, xi. 35.

enseam²† (en-sēm'), v. t. [< en-¹ + seam³.] 1. To make greasy; befoul with or as if with grease.

Nay, but to live
In the rank sweat of an enseamed bed.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. To purge from glut and grease: said of a hawk. Also ensame.

ensear† (en-sēr'), v. t. [< en-¹ + sear¹.] To sear; cauterize.

Ensear thy fertile and conception womb.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

ensearch† (en-sērçh'), v. [< ME. enserchen, encerchen, < OF. encercher, encerchier (= Pr. ensercar, essercar), < en- + cercher, etc., search: see en-¹ and search.] I. trans. To search.

Another man praunter, that wolde peyren him and travaylle his Body for to go in to the Marches, for to encerche the Contrees, myghten ben blamed be my Worde, in reherynge manye straunge thinges.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 314.

He that enserchith the derkenes of nyght,
And the myst of the morowtide may se,
He schal know bi cristia nyght
If gouthe kunne synge rehertere.

Hymns to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

II. intrans. To make a search.

At whiche tyme as they beganne fyrst to enserche by reason and by reporte of olde menne there about, what thing had bene the occasion that so good an haven was in so fewe years so sore decayed.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 227.

ensearch† (en-sērçh'), n. [< ensearch, v.] Search; inquiry.

I pray you make some good ensearch what my poor neighbours have lost.

Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 298).

enseel† (en-sēl'), v. t. [Also ensile; < en-¹ + seel³.] To close the eyes of; seel, as a hawk.

enseget, v. and n. [ME.] Same as siege.

enseint†, a. An obsolete form of eneeinte. Blackstone.

ensemble† (F. pron. on-som'bl), adv. [ME. ensemble, < OF. ensemble, F. ensemble = Pr. ensembles, ensempts, essemps = OCat. ensem = OSp. ensemble = OPg. ensemble = It. insieme, inscembre, insembra, together, < LL. insimul, at the same time, mixed with insemel, at once, < in + simul, together, akin to semel, once, both akin to E. same, q. v. Cf. assemble, resemble.] Together; all at once; simultaneously.

In time togeders we have be ensemble,
Where-of of pete my herth doth tremble.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 3996.

ensemble (F. pron. on-som'bl), n. [F., < ensemble, together: see ensemble, adv.] 1. The union of parts in a whole; all the parts of anything taken together, so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; specifically, the general effect of a work of art, piece of music, drama, etc.—2. In music, the union of all the performers in a concerted composition, as in a chorus with full orchestral accompaniment.—3. In math., a manifold or collection of elements, discrete or continuous, finite, infinite, or superinfinite. The elements of the ensemble are usually termed its points. The integrant parts of an ensemble are all the other ensembles whose elements are elements of it. Two ensembles whose elements are capable of being put into a one-to-one correspondence with one another are said to have the same value or to be equivalent. The first value is the smallest infinite value, or that of the ensemble of positive whole numbers. A linear ensemble is one whose elements can be brought into correspondence each with a different point of one line. A derived ensemble is one which consists of all the limits of elements in a primitive ensemble. An ensemble is said to be condensed within a certain interval if there are elements of the ensemble in every part of the interval, however small. Disconnected ensembles are ensembles which have no common element. A definite ensemble is an ensemble such that every object is either determined to be an element of it or determined not to be so, and no object is determined in both ways. An ordered ensemble

is one in which the elements have a definite succession. A *perfect ensemble* is one which is its own derived ensemble. See *number*.—**First genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have only a finite number of successive derived ensembles, since the elements of the *n*th derived ensemble have no limits.—**Second genus of ensembles**, that class of ensembles which have an infinite succession of derived ensembles.—**Tout ensemble**, the entire combination or collocation; the assemblage of parts or arrangement of details viewed as a whole; as, the *tout ensemble* of the piece is admirable.

ensete (en-sē'tō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] An Abyssinian name of *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.

enshadet, inshadet (en-, in-shād'et), *v. t.* [*en-1*, in-1, + shade.] To mark with different gradations of colors. *Latham.*

Lily-white inshaded with the rose.
W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastors*, I, 5.

enshadow (en-shad'ō), *v. t.* [*en-1* + shadow.] To cast a shadow upon; obscure; overspread with shade. [Rare.]

That enthusiasm which foreshortens and enshadows every fault.
The Independent, April 22, 1862.

enshawl (en-shāl'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + shawl.] To cover or invest with a shawl. *Quinn.*

ensheathe, v. t. See *insheathe*.

enshield (en-shēld'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshielded* (pp. abbr. *enshield* in extract). [*en-1* + shield.] To shield; cover; protect.

These black masks
Proclaim an enshield beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could. *Shak.*, M. for M., II, 4.

enshore (en-shōr'), *v. t.* [*en-1* + shore¹.] To ensharbor. *Davies.*

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
Enshore my soul neer drown in flesh and blood.
Davies, *Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 40.

enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enshrined*, ppr. *enshrining*. [Formerly also *inshrine*; < *en-1* + *shrine*.] To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; deposit for safe-keeping in or as in a cabinet; hence, to preserve with care and affection; cherish.

In his own verse the poet still we find,
In his own page his memory lives enshrined.
O. W. Holmes, *Bryant's Seventieth Birthday*.

The whole of the dagoba, which is 8 ft. in diameter, has been hollowed out to make a cell, in which an image of Buddha is enshrined.
J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 132.

enshroud (en-shroud'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *inshroud*; < *en-1* + *shroud*.] To cover with or as with a shroud; hence, to envelop with anything which conceals from observation: as, the sun was enshrouded in mist; to enshroud one's purpose in mystery.

They lurk enshrouded in the vale of night.
Churchill, *The Apology*.

ensiferous (en-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. ensifer* (< *ensis*, a sword, + *-fer*, < *ferre* = E. bear¹) + *-ous*.] Bearing or carrying a sword. *Coles*, 1717; *Bailey*, 1733.

ensiform (en'si-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. ensiforme*, < *NL. ensiformis*, < *L. ensis*, a sword, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., sword-shaped; straight, sharp on both edges, and tapering to a point; xiphoid; ensate: as, an *ensiform leaf* or organ.—**Ensiform antennae**, in entom., those antennae which are equal and tapering, with compressed joints having one sharp edge.—**Ensiform appendage or cartilage**. See *cartilage*.

ensign (en'sin), *n.* [Formerly *ensigne* (and corruptly *auucient*, *ancient*, in the sense of standard-bearer: see *ancient*²), < *OF. ensigne, enseigne, F. enseign* = *Pr. enseigna, enseyna, essenta* = *OSp. enseña* = *Sp. Pg. insignia* = *It. insegna*, < *ML. insignia, L. insigne*, a standard, badge, mark (pl. *insignia*), neut. of *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, remarkable: see *insignia*. Cf. *ensigu*, *v.*] 1. The flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or a vessel; colors; a standard.

Hang up your ensigns, let your drums be still.
Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 4.

Those arms, those ensigns, borne away,
Accomplished Rokeby's brave array,
But all were lost on Marston's day.
Scott, *Rokeby*, v. 4.

We heard
The drowsy folds of our great ensign shake
From blazon'd lions o'er the imperial tent
Whispers of war.
Tennyson, *Princess*, v.

I saw no sailors, but a great Spanish ensign floated over,
and waved, a funeral plume.
G. W. Curtis, *Prine and I*, p. 90.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the

union in the upper corner, next the staff. Formerly flags with fields of all the three colors were used in the naval service, but now the white only is used for men-of-war, the red flag being assigned to the merchant service and the blue to the Royal Naval Reserve. In the United States navy the ensign is the national flag. See *flag*² and *union*.

3†. A sign or signal.

At the rebuko of five shall ye flee: till ye be left . . .
as an ensign on an hill. *Iaa.* xxx. 17.

4. A badge; a mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; in the plural, insignia.

The Olive was wont to be the ensigne of Peace and quietnesse.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, April, Glosse.

His arms, or ensigns of power, are a pipe in his left hand,
composed of seven reeds. *Bocon*, *Fable of Pan*.

Cypids . . . all armed with bows, quivers, whigs, and
other ensigne of love. *B. Jonson*, *Masque of Beauty*.

The tax on the armorial bearings or ensigns blazoned on
the carriage. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, III, 178.

5†. Name and rank used as a battle-cry or watchword.

When the Duke saugh hem come, he cride his ensigne,
and lete renne to theym that he syc comynge, and smote
in amonge hem fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II, 161.

6. In the British army, until 1871, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, the senior of whom carried the ensign or colors of the regiment; now called *second lieutenant*. (See *lieutenant*.) The rank of ensign also existed in the American revolutionary army.

It was on occasion of one of these suppers that Sir James
Mackintosh happened to bring with him a raw Scotch
cousin, an ensign in a Highland regiment.
Lady Holland, in *Sydney Smith*, IV.

7. In the United States navy, one of the lowest grade of commissioned officers, ranking with second lieutenant in the army. The title was first introduced in 1862, taking the place of *passed midshipman*.—8†. A company of troops led by an ensign.

Which also was defended a while with certain ensigns
of footmen and certain pieces of artillery.
Expedition in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 117).

ensign (en-sin' or en'sin), *v. t.* [*ME. ensignen, ensygnen*, < *OF. enseigner, enseigner*, mark, point out, tell, inform, indicate, *Fr. enseigner*, tell, inform, teach, instruct, = *Pr. enseignar, ensegnar, ensegnar* = *Sp. enseñar* = *Pg. ensinar* = *It. insegnare*, < *ML. insignare*, mark, indicate; cf. *L. insigne*, put a mark upon, distinguish, *insignis*, distinguished by a mark, < *in*, on, + *signum*, sign; see *sign*, and cf. *ensign*, *n.*, on which the E. verb in part depends.] 1†. To mark or distinguish by some sign; form the badge of.

Henry but joined the roses, that ensigned
Particular families, but this hath joined
The Rose and Thistle.
B. Jonson, *Prince Henry's Barriers*.

2. In her., to distinguish (a charge) by a mark or an ornament, as a crown, coronet, or mitre, borne on or over it: as, the heart in the arms of Douglas is ensigned with a royal crown (see the cut)—that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. A staff is sometimes said to be ensigned with a flag.—3†. To point out to; signify to.

When the queene had called them
and demanded theym the place where
our lord Ihesu cryst had been crucified,
they wold nem telle ne ensigne hyr.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 157.

ensign-bearer (en'sin-bār'ēr), *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war against
heaven, he had been a fil *ensign-bearer* for that company.
Sir P. Sidney.

ensignship (en'sin-ship), *n.* [*en-1* + *ship*.] Same as *ensignship*.

It is, perhaps, one of the curious anomalies which pervade many parts of our system, that an *ensignship* should exist in the engineer department, there being no colours to be carried in that corps.
Rees, Cyc.

ensignship (en'sin-ship), *n.* [*en-1* + *ship*.] The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ensilage (en'si-lāj), *n.* [*F. ensilage*; see *ensile*¹.] 1. A mode of storing fodder, vegetables, etc., in a green state, by burying it or them in pits or silos dug in the ground. See *silo*. This method has been practised in some countries from very early times, and has been recommended by modern agriculturists. Brick-lined chambers are often used in modern practice, having a movable wooden covering upon which is placed a heavy weight, any half a ton to the square yard. The pits or chambers are constructed in such a way as to exclude the air as far as possible.

It is not the least of the recommendations of the new process of preserving green fodder, called *ensilage*, that

the exclusion of oxygen is an essential feature in it, fire-risks being thus avoided.

W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 79.

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 practised the system for centuries. This, at any rate, is vouched for by Mr. John M. Bailey, one of the pioneers of the system in the United States, whose "Book of *Ensilage*," etc. *Mark Lane Express*.

2. The fodder, etc., thus preserved.

This is probably the kind of fermentation by which grass is converted into *ensilage*. *Amer. Chem. Jour.*, VIII, 336.

ensilage (en'si-lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensilaged*, ppr. *ensilaging*. [*en-1* + *silage*, *n.*] To store by ensilage; store in a pit or silo for preservation. See *silo*.

The advantage of an *ensilaged* crop is that it makes the farmer independent of drought.

West Chester (Pa.) Republican, VI, 4.

ensile (en'sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensiled*, ppr. *ensiling*. [*en-1* + *sil*, preserve grain in a place under ground, < *en*, in, + *silo*, < *L. sirus*, < *Gr. σῖρος*, also σείρος, a pit to keep grain in: see *silo*.] To preserve in or as if in a silo; prepare as *ensilage*.

Ensiling has been accomplished without any chamber at all, the green fodder being simply stacked in the open and heavily pressed, the outer parts being, however, exposed to the air. *H. Robinson*, *Sewage Question*, p. 222.

ensiludium (en-si-lū'di-um), *n.*; pl. *ensiludia* (-iā). [*ML.*, < *L. ensis*, a sword, + *ludere*, play.] In the middle ages, a friendly contest with swords, usually with bated or blunted weapons.

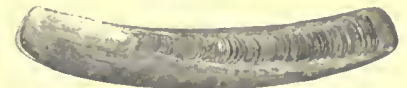
Compare *hastilude*.

ensilver, *v. t.* [*ME. ensilveren*; < *en-1* + *silver*.] To cover or adorn with silver. *Wyclif*, *Bar.* vi. 7 (Oxf.).

ensindon, *v. t.* [*en-1* + *sindon*.] To wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. *Davies*.

Now doth this loving sacred Synaxle
(With dulne orizons and deuout tearcs)
Ensindon Ilim with choicest draperie.
Davies, *Holy Rood*, p. 28.

Ensis (en'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. ensis*, a sword.] A genus of razor-clams, of the family *Aolenidae*,



Razor-clam (*Ensis americana*).

including those species in which the hinge-teeth are several and the shell is curved. *Ensis americana* is the common razor-fish or razor-clam of American waters. The genus was formerly included in *Solen*.

ensiset, *n.* [Erroneous form of *ME. assise*, E. *assize*, abbr. *size*†.] Assize; quality; atamp; character.

ensisternal (en-si-stēr'nāl), *a.* [*L. ensis*, a sword, + *Gr. στέρνον*, the breast-bone (see *sternum*), + *-al*.] In anat., of or pertaining to the ensiform appendage or xiphoid cartilage; xiphisternal. *Béclard*.

ensky (en-skī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enskyed*, ppr. *enskying*. [*en-1* + *sky*.] To place in heaven or among the gods; make immortal. [Poetical.]

I hold you as a thing *ensky'd* and salnted.
Shak., M. for M., I, 5.

enslander, *v. t.* [*ME. ensclandren*, < *en-1* + *sclandren*, slander: see *en-1* and *stander*.] To slander; bring reproach upon.

gif ther be in bretherhede any ritour, other contekour,
other such by whom the fratrenite myght be *ensclaudred*,
he shal be put out thereof. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

enslave (en-slāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enslaved*, ppr. *enslaving*. [*en-1* + *slave*.] 1. To make a slave of; reduce to slavery or bondage; subject to the arbitrary will of a master: as, barbarous nations *enslave* their prisoners of war.

What do these worthies,
But rob, and spoil, burin, slaughter, and *enslave*
Peaceable nations? *Milton*, P. R., III, 75.

It was also held lawful to *enslave* any infidel or person who did not receive the Christian faith.

Sumner, *Orations*, I, 217.

2. Figuratively, to reduce to a condition analogous to slavery; deprive of moral liberty or power; subject to an enthralling influence: as, to be *enslaved* by drink or one's passions.

Enslav'd am I, though King, by one wild Word,
And my own Promise is my cruel Lord.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III, 192.

Having first brought into subjection the bodies of men,
had no hard task, afterwards, to *enslave* their souls.
Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I, III.

Women of genius, even more than men, are likely to be *enslaved* by an impassioned sensibility.
Mary Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 103.

enslavedness

enslavedness (en-slā' ved-nes), *n.* The state of being enslaved.

enslavement (en-slāv'ment), *n.* [*< enslave + -ment.*] The act of enslaving, or the state of being enslaved, literally or figuratively; slavery; bondage; servitude.

Abolition by sovereign will of a slave State now ceased, and as for *enslavement* by a free State's legislation, this had never been attempted. *Schouler, Hist. U.S., III. 136.*

The effect of his [the negro's] *enslavement*, then, was not to civilize him in any sense, but merely to change him from a wild animal to a domesticated or tame one. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 233.*

enslaver (en-slā'vēr), *n.* One who or that which enslaves or reduces to bondage, either literal or figurative.

What indignation in her mind
Against *enslavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

enslumber, *v. t.* [*ME. enslombren; < en-1 + slumber.*] To dull; enervate.

Son, lett not ydelnesse you *enslumber*,
Nor wydenesse of cloths you encombre,
M.S. Ashmole, 62, fol. 65. (Halliwell.)

ensnare, ensnarer. See *insnare, insnarer.*

ensnarl† (en-snarl'), *v. i.* [*< en-1 + snarl¹.*] To snarl, as a dog; growl. *Cockeram.*

ensnarl‡ (en-snarl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + snarl².*] To entangle as in a snarl; insnare.

With noyse whereof when as the caytive carle
Should isane forth, in hope to find some spoyle,
They in awayt would closly him *ensnarle.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 9.

ensober† (en-sō'bēr), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + sober.*] To make sober.

God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober*
his spirits. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 334.*

ensorcell, *v. t.* [*< OF. ensoreceler, bewitch, < en- + sorceler, bewitch: see sorcery.*] To bewitch; use sorcery upon.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Wyatt, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 187.

ensoul (en-sōl'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + soul.*] To endow or imbue with a soul.

Mangre my endonour
My Numbers still by habite haue the Feuer;
One-wher with heat of heavenly fire *ensoul'd*;
Shyvering anon, through faint vn-learned cold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.
Passion beholds its object as a perfect unit. The soul
is wholly embodied, and the body is wholly *ensouled.*
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 167.

In such language (aurcharged and flooded with life),
not only are thoughts embodied, but words are *ensouled.*
Whipple, Lit. and Life, p. 226.

enspangle† (en-spang'gl), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + spangle.*] To cover with spangles; spangle. *Davies.*

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperidea, p. 204.

ensphere, insphere (en-, in-sfēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ensphered, insphered*, ppr. *ensphering, insphering.* [*< en-1, in-2, + sphere.*] 1. To place in or as in a sphere.

His ample shoulders in a cloud *ensphere'd*
Of flerie chrismine.
Chapman, tr. of Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

Now it seemed as if we ourselves, sitting there *ensphered*
in color, flew around the globe with the quivering rays.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 164.

2. To make into a sphere.

One shall *ensphere* thine eyes; another shall
Impearl thy teeth.
Carew, Obaequies to the Lady Ann Hay.

enstall, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *install.*
Holland; Stirling.

enstamp† (en-stamp'), *v. t.* [*Also instamp; < en-1 + stamp.*] To impress with or as with a stamp; impress deeply; stamp.

Nature hath *enstamped* upon the soul of man the certainty
of a Dely. *Hewyl, Sermons (1658), p. 194.*

enstatite, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *instate.*

enstatite (en'stā-tīt'), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐνστάτης, an adversary (cf. ἐνστάτης, opposing, checking, starting difficulties) (< ἐνίστασθαι, stand against, < ἐν, in, on, + ἵσταναι, mid. ἵστασθαι, stand), + -ite².*] A silicate, chiefly of magnesium, with some iron, belonging to the pyroxene group. It varies in color from white to green, and crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is infusible before the blowpipe, whence the name. It is a common mineral in certain rocks, especially in peridotites and the serpentines derived from them; also in many meteoric stones. Bronzite is a ferriferous enstatite. Chladnite, from the Bishopville (South Carolina) meteorite, is nearly pure magnesium enstatite.

enstatite-diabase (en'stā-tīt-dī'ā-bās), *n.* Same as *palatinite.*

enstyle, *v. t.* See *enstyle.*

enstock† (en-stok'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + stock.*] To fix as in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoika) I intend to tye
With Iron Chains of atrong Necessity
Th' Eternal'a hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In Deathlike hard Diamantine Rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

enstore† (en-stōr'), *v. t.* [*ME. enstoren, instoren* (accorn. to *restoren*, > *E. restore*, q. v.), < *L. instaurare*, renew, restore; see *instaurate.*] To restore; renew; repeat; recapitulate.

And if ther be ony othir maundement, it is *instored* in
this word, thou schalt loue thi neigboure as thi self.
Wyclif, Rom. xlii. 9.

enstrangle, *v. t.* [*ME. enstranglen; < en-1 + strangle.*] To strangle.

Thei scholde suffren to gret peyne, zif thei abyden to
dyen be hem self, as Nature wolde: and whan thei ben
thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here Fleische, in stede of Veny-
sonn. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 194.*

enstuff, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + stuff.*] To stuff; stow; cram.

Haast thou not read how wise Ulysses did
Enstuffe his cares with waxe?
Wyatt, To his Friend T.

In the dark bulk they close bodies of men
Chosen by lot, and did *enstuff* by stealth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers.
Surrey, Enclid, ii.

enstyle† (en-stīl'), *v. t.* [*Also enstile; < en-1 + style.*] To style; name; call.

A man,
Built with God's finger, and *enstiled* his Temple.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Amboia, I. 1.
But now then, for these parts he must
Be *enstiled* Lewis the Just,
Great Henry's lawful heir.
Ep. Corbet, Journey into France.

That renowned tale,
Which all men Beauty's garden-plot *enstyle.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, I. 1.

ensuable† (en-sū'ā-bl), *a.* [*< ensue + -able.*] Ensuing; following. *J. Hayward.*

ensuant† (en-sū'ant), *a.* [*< ensue + -ant¹.*] Following in natural sequence; sequent; accordant.

Make his dittle sensible and *ensuant* to the first verse
in good reason. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.*

ensue (en-sū'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ensued*, ppr. *ensuing.* [*Formerly also insue; early mod. E. also ensue, ensue; < ME. ensuen, < OF. ensuire, ensuir, ensuivre, ensuevre, etc., F. ensuivre = Pr. ensequir, ensegre, etc., < L. insequi, follow upon, < in, upon, + sequi, follow: see sequent, sue. Cf. insecution, ult. < L. insequi.*] 1.† *trans.* To follow or follow after; pursue.

Whos stapes glade to *Ensue*
Ya eueri woman in their degre.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 43.
Seek peace and ensue it. *1 Pet. iii. 11.*
Ne was Sir Satyrane her far behinde,
But with like fierceneas did *ensue* the chace.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xl. 5.

You will set before you the end of this your short cross,
and the great glory which will *ensue* the same.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

II. *intrans.* 1.† To come after; move behind in the same direction; follow.

Theu after *ensued* three other Bashas, with alauca about
them, being afoote. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 113.*
But nowe adue! I must *ensue*
Where fortune doth me lede.
Nut-brown Maid (Percy's Reliquia, p. 184).

2. To follow in order, or in a train of events or course of time; succeed; come after.

The sayd ambassadours are to summon and ascite the
foresayd English man to appear at the terme next *insuing.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 152.

As to appearance, famine was like to *ensue*, if not some
way prevented.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 83.

Then grave Clarissa graceful waued her fan;
Silence *ensu'd.* *Pope, R. of the L., v. 8.*
Discourse *ensues*, not trivial, yet not dull.
Cowper, Task, iv. 174.

3. To follow as a consequence; result, as from premises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*
that, the light of Scripture once shinning in the world, all
other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned
that now we need it not. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

= *Syn. 2* and *3.* *Succeed, etc. (see follow);* to arise, proceed, spring, result.

ensuffer, *v. t.* [*ME. ensufferen; < en-1 + suffer.*] To suffer.

Where failed hert hanc men full many,
Ensuffering full ofte ryght gret misery.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4627.

en suite (on swēt). [*F.: en, in; suite, suit, suite: see suit, n., suite.*] In a set or connected series; forming a series or set with something else in the same style: as, apartments to be let *en suite* or singly.

176: an ohlong Louia XVI. cabinet of ebony. . . 177:
an upright secrétaire *en suite.*
Hamilton Sale Catalogue, 1832.

ensure (en-shōr'), *v.* See *insure.*

enswathe (en-swāth'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswathed*, ppr. *enswathing.* [*< en-1 + swathe.*] To swathe. Also written *inswathe.* [*Poetical.*]

With sleided silk feat and affectedly
Enswathed, and seal'd to curious secrecy.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, I. 49.

enswathement (en-swāth'ment), *n.* [*< enswathe + -ment.*] The act of *enswathing*, or the state of being *enswathed.*

The *enswathement* of the globe in a magnetic current.
J. Cooke.

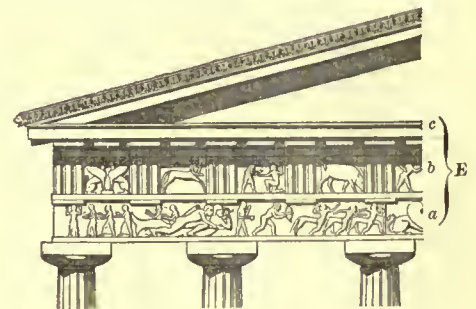
ensweep (en-swēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enswept*, ppr. *ensweeping.* [*< en-1 + sweep.*] To sweep over; pass over rapidly. [*Rare.*]

A blaze of meteora shoots: *ensweeping* first
The lower skies. *Thomson, Autumn, I. 1109.*

ensweeten, *v. t.* [*< en-1 + sweeten.*] To sweeten.

-ent. [*ME. -ent, also -ant, -aunt, etc., < OF. -ent, -ant, -aunt = Sp. Pg. It. -ente, < L. -en(t)-s, acc. -entem, suffix of ppr. of verbs in 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations. See further under -ant¹. Cf. -ence, -ance.*] A suffix of adjectives, and of nouns originally adjectives (primarily, in the original Latin, a present participle suffix), cognate with the original form of the English present participle suffix *-ing²*, as in *ardent*, *burning*, *cadent*, *falling*, *erescant*, *growing*, *orient*, *rising*, etc.: equivalent to *-ant¹*. Adjectives in *-ent* are usually accompanied by derived nouns in *-ence* or *-ency*, as *cadence*, *ardency*, etc. See *-ant¹, -ance, -ancy.*

entablature (en-tab'lā-tūr), *n.* [*Formerly also intablature; < OF. entablature, entablature, more commonly a base, pedestal, < OF. entabler, < ML. intabularre, construct a basis (intabularum), < L. in, in, on, + ML. tabulare, L. only as pp. adj. tabulatus, boarded, floored, neut. tabulatum, a flooring, < tabula, a board, plank: see table.*] 1. In *arch.*, that part of a lintel construction, or a structure consisting of horizontal members supported by columns or vertical members,



Doric Entablature.
E, entablature: a, epistyle or architrave; b, frieze; c, cornice.
(From Archaelog. Inst. Report on Assos Expedition.)

which rests upon the columns and extends upward to the roof, or to the tympana of the pediments if these features are present. In the classical styles it consists of three members, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. In large buildings projecting features, similar in form to entablatures proper, and also called by this name, are often carried around 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. See also *cut under column.*

At the entrance to the court of the temple are remains of some buildings, of very large hewn stone, particularly an *entablature* in a good taste.

Pococke, Description of the Eaet, II. i. 15.
We could see the elaborately-ornamented gables and *entablatures*, with minarets and gilt spires.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 307.

2. In *mach.*, a strong iron frame supporting a paddle-shaft. *E. H. Knight.—Block cornices and entablatures. See block¹.*

entablement, *n.* [*F., < entabler: see entablature.*] An entablature.

They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic, and masculine Doric.
Evelyn, Architecture.

en tablier (on tab-li-ā'). [*F.: en, in; tablier, an apron, platform, table, board, < ML. tabularium, a table, board, desk, neut. of tabularius, < L. tabula, table: see table, tabular.*] 1. In the form of an apron, or of the outline of an apron: said of trimmings when so applied to the skirt of a dress.—2. Decorated by trimmings, frillings, etc., arranged in this way: said of the skirt itself.

entackle† (en-tak'l), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + tackle.*] To supply with tackle.

Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow.
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow.
Skelton, Poems, p. 26.

entad (en'tad), *adv.* [*< Gr. ἐντός, within, + -ad³.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, in a direction from without inward, or in, to, or toward a situation or position relatively nearer the center or central parts (than something else); in, on, or to the inside or inner side: opposed to *ectad*: as, the corium lies *entad* of the cuticle.

Entada (en'ta-dä), *n.* [*NL., from the Malabar name.*] A small genus of very tall leguminous climbers of tropical regions. *E. scandens* is widely distributed, and bears very large flattened pods a foot or two long, or more, and 4 or 5 inches wide, constricted between the seeds, which are 2 inches broad.

entail (en-täl'), *v. t.* [*Also intail; < ME. entailen, < OF. entailler, F. entailler = Pr. entalhar, entaillar = Sp. entallar = Pg. entalhar = It. intagliare, < ML. intaliare, *intaleare, cut into, carve, < L. in, in, + ML. taliare, talcare (> F. tailler, etc.), cut: see tail², tally.*] 1†. To cut; carve for ornament.

Thanne was the chapitre-hous wrought as a greet chirche, Coruen and covered and queyntliche entailed.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

The mortals steels despitously entayld
Deep in their flesh. *Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.*

In gilden buskins of costly Cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antlekes. *Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.*

2. In *law*, to limit and restrict the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to a specified line of heirs, by settlement in such wise that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it: as, to entail a manor to A. B. and to his eldest son, or to his heirs of his body begotten, or to his heirs by a particular wife. See *entail, n., 3.*

He [Moses] doth not [Now] study to make his Will,
T' Entail his Land to his Male-Issue still:
Wisely and lustily to divide his Good,
To Sons and Daughters, and his nearest Blood.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1.

Hence—3. To fix inalienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants; transmit in an unalterable course; devolve as an unavoidable consequence.

My grief's entailed upon my wasteful breath,
Which no recovery can cut off but death.

Quarles, Emblems, III. 15.

The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and entail a secret curse upon their estates.

Tillotson.

It is entailed upon humanity to submit.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xix.

A vicious form of legal procedure, for example, either enacted or tolerated, entails on suitors costs, or delays, or defeats.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 50.

4. To bring about; cause to ensue or accrue; induce; involve or draw after itself.

Political economy tells us that loss is entailed by a forced trade with colonies.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 501.

No member of the chamber can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act or within 24 hours of the same.

Keltie.

Whose whole career was he entailing lie
Sought to be sealed truth by the worst lie last!

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 183.

entail (en-täl'), *n.* [*Formerly also intail; < ME. entaille, entayle, < OF. entaille, F. entaille (ML. intalia), f., = Pr. entalh = OSP. entalle = Pg. entalho = It. intaglio (> E. intaglio, q. v.), m., a cutting, cut, notch, groove; from the verb.*] 1†. Engraved or carved work; intaglio; inlay.

A worke of rich entayle and curious mould,
Woven with auklekes and wyld ymagery.

Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 4.

2†. Shape; that which is carved or shaped.

An image of another entaille
A liffe halfe was her fast by,
Her name about her head saw I,
And she was called Felony.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 162.

3. In *law*: (a) The limitation of land to certain members of a particular family or line of descent; a prescribed order of successive inheritances, voluntarily created, to keep land in the family undivided; the rule of descent settled for an estate.

He [Walpole] scoffed at . . . the practice of entail, and tasked the ingenuity of conveyancers to tie up his villa in the strictest settlement.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

(b) An estate entailed or limited to particular heirs; an estate given to a man and his heirs. The word is now, however, often loosely used, since strict entails are obsolete, to indicate the giving of property to one or to two successively for life with suspension of power of alienation meanwhile. By early English law, as fully established under the Norman conquest, a feoffment or grant of land to "A and the heirs of his body" created an entail, so that neither A nor any successive heir taking under the grant could alienate the land; and if the line of heirs

failed, the land reverted to the lord who made the grant, or his heirs. In course of time the inconveniences of the restriction on alienation led the courts to hold that such a gift must be understood not as a gift to the heirs after A, but to A on condition that he should have heirs; in other words, that the heirs could not claim as donees under the feoffment, but only as heirs under A, and that hence A took a fee, which, if he had heirs of his body, became absolute, and enabled him to alienate the land. This practical abolition of entails by the courts was followed by the statute of Westminster of 1285, known as the *statute de Donis Conditionalibus*, which enacted that the will of the donor in such gifts according to the form manifestly expressed should be observed, so that such a grantee should have no power to alienate. Under this act, which re-established entails, a large part of the land in England was fettered by such grants. The courts, still disfavoring entails, termed the estate thus granted a fee tail (see *tail*), and sustained alienations by the tenant in tail, subject, however, to the right of the heirs in tail, or, if none of the lord, to enter on the death of the tenant who had conveyed. (See *base fee*, under *fee*.) They subsequently also sanctioned absolute alienations by allowing the tenant in tail to have an action brought against him in which he collusively suffered the plaintiff to recover the land. (See *fine², recovery, and Tallarum's case, under case¹.*) In 1833 a direct deed was substituted by statute for this fiction. The object of entails is now, to some extent, secured by family or marriage settlements, which are often, but inaccurately, spoken of as if effecting entails. In most if not all of the United States, and in Canada, entails have been abolished, either as in England or by statutes declaring that words which would formerly create an entail create a fee simple, or, as in some States, a life estate with remainder in fee simple to heirs.—**Quasi entail**, an entail of an estate less than a fee, such as an estate for the life of a third person.—**Statute of entail**, a name sometimes given to the statute de Donis Conditionalibus (which see, above).—**To bar an entail to dock an entail**, to defeat the restrictions of an entail by alienating or resettling the land.

entailer (en-tä'ler), *n.* One who executes an entail; one who limits the descent of his property to a particular heir or series of heirs.

The entailer cannot disappoint those children who have rights to a portion of his property.

Brougham.

entailment (en-täl'ment), *n.* [*< entail + -ment.*]

1. The act of entailing, or of limiting the descent of an estate to a particular heir and his descendants.—2. The state of being entailed.

entail (en'tal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐντός, within, + -al.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, inner; internal: opposed to *ectal*. See *entail*.

entailent, *v. t.* [*ME. entalenten, < OF. entalenter = Pr. entalantar, entalantar = It. intalutare, excite, raise a desire, < L. in, in, + ML. talentum, an inclination, desire: see en-¹ and talent.*] To implant a desire in; endow with.

Trust parfitte loue, entire charite,
Feruent will, and entailed corage.

Letter of Cupid.

Entalis (en'tä-lis), *n.* [*NL.; a perversion of Dentalium.*] A genus of tooth-shells, of the family Dentaliidae. *E. striolata* is an American species.

entame¹, *v. t.* [*ME. entamen, < OF. entamer = Pr. entamener, < ML. intaminare, touch, contaminate, < L. in, in, on, + *taminare, touch: see attame² and contaminate.*] To harm; hurt; tear open.

Let not my foe no more my wounde entame.

Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 79.

They hate up hys hawberke thane, and handlix ther-
undrye, . . .
Bothe his bakke and his breste, and his bryghte armex:
They ware fayne that they fande no fleche entamede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

entame² (en-täm'), *v. t.* [*< en-¹ + tame.*] To tame; subdue.

Thi not . . . your cheek of cream
That can entame my spirits to your worship.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 5.

entangle (en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entangled*, ppr. *entangling*. [*Formerly also intangle; < en-¹ + tangle.*] 1. To tangle; intermix the parts of confusedly; make confused or disordered; as, to entangle the hair. See *tangle*. [*Rare.*]

What a happiness would it have been, could Hester Prynne . . . have distinguished and unravelled her own darling's tones, amid all the entangled outcry of a group of sportive children.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, VI.

2. To ensnare; involve, so as to render extrication difficult; subject to constraining or bewildering complications; as, to entangle fish in the meshes of a net; to entangle a person in a labyrinth.

They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in.

Ex. xiv. 3.

Nature catches, entangles, and holds all such outrages and insurrections in her inextricable net.

It is under this representation [of sensual pleasure] chiefly, that sin deceives, betrays, entangles, bewitches, destroys the souls of men.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. III.

Snow is white and opaque in consequence of the air entangled among its crystals.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 154.

3. To involve in difficulties or embarrassments; embarrass, puzzle, or distract by adverse or

perplexing circumstances, interests, demands, etc.; hamper; bewilder.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk.

Mat. xxii. 15.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved.

Locke.

=*Syn. 1.* To tangle, knot, snarl, mat.—2. *Involve*, etc. See *implicate*.—3. To confuse, mystify.

entangled (en-tang'gl'd), *p. a.* [*In her., same as fretted.*] [*Rare.*]

entanglement (en-tang'gl-mənt), *n.* [*< entangle + -ment.*]

1. The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled; a confused or disordered state; intricacy; perplexity.

The sad, dangerous, and almost fatal entanglements of this corporeal world.

Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

It is to fence against the entanglements of equivocal words, and the art of sophistry, that distinctions have been multiplied.

Locke.

2. That which entangles; specifically, in *fort.*, an obstruction placed in front or on the flank of a fortification, to impede an enemy's approach. It is a kind of abatis made by partially severing the trunks of trees, pulling down the tops, and securing them to the ground by means of pickets or crochets.—**Wire entanglements**, military entanglements made by placing at least three rows of stout pickets across the space to be obstructed, and twisting wire around them. The pickets are arranged in quincunx order, with the wires crossing diagonally.

entangler (en-tang'glër), *n.* One who entangles.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of entangle, v.*] An entanglement or complication. [*Rare.*]

But miracles, like the hero's sword, divided these entanglings at a stroke, and at once made their way through them.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. VIII.

entangling (en-tang'gling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of entangle, v.*] Serving to entangle, involve, or embarrass.

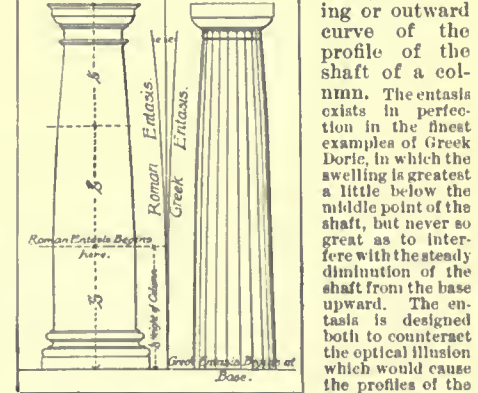
Honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

Jefferson, Inaugural Address.

entasia (en-tä'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.; see entasis.*] Same as *entasis*, 2.

entasis (en'tä-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ἐνστασις, a stretching, distention, < ἐντείνω (= L. intendere), stretch, < ἐν, in, on, + τείνω = L. tendere, stretch: see tend¹.*]

1. In *arch.*, the swelling or outward curve of the profile of the shaft of a column. The entasis exists in perfection in the finest examples of Greek Doric, in which the swelling is greatest a little below the middle point of the shaft, but never so great as to interfere with the steady diminution of the shaft from the base upward. The entasis is designed both to counteract the optical illusion which would cause the profiles of the shafts to appear curved inward if they were bounded by straight lines, and to give the effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.



Entasis. e, e, arcs of entasis. (The proportions and the amount of entasis are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustration.)

effect of life and elasticity to the column in its function of supporting superimposed weight.

2. In *pathol.*, constrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp, lockjaw, etc. See *tetanus*. Also *entasia*. **entask** (en-task'), *v. t.* [*< en-¹ + task.*] To lay a task upon. *Davies.*

Yet sith the Heav'n's haue thus entaskt my layes, . . . It is enough, if heer-by I incte

Some happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 4.

entasse (en-tas'), *v. t.* [*ME. entassen, < OF. entasser, F. entasser, < ML. intassare, heap up, < L. in, in, on, + ML. tassus, tassa (> F. tas, etc.), a heap.*] To heap up; crowd together.

Gaweln leide honde to his awerde and smote in to the thickest of the presse, and passed through the stour as thikke as thei weren entassed, and his felowes spake moche of the prowess that thei saugh hym do.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 410.

entassement (en-tas'mənt), *n.* [*ME., < OF. entassement, F. entassement, < entasser, heap up: see entasse.*] A heap; an accumulation; a crowd.

Ther was grete entassement of men and of horse vpon hepes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 398.

entastic (en-tas'tik), *a.* [Irreg. < *entasis*.] In *pathol.*, relating to, of the nature of, or characterized by entasis, or tonic spasm: as, an *entastic* disease.

entaylet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *entail*.

The mortal steele despitously *entayld*
Deepe in their flesh, quite through the yron walla.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

enté (on'tā), *a.* [F. *enté*, pp. of *enter*, graft: see *ante*².] In *her.*: (a) Same as *ante*². (b) Divided from the rest of the field by a wedge-shaped or chevron-like outline.

Enté en rond, similar to indented, but formed with curved instead of straight lines.
Aveling, *Heraldry*, p. 142.

entecessour, *n.* [A ME. form of *antecessor*.] A predecessor. See *antecessor*.

Loe, these ben iij, thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*,
That this trewe lovrea togedir muste ansteine.
M.S. *Cantab.* ff. i. 6, f. 151. (Halliwell.)

entechet, *v. t.* [ME. *entechen*, *entechen*, affect, < OF. *entechier*, *entechier*, *entecier*, *entessier*, also *entachier*, *antaichier*, *entacher*, *entequier*, *entoichier*, etc., affect, touch, esp. with evil or disease, infect, taint, mod. F. *entacher*, infect, taint (= Pr. *entecar*, *entacar*, *entachar*, infect, taint, = It. *intaccare*, cleave unto, charge with fault, blame, vilify, debase, etc.), < *en*, in, on, + *tache*, a spot, stain, blemish, reproach, *teche*, *taiche*, a spot, stain, ill habit, bad disposition, a natural quality or disposition: see *en*¹ and *tech*, *tetch*.] 1. To affect; especially, to taint, as with evil.

Who so that ever is *enteeched* and defouled with yvel.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, p. 120.

2. To endow.

On [one] of the best *enteeched* creature,
That is, or shal, while that the world may dure.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 832.

entechet, *n.* [ME., < *entechet*, *v.*] A spot; a stain.

I saide him sadly that i sek were,
& told him al truly the *enteches* of myn eneie.
William of *Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Entedon (en'te-don), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1820), irreg. < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ἔδων*, ppr. of *ἔδειν*, eat, = L. *edere* = E. *eat*.] The typical genus of



Entedon imbricatus. (Cross shows natural size.)

chalcid hymenopterous insects of the subfamily *Entedoninae*, as *E. imbricatus*.

Entedoninae (en'te-dō-nī'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entedon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, distinguished by the four-jointed tarsi, the submarginal vein broken before reaching the costa, and the marginal vein reaching beyond the middle of the fore wing. The species are all parasitic, many of them being secondary parasites—that is, parasitic upon parasites. Also in the form *Entedonoidea*.

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki), *n.* [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. *ἐντελέχεια*, actuality, < *ἐν* τέλει ἔχειν, be complete (cf. *ἐντελής*, complete, full): *ἐν*, in; *τέλει*, dat. of *τέλος*, end, completion; *ἔχειν*, have, hold, intr. be.] Realization: opposed to *power* or *potentiality*, and nearly the same as *energy* or *act* (actuality). The only difference is that *entelechy* implies a more perfect realization. The idea of *entelechy* is connected with that of form, the idea of power with that of matter. Thus, iron is potentially in its ore, which to be made iron must be worked: when this is done, the iron exists in *entelechy*. The development from being in posse or in germ to *entelechy* takes place, according to Aristotle, by means of a change, the imperfect action or energy, of which the perfected result is the *entelechy*. *Entelechy* is, however, either first or second. *First entelechy* is being in working order; *second entelechy* is being in action. The soul is said to be the first *entelechy* of the body, which seems to imply that it grows out of the body as its germ; but the idea more insisted upon is that man without the soul would be but a body, while the soul, once developed, is not lost when the man sleeps. Cudworth terms his plastic nature (which see, under *nature*) a first *entelechy*, and Leibnitz calls a monad an *entelechy*.

To express this aspect of the mental functions, Aristotle makes use of the word *entelechy*. The word is one which explains itself. Frequently, it is true, Aristotle fails to draw any strict line of demarcation between *entelechy* and *energy*; but in theory, at least, the two are definitely sep-

arated from each other, and *ἐνέργεια* represents merely a stage on the path toward *ἐντελέχεια*. *Entelechy* in short is the realization which contains the end of a process: the complete expression of some function—the perfection of some phenomenon, the last stage in that process from potentiality to reality which we have already noticed. Soul then is not only the realization of the body; it is its perfect realization or full development.

E. Wallace, Aristotle's Psychology, p. xlii.

entellus (en-tel'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντέλλειν*, command, enjoin, < *ἐν*, in, + *τέλλειν*, make to arise, make accomplish.] The commonest semnopithecoid monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus*, indigenous to the hot regions of the Gangetic basins, but introduced in other parts of India, where it is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives. It is one of the slow or sedate monkeys, having little of the restlessness characteristic of most of the tribe, and is of moderate size, yellowish color, reddening on the limbs, with black hands and feet and blackish face. The most conspicuous feature is the cap of fur radiating from the top of the head, and peaked over the eyebrows, with full whiskers and beard on the cheeks and chin. The length of the head and body is about 2 feet, that of the tail about 3; the latter is not prehensile. Also called *havanan*.



Entellus (Semnopithecus entellus).

entempest (en-tem'pest), *v. t.* [< *en*¹ + *tempest*.] To disturb as by a tempest; visit with storm. [Poetical.]

Such punishment I said were due
To natures deepest stained with sin—
For aye *entempesting* anew
The unafathomable hell within.
Coleridge, *Pains of Sleep*.

entemple (en-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< *en*¹ + *temple*¹.] To enshrine.

What virtues were *entempled* in her breast!
Chettle, Dekker, and Haughton, *Patient Grissel*.

entencion, *n.* See *intention*.

entend, *v.* An obsolete form of *intend*.

entender (en-ten'der), *v. t.* [< *en*¹ + *tender*².] 1. To treat tenderly; cherish; succor.

Virtue alone *entenders* us for life:
I wrong her much—*entenders* us forever.
Young, *Night Thoughts*, II. 525.

2. To make tender; soften; mollify.

For whatsoever creates fear, or makes the spirit to dwell
In a righteous sadness, is apt to *entender* the spirit, and
to make it devoute and pliant to any part of duty.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, IV. 7.

A man of a social heart, *entendered* by the practice of
virtue, is awakened to the most pathetic emotions by every
uncommon instance of generosity.
Goldsmith, *Cultivation of Taste*.

entendment, *n.* See *intendment*.

entente, *n.* and *v.* See *intent*.

entente cordiale (on-toit'kôr-di-al'), [F., cordial understanding: *entente*, understanding, intent; *cordiale*, fem. of *cordial*, cordial: see *intent*, *n.*, and *cordial*.] Cordial understanding; specifically, in *politics*, the friendly relations existing between one government and another.

There was not only no originality, but no desire for it—perhaps even a dread of it, as something that would break the *entente cordiale* of placid mutual assurance.
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 339.

ententif, **ententifly**. See *intensive*, *intensively*.

enter¹ (en'ter), *v.* [< ME. *entren*, < OF. *entrer*, F. *entrer* = Pr. *intrar*, *entrar* = Sp. Pg. *entrar* = It. *entrare*, *intrare*, < L. *intrare*, go into, enter, < *intro*, to the inside, within, on the inside, contr. abl. of **interus* (> compar. *interior*, inner: see *interior*), < *in*, in (= E. *in*), + *-ter*, compar. suffix. Cf. *inter*², *enter*, *inter-*.] I. *trans.* 1. To come or go into; pass into the inside or interior of; get into, or come within, in any manner: as, to *enter* a house, a harbor, or a country; a sudden thought *entered* his mind.

That darkestone cave they *enter*, where they find
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,
Musing full sadly in his unlein mind.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ix. 35.

For mischiefs manifold, and sorceries terrible
To *enter* human hearing.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2.

The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English *entered* it without a blow.
Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

2. To penetrate into; pass through the outer portion or surface of; pierce: as, the post *entered* the soil to the depth of a foot.

Calf-like, they my lowing follow'd, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking goss, and thorus,
Which *enter'd* their trail shins.
Shak., *Tempest*, IV. 1.

3. To go inside of; pass through or beyond: as, I forbid you to *enter* my doors.

Alone he *enter'd*
The mortal gate o' the city.
Shak., *Cor.*, II. 2.

4. To begin upon; make a beginning of; take the first step in; initiate: as, the youth has *entered* his tenth year; to *enter* a new stage in a journey.

You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings, but what must be done,
Being thus *entered*.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, III. 3.

5. To engage or become involved in; enlist in; join; become a member of: as, to *enter* the legal profession, the military service or army, an association or society, a university, or a college.

You love, remaining peacefully,
To hear the murmur of the strife,
But *enter* not the toil of life.
Tennyson, *Margaret*.

The person who *entered* a community acquired thereby a share in certain substantial benefits.
W. E. Hearn, *Aryan Household*, p. 131.

He *entered* the public grammar school at the age of eight years.
O. W. Holmes, *Emerson*, I.

6†. To initiate into a business, service, society, or method; introduce.

Come, mine own sweetheart, I will *enter* thee:
Sir, I have brought a gentleman to Court.
Chapman, *Bussy d'Ambois*, I. 1.

This sword but shown to Cæsar, with this tidings,
Shall *enter* me with him.
Shak., *A. and C.*, IV. 12.

I'll be bold to *enter* these gentlemen in your acquaintance.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, III. 1.

I am glad to *enter* you into the art of fishing by catching a Chub.
J. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 68.

7. To insert; put or set in: as, to *enter* a wedge; to *enter* a tenon in a mortise; to *enter* a fabric to be dyed into the dye-bath.—8. To set down in writing; make a record of; enroll; inscribe: as, the clerk *entered* the account or charge in the journal.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished.
Grawnt, *Bills of Mortality*.

The motion was ordered to be *entered* in the books, and considered at a more convenient time.
Addison, *Casca of False Delicacy*.

I shall not *enter* his name till my purse has received notice in form.
Sheridan, *The Rivals*, II. 2.

9. To cause to be inscribed or enrolled; offer for admission, reception, or competition: as, to *enter* one's son or one's self at college; to *enter* a friend's name at a club; to *enter* a horse for a race.—10. To report at the custom-house, as a vessel on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest: as, to *enter* a ship or her cargo.—11. In *law*: (a) To go in or upon and take possession of, as lands. See *entry*. (b) To place in regular form before a court; place upon the records of a court: as, to *enter* a writ, an order, or an appearance.

Master Fang, have you *enter'd* the action?
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, II. 1.

12. To set on game; specifically, of young dogs, to set on game for the first time.

No sooner had the northern carles begun their huntin' but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like bounds ready to be *entred*.
Bp. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, II. 143.

Before being *entered*, the dogs must be taught to lead quietly.
Dogs of *Great Britain and America*, p. 219.

To *enter* a bill short, in *banking*, to note down in a customer's account the receipt, due-date, and amount of a bill not yet due, but which has been paid into the bank by the customer, the amount being carried to his credit only when the bill has been honored.—To *enter* lands, to file an application for public land in the proper land-office, in order to secure a prior right of purchase.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make an entrance, entry, or ingress; pass to the interior; go or come from without inward: used absolutely or with *in*, *into*, *on*, or *upon*. See phrases below.

Full grete was the bataille and the stout mortal, where
As these wardes of Benoyk were *entred*, and medled with
their enmyes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 402.

But he that *entereth* in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep.
John x. 2.

Will you vouchsafe to teach a soldier terms
Such as will *enter* at a lady's ear,
And plead his love-suit to her gentle heart?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

Specifically—2. To appear upon the stage; come into view: said of personages in a drama, or of actors: as, *enter* Lady Macbeth, reading a letter.

Back fly the scenes, and *enter* foot and horse.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. I. 315.

3†. To begin; make beginning.

The year *entering*.
Evelyn.

O pity and shame, that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside!

Milton, P. L., xi. 630.

To enter into. (a) To get into the inside or interior of, or within the external inclosure or covering of; penetrate.

Although we know the Christian faith and allow of it, yet in this respect we are but entering; entered we are not into the visible Church before our admittance by the door of Baptism.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

(b) To engage in: as, to enter into business.

The original project of discovery had been entered into with indefinite expectations of gain.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

(c) To be or become initiated in; comprehend.

As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, conspiracies, and divisions.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

He entered freely into the distresses and personal feelings of his men.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

(d) To deal with or treat fully of, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like; make inquiry or scrutiny into; examine.

I cannot now enter into the particulars of my travels.

Gray, Letters, I. 240.

Into the merits of these we have hardly entered at all.

Brougham.

(e) To be an ingredient in; form a constituent part in; as, lead enters into the composition of pewter.

Among the Italians there are not only sentences, but a multitude of particular words, that never enter into common discourse. Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 393.

To enter into recognizances, in law, to become bound under a penalty, by a written obligation before a court of record, to do a specified act, as to appear in court, keep the peace, pay a debt, or the like.—**To enter on or upon.** (a) To begin; make a beginning of; set out on: as, to enter upon the duties of an office.

To take the child for a chaunise & his choise moder,
And eyn into Egypt entre on his way.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4309.

We are now going to enter upon a new scene of events.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 20.

I protest, Clara, I shall begin to think you are seriously resolved to enter on your probation.

Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 3.

(b) To begin to treat or deal with, as a subject, by way of discussion, argument, and the like.—**To enter with a superior, in Scots law,** to take from a superior a charter or writs by progress: said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

enter², v. t. See *enter*¹.

enter³, a. An obsolete form of *entire*.

enter- [*ME. enter-, entre-, < OF. entre-, F. entre- = Sp. Pg. entre- = It. inter-, < L. inter-, < inter, between: see inter-*.] A prefix immediately of French origin, but ultimately of Latin origin, signifying 'between': same as *inter-*. Though formerly the regular representative in English of the Latin *inter-*, and used as an English formative even in composition with native English words (as in *enterbathe, enterbraid, enterflow, etc.*) *enter-* has given way to the Latin form *inter-*, and now remains in only a few words, as *enterprise, entertain, etc.*, where its force as a prefix is not felt. See *inter*.

entera, n. Plural of *enteron*.

enteradenography (en-*te*-rad-e-nog'-ra-fi), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + αδην, a gland, + γραφια, < γραφειν, write.*] A description of or treatise upon the intestinal glands.

enteradenology (en-*te*-rad-e-nol'-o-ji), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + αδην, a gland, + λογια, < λεγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of anatomy which relates to the intestinal glands.

enteralgia (en-*te*-ral'-ji-ä), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + άλγος, pain.*] In *pathol.*, neuralgia of the intestines.

enteralgry (en-*te*-ral-ji), n. Same as *enteralgia*.

enterate (en-*te*-rät), a. [*Gr. έντερον + -ατε¹.*] Having an enteron; provided with an alimentary canal: opposed to *anenterous*.

It is, I think, desirable to keep one's mind open to the possibility that enterous parasites are not necessarily modifications of free, enterate ancestors.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 553.

enterbathet, v. t. [*Gr. enter- + bathe.*] To bathe mutually. *Davies*.

Cast away their spears,
And, rapt with joy, them enterbathet with tears.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterbraid¹, v. t. [*Gr. enter- + braid.*] To interlace. *Davies*.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then enterbraid, and bind them curiously.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

enterclose (en-*te*-klös), n. [*OF. entreclos, a partition, separation, inclosure, < ML. interclusus, pp. of intercludere, inclose, < L. inter, between, + claudere, shut, close: see close¹, close².*] In *arch.*, a passage between two rooms, or a passage leading from a door to the hall.

enterdealy (en-*te*-däl), n. See *interdeal*.

enterectomy (on-*te*-rek'-tö-mi), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + εκτομη, cutting out.*] In *surg.*, removal of a portion of the intestine.

If *enterectomy* becomes necessary the two ends of the bowel should always be united with a Czerny Lambert suture.

N. Senn, Med. News, XLVIII. 506.

enterepioplomphalocoele (en-*te*-rep'-i-plom-fal'-ö-sel), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + NL. επιπλοη (q. v.), + Gr. ομφαλος, the navel, + κηλη, tumor.*] In *surg.*, hernia of the umbilicus, with protrusion of the omentum and intestines.

enterer (en-*te*-er), n. One who enters.

If any require any other little booke meet to enter children; the Schoole of Vertue is one of the principall and easiest for the first enterers, being full of precepts of ciuillitie, and such as children will soone learne and take a delight in.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. cxiii.

enterflow¹, n. [*Gr. enter- + flow.*] A channel.

These Islands are severed one from another by a narrow enterflow of the Sea betweene.

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, II. 215.

enteric (en-*te*-rik), a. [*Gr. έντερικος, < έντερον, intestine: see enteron.*] Belonging to the intestines; intestinal. Specifically, in *zool.*: (a) Having an enteron or intestine; enterate: opposed to *anenterous*. (b) Of or pertaining to the enteron, or to the endoderm, which primitively forms the enteron: opposed to *deric*: as, *enteric tube*, the alimentary canal or digestive tract; *enteric walls*; *enteric appendages*.—**Enteric fever.** Same as *typhoid fever*. See *fever*¹.

entering (en-*te*-ring), n. [*Verbal n. of enter, v.*] 1. The act of coming or going in, inserting, registering, etc.—2†. The opening or place at which one enters; entrance.

The cristin hem chaced to the see, and hidde hem so shorte in the entringe to the shippes that they were of hem slaine and drowned the haluendell or more.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 602.

3†. A beginning.

The enterings and endings of wars.

Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

entering (en-*te*-ring), p. a. [*Ppr. of enter, v.*] In *entom.*, an epithet applied to the canthus or process of the front when it is small, forming a little notch or sinus in the inner margin of the eye, as in many *Hymenoptera*.

entering-chisel (en-*te*-ring-chiz'-el), n. See *chisel*².

entering-file (en-*te*-ring-fil), n. See *file*¹.

entering-port (en-*te*-ring-pört), n. A port cut down to the level of the gun-deck, for the convenience of persons entering and leaving a ship.

enteritic (en-*te*-rit'-ik), a. [*Gr. enteritis + -ic.*] Pertaining to enteritis.

enteritis (en-*te*-ri'-tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine (see enteron), + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the intestines. In recent usage it denotes inflammation of the mucous and submucous tissue, and not of the serous or peritoneal coat. Also *endoenteritis*.

enterkiss¹, v. t. [*Gr. enter- + kiss.*] To kiss mutually; come in contact. *Davies*.

And water 'noiting with cold-moist the brims
Of th' enter-kissing turning globes extremes,
Tempers the heat.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

enter-know¹, v. t. [*Gr. enter- + know.*] To be mutually acquainted with. *Davies*.

I have desired . . . to enter-know my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.

Bp. Hall, Invisible World, Pref.

enterlacet, v. t. An obsolete form of *interlace*.

entermett, entermeting. See *entemit, entermitting*.

entermewer (en-*te*-mü-er), n. [*Gr. enter- + mewe, < mew, change.*] In *falconry*, a hawk gradually changing the color of its feathers, commonly in the second year.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and Entermewers.

Sir T. Browne, Muc. Tracts, No. 5.

entemit, entermett, v. [*ME. entermitten, entermetten, entremeten, < OF. entremetre, F. entremetre = Pr. entremetre = Sp. Pg. entremeter = It. intramettere, interpose, < ML. *intramittere (also intrmittere), put in among, mingle, < L. intra, within (inter, among), + mittere, send, put: see mission, and cf. intermit.*] I. *trans.* Reflexively, to interpose (one's self in a matter); concern (one's self with a thing): with *with* or *of*.

He is culpable that entermettith him or mellith him with such thing as aperteyneth not unto him.

Chaucer, Tale of Melibee, p. 178.

II. intrans. To concern one's self (with a thing); have to do; interpose; intermeddle: with *of*.

Ye shall swere neuer to entermete of that arte, and I will that ye be confessed and take youre penance so that youre soules be not dampned.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), I. 39.

entermittig, entermeting, n. [*Verbal n. of entemit, v.*] Intermeddling; interference.

Thow sholdest haue knowne that Clergye can and conceued more thorough Resoun;

For Resoun wolde haue reherced the rigte as Clergye saide,

Ac for thine entermetyngh here artow forsake.

Piers Plowman (B), xi. 406.

entero- [The combining form (*enter-* before a vowel) of *Gr. έντερον*: see *enteron*.] An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'intestine.'

enterocele (en-*te*-rö-sel), n. [*Gr. έντεροκήλη, < έντερον, intestine, + κηλη, tumor.*] In *surg.*, a hernial tumor, in any situation, whose contents are a portion of the intestines.

enterocelic (en-*te*-rö-sel'-ik), a. [*Gr. enterocele + -ic.*] Pertaining to or affected with enterocele.

enterochlorophyl, enterochlorophyll (en-*te*-rö-klö-rö-fil), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + NL. chlorophyllum, chlorophyl.*] A form of chlorophyl which occurs in animals.

enterocholecystotomy (en-*te*-rö-kol'-ö-sis-tot'-ö-mi), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + cholecystotomy, q. v.*] In *surg.*, a plastic operation providing a passage from the gall-bladder into the intestine.

Enterocæla (en-*te*-rö-sel'-lä), n. pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of enterocælus: see enterocæle.*] In Huxley's classification (1874), a series of deutero-stomatous metazoans whose body-cavity is an enterocæle, as the echinoderms, chaetognaths, enteropneustans, mollusks, brachiopods, and probably polyzoans: opposed to *Schizocæla* and *Epicæla*.

enterocæle (en-*te*-rö-sel), n. [*NL. enterocælus, adj., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + κοιλια, hollow, κοιλια, belly.*] That kind of body-cavity or cæloma which is proper to the *Actinozoa*; the somatic or perivisceral cavity of an actinozoan, consisting of the intermesenteric chambers collectively, made one with the gastric or proper enteric cavity by means of a common axial chamber. See *Actinozoa*, and extract under *ctenophoran, n.*

enterocælic (en-*te*-rö-sel'-ik), a. [*Gr. enterocæle + -ic.*] Same as *enterocæalous*.

This latter space being *enterocælic* in origin.

Nature, XXXVII. 334.

enterocæulous (en-*te*-rö-sel'-lus), a. [*Gr. enterocælus: see enterocæle.*] 1. Being or constituting an enterocæle: as, an *enterocæulous* cavity or formation.—2. Having an enterocæle; pertaining to the *Enterocæla*: as, an *enterocæulous* animal.

enterocolitis (en-*te*-rö-kö-li'-tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + κόλον, the colon, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.

enterocystocoele (en-*te*-rö-sis-tö-sel), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + κύστις, bladder, + κηλη, tumor.*] In *surg.*, a hernia formed by the bladder and a portion of the intestine.

Enterodela¹ (en-*te*-rö-döl'-lä), n. pl. [*NL., neut. pl. of enterodelus: see enterodclous.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a division of his *Infusoria polygastrica*, containing those infusorians which have an alimentary canal with oral and anal orifices: opposed to *Anentera*.

enterodclous (en-*te*-rö-döl'-lus), a. [*NL. enterodelus, < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + δελος, manifest.*] Having an intestine, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Enterodela*.

enterodynïa (en-*te*-rö-din'-i-ä), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + δύννη, pain.*] In *pathol.*, pain in the intestine.

entero-epiplocele (en-*te*-rö-o-pip'-lö-sel), n. [*More correctly *enterepiplocele (cf. enterepioplomphalocoele), < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + επιπλοκήλη, a rupture of the omentum, < επιπλοον, omentum, + κηλη, tumor.*] In *surg.*, a hernia which contains a part of the intestine and a part of the omentum.

enterogastri-tis (en-*te*-rö-gas-tri'-tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. έντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + -itis: see gastritis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

enterogastrocele (en-*te*-rö-gas-trö-sel), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + γαστήρ, belly, + κηλη, tumor.*] In *surg.*, an abdominal hernia.

enterography (en-*te*-rog'-ra-fi), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + γραφια, < γραφειν, write.*] The anatomical description of the intestines.

enterohemorrhage (en-*te*-rö-hem'-o-rä-j), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + αιμορραγία, hemorrhage.*] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage in the intestines; enterorrhagia.

enterohydrocele (en-*te*-rö-hi'-drö-sel), n. [*Gr. έντερον, intestine, + ιδωρ (idör), water, + κηλη, tumor: see hydrocele.*] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

entero-ischiocele (en^tte-rō-is'ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [More correctly **enterischiocoele*, < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ισχίον*, ischium, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, ischiatic hernia formed of intestine.

enterolite, enterolith (en^tte-rō-lit, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus; a term which embraces all those concretions which resemble stones generated in the stomach and bowels. Bezoars are enterolites.

enterolithiasis (en^tte-rō-li-thī'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < *enterolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the formation of intestinal concretions.

enterolithic (en^tte-rō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *enterolith* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an enterolite: as, an *enterolithic* concretion.

enterology (en^tte-rōl'ō-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the intestines or the viscera; what is known concerning the internal organs.

enterococele (en^tte-rō-mō'rō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *μυρός*, thigh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia containing intestine.

enteromesenteric (en^tte-rō-mez-en-ter'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *μεσεντέριον*, mesentery, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the mesentery and the intestines.—**Enteromesenteric fever**, enteric or typhoid fever.

Enteromorpha (en^tte-rō-mōr'fā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of green marine algae. Its principal forms are now referred to *Ulva enteromorpha*. This has linear or lanceolate fronds composed of two layers of cells, which often separate, forming a tube. It is common in all parts of the world.

enteromphalus, enteromphalos (en^tte-rom'fā-lus, -los), *n.*; pl. *enteromphali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ὄμφαλός*, the navel.] In *surg.*, an umbilical hernia filled with intestine.

enteron (en^tte-ron), *n.*; pl. *entera* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, usually *έντερα*, the entrails, guts, intestines, neut. of **έντερος* (= *L. *interus*, the assumed base of *interior*: see *interior, enter*), < *εν*, = *E. in*, + *-ρος*, compar. suffix.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the intestine, alimentary canal, or digestive space which is primitively derived from the endoderm, including its annexes and appendages, but excluding any digestive space which is primitively derived from an ingrowth of ectoderm (stomodæum or proctodæum). In its original undifferentiated state the enteron is called *archenteron*; in any subsequent changed state, *metenteron*, the intestine of ordinary language.—**Cephalic enteron**. See *cephalic*.

enteroparalysis (en^tte-rō-pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the intestines.

enteropathy (en^tte-rop'ā-thī), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, disease of the intestines.

enteroperistole (en^tte-rō-pe-ris'tō-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *περιστολή*, taken in sense of 'constriction' with reference to the related *peristaltic*, *q. v.*, < *περιστέλλειν*, wrap around, < *περί*, around, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *surg.*, constriction or obstruction of the intestines, from a cause which acts either within the abdomen or without it, as strangulated hernia.

enteroplasty (en^tte-rō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation for the restoration of an injured intestine.

Enteropneusta (en^tte-rop-nūs'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + **πνευστικός* (cf. *πνευστικός*), verbal adj. of *πνεΐν*, breathe.] A group of animals of uncertain position, related to the tunicates, and constituted by the genus *Balanoglossus* alone. See cut under *Balanoglossus*.

enteropneustal (en^tte-rop-nūs'tal), *a.* [< *Enteropneusta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Enteropneusta*, or to *Balanoglossus*.

enterorrhaphy, *n.* See *enterorrhaphy*.

enterorrhagia (en^tte-rō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *-ραγία*, < *ρργίνναι*, break. Cf. *hemorrhage*.] In *pathol.*, intestinal hemorrhage.

enterorrhaphia (en^tte-rō-rā'fi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ραφή*, a seam, suture, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of sewing up the intestine where it has been cut or lacerated, as by a stab or gun-shot wound. It is now occasionally performed with success in cases where surgical interference was formerly deemed impracticable.

enterorrhaphic (en^tte-rō-raf'ik), *a.* [< *enterorrhaphy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enterorrhaphy: as, an *enterorrhaphic* operation.

enterorrhaphy, enterorraphy (en^tte-ror'ā-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ραφή*, a sewing, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] Same as *enterorrhaphia*.

enterorrhœa (en^tte-rō-rē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ροία*, a flow, < *ρεΐν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

enterosarcocele (en^tte-rō-sār'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *σάρξ* (*σάρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele.

enteroschocele (en^tte-rō-skē-ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *σχολεον*, scrotum, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *surg.*, scrotal hernia consisting of intestine.

enterostenosis (en^tte-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *στένωσις*, a straitening, < *στένός*, narrow, strait.] In *pathol.*, stricture of the intestines.

enterosyphilis (en^tte-rō-sif'i-lis), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *σφίλις*, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *pathol.*, a syphilitic affection of the intestine.

enterotome (en^tte-rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut.] An instrument for slitting intestines in dissection of the bowels, and for other purposes. It is a pair of scissors, with one blade longer than the other and hooked, so that the hook catches and holds the intestine while the instrument cuts.

enterotomy (en^tte-rōt'ō-mī), *n.* [< Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *τομή*, a cutting. Cf. *anatomy*.] 1. In *anat.*, dissection of the bowels or intestines. — 2. In *surg.*, incision of the intestine, as in the operation for artificial anus, or for the removal of an obstruction.

Enterozoa (en^tte-rō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *enterozoön*.] 1. Same as *Entozoa* (*b*). — 2. A synonym of *Metazoa*; the whole of the second grade of animals, being those which, excepting anenterous worms, have an intestine or enteron, as distinguished from the *Plastidozoa* (*Protozoa*). [Little used.] *E. R. Lankester*.

enterozoan (en^tte-rō-zō'an), *n.* [< *Enterozoa* + *-an*.] One of the *Enterozoa*, as an intestinal worm; a metazoan.

enterozoön (en^tte-rō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *έντερον*, intestine, + *ζῶον*, an animal.] One of the *Enterozoa*; an enterozoan.

The individual *Enterozoön* is not a single cell; it is an aggregate of a higher order, consisting essentially of a digestive cavity around which two layers of cells are disposed. *E. R. Lankester*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 830.

enterparlance (en^tte-rō-pār'lans), *n.* [< *enter* + *parlance*.] Parley; mutual talk or discussion; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Sir J. Hayward*.

enterparle (en^tte-rō-pār'l), *n.* A parley; a conference. *Richardson*.

And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort;
Persuades him leave that unbecoming place.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, ii.

enterpart, **entrepert**, *v. t.* [ME. *enterparten*, < *enter* + *parten*, part.] To share; divide.

It is frendes right, soth for to sayn,
To *entreperten* wo, as glad desport.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 592.

enterpass, *v. t.* [ME. *enterpassen*, *entripassen*, < OF. *entrepasser*, pass, meet, encounter, < *entre*, between, + *passer*, pass: see *pass*, *v.*] To pass; meet; encounter.

He was a goode knyght and hardy, and Gawein hym amote in *entripassing*e thourgh the helme to the sculle.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

enterpassant, *a.* [ME. *entrepassant*, < OF. *entrepasant*, ppr. of *entrepasser*, pass: see *entrepass*.] Passing; encountering.

And Boors *entrepassant* hit hym on the helme with his swerde so fiercely that he hente on his horse croupe.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 329.

enterpendant, *a.* [ME., also *entrepandaunt*; by error for **entrependant*, < OF. *entrependant*, equiv. to *entreprenant*, enterprising, bold: see *entreprenant*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

For the kynge Ventrea was a noble knyght, and hardy and *entrepandaunt*.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 177.

enterplead, enterpleader. See *interplead, interpleader*.

entreprenant, *a.* [ME. *entreprenant*, < OF. *entreprenant*, also *entreprenant* (see *entreprenant*), enterprising, ppr. of *entreprenre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] Enterprising; adventurous; bold.

A full good knight was, gentile and wurthy,
Entreprenant, coragious and hardy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 2504.

enterprise (en^tte-rō-priz), *n.* [Formerly also *entreprize* (cf. the simple prize); < OF. *entreprise*, also *entreprinse* (F. *entreprise*), an enterprise, < *entrepris*, pp. of *entreprenre*, undertake, < ML,

interprendre, undertake, < *L. inter*, among, + *prendre*, *prehendere*, take in hand. See *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*, *apprentice*, *prize*. Cf. *emprise*.] 1. An undertaking; something projected and attempted; particularly, an undertaking of some importance, or one requiring boldness, energy, or perseverance.

Alone ahal I bere the strokes and dedea,
For alone I haue take this *entreprise*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4685.

Their hands cannot perform their *entreprise*. *Job* v. 12.

Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

New *entreprises* and ceaseless occupation were the ailment of that restless and noble spirit.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 259.

2. An adventurous and enterprising spirit; disposition or readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger, or which require boldness, promptness, and energy.

He possessed industry, penetration, courage, vigilance, and *entreprise*.
Hume.

The unbought grace of life, the cheap defence of nations,
The nurse of manly sentiment and heroic *entreprise*, is gone.
Burke, *Rev. in France*.

Gift enterprise. See *gift*. = **Syn.** 1. Adventure, venture, attempt, effort, endeavor. — 2. Energy, activity, alertness.

enterprise (en^tte-rō-priz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entreprised*, ppr. *entreprising*. [Formerly also *entreprize*; < *entreprise*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To undertake; attempt to perform or bring about. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But rather gan in troubled mind devise
How ahe that Ladiea libertie might *entreprise*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. xii. 28.

The men of Kent, Surrey, and part of Essex, *entreprised* the Seige of Colchester, nor gave over till they won it.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

You *entreprised* a railroad through the valley, you blasted its rocks away, and heaped thousands of tons of shale into its lovely stream. *Ruskin*, *Sesame and Lilies*, ii.

2†. To essay; venture upon.

Only your heart he darea not *entreprise*.
Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*.

3†. To give reception to; entertain.

In goodly garments that her well became,
Fayre marching forth in honourable wize,
Him at the threshold mett and well did *entreprise*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ii. 14.

4†. To attack, as with a malady; overcome.

When this herde Merlin thus awoke, they were so hevy
and so sensef that they wiste not what to saye no. When
the kynge Arthur augh hem so *entreprised*, he began for
to wepe with his yien.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 315.

5†. To surround; circumstantiate.

And aseed well that they were alle come of gode issue,
and thei be-com hem well, that thei com so *entreprised*,
and thei helde it a grete debonerte that thei helde to-geder so
feire.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

II. intrans. To engage in an undertaking; essay; venture. [Rare.]

Full many knyghts, adventurous and atout,
Have *entrepriz'd* that Monster to subdew.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. vii. 45.

He *entreprised* not toward the Orient, where he had begun
& found the Spicerie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 217.

enterpriser (en^tte-rō-pri-zēr), *n.* An adventurer; a person who engages in important or hazardous undertakings. [Rare.]

Every good deed senda back its own reward
Into the bosom of the *enterpriser*.
Middleton, *Game at Chess*, iii. 1.

enterprising (en^tte-rō-pri-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *enterprise*, *v.*] Having a disposition for or a tendency to enterprise; ready to undertake, or resolute or prompt to attempt, important or untried schemes.

What might not be the result of their enquiries, should
the same study that has made them wise make them
entreprising also?
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 4.

A family solicitor, unlike those who administer affairs
of state, has no motive whatever for being *entreprising*
in his client's affairs.
F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 10.

= **Syn.** *Adventurous, Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*); alert, stirring, energetic, smart, wide-awake.

enterprisingly (en^tte-rō-pri-zing-li), *adv.* In an enterprising or resolute and adventurous manner.

entreprize, *n.* and *v.* See *enterprise*.

entersole (en^tte-rō-sōl), *n.* Same as *entersol*.

entertain (en^tte-rō-tān'), *v.* [Formerly also *intertain*; < OF. *entretener*, F. *entretener* = Pr. *entretener* = Sp. *entretener* = Pg. *entretener* = It. *intertener*, *intratener*, < ML. *intertener*, *entertener*, < *L. inter*, among, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*, and cf. *contain*, *detain*, *pertain*, etc. Cf. also D. *onderhouden* (= G. *unterhalten* = Dan. *underholde* = Sw. *underhålla*), *entertain*, < *onder*, etc., = E. *under*, + *houden*, etc., = E. *hold*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To maintain; keep up; hold.

There are a sort of men whose viages
Do cream and mantle like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain.

Shak., M. of V., l. 1.

He entertain'd a show so seeming just,
And thereto so ensconced his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1514.

2†. To maintain physically; provide for; support; hence, to take into service.

A mantle and bow, and quiver also,
I give them whom I entertain.

Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

In all his Kingdome were so few good Artificers, that hee entertained from England Goldsmiths, Plumbers, Carvers and Polishers of stono, and Watch-makers.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 45.

To baptize all nations, and entertain them into the services and institutions of the holy Jesus.
Jer. Taylor.

They have many hospitals well entertained.
Bp. Burnet, Travels, p. 49.

3. To provide comfort or gratification for; care for by hospitality, attentions, or diversions; gratify or amuse; hence, to receive and provide for, as a guest, freely or for pay; furnish with accommodation, refreshment, or diversion: as, to entertain one's friends at dinner, or with music and conversation; to be entertained at an inn or at the theater.

See, your guests approach;
Address yourself to entertain them sprightly,
And let's be red with mirth.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

The Queen going in progress, passed thro' Oxford, where she was entertain'd by the Scholars with Orations, Stage-plays, and Disputations.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 380.

4†. To provide for agreeably, as the passage of time; while away; divert.

I play the noble housewife with the time,
To entertain it so merrily with a fool.
Shak., All's Well, II. 2.

Where he may likeliest find
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours.
Milton, P. L., II. 526.

We entertained the time upon several subjects, especially the affairs of England and the lamentable condition of our Church.
Evelyn, Diary, July 2, 1651.

5†. To take in; receive; give admittance to; admit.

Prince and worthy personages of your own eminence have entertained poems of this nature with a serious welcome.
Ford, Fancies, Ded.

Here shall they rest also a little, till we see how this news was entertained in England.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 78.

When our chalice is filled with holy oil, . . . it will entertain none of the waters of bitterness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

6. To take into the mind; take into consideration; consider with reference to decision or action; give heed to; harbor: as, to entertain a proposal.

Who had but newly entertain'd revenge.
Shak., R. and J., III. 1.

If thou entertainest my love, let it appear in thy smiling.
Shak., T. N., II. 5.

I would not entertain a base design.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, II. 13.

The question of questions for the politician should ever be—"What type of social structure am I tending to produce?" But this is a question he never entertains.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 26.

7. To hold in the mind; maintain; cherish: as, to entertain decided opinions; he entertains the belief that he is inspired.—8†. To engage; give occupation to, as in a contest.

O noble English, that could entertain
With half their forces the full pride of France.
Shak., Hen. V., I. 2.

Caesar in his first journey, entertain'd with a sharp fight, lost no small number of his Foot.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

9†. To treat; consider; regard.

I'll entertain myself like one that I am not acquainted withal.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 1.

We say that it is unreasonable we should not be entertained as men, because some think we are not as good Christians as they pretend to with us.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, v.

II. Intrans. To exercise hospitality; give entertainments; receive company: as, he entertains generously.

entertain (en-tér-tā'n), v. [*entertain*, v.] Entertainment.

But needs, that answers not to all requests,
Bad them not looke for better entertainye.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

Your entertain shall be
As doth befit our honour, and your worth.
Shak., Pericles, I. 1.

entertainer (en-tér-tā'nér), n. One who entertains, in any sense.

We draw nigh to God, when, upon our conversion to him, we become the receptacles and entertainers of his good Spirit.
Ep. Hall, Remains, p. 89.

[They] proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends and entertainers.
Milton, Articles of Peace with Irish.

entertaining (en-tér-tā'ning), p. a. Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting: as, an entertaining story; an entertaining friend.

His [James II.'s] brother had been in the habit of attending the sittings of the Lords for amusement, and used often to say that a debate was as entertaining as a comedy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

entertainingly (en-tér-tā'ning-li), adv. In an entertaining manner; interestingly; divertingly.

When company meet, he that can talk entertainingly upon common subjects . . . has an excellent talent.
Bp. Sherlock, Discourses, xxxvi.

My conversation, says Dryden very entertainingly of himself, is dull and slow, my humour saturnaline and reserved.
J. Warton, Essay on Pope.

entertainingness (en-tér-tā'ning-nes), n. The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

entertainment (en-tér-tā'n'ment), n. [*OF. entretenement*, F. *entretenement* = Sp. *entretenimiento* = Pg. *entretenimento* = It. *interentimento*, *intrattenimento*, < ML. *interententum*, < *inter-tenere*, entertain: see *entertain*.] 1. The act of furnishing accommodation, refreshment, good cheer, or diversion; that which entertains, or the act of entertaining, as by hospitality, agreeable attentions, or amusement. Specifically—(a) Hospitable treatment, accommodation, or provision for the physical wants, as of guests, with or without pay: as, a house of entertainment for travelers.

He entertainment gave to them
With venison fat and good.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 360).

We are all in very good health, and, having tried our ship's entertainment now more than a week, we find it agree very well with us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 441.

Enter therefore and partake
The slender entertainment of a house
Once rich, now poor.
Tennyson, Geraint.

(b) An exhibition or a performance which affords instruction or amusement; the act of providing gratification or diversion: as, the entertainment of friends with a supper and dance; a musical or dramatic entertainment.

At recitation of our comedy,
For entertainment of the great Valois,
Facted young Antinous. B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

Beautiful pictures are the entertainments of pure minds, and deformities of the corrupted. Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

A great number of dramatick entertainments are not comedies, but five-act farces. Gay.

2†. Maintenance; support; physical or mental provision; means of maintenance, or the state of being supported, as in service, under suffering, etc.

He must think us some band of strangers' the adversary's entertainment.
Shak., All's Well, IV. 1.

The entertainment of the general upon his first arrival was but six shillings and eight pence.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

These chuffs, that every day may spend
A soldier's entertainment for a year,
Yet make a third meal of a bunch of raisins.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, III. 1.

3. Mental enjoyment; instruction or amusement afforded by anything seen or heard, as a spectacle, a play, conversation or story, music or recitation.

The stage might be made a perpetual source of the most noble and useful entertainment were it under proper regulations.
Addison.

4†. Reception; treatment.

1. Serv. Here's no place for you: Pray, go to the door.
Cor. I have deserv'd no better entertainment
In being Coriolanus.
Shak., Cor., IV. 5.

5. A holding or harboring in the mind; a taking into consideration: as, the entertainment of extravagant notions; the entertainment of a proposal.

This friar hath been with him, and advised him for the entertainment of death.
Shak., M. for M., III. 2.

Such different entertainment as we call "belief, conjecture, guess, doubt, wavering, distrust, disbelief," &c.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xvi. 9.

That simplicity of manners which should always accompany the sincere entertainment and practice of the precepts of the gospel.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons (1676).

—Syn. 1 and 3. *Diversion, Recreation, etc.* See *pastime*.

entertaker (en-tér-tāk'), v. t. [*enter- + take*; formed, by Spenser, after *entertain* and *undertake*.] To entertain; receive.

With more myld aspect those two, to entertaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 35.

entertissued† (en-tér-tish'éd), a. [*enter- + tissue*.] Interwoven; having various colors or materials intermixed.

The enter-tissued Robe of Gold and Pearle.
Shak., Hen. V. (1623), IV. 1.

entetch†, v. t. See *entech*.

entheat, entheat (en'thē-ā, -ān), a. [*L. entheus*, < Gr. *ἐνθεός*, inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of entheat joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

entheatm (en'thē-āzm), n. [*Gr.* as if *ἐνθεασμός*, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired, < *ἐνθεός*, inspired: see *entheat*.] Divine inspiration; ecstasy of mind; enthusiasm. [Rare.]

Altho' in one absurdity they chime
To make religious entheatm a crime.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

A steady fervor, a calm persistent enthusiasm or entheatm, . . . which we regret, for the honor and the good of human nature, is too rare in medical literature, ancient or modern. Dr. J. Broten, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 127.

entheatist (en'thē-as'tik), n. [*Gr.* *ἐνθεαστικός*, inspired, < *ἐνθεάζειν*, be inspired: see *entheatm*.] Possessing or characterized by entheatm. Smart.

entheatistically (en'thē-as'ti-kal-i), adv. In an entheatm manner; with entheatm. Clarke.

entheatet (en'thē-ēt), a. [*Gr.* *ἐνθεός*, inspired (see *entheat*), + *-ate*.] Divinely inspired; filled with holy enthusiasm.

Their orby crystals move
More active than before,
And, entheat from above,
Their sovereign prince laud, glorify, adore.
Drummond, Divine Poems.

enthelmintha (en-thel-min'thā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *ἐνός*, within, + *ἐλμυς* (*ἐλμυθ-*), a worm.] In med., a general name of intestinal worms, or *Entozoa*: of no definite classificatory significance.

enthelminthic (en-thel-min'thik), a. [*enthelmintha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to enthelmintha.

enthetic (en-thet'ik), a. [*Gr.* *ἐνθετικός*, fit for implanting or putting in, < *ἐνθεός*, verbal adj. of *ἐνθεάζειν*, put in, < *ἐν*, in, + *θεάζειν*, put: see *thesis*.] Introduced or placed in.—Enthetic diseases, diseases propagated by inoculation, as syphilis.

entheus (en'thē-us), n. [Inprop. (as a noun in abstract sense) < L. *entheus*, < Gr. *ἐνθεός*, inspired: see *entheat*, *enthusiasm*.] Inspiration. [Rare.]

Without the entheus Nature's self bestows,
The world no painter nor poet knows.
J. Scott, Essay on Painting.

enthrall, v. t. See *enthrall*.

enthrallment (en-thrāl'dm), n. [*enthrall* + *-ment*.] Same as *enthrallment*. [Rare.]

The chief instrument in the enthrallment of nations.
Alison, Hist. Europe (Harper's ed., 1842), II. 59.

enthrall, enthrall (en-thrāl'), v. t. [Formerly also *inhrall*, *inhrall*; < *en-* + *thrall*.] 1. To reduce to the condition of or hold as a thrall or captive; enslave or hold in bondage or subjection; subjugate.

I being the first Christian this proud King and his grim attendants ever saw: and thus inhrall'd in their barbarous power.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's True Travels, II. 30.

Whereby are meant the victories and conquests of Venice inhralling her enemies. Coryat, Crudities, I. 254.

Hence—2. To reduce to or hold in mental subjection of any kind; subjugate, captivate, or charm: as, to enthrall the judgment or the senses.

She soothes, but never can inhrall my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be joynd?
Prior.

Men will gain little by escaping outward despotism, if the Soul continues enthrall'd.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 257.

The beauty and sorrow [of the Italian cause] enthrall'd her.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 139.

enthrallment, enthrallment (en-thrāl'ment), n. [Formerly also *inhrallment*, *inhrallment*; < *enthrall* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enthralling, or the state of being enthrall'd.

Till by two brethren (these two brethren call Moses and Aaron) sent from God to claim His people from enthrallment, they return.
Milton, P. L., XII. 171.

2. Anything that enthralls or subjugates.

But there are
Richer entanglements, enthrallments far
More self-destroying.
Keats, Endymion, I.

enthrill† (en-thrill'), v. t. [*en-* + *thrill*.] To pierce; cause to thrill.

A dart we saw, how it did light
Right on her breast, and therewithal pale Death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath.
Mir. for Mags., p. 265.

enthrone (en-thrōn'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *enthroned*, ppr. *enthroning*. [Formerly also *inthrone*; ME. *entronen*, < OF. *entroner*, < *en-* + *throne*, throne. Cf. *enthronize*.] 1. To place on a throne; exalt to the seat of royalty; in-

vest with sovereign authority; hence, to seat loftily; exalt eminently.

Apart was he proude, presit after seruya,
He wold not gladly be glad, ne glide into myrth
But euermore ymaginand & entroned in thoghtes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3342.

Antony,
Entron'd in the market-place, did sit alone.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Beneath a sculptured arch he sits enthroned. *Pope.*
2. *Eccles.*, same as *enthronize*, 2.

At five o'clock Evensong, the new bishop was formally enthroned.
The Churchman, LIV. 463.

enthronement (en-thrōn'mēt), *n.* [*< enthroned + -ment.*] The act of enthroning, or the state of being enthroned.

The enthronement of . . . as Archbishop of Canterbury took place.
The American, V. 413.

enthronization (en-thrō-nī-zā'shən), *n.* [*< enthronize + -ation*; = Sp. *entronización* = Pg. *entronização* = It. *intronizzazione*, *< ML. intronizatio(n)-*, *< intronizare, intronisare, enthronize*; see *enthronize*.] The act of enthroning or enthroning; *eccles.*, the act of formally placing a bishop for the first time on the episcopal seat or throne (*cathedra*) in his cathedral. Also spelled *enthronisation*.

We have it confirmed by the voice of all antiquity, calling the bishop's chair a throne, and the investiture of a bishop, in his church, an *enthronization*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 240.

enthronize (en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enthronized*, ppr. *enthronizing*. [Formerly also *intronize*; = Sp. *entronizar* = Pg. *entronizar* = It. *intronizzare*, *< ML. intronisare*, *< Gr. ἐθρονοποιέω*, set on a throne, *< ἐθρ., in, + ὀρόνος*, a throne.] 1. To enthrone; seat on high; exalt.

King of starres, *enthronized* in the mids of the planetes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthroniz'd* on thy face!
John Hall, Poems (1646), p. 78.

2. *Eccles.*, to enthrone as a bishop; place a newly consecrated bishop on his episcopal throne. Also spelled *enthronise*.

enthunder (en-thnū'dér), *v. t.* [*< en- + thunder.*] To thunder; hence, to perform any act that produces a noise resembling thunder, as discharging cannon.

Against them all she proudly did *enthunder*,
Until her masts were beaten overboard.
Mir. for Mags., p. 850.

enthus (en-thūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enthuscd*, ppr. *enthusing*. [Assumed as the appar. basis of *enthusiasm, enthusiastic.*] 1. *trans.* To make enthusiastic; move with enthusiasm; as, he quite *enthuscd* his hearers. [Colloq.]

Being touched with a spark of poetic fire from heaven, and *enthuscd* by the African's fondness for all that is conspicuous in dress, he had conceived for himself the creation of a unique garment which should symbolize in perfection the claims and consolations of his apostolic office.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

II. *intrans.* To become enthusiastic; show enthusiasm; as, he is slow to *enthuscd*. [Colloq.]

He did not, if we may be allowed the expression, *enthuscd* to any extent on the occasion. *Cor. New York Tribune*.

enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* [= D. G. *enthusiasmus* = Dan. *enthusiasme* = Sw. *enthusiasm*, *< F. enthousiasme* = Sp. *entusiasmo* = Pg. *entusiasmo* = It. *entusiasmo*, *< Gr. ἐθουσιασμός*, inspiration, enthusiasm (produced, e. g., by certain kinds of music), *< ἐθουσιάζειν*, intr. be inspired or possessed by a god, be rapt, be in ecstasy, tr. inspire, *< ἐθουσιάζω*, later contr. form of *ἐθουσιάζω* (> L. *enthus*), having a god (Bacchus, Eros, Ares, Pan, etc.) in one, i. e., possessed or inspired by a god—of prophecy, poesy, etc., inspired from heaven; *< ἐθρ., in, + θεός*, a god; see *theism*.] 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; hence, a belief or conceit of being divinely inspired or commissioned. [Archaic.]

Enthusiasm is nothing but a misconceit of being inspired.
Dr. H. More, Discourse of Enthusiasm, § 2.

Enthusiasm . . . takes away both reason and revelation, and substitutes in the room of it the ungrounded fancies of a man's own brain, and assumes them for a foundation both of opinion and conduct.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xix. 3.

Inspiration is a real feeling of the Divine Presence, and *enthusiasm* a false one.

Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 7.

2. In general, a natural tendency toward extravagant admiration and devotion; specifically, absorbing or controlling possession of the mind by any interest, study, or pursuit; ardent zeal in pursuit of some object, inspiring energetic endeavor with strong hope and confidence of success. Enthusiasm generally proceeds from hon-

orable and exalted motives or ideas, whether correct or erroneous.

If there be any seeming extravagance in the case, I must comfort myself the best I can, and consider that all sound love and admiration is *enthusiasm*: the transports of poets, the sublime of orators, the rapture of musicians, the high strains of the virtuosos, all mere *enthusiasms*. Even learning itself, the love of arts and curiosities, the spirit of travellers and adventurers, gallantry, war, heroism—all, all *enthusiasms*! *Shaftesbury*, The Moralists, iii. § 2.

Enthusiasm is that state of mind in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment.

Warburton, Divine Legation, v., App.

It was found that *enthusiasm* was a more potent ally than science and munitions of war without it.
Emerson, Harvard Com.

A new religious *enthusiasm* was awakening throughout Europe: an *enthusiasm* which showed itself in the reform of monasticism, in a passion for pilgrimages to the Holy Land, and in the foundation of religious houses.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 495.

3. An experience or a manifestation of exalted appreciation or devotion; an expression or a feeling of exalted admiration, imagination, or the like: in this sense with a plural: as, his *enthusiasms* were now all extinguished; the *enthusiasm* of impassioned oratory.

He [Cowley] was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less.
Johnson, Cowley.

=Syn. 2. *Earnestness, Zeal*, etc. (see *eagerness*); warmth, ardor, passion, devotion.

enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* [= D. G. *Dan. enthusiast* = Sw. *entusiast*, *< F. enthousiaste* = Sp. *entusiasta* = Pg. *entusiasta* = It. *entusiasta*, *entusiaste*, *< eccles. Gr. ἐθουσιαστής*, an enthusiast, a zealot, *< ἐθουσιάζειν*: see *enthusiasm*.] 1. One who imagines he has special or supernatural converse with God, or that he is divinely instructed or commissioned. [Archaic.]

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*.

2. One who is given to or characterized by enthusiasm; one whose mind is excited and whose feelings are engrossed in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object; one who is swayed to a great or an undue extent by emotion in regard to anything; a person of ardent zeal.

Chapman seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthusiast* in poetry. *Pope*, Pref. to *Iliad*.

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

The noblest *enthusiast* cannot help identifying himself more or less with the object of his enthusiasm; he measures the advance of his principles by his own success.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 23.

3. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of the names given to a Eucharite.—Syn. 2. Visionary, fanatic, devotee, zealot, dreamer. See comparison under *enthusiasm*.

enthusiastic (en-thū'zi-as'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *enthusiastick*; = Sp. *entusiástico* = Pg. *entusiástico* = It. *entusiastico* (cf. D. G. *enthusiastisch* = Dan. *enthusiastisk* = Sw. *entusiastisk*), *< Gr. ἐθουσιαστικός*, inspired, excited, act. inspiring, exciting, esp. of certain kinds of music, *< ἐθουσιάζειν*, be inspired: see *enthusiasm*.] 1. *a.* 1. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, or the conceit of special intercourse with God, or of direct revelations or instructions from him. [Archaic.]

An *enthusiastic* or prophetic style, by reason of the eagerness of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of discourse. *Bp. Burnet*.

2. Prone to enthusiasm; zealous or devoted; passionate in devotion to a belief or a principle, or the pursuit of an object: as, an *enthusiastic* reformer.

A young man . . . of a visionary and *enthusiastic* character. *Irving*.

3. Elevated; ardent; inspired by or glowing with enthusiasm: as, the speaker addressed the audience in *enthusiastic* strains.

Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll. *W. Mason*, Odes, v.

=Syn. *Enthusiastic, Fanatical*; eager, zealous, devoted, fervent, passionate, glowing; heated, inflamed, visionary. *Enthusiastic* is most frequently used with regard to a person whose sympathies or feelings are warmly engaged in favor of any cause or pursuit, and who is full of hope and ardent zeal; while *fanatical* is generally said of a person who has fantastic and extravagant views on religious or moral subjects, or some similarly absorbing topic. See *superstition*.

II. *n.* An enthusiast.

The dervish and other santsos, or *enthusiasticks*, being in the crowd, express their zeal by turning round.

Str. T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 326.

enthusiastical (en-thū'zi-as'ti-kəl), *a.* Same as *enthusiastic*, 1. [Now rare.]

Very extravagant, therefore, and unwarrantable are those flights of devotion which some *enthusiastical* saints . . . have indulged themselves in.

Bp. Atterbury, Works, I. ix.

enthusiastically (en-thū'zi-as'ti-kəl-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm.

He [John Oxenbridge] preached very *enthusiastically* in several places in his travels to and fro.

Wood, Athene Oxen.

I became *enthusiastically* fond of a sequestered life.

V. Knox, Essays, xxix.

enthymema (en-thi-mē'mä), *n.* [L.] Same as *enthymeme*.

enthymematical (en'thi-mē-mat'i-kəl), *a.* [*< enthymema(-t) + -ical.*] Pertaining to or including an enthymeme.

enthymeme (en'thi-mēm), *n.* [= F. *enthymème*, *< L. enthymema*, *< Gr. ἐνθύμημα*, a thought, argument, an enthymeme, *< ἐνθυμείσθαι*, consider, keep in mind, *< ἐν, in, + θυμός*, mind.] 1. In *Aristotle's logic*, an inference from likelihoods and signs, which with Aristotle is the same as a rhetorical syllogism.

Must we learn from canons and quaint sermoneings . . . to illumine a period, to wreath an *enthymeme* with masterous dexterity? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. A syllogism one of the premises of which is unexpressed. This meaning of the word, which is the current one, arose from the preceding through a change in the conception of a rhetorical argument with the Roman writers (Quintilian, etc.).

However, an inference need not be expressed thus technically; an *enthymeme* fulfils the requirements of what I have called Inference.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 252.

Enthymeme of the first or second order, a syllogism with only the major or minor premise expressed.

entice (en-tis'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enticed*, ppr. *enticing*. [Formerly also *entise, enticee, entisee*; *< ME. enticien, entisen*, *< OF. enticer, enticher*, excite, entice; origin unknown.] To draw on or induce by exciting hope or desire; incite by the presentation of pleasurable motives or ideas; allure; attract; invite; especially, in a bad sense, to allure or induce to evil.

Will *enticed* to wantonness, doth easelie allure the mynde to false opinions. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

By fair persuasions, mix'd with sugar'd words,
We will *entice* the Duke of Burgundy
To leave the Talbot, and to follow us.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

He an unfeigned Ulysses to her, for whose sake neither the wiles of Circe, or enchantments of Sirens, or brunts of war, could force or *entice* to forgetfulness.

Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

When the worm is well baited, it will crawl up and down as far as the lead will give leave, which much *enticeth* the fish to bite without auspicion.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 150.

=Syn. *Lure, Decoy*, etc. (see *allure*); tempt, inveigle, wheedle, cajole.

enticable (en-ti'sə-bl), *a.* [*< enticee + -able.*] Capable of being enticed or led astray.

enticement (en-tis'mēt), *n.* [Formerly also *enticement*; *< ME. enticement, entisement*, *< OF. enticement*, *< enticer, enticee*: see *enticee* and *-ment*.] 1. The act or practice of enticing or of inducing or instigating by exciting hope or desire; allurement; attraction; especially, the act of alluring or inducing to evil: as, the *enticements* of evil companions.

By mysterious *enticement* draw
Bewilder'd shepherds to their path again.
Keats, Endymion, i.

2. Means of enticing; inducement; incitement; anything that attracts by exciting desire or pleasing expectation.

Their promises, *enticements*, oaths, and tokens, all these engines of lust. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

They [Carmelite nuns] never see any man, for fear of *enticements* to vanity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

3. The state or condition of being enticed, seduced, or led astray.—Syn. 1. Temptation, blandishment, inveiglement, coaxing.—2. Lure, decoy, bait.

enticer (en-ti'sér), *n.* One who or that which entices; any one inducing or inciting to evil, or seducing.

A sweet voice and music are powerful *enticers*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 481.

enticing (en-ti'sing), *p. a.* Alluring; attracting; charming. Formerly also *enticing*.

She gave him of that fair *enticing* fruit.
Milton, P. L., ix. 996.

For the impracticable, however theoretically *enticing*, is always politically unwise. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

enticingly (en-ti'sing-li), *adv.* In an enticing or winning manner; charmingly. Formerly also *enticingly*.

She strikes a lute well,
Sings most inticingly.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ll. 1.

entiltment (en-tilt'ment), *n.* [*< en-1 + tilt + -ment.*] A shed; a tent. *Darics.*

The best houses and walls there were of muddle, or can-
vaz, or poldavies entiltments.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 171).

Entimus (en'ti-mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826), *< Gr. έντιμος*, honored, prized, *< εν*, in, + *τιμή*, honor.] A remarkable genus of curculionid or weevils, of the subfamily *Otiiorhynchinae*, including such as the diamond-beetle of South America, *E. imperialis*, an inch or more in length, deeply punctate, black, the punctures lined with brilliant green scales. There are about 6 other species, all South American. See cut under *diamond-beetle*.

entire (en-tir'), *a.* and *u.* [Formerly also *intire*, *entire*, *intyre*; *< ME. entyre*, *entier*, *< OF. (and F.) entier = Pr. entier*, *entier = Sp. entero = Pg. inteiro = It. intero*, *< L. integer*, acc. *integrum*, whole: see *integer*.] **I. a. 1.** Whole; unbroken; undiminished; perfect; not mutilated; complete; having all its normal substance, elements, or parts: as, not an article was left *entire*.
One *entire* and perfect chrysolite. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.
With strength *entire*, and free-will arm'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 9.

The walls of this Towne are very *intyre*, and full of towers at competent distance. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

The second qualification required in the Action of an Epic Poem is, that it should be an *entire* Action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. In *bot.*, without toothing or division: applied to leaves, petals, etc.—**3.** In *her.*, reaching the sides of the shield and apparently made fast to them: said of a bearing, such as a cross.—**4.** Not castrated or spayed; neut: as, an *entire* horse (that is, a stallion as distinguished from a gelding).—**5.** Full; complete; undivided; wholly unshared, undisputed, or unmixed: as, the general had the *entire* command of the army; to have one's *entire* confidence.
Of what bless'd angel shall my lips inquire
The undiscover'd way to that *entire*
And everlasting solace of my heart's desire?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

In thy presence joy *entire*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 265.

6f. Essential; real; true.
Love's not love
When it is mingled with regards that stand
Aloof from the *entire* point. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 1.

7f. Interior; internal.
Castling secret flakes of lustfull fire
From his false eyes into their harts and parts *entire*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 48.

[This use is perhaps due to a belief that *entire* and *interior* are from the same root.]—**Entire function.** See *function*.—**Entire horse.** See **4.**—**Entire tenancy.** In law, ownership by one person, in contradistinction to a *several tenancy*, which implies a tenancy jointly or in common with others.—**Syn. 1** and **5.** *Whole*, *Total*, etc. See *complete*. (See also *radical*.)

II. n. 1. The total; the whole matter or thing; entirety. [Rare.]
I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.
Thackeray, Virginians, lxlii.

2. A kind of malt liquor known also as *porter* or *stout*. [Before the introduction of porter in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, the chief malt liquors in Great Britain were ale, beer, and twopenny. A good deal of trouble was caused by demands for mixtures of these. At last a brewer hit upon a beverage which was considered to combine the flavors of these three, and which was called *entire*, as being drawn from one cask. As it was much drunk by porters and other working people, it also received the name of *porter*. In England, at present, the word *entire* is seldom heard or seen, except in connection with the name of some brewer or firm, as part of a sign or advertisement. See *porter*³.]

entiret (en-tir'), *adv.* [*< entire, a.*] Entirely; wholly; unreservedly: as, your *entire* loving brother.
Blest is the maid and worthy to be blest
Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possess,
Feels every vanity in fondness lost.
Lord Lyttelton, Advice to a Lady.

entirelyt, a. [ME. *enterly*; *< entire + -ly*¹.] Entire.
Beseechunge you ever with myn *enterly* hert.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

entirely (en-tir'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *intirely*; *< ME. entirely*, *entyerly*, *entyerliche*; *< entire + -ly*².] **1.** Wholly; completely; fully; without exception or division: as, the money is *entirely* lost.
Thel Kepen *entierly* the Comaundment of the Holy Book
Alkaron, that God sente hem be his Messenger Machonet.
Manderille, Travels, p. 139.

Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea. *Raleigh*.

The place was so situated as *entirely* to command the mouth of the Tiber. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 3.

2. Without admixture or qualification; unreservedly; heartily; sincerely; faithfully.
And the kyng and the queene prayed hym right *entierly*,
soone for to come a-gein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 678.

Lone god, for he is good and grounde of alle treuthe;
Lone thyn enemy *entyerly* godea hede to ful-alle.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 142.

To highest God *entirely* pray. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 32.
His father, that so tenderly and *entirely* loves him.
Shak., Lear, I. 2.

entireness (en-tir'nes), *n.* [*< entire + -ness.*] **1.** Completeness; fullness; unbroken form or state: as, the *entireness* of an arch or a bridge.
And a little off stands the Sepulchre of Rachel, by the Scripture affirmed to have been buried hereabout, If the *entireness* thereof doe not confute the Imputed antiquity.
Sandys, Travails, p. 137.

2. Integrity; wholeness of heart; faithfulness: as, the *entireness* of one's devotion to a cause.
The late land
I took by false play from you, with as much
Contrition and *entireness* of affection
To this most happy day again I render.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

Christ, the bridegroom, praises the bride, his Church, for her beauty, for her *entireness*.
Ep. Hall, Beauty of the Church.

3f. Intimacy; familiarity.
True Christian love may be separated from acquaintance, and acquaintance from *entireness*.
Ep. Hall.

entirety (en-tir'ti), *n.*; pl. *entireties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *intirety*, *entierly*; *< entire + -ty*, suggested by its doublet *integrity*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness: as, *entirety* of interest.
Since in its *entirety* it is plainly inapplicable to Eng-
land, it cannot be copied. *Gladstone*.

The aqueduct as now building can be utilized in its *entirety*.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8890.

It is not in detached passages that his (Chaucer's) charm lies, but in the *entirety* of expression and the cumulative effect of many particulars working toward a common end.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 260.

2. That which is entire; an undivided whole.
Sometimes the attorney . . . setteth down an *entirety*,
where but a moiety . . . was to be passed.
Bacon, Office of Alienations.

Tenancy by entireties, in law, a kind of tenure created by a conveyance or devise of an estate to a man and his wife during coverture, who at common law are then said to be *tenants by entireties*—that is, each is seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

entirety (en'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< entity + -ative.*] Pertaining to existence or entity: usually opposed to *objective* in the old sense of the latter word.
Whether it [moral evil] has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entirety* material act of sin be physically or morally good?
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things (1811), p. 340.

Entitative act, actuality, that which distinguishes existence, or being in actu, from being in power or in germ. Thus, the *entitative material act of sin* is the existence of sin considered as an outward event, not as sin.—**Entitative being**, real being, opposed to intentional or objective being, which is existence merely as an object of consciousness.—**Entitative power**, the power of becoming something; potential being.

entitatively (en'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* Intrinsically; taken itself apart from extrinsic circumstances.

entitle (en-ti'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entitled*, ppr. *entitling*. [Formerly also *intitle* (also *entitule*, *intitule*, after mod. F. and ML.); *< ME. entitlen*, *< OF. intituler*, F. *intituler = Pr. intitular*, *entitular*, *entitolar = Sp. Pg. intitular = It. intitolare*, *< ML. intitulare*, give a title or name to, *< L. in*, in, + *titulus*, a title: see *title*.] **1.** To give a name or title to; affix a name or appellation to; designate; denominate; name; call; dignify by a title or honorary appellation; style: as, the book is *entitled* "Commentaries on the Laws of England"; an ambassador is *entitled* "Your Excellency."
That which in mean men we *entitle* patience.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 2.

Some later writers . . . *entitle* this ancient fable, Penelope. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

2. To give a title, right, or claim to; give a right to demand or receive; furnish with grounds for laying claim: as, his services *entitle* him to our respect.
A Queen, who wears the crown of her forefathers, to which she is *entitled* by blood.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. viii.

If he had birth and fortune to *entitle* him to match into such a family as ours, she knew no man she would sooner fix upon. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3f. To appropriate as by title; attribute or attach as by right.

If his Majesty would please to *intitle* it to his Crowne, and yearly that both the Governours here and there may give their accounts to you.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 106.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs!
Locke.

4f. To attribute; ascribe.
The ancient proverb . . . *entitles* this work . . . peculiarly to God himself. *Milton*.

Entitled in the cause, in law, having as a heading or caption the name of a cause or suit, to indicate that the paper so entitled is a proceeding therein.—**Syn. 1.** To christen, dub.

entitule (en-tit'ul), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *entituled*, ppr. *entituling*. [Formerly also *intitule*; *< OF. intituler*, F. *intituler*, *entitule*: see *entitle*.] To entitle; give a name or title to: as, the act *entituled* the General Police (Scotland) Act, 1860. [Great Britain.]
Nor were any of the elder Prophets so *entituled*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 173.

entity (en'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *entities* (-tiz). [= F. *entité = Sp. entidad = Pg. entidade = It. entità*, *< ML. entita(t)-s*, *< en(t)-s*, a thing: see *ens*.] **1.** Being: in this, its original sense, the abstract noun corresponding to the concrete *ens*.
Where *entity* and quiddity,
The ghosts of defunct bodies, fly.
Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 145.

When first thou gav'st the promise of a man,
When th' embryon spark of *entity* began. *Hart*.

2. An independent *ens*; a thing; a substance; an ontological chimera. As a concrete noun, it is chiefly used to express the current notion of the mode of being attributed by scholastic metaphysicians to general natures and to formalities. Modern writers have generally said the schoolmen made *entities* of words, a judgment which seems to espouse the nominalistic side of the great dispute, although the writers who use this phrase are not decided nominalists. Such being the connection which by its associations gives the word *entity* its meaning, the latter is necessarily vague.
The schools have of late much amused the world with a way they have got of referring all natural effects to certain *entities* that they call real qualities, and accordingly attribute to them a nature distinct from the modification of the matter they belong to, and in some cases separable from all matter whatsoever. . . . Aristotle usually calls substances simply *εντα*, *entities*.
Boyle, Origin of Forms (Works, 2d ed., III. 12, 16).

The realists maintained that general names are the names of general things. Besides individual things, they recognised another kind of things, not individual, which they technically called second substances, or universals a parte rei. Over and above all individual men and women there was an *entity* called Man—Man in general, which inhered in the individual men and women, and communicated to them its essence.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, xvii.

The scientific acceptance of laws and properties is quite as metaphysical as the scholastic acceptance of *entities* and quiddities; but the justification of the one set is their objective validity, i. e. their agreement with sensible experience; the illusoriness of the other is their incapability of being resolved into sensible concretes.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 62.

There is scarcely a less dignified *entity* than a patrician in a panic. *Disraeli*.

The foremost men of the age accept the ether not as a vague dream, but as a real *entity*.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 125.

Will is essentially a self-procreating, self-sustaining, spiritual *entity*, which owns no natural cause, obeys no law, and has no sort of affinity with matter.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 1.

Actual entity, actual existence.—**Determinative entity**, the mode of existence of a singular thing in a definite time and place.—**Positive entity**, haecceticity, as being that mode of existence by which a general nature is determined to be individual.—**Quidditative entity**, the mode of being of a general nature not determined to be individual.

ento-. [Gr. *έντο-*, combining form of *έντός* (= *L. intus*), within, inside, *< εν = E. in*: see *in*¹.] A prefix, chiefly used in biological terms, denoting 'within, inside, inner, internal': opposed to *ecto-* and *exo-*. It is the same as *endo-*, but is less frequently used; in some cases it is synonymous with *hypo-*, since that which is internal is also under the surface.

entoblast (en'tō-blāst), *n.* [*< Gr. έντός*, within, + *βλαστός*, bud, germ.] In *biol.*, the nucleolus of a cell. *Agassiz*.

entobliquus (en-tōb-li'kwus), *n.*; pl. *entobliqui* (-kwī). [NL., *< Gr. έντός*, within, + *L. obliquus*, oblique.] The internal oblique muscle of the abdomen; the obliquus abdominis internus.

entobranchiate (en'tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*< Gr. έντός*, within, + *branchiæ*, q. v.] Having the gills or branchiæ internal or concealed, as in most mollusks.

entocarotid (en'tō-ka-rot'id), *n.* [*< Gr. έντός*, within, + *carotid*, q. v.] The internal carotid artery; the inner branch of the common carotid. See *ent* under *embryo*.

entocoele (en'tō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. έντός*, within, + *κόλη*, rupture.] In *pathol.*, morbid displacement of parts; ectopia.

entocelarian (en-tō-sē'li-an), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + κοιλία, belly.*] Situated in a cavity of the brain: applied to that part of the corpus striatum (the nucleus caudatus) which appears in the lateral ventricle.

Entocochocha (en-tō-kong'kä), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐντός, within, + κόχρη, a shell: see conch.*] A remarkable genus of gastropod mollusks parasitic in holothurians, degraded by parasitism, and of uncertain systematic position among *Gastropoda*. These mollusks are still imperfectly known, but are supposed to be nudibranchs. *E. mirabilis* is an internal worm-like parasite of *Synapta digitata*, with one end hanging free in the body-cavity of *Synapta*, the other attached to the alimentary canal of the host, and contained in what is called the molluskigerous sac occasionally found in *Synapta*. The eggs develop a velum and an operculated shell, found free in the body-cavity of the host, whence the name. *E. muelleri* is another species of the genus, found in the trepan, *Holothuria edulis*.



Entocochocha muelleri, enlarged.

entocochochid (en-tō-kong'kid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Entocochochidae*.

Entocochochidae (en-tō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entocochocha* + *-idae*.] The family of parasitic mollusks which *Entocochocha* represents. The position of the family has been questioned. It has been considered to represent a tanioglossate monochlamydate azygobranchiate septant gastropod.

entocodyle (en-tō-kon'dil), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + condyle, q. v.*] The inner or internal condyle of a bone, on the side next to the body: said especially of the condyles at the lower end of the humerus and femur respectively: opposed to *ectocodyle*. See *epicondyle*.

entocuneiform (en-tō-kū'nē-i-fōrm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + cuneiform, q. v.*] In *anat.*, the innermost one of the three cuneiform bones of the distal row of tarsal bones; the inner cuneiform bone; the entosphenoid of the foot, in relation with the inner digit. See *cut* under *foot*.

entoderm (en'tō-dēr'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + δέρμα, skin.*] Same as *endoderm*.

entodermal (en-tō-dēr'mal), *a.* [*entoderm* + *-al*.] Same as *endodermal*.

The entodermal lining of the gastro-vascular canals. *Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 100.*

entodermic (en-tō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*entoderm* + *-ic*.] Same as *endodermic*.

The division of the margin of the ectodermal disk into two parts, one resting directly on the entodermic yoke. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., III. 172.*

ento-ectad (en'tō-ek'tad), *adv.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + ectad, q. v.*] From within outward. See *ecto-entad*.

entogastric (en-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + gastric, q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the interior of the stomach or gastric cavity of certain animals. — **Entogastric proliferation, entogastric gemmation**, phrases proposed by Huxley to designate a method of multiplication observed in certain *Discophora* of the group *Trachynemata*, and unknown among other *Hydrozoa*. It consists in the growth of a bud from the gastric cavity, into which it eventually passes on its way outward; while in all other cases gemmation takes place by the formation of a diverticulum of the whole wall of the gastrovascular cavity, which projects on the free surface of the body, and is detached thence (if it becomes detached) immediately into the circumjacent water. See *allogenesis*.

The details of this process of *entogastric gemmation* have been traced by Haeckel in *Carmarina hastata*, one of the *Geryoniidae*. . . . What makes this process of asexual multiplication more remarkable is that it takes place in *Carmarina* which have already attained sexual maturity, and in males as well as in females. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 135.*

entogastrocnemius (en-tō-gas'trok-nē'mi-us), *n.*; *pl. entogastrocnemii* (-ī). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + NL. gastrocnemius, q. v.*] The inner gastrocnemial muscle, or inner head of the gastrocnemius; the gastrocnemius internus. *Coues, 1887.*

entoglossal (en-tō-glos'al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γλῶσσα, tongue, + -al*.] *I. a.* Situated in the tongue. Specifically applied—(a) in *ornith.*, to the bony part of the hyoidian arch, which especially supports the tongue, and is usually called the *glossohyal*; (b) in *ichth.*, to an anterior median bone of the hyoidian arch, supporting the tongue, analogous to if not homologous with the glossohyal of higher vertebrates.

In the perembribranchiate *Proteida*, the hyoidian arches are united by narrow median *entoglossal* and urohyal pieces, as in *Fishes*. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 154.*

II. n. The entoglossal bone.

entogluteus (en'tō-glō-tē'us), *n.*; *pl. entoglutei* (-ī). [*Gr. ἐντός, within, + γλουτός, the rump, buttocks: see glutæus.*] The least gluteal muscle; the gluteus minimus. See *glutæus*.

entogluteal, entogluteal (en'tō-glō-tē'al), *a.* [*entogluteus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the entogluteus.

entoil (en-toil'), *v. t.* [*en-1 + toil²*.] To take with or as with toils; insnare; entangle.

He cut off their land forces from their ships, and entoyled both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by sea and land. *Bacon, New Atlantis.*

entoire, entoyer (en-toi'èr), *a.* In *her.*, charged with bearings not representing living creatures, such as mullets or annulets, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a bordure sable eight plates," or the like.

Entolithia (en-tō-lith'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐντός, within, + λίθος, stone.*] Those radiolarians whose silicious skeleton lies more or less completely inside the central capsule: opposed to *Ectolithia*. *Claus.*

entolithic (en-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [As *Entolithia* + *-ic*.] Intracapsular or endoskeletal, as the skeleton of a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Entolithia*; not *entolithic*.

Entoma (en'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομα, pl. of έντομον, insect, lit. (like equiv. L. inscctum, insect) cut into, neut. of έντομος, cut into, cut to pieces, < έντέμνειν, ένταπειν, cut into, cut in two, cut to pieces, < έν, in, + τέμνειν, ταπειν, cut.*] One of the eight prime divisions of animals made by Aristotle, corresponding to the more modern *Insecta*, and containing all the articulates or arthropods excepting the crustaceans.

entomatography (en'tō-mä-tog'ra-fi), *n.* An improper form of *entomography*.

entomb (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *intomb*; < *OF. entomber, < ML. intumulare, entomb, < L. in, in, + tumulus, a mound, tomb.*] To deposit in a tomb, as a dead body; bury; inter.

Processions were first begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were entombed. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity.*

The sepulchre of Christ is not in Palestine! . . . He lies buried wherever man, made in his Maker's image, is entombed in ignorance. *O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 117.*

entombment (en-tōm'ment), *n.* [*entomb* + *-ment*.] The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; burial; sepulture.

Many thousands have had their entombments in the waters. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 16.*

The entombment, specifically, the placing of the body of Christ in the tomb, as described in the Gospels. It has been made the subject of many works of art, the most celebrated of which is the painting by Titian, now in the Louvre at Paris.

entomere (en'tō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. έντός, within, + μέρος, a part.*] In *embryol.*, the more granular of the two blastomeres into which the mammalian ovum divides, or a descendant of it in the first stages of development. The entomeres come to form the center of the mass of blastomeres, the other and outer blastomere being called *ectomeres*.

entomic, entomical (en-tōm'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*Entoma* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to insects.

entomo- [The combining form (*entom-* before a vowel) of *Gr. έντομον, usually in pl. έντομα, insect: see Entoma.* An element in words of Greek origin, signifying 'insect.'

Entomocrania (en'tō-mō-kra'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + κρανίον (L. cranium), the skull.*] One of many names of that division of vertebrates which is represented by the headless lancelet, amphioxus, or *Branchiostoma*: same as *Acrania, Pharyngobranchii, Leptocardia, and Cirrostomi*.

entomogenous (en-tō-mōj'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + -γενής, produced: see -genous.*] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects: said of certain fungi.

entomographic (en'tō-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [*entomography* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to entomography; biographic, as applied to insects. *C. V. Riley.*

entomography (en-tō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] *I.* Descriptive entomology; the written description of insects; a treatise on insects. — *2.* A description of the life-history of any insect. *C. V. Riley.*

entomoid (en'tō-moid), *a. and n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + εἶδος, form.*] *I. a.* Like an insect.

II. n. An object having the appearance of an insect.

Entomoletes (en-tō-mol'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, an insect, + δέλης, equiv. to δέληρ, a destroyer, < δάλλιναι, destroy, kill.*] Same as *Chaptia, Sundevall, 1872.*

entomolin, entomoline (en-tōm'ō-lin), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + -ολ- + -ίνη², -ine².*] Same as *chitin*.

entomolite (en-tōm'ō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] A fossil insect: a name applied to trilobites and related organisms, formerly classed with insects.

entomolith (en-tōm'ō-lith), *n.* Same as *entomolite*.

entomolithi, n. Plural of *entomolithus, 2.*
entomolithic (en'tō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [*entomolith* + *-ic*.] Resembling, containing, or pertaining to entomoliths.

Entomolithus (en-tō-mol'i-thus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + λίθος, stone.*] *1.* An old Linnean genus of trilobites, the few forms of which then known were named *Entomolithus paradoxus*. Hence — *2.* [*i. c.*; *pl. entomolithi* (-thi).] Trilobites in general; entomostrostrates.

entomolitic (en'tō-mō-lit'ik), *a.* [*entomolite* + *-ic*.] Same as *entomolithic*.

entomologic, entomological (en'tō-mō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *F. entomologique* = *Sp. entomológico* = *Pg. It. entomologico*, < *NL. entomologicus*, < *entomologia, entomology: see entomology.*] Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Our investigations into entomological geography. *Wollaston, Var. of Species, v.*

entomologically (en'tō-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an entomological manner; according to or in accordance with the science of entomology.

entomologise, v. i. See *entomologize*.

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= *F. entomologiste*; as *entomologist + -ist*.] One versed in, or engaged in the study of, entomology.

Monographia Apum Angliæ, a work which the young entomologist may take as a model. *Owen, Anat., xvii.*

entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jiz), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. entomologized, prp. entomologizing.* [*entomology* + *-ize*.] To study or practise entomology; gather entomological specimens. Also spelled *entomologise*.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for entomologizing. *Kingsley, Life, I. 171.*

entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. entomologie* = *Sp. entomología* = *Pg. It. entomologia* = *D. G. entomologie* = *Dan. Sw. entomologi*, < *NL. entomologia*, < *Gr. έντομον, insect, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] That branch of zoölogy which treats of insects, or *Insecta*. Formerly most articuleta were regarded as *Entoma*, or "insects," and the science of entomology was equally extensive. The term is now usually restricted to the science of the true *Insecta, Condylpoda, or Hexapoda* (which see).

entomometer (en-tō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. έντομον, an insect, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An instrument used to measure the parts of insects.

Entomophaga (en-tō-mof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., *neut. pl. of entomophagus: see entomophagous.*]

1. A subsection of *Hymenoptera terebrantia*, or boring hymenopterous insects. It contains the insectivorous or parasitic species, such as the ichneumonidae and cuckoo-flies, which have the abdomen stalked; the female with a freely projecting ovipositor forming a horer or terebra, which is straight and inserted at the apex of the abdomen; and the larvæ apodal and apterous, usually parasitic in the larvæ of other insects. The group is distinguished among the *Terebrantia* from the *Phytophaga* or saw-flies. The subsection includes the families *Chalcididae, Proctotrypidæ, Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, Eucampidae, Cynipidæ, and Chrysididæ.* *Westwood, 1840.* Also *Entomophagi*. [Scarcely in modern use.]

2. A division of marsupial mammals, containing those which have three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum, as the bandicoots and opossums. *Owen, 1839.* — *3.* A division of edentate mammals, one of two primary groups of *Bruta* (the other being *Phytophaga*), containing insectivorous and carnivorous forms, as the anteaters and pangolins. It was divided into 4 groups, *Mutica, Squamata, Loricata, and Tubulidentata.* *Huxley.* — *4.* A division of chiropterous mammals, containing the ordinary bats, as distinguished from the fruit-bats. Also called *Insectivora, Animalivora, and Microchiroptera.*

entomophagan (en-tō-mof'a-gan), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word.

II. n. One of the *Entomophaga*, in any sense of that word, but chiefly used in entomology.

entomophagous (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL. entomophagus, < Gr. έντομον, insect, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] Feeding on insects; insectivorous.

entomophilous (en-tō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr. έντομον, insect, + φίλος, loving.*] Literally, insect-loving: applied to flowers in which, on account of their structure, fertilization can ordinarily be effected only by the visits of insects.

There must also have been a period when winged insects did not exist, and plants would not then have been rendered *entomophilous*.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

Entomophthora (en-tō-mof'thō-rī), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *φθορά*, destruction, < *φθείρω*, destroy.] Formerly, a genus of *Entomophthoraceae*, now regarded as a subgenus or synonym of *Empusa*, 3.

Entomophthoræ (en-tō-mof-thō-rī-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entomophthora* + *-æ*.] A small group of fungi, most of which are parasites of insects. They produce hyphae of large diameter and fatty contents, which at length emerge from the insect in white masses, and produce at their tips conidia which are forcibly thrown into the air. Resting spores are also produced. Five genera are recognized, of which the principal one is *Empusa*.

Entomophytous (en-tō-mof'i-tus), *a.* [< NL. *entomophytus*, < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *φύτρος*, grown, verbal adj. of *φύσσει*, grow.] In *mycol.*, growing upon or in insects or their remains; entomogenous.

entomosis (en-tō-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a disease caused by a parasitic hexapod insect.

Entomostega (en-tō-mos'tō-gē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *στέγος*, roof, house.] A division of *Foraminifera*, having the cells subdivided by transverse partitions.

Entomostomata (en-tō-mos'tō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In De Blainville's system, a family of siphonobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched. It was made to include the modern families *Buccinidae*, *Muricidae*, *Harpidæ*, *Dolidae*, *Cassididae*, *Cerithiidae*, *Planaxidae*, *Terebridae*, and *Cancellaridae*.

Entomostraca (en-tō-mos'trā-kā), *n. pl.* [NL. (O. F. Müller, 1785), neut. pl. of *entomostocracus*, < Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *στράκων*, an earthen vessel, a shell, esp. of *Testacea*. See *ostracism*.] In *zool.*: (a) Latreille's name for all crustaceans, except the stalk-eyed and sessile-eyed groups. It is restricted to a portion of the lower crustaceans, but the classifications vary so much that the term is gradually being abandoned. The groups usually noted by it are the *Ostracoda*, as *Cypridæ*; *Copepoda*, as *Cyclopæ*; *Cladocera*, as *Daphnia* (see *Daphnia*); *Branchiopoda*, as the brine-shrimp (*Artemia salina*) and the glacier-flea (*Podura nitida*); *Trilobites*, all of which are extinct; *Merostomata*, of which *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* are the best-known examples among fossils, the king-crab being the only living example. To these some add the *Epizoæ*, or parasitic crustaceans. No zoological definition can be framed to include all these groups, each of which is now usually regarded as a distinct order. The *Entomostraca* appear to have been first named by O. F. Müller in 1785, and have also been called *Gnathopoda*, as by H. Woodward. (b) In various systems, one of two main divisions of *Crustacea* proper (the other being *Malacostraca*). It is divided into *Cirripedia* (including *Rhizocephala*), *Copepoda* (including *Siphonostoma*), *Ostracoda*, and *Branchiopoda* (the latter covering both *Cladocera* and *Phyllopoda*). (c) As restricted, defined, and retained by Huxley, those *Crustacea* which have not more than three maxilliform gnathites and completely specialized jaws, the abdominal segments (counting as such those which lie behind the genital aperture) devoid of appendages, if there be any abdomen, and the embryo almost always leaving the egg as a nauplius-form. Thus defined, the *Entomostraca* are divided into: 1, *Copepoda*; 2, *Epizoæ*; 3, *Branchiopoda*; 4, *Ostracoda*; 5, *Pectostraca*.

entomostrocan (en-tō-mos'trā-kan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entomostraca*.

II. *n.* One of the *Entomostraca*.

When we come to the coal-measures, the *Malacostraca* disappear; but we then find the gigantic *entomostrocan* called the king-crab. Owen, *Anst.*

entomostrocanite (en-tō-mos'trā-sīt), *n.* [As *Entomostroca* + *-ite*.] A trilobite; one of the fossils known as *entomolites*.

entomostrocanus (en-tō-mos'trā-kus), *a.* [< NL. *entomostroca*; see *Entomostroca*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of *Entomostroca*.

Within the stomach [of *Pollipipes Polymerus*] from top to bottom, there were thousands of a bivalve *entomostrocanus* crustacean. Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 313.

entomotaxy (en-tō-mō-tak'si), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The art of preparing, setting, and preserving insects as cabinet specimens. C. V. Riley.

entomotomist (en-tō-mō'tō-mist), *n.* [< *entomotomy* + *-ist*.] One who studies the interior structure of insects; an entomological anatomist.

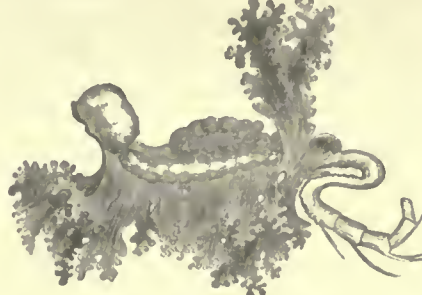
entomotomy (en-tō-mō'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντομῶν*, insect, + *τομή*, a cutting.] 1. The dissection of insects; entomological anatomy.— 2. The science of the anatomical structure of insects.

entonic (en-ton'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντονος*, strung, stretched, < *ἐντέλλω*, stretch: see *entasis*, and

cf. tonic.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting high tension or violent action.

Entoniscidæ (en-tō-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Entoniscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans parasitic in the body-cavity of other crustaceans, as cirripeds, crabs, etc. Some are parasites of parasites. It contains such genera as *Cryptoniscus* and *Entoniscus*.

Entoniscus (en-tō-nis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντόνος*, within, + NL. *Oniscus*, q. v.] The typical



Entoniscus parasites (female), magnified.

genus of parasitic isopods of the family *Entoniscidæ*. *E. porcellana* is an internal parasite of a Brazilian crab of the genus *Porcellana*.

entoparasite (en-tō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πάρασιτος*, parasite: see *parasitic*.] An internal parasite; a parasite living in the interior of the host.

entoparasitic (en-tō-par'a-sīt'ik), *a.* [< *entoparasite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of an entoparasite; living in the interior of the host, as an entoparasite.

entopectoralis (en-tō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *n.*; *pl. entopectorales* (-lēz). [NL. (Cuvier, 1887), < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *L. pectoralis*: see *pectoralis*.] The inner or lesser pectoral muscle; the pectoralis minor (which see, under *pectoralis*).

entoperipheral (en-tō-pe-rif'ē-rāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *περιφέρεια*, periphery, + *-at*.] Situated or originated within the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings set up by internal disturbances: opposed to *epiperipheral*: as, hunger is an *entoperipheral* feeling. See extract under *epiperipheral*.

entophyta (en-tōf'i-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *entophytum*: see *entophytic*.] Entophytes.

entophytal (en-tōf'i-tāl), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entophyte (en-tōf'i-tī), *n.* [< NL. *entophytum*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *φύτρον*, a plant.] A plant growing within an animal or another plant, usually as a parasite. Entophytes are chiefly parasitic fungi, and in use the term is not commonly employed except for those growing within animals. The commonest and most generally distributed entophytes are the bacteria, some of which are harmless and may occur in healthy animals; but many species produce diseases, especially contagious diseases. (See *bacterium*, *Schizomyces*.) Certain groups of fungi are almost entirely entophytic in habit, as *Cordyceps* and the related forms of *Iaaria*, the *Entomophthoræ*, and others. (See cut under *Cordyceps*.) Also *entophyte*.

entophytic (en-tōf'i-tīk), *a.* [< *entophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, having the character or habit of an entophyte. Also *entophytal*, *entophytous*, *entophytal*, *entophytic*.

The entophytic fungi which infest some of the vegetables most important to man . . . constitute a group of special interest to the microscopist. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 319.

entophytically (en-tōf'i-tī-kāl-i), *adv.* As an entophyte; in an entophytic manner. Also *entophytically*.

Wounded places, . . . though of very small extent, are always in the natural course of things the parts where the entophytically developed fungus first makes its attack. De Bary, *Fungi* (trans.), p. 380.

entophytous (en-tōf'i-tūs), *a.* Same as *entophytic*.

entoplastic (en-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πλαστικός*, < *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] Same as *endoplastic*.

These products are therefore either entoplastic or entoplastic. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 832.

entoplastron (en-tō-plas'trōn), *n.*; *pl. entoplastron* (-trā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *πλαστρον*, q. v.] The single median and anterior one of the nine pieces of which the plastron usually consists in chelonians or turtles and tortoises: so named by Huxley to avoid the use of the more frequent name *entosternum*, as the plastron is not now supposed to contain any sternal elements. See *epiplastron*, and cuts under *carapace*, *Chelonia* (second cut), and *plastron*.

entopopliteal (en-tō-pop-lit'ē-āl), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *popliteal*, q. v.] In *anat.*, situated on the inner side of the popliteal space or region. Coues, 1887.

Entoprocta (en-tō-prok'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *entoproctus*: see *entoproctous*.] One of two divisions of *Polyzoa* established by Nitsche (the other being *Ectoprocta*), including those *Polyzoa* in which the anus opens within the circle of tentacles of the lophophore.

entoproctous (en-tō-prok'tus), *a.* [< NL. *entoproctus*, < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *πρωκτός*, the anus.] Having the anus inside the tentacular circle of the lophophore; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Entoprocta*.

entopterygoid (en-top-ter'i-gōid), *a. and n.* [< NL. *entopterygoideus*, q. v.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the entopterygoid, or to the internal pterygoid bone or process.

II. *n.* A bone of the skull in *Vertebrata*, forming an internal part of the palate; the internal or true pterygoid bone. It is free and distinct in most vertebrates in which it occurs, but in man and mammals generally it forms the so-called internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid, being in adult life firmly ankylosed with the sphenoid. See cut under *palatoquadrate*.

The palatoquadrate arch [of teleostean fishes] is represented by several bones, of which the most constant are the palatine in front, and the quadrate behind and below. Besides these there may be three others: an external, ectopterygoid; an internal, entopterygoid, and a metapterygoid. Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 138.

entopterygoideus (en-top-ter-i-goi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. entopterygoidei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + NL. *pterygoideus*.] The internal pterygoid muscle. See *pterygoideus*.

entoptic (en-top'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye.

Many forms emerge from the macula lutea in *entoptic* seeing with closed eye, suggesting that it is a seat of memory for images that reach it from without. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 312.

Entoptic phenomena, visual perceptions dependent on the eyeball itself, and not on external objects, as muscæ volitantes, phosphenes, etc.

entoptically (en-top'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In an entoptic way or manner.

entoptics (en-top'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *entoptic*: see *-ics*.] The sum of knowledge concerning the phenomena of the interior of the eye.

entoptoscopic (en-top-tō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *entoptoseopy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to entoptoseopy: as, "entoptoscopic methods," B. A. Randall, *Med. News*, L, 259.

entoptoseopy (en-top-tō-s'kō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *ὀπτικός*, verbal adj. of *ὄπτω*, fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, see, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the healthy or diseased eye.

entortilation (en-tōr-ti-lā'shōn), *n.* [< F. *entortiller*, twist (< *en-* + *toriller*, twist, < *L. torquere*, pp. *tortus*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*), + *-ation*.] A turning into a circle. Donne.

Entosphærida (en-tō-sfēr'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *-ida*.] A division of radiolarians made by Mivart for those forms which have a spheroidal intracapsular shell not traversed by radii, and no nuclear vesicle, as in the genus *Haliomma*, which is typical of this division.

entosphenoïd (en-tō-sfē'nōid), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoïd*.] The internal cuneiform bone of the foot, usually called the *entocuneiform*. Coues.

entosternal (en-tō-stēr'nāl), *a.* [< *entosternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the entosternum or entoplastron.

entosternite (en-tō-stēr'nīt), *n.* [< *entosternum* + *-ite*.] An internal cartilaginous plate developed to support a series of muscles in various arthropods, as in tarantulas, scorpions, the king-crab, etc. Generally called *endosternite*.

In the Arachnids (Mygale, Scorpio) and in Limulus a large internal cartilaginous plate—the *entosternite*—is developed as a support for a large series of muscles. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 676.

entosternum (en-tō-stēr'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐντός*, within, + *στέρνον*, the breast, chest: see *sternum*.] In *entom.*: (a) A collective name for the apodemes or interior processes of the sternum in the thorax of an insect. (b) Any one of these processes, generally distinguished as *antefurca*, *mesofurca*, and *postfurca*.

entosthoblast (en-tōsthō-blāst), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐντός*, before a vowel *ἐντόςθεν*, from within (< *ἐντός*, within, + *-θεν*, *-θεν*, a demonstrative suffix, from), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] In *physiol.*, the so-called nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. Agassiz.

entotic (en-tot'ik), a. [Gr. ἐντός, within, + οὖς (ὠτ-), = E. ear + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear; being or arising within the ear: an epithet applied to auditory sensations which are independent of external vibrations, but arise from changes in the ear itself.

It [vacillation of intensity] is observed in cases of perforated tympanum, and so cannot be due to periodic tension of entotic muscles. Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1. 327.

entotriceps (en-tot'ri-seps), n.; pl. entotricipites (en-tot-ri-sip'i-téz). [Gr. ἐντός, within, + L. triceps, q. v.] The inner head or internal division of the triceps muscle of the arm, including the anconeus. Wilder, 1882.

entourage (F. pron. on-tô-râzh'), n. [F., < entourer, surround, < en tour, around: en, < L. in = E. in; tour, round: see tour².] Surroundings; environment; specifically, the persons among whom as followers or companions one is accustomed to move.

entoyer, a. See entoïre.

Entozoa (en-tô-zô'ä), n. pl. [NL., pl. of entozoön, q. v.] In zool.: (a) In Cuvier's system, the second class of Radiata, containing the intestinal worms, divided into two orders, Nematodea and Parenchymata. These divisions correspond to some extent with the general groups of the round worms and the flat worms, but are not coincident with any modern orders. (b) Now, a general name, of no classificatory significance, of internal parasites, such as intestinal worms: opposed to Ectozoa, the ectoparasites. It applies to all entoparasites, the effect of the former usage of the word making it still specially applicable to the entoparasitic nematoids, trematoids, and cestoids. Also Enterozoa. (c) [Used as a singular.] A genus of arachnids. (d) [l. c.] Plural of entozoön.

entozoan (en-tô-zô'al), a. Same as entozoic. entozoan (en-tô-zô'au), a. and n. [Entozoön + -an.] I. a. Same as entozoic.

II. n. One of the Entozoa; an internal parasite.

entozoarian (en-tô-zô-ä'ri-an), a. and n. [Entozoön + -arian.] I. a. Same as entozoic.

II. n. Same as entozoan.

This had been described by Rathke in 1841 as an Entozoarian, but has since been proved by its transformation to be a Cirripede, and was named Peltogaster. Encyc. Brit., VI. 647.

entozoic (en-tô-zô'ik), a. [As entozoön + -ic.] 1. In zool., living inside the body of another animal; entoparasitic; pertaining to Entozoa.—2. In bot., growing within animals, usually parasitic, as many eutephytes.

entozoical (en-tô-zô'ikal), a. [Entozoic + -al.] Same as entozoic.

entozoologist (en-tô-zô-el'ô-jist), n. [Entozoology + -ist.] A student of entozoölogy; an investigator of the natural history of the Entozoa.

This great entozoologist [Rudolphi], who devoted the leisure of a long life to the successful study of the present uninviting class, divided the parenchymatous entozoa, here associated in the class Sterelmintha, into four orders. Owen.

entozoölogy (en-tô-zô-el'ô-ji), n. [Gr. ἐντός, within, + ζῷον, animal (see entozoön), + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of the Entozoa.

entozoön (en-tô-zô'on), n.; pl. entozoa (-ä). [NL., < Gr. ἐντός, within, + ζῷον, an animal.] One of the Entozoa; an internal parasite; an entozoan.

There exists a creature called the Oregarins, [not] very similar in structure to the Hydatid, but which is admitted to be an entozoön. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 492.

Entozoön folliculorum, the Demodex folliculorum (which see, under Demodex).

entozoötic (en-tô-zô-ot'ik), a. [Entozoön + -otic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an entozoön.

entracte (on'tr-akt'), n. [F., < entre, between, + acte, act.] 1. The interval between two acts of a play or an opera.—2. Instrumental music performed during such an interval.—3. A light musical composition suitable for such use.

entrail¹ (en'träl), n. The rarely used singular of entrails.

Least Chichevasche yow awelwe in hir entraille. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 1132.

entrail² (en-träl'), v. t. [Ent- + F. treiller, lattice, < treille, a lattice, trellis: see trail², trellis.] To interweave; diversify; entwine or twist together.

Before, they fastned were under her knee In a rich jewell, and therein entrayld The ends of all the knots. Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 27.

Her high-pric'd necklace of entraild pearls. Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, l. 3.

entrailed (en-träl'd), p. a. [Entrail + -ed².] In her., having the same tincture as the field upon which it is borne, but darker. Also called umbrated, shadowed, and purfled. [Rare.]

entrails (en'trälz), n. pl. [Formerly also entrails, entrails, intrails; < ME. entraile (sing., rare), < OF. entraille, usually in pl. entrailles, F. entrailles = Pr. intrailias, < ML. intrailia (neut. pl. of *intrailis), equiv. to OF. entraigne = Sp. entrañas = Pg. entranhas, pl., = It. entragna, sing., < ML. intrania, intranea, for L. interanca, pl. of interaneum, intestine, neut. of interaneus, interior, internal, inward, < inter, in the midst: see inter-, enter-.] 1. The internal parts of animal bodies; the viscera; the bowels; the guts: seldom used in the singular.

O Julius Cesar, thou art mighty yet! Thy spirit walks abroad, and turns our swords In our own proper entrails. Shak., J. C., v. 3.

Hence—2. The internal parts of anything.

Within the massy entrails of the earth. Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

This is all this huge masse containeth within his darksome entrails. Sandys, Travels, p. 102.

entrain¹ (en-trän'), v. t. [F. entrainer, < en- + trainer, train: see train.] To draw on.

And with its destiny entrained their fate. Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

entrammel¹ (en-tram'el), v. t. [Formerly also entrammel; < en- + trammel.] 1. To trammel; entangle.

They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, entrammeled with fictions and ignorance. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 104.

2. To make into ringlets; curl; frizzle.

Passé-Allons, small earlocks . . . ; hence, any frizzled locks or entrammeled tufts of hair. Colgrave.

entrance¹ (en'trans), n. [Early med. E. also entrance, entrance, entrance; < OF. entrance, entrance, < entrant, entering, entrant: see entrant.] 1. The act of entering, as a place, an occupation, a period of time, etc.; a going or coming into; hence, accession; the act of entering into possession: with into or upon: as, the entrance of a person into a room; the entrance of an army; one's entrance upon study, into business, into or upon the affairs of life, or upon his twentieth year; the entrance of a man into office, or upon the duties of his office; the entrance of an heir into his estate.

Beware Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in, Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee. Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

When I was at Adrianople I saw the entrance of an ambassador extraordinary from the emperor on the conclusion of the peace. Pooceke, Description of the East, II. ii. 141.

2. The power or liberty of entering; admission.

Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions? Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Oit, at your Door, make him for Entrance wait. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Or her, who world-wide entrance gave To the log-cabin of the slave. Whittier, Lines on a Fly-Leaf.

3. Means or place of access; an opening for admission; an inlet: as, the entrance to a house or a harbor.

Shew us, we pray thee, the entrance into the city. Judges i. 24.

And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out. Milton, P. L., iii. 50.

The town . . . is entered by a gateway of late date, but of some dignity; but it is not much that the ironing entrance leads to. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 323.

4. An entering upon or into a course, a subject, or the like; beginning; initiation; introduction.

The entrance or beginning is the former part of the oration, whereby the will of the standers by or of the judge is sought for and required to hear the matter. Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, fol. 4.

He that travelth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language goeth to school, and not to travel. Bacon, Travel (ed. 1887).

St. Augustine, in the entrance of one of his discourses, makes a kind of apology. Hakevill, Apology.

5. A report by the master of a vessel, first in person and afterward in writing, of its arrival at port to the chief officer of customs residing there, in the manner prescribed by law.—6. The bow of a vessel, or ferm of the forebody, under the load water-line: opposed to run.

The Miranda has a fine handsome clipper bow, a good entrance, and her forebody is better than her afterbody. Boston Herald, July, 1888.

Entrance examination. See examination.—The Great Entrance, in the Gr. Ch., the solemn procession in which the eucharistic elements are taken from the prothesis, through the body of the church, into the bema. This entrance is the most impressive ceremony in the ritual of the Greek Church, and the procession is often long and magnificent.—The Little Entrance, in the Gr. Ch., the solemn procession in which the book of the Gospels is carried through the church and taken into the bema.—Syn. 1 and 2. Ingress, entry, admittance.—3. Inlet, avenue, portal.

entrance² (en-träns'), v. t.; pret. and pp. entranced, ppr. entrancing. [Formerly also intrance; < en- + trance.] 1. To put into a trance; withdraw consciousness or sensibility from; make insensible to present objects.

With which through the lady Clara meeting, Fainted, and there fell down, not bruised, I hope, But frighted and entranced. Middleton (and Rowley), Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

Ilim, still entranced and in a litter laid, They bore from field and to the bed conveyed. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii.

There is no doubt that many persons charged with witchcraft became insane or entranced, and that while entranced or insane they did see . . . images or imps, confessed accordingly, and were—very logically—hanged therefor.

G. M. Beard, Psychol. of Salem Witchcraft, p. 11.

Now, except when attacked at the vulnerable point, there is no reason why previously hypnotised persons should be more liable to be entranced than any one else. E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 227.

2. To put into an ecstasy; ravish with delight or wonder; enrapture.

And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note, I stood enraptur'd, and had no room for thought, But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss, Was in a pleasing dream of paradise. Dryden, Flower and Leaf, i. 119.

I sank In cool soft turf upon the bank, Entranced with that place and time, So worthy of the golden prime Of good Haroun Alraschid.

Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

[Chiefly in the present and past participles in both senses.]

entrance-hall (en'trans-häl), n. A hall at the entrance to a dwelling-house or other building.

entrancement (en-träns'ment), n. [Formerly also intrancement; < entrance² + -ment.] The act of entrancing, or the state of being entranced; trance; ecstasy.

entrant (en'trant), a. and n. [OF. and F. entrant (= Sp. Pg. It. entrante), < L. intran(-t-), ppr. of intrare (> OF. entrer, etc.), enter: see enter.] I. a. Entering; giving entrance or admission: as, an entrant orifice.

II. n. One who enters; a beginner; a new member, as of an association, a university, etc.

The entrant upon life. Bp. Terrot.

entrap (en-trap'), v. t.; pret. and pp. entrapped, ppr. entrapping. [Also intrap; < OF. entraper, entrapper, catch in a trap, entrap, embarrass, hinder, trammel, < en, in, + trape, a trap: see en-1 and trap¹.] To catch, as in a trap; insnare; hence, to catch by artifice; involve in difficulties or distresses; entangle; catch or involve in contradiations.

Here in her hairs, The painter plays the spider; and hath woven A golden mesh to entrap the hearts of men, Faster than gnats in cobwebs. Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

The highest power of the soule is first intrapped, the lusting and sensible faculties follow after. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

entrapment (en-trap'ment), n. [Entrap + -ment.] The act of entrapping or catching, as in a snare or trap.

Where given to understand Of some entrapment by conspiracy, [he] Gets into Wales. Daniel, Civil Wars, iv.

entrapingly (en-trap'ing-li), adv. In a manner so as to entrap.

entre¹, n. An obsolete form of entry.

entre-¹. See enter-.

entresure¹, intresure¹ (en-, in-trez'ür), v. t. [Ent- + -sure, < treasure.] To lay up in or as in a treasury; furnish with treasure.

Things As yet not come to life; which in their seeds, And weak beginnings, lie intresured. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

So he [the jeweler] entresures princes' cabinets, As thy wealth will their wished libraries. Chapman, on B. Jonson's Sejanus.

entreat (en-trét'), v. [Formerly also intrat; < ME. ontveten, treat, deal with, also entreat, beseech, < OF. entrailer, entrailier, treat of, entertain, < en- + traier, traitier, treat: see treat.] I. trans. 1. To treat, use, or manage; deal with; act toward. [Archaic.]

There was oure Lord first scourged; for he was scourged and vileynsly entreted in many places. Mandeville, Travels, p. 95.

Troste noo lenger to my courtoisy,
I hane *entretyd* the full lently.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3428.

I will cause the enemy to *entreat* thee well. Jer. xv. 11.

Be patient, and *entreat* me fair. *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., iv. 4.

Noailles. But does your gracious Queen *entreat* you king-like?

Courtenay. Fore God, I think she *entreats* me like a child.
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, I. 8.

2†. To partake of; enjoy.

A thick Arber goodly over-dight,
In which she often usd from open heat
Her selfe to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 53.

3. To ask earnestly; beseech; petition with urgency; supplicate; solicit pressing; importune.

And Ithak said, *Entreat* me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee. Ruth I. 16.

I *entreat* you with me home to dîner.

Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1.

Here his Brother John submits himself to him, and with great shew of Penitence *entreats* his Pardon, which he readily granted.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 65.

4. To prevail on by prayer or solicitation; persuade or cause to yield by entreaty.

So the Lord was *intreated* for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel. 2 Sam. xlv. 25.

It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power whom no prayers could *entreat*. *Rogers*.

=Syn. 3. *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*¹. See list under *beseech*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To treat of something; discourse.

All other kinde of poems except Eglogue, whereof shall be *entreated* hereafter, were onely recited by mouth or song with the voyce to some melodious instrument.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 27.

Yet seemeth it in no case to be omitted, but to be *intreated* of in the first place. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 568.

2†. To treat with another or others; negotiate.

Alexander . . . was the first that *entreated* of true peace with them. 1 Mac. x. 47.

Buck. What answer makes your grace to rebela' supplication?

K. Hen. I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., iv. 4.

3. To make an earnest petition or request.

The Janizaries *entreated* for them as valliant men.

Knolles, *Hist. Turks*.

entreat (en-tré't), *n.* [*< entreat, v.*] Entreaty; prayer.

This is he

For whom I thwarted Solomon's *entreats*,

And for whose exile I lamented.

Kyd (?), *Sollman* and *Perseda*.

From my sovereign's mouth,

Lady, you are invited, the chief guest:

His edict bears command, but kind *entreats*

Summon your lovely presence.

Beau. and *Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, III. 2.

Wear not your knees

In such *entreats*.

Middleton and *Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, I. 1.

entreatable (en-tré'ta-bl), *a.* [*< entreat + -able.*] Susceptible of being entreated, or readily influenced by entreaty. *Huloet*.

entreatance (en-tré'tans), *n.* [*< entreat + -ance.*] 1. Treatment.

Which John Fox having been thirteen or fourteen years under their gentle *entreatance*, and being too weary thereof, minding his escape, weighed with himself by what means it might be brought to pass.

Munday (Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 205).

2. Entreaty; solicitation.

That may by petition and faire *entreatances* be easily obtained of that herocall prince. *Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,

Ner was their just petition long denied. *Fairfax*.

entreater (en-tré'tér), *n.* One who entreats or asks earnestly.

Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *entreaters* for us.

Fulke, *Com. on Rhenish Testament* (1617), p. 825.

entreatful (en-tré't'fúl), *a.* [In *Spenser intreatful*; *< entreat + -ful.*] Full of entreaty.

To seeke for succour of her and her Peares,

With humble prayers and *intreatfull* teares.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. x. 6.

entreatingly (en-tré'ting-li), *adv.* In an entreating manner.

entreative (en-tré'tiv), *a.* [*< entreat + -ive.*] Used in entreaty; pleading; treating.

Of embellish'd my *entreative* phrase

With smelling flowers of vernant rhetoric.

A. Brewer (?), *Lingua*, I. 1.

entreatment (en-tré't'ment), *n.* [*< entreat + -ment.*] Something entreated, as a favor. This is the probable sense in the following passage, where different interpretations are given by the editors: "favor entreated" (Hazlitt) (as in definition); "interview" (Clark and Wright, *Globe* ed.); "invitation received" (Schmidt);

"entertainment, conversation" (Nares). Polonius is speaking to his daughter, Ophelia:

From this time . . .

Be somewhat scancer of your maiden presence;

Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate

Than a command to parley. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 3.

entreaty (en-tré't'i), *n.*; pl. *entreaties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *entreatie*, *intreaty*, *intreatic*; *< entreat + -y*, after *treaty*, *q. v.*] 1†. Treatment; entertainment; reception.

The Emperour . . . vsed no ill *entreatie* towards them.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

Seeing banishment with loss of goods is likely to betide you all, prepare yourselves for this hard *entreaty*.

John Penry, in *L. Bacon's Genesis of New Eng.* [Churches, p. 192.]

Yet if those cunning palates hither come,

They shall find guests' *entreaty*, and good room.

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, *Prolog.*

2. Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

I am not made of stone,

But penetrable to your kind *entreaties*.

Shak., *Rich.* III., III. 7.

Neither force nor *intreaty* could gain any thing upon these Shepherds. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 462.

Yet not with brawling opposition she,

But manifold *entreaties*, many a tear, . . .

Beaught him. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

=Syn. 2. *Request*, *Appeal*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation, importunity.

entrechange, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *interchange*. *Chaucer*.

entrecommunet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *intercommune*.

entreet, *n.* An obsolete form of *entry*.

entrée (on-trá'), *n.* [F., *< OF. entree*, *> ME. entree*, *E. entry*, *q. v.*] 1. Entry; freedom of access: as, the *entrée* of a house.

An eminent banker . . . asked the Minister to give him the *entrées* of the Horse Guards. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 12.

2. A made dish served at the dinner-table between the chief courses.—3. In music: (a) Formerly, a slow composition, in march rhythm, usually in two parts, each repeated: so called because often used to accompany the entry of processions in operas and ballets. (b) An introduction or a prelude; especially, in an opera or a ballet, the next movement after the overture, an intrada.—4. The act of entering; entrance: as, his *entrée* was very effective.

entremest, **entremeset**, *n.* [ME., also *entremes*, *< OF. entremes* (mod. F. *entremets*) (= It. *intramesso*), *< entre*, between, + *mes*, mod. F. corruptly *mets*, a dish, a mess: see *enter-* and *mess*.] 1. A relish or a dainty dish served at table between the principal courses.

Commaunde ze that youre dyshe be welle fyllyd and hepid, and namely of *entremes*, and of pittance with-oute fat. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

2. A short dramatic entertainment, with or without music, originally on an allegorical or heroic subject, later of a burlesque character: first used in the thirteenth century; probably the germ of the modern opera.—3. A short entertainment, musical or not, inserted between parts of a larger work; an interlude or *entracte*.

It had probably been customary from early times to insert in the mysteries so-called *entremeses* or interludes. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 414.

entremets (on-tr-má'), *n.* [F.: see *entremets*.] The French form now used instead of *entremes*, 1.

The true chard used in pottages and *entremets*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

entrench, **entrenchment** (en-trench', -ment). See *intrench*, *intrenchment*.

entre nous (on'tr nõ). [F., *< L. inter nos*, between ourselves.] Between ourselves.

entrepas, *v. t.* See *entrepas*.

entrepas (on'tr-pá), *n.* [F., *< entre*, between, + *pas*, pace.] In the *manège*, a broken pace; an amble.

entrepôt (on'tr-põ), *n.* [F., *< L. interpositum*, neut. of *interpositus*, pp. of *interponere*, place between, *< inter*, between, + *ponere*, place: see *interpose*, etc. Cf. *depot*.] 1. The depositing, storage, or warehousing of foreign merchandise while awaiting payment of duties, or transit or reexportation without such payment; also, a warehouse or magazine where such storage is made, or a port where it is permitted. [Now little used in either of these meanings.]

The right of *entrepôt*, given by this article, is almost the same thing as the making all their ports free ports for us. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 232.

2. A mart, as a seaport or inland town, to which goods are sent to be distributed over a

country or over the world wherever customers are found: as, London is the great *entrepôt* of the world; Shanghai and Hongkong are *entrepôts* for China. [Now the principal use of the word.]

The gold coinage of Tarentum is evidence of its wealth, which it owed partly to the richness of its products, both terrestrial and marine, but still more to the excellence of its landlocked harbour, and to the convenience of its situation as an *entrepôt* for the commerce of Greece and Egypt. *C. T. Newton*, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 408.

entrepreneur (on-tr-pré-nér'), *n.* [F., *< entreprendre*, undertake: see *enterprise*.] One who undertakes a large industrial enterprise; a contractor.

The most distinctive part of Mr. Walker's teaching is perhaps his view that profits—i. e., the employer's or *entrepreneur's*, as distinguished from the capitalist's share of the product of industry—cannot be reduced to the same category as interest or wages.

Westminster Rev., CXXV. 553.

entresol (en'tér-sol or, as F., on'tr-sol), *n.* [F., *< entre*, between, + *sol*, ground, soil: see *soil*.] A low story between two others of greater height, especially one so treated architectural-



Part of House on Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris. E, E, entresol.

ly that from the exterior it appears to form a single story with the one below it; a low apartment or apartments, usually placed above the ground floor. Also *entersole*, *mezzanine story*.

They could take the premier now, instead of the little *entresol* of the hotel they occupied. *Thackeray*.

entretre^{1†}, *v.* A Middle English form of *entreat*.

entretre^{2†}, *n.* [ME., *< OF. entrait*, *entraict*, *entret*, *m.*, also *entraite*, *f.*, a bandage used in binding up wounds or in applying liniments or plasters, a plaster, poultice, *< cutraire*, draw on, cover, *< ML. intrahere*, draw on, draw away, *< L. in*, on, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*¹.] A plaster.

It sal drawe out the felone or the apostyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withouthene any *entrete*, but new it evene and more.

MS. Lincoln Med., fol. 302. (*Hallivell*.)

entriquet, *v. t.* [ME. *entriken*, *< OF. entriquer* = Pr. *entricar*, *intricar* = Sp. Pg. *intricar*, OSp. *entricare*, *< L. intricare*, entangle, perplex: see *intricate*.] To entangle; embarrass; bring into difficulty; hinder.

Which of yow that love most *entriketh*

God sende hym hyr, that sorest for hym syketh.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 408.

entrochal (en'trõ-kal), *a.* [*< entroch(ite) + -al.*] Belonging to or consisting of entrochite. —**Entrochal marble**, a limestone, chiefly of Carboniferous age, into which fragments of entrochites enter largely.

entrochi, *n.* Plural of *entrochus*.

entrochite (en'trõ-kit), *n.* [As *entrochus + -ite*.] One of the wheel-like joints of entrochites, which occur in great profusion in certain limestones, and are commonly called *screw-stones*, *wheelstones*, or *St. Cuthbert's beads*.

entrochus (en'trõ-kus), *n.*; pl. *entrochi* (-ki). [NL., *< Gr. év*, in, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Same as *entrochite*.

entropion, **entropium** (en-trõ'pi-on, -um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. εντροπία*, *εντροπή*, a turning toward, *< év*, in, + *τρέπειν*, turn.] Inversion or turning in of the fore edge of the eyelid, so that the lashes come in contact with the eyeball.

entropy (en'trõ-pi), *n.* [*< Gr. εντροπία*, a turning toward: see *entropion*.] In physics: (a) As used by Clausius, the inventor of the word, and others, that part of the energy of a system which cannot be converted into mechanical work without communication of heat to some other body, or change of volume. (b) As used by Tait and others, the available energy; that part of the energy which is not included under the entropy in sense (a).

The entropy of a system is the mechanical work it can perform without communication of heat, or alteration of its total volume, all transference of heat being performed by reversible engines. *Clerk Maxwell*, *Heat*, p. 186.

entrust (en-trust'), *v. t.* See *intrust*.
entry (en'tri), *n.*; pl. *entries* (-triz). [ME. *entree*, *entrec*, < OF. *entree*, F. *entrée* (see *entrée*) = Pr. *intrada* = Sp. Pg. *entrada* = It. *entrata*, < ML. *intrata*, *entry*, *entrance*, orig. fem. pp. of L. *intrare* (> OF. *entrer*, etc.), enter: see *enter*.] 1. The act of entering; entrance; ingress; especially, a formal entrance.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely. Bacon.
 The Lake of Constance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

The house was shut up, awaiting the *entry* of some new tenant. Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxxiii.

2. A place of ingress or entrance; specifically, a passageway or space allowing ingress or access; an entrance-hall or entrance-room in a building, or any similar means of access; hence, in English cities, a short lane leading to a court or another street: as, St. Mary's *entry*.

We Passyd also by Gulfe of Sans, that ys the *entre* into Hungeri. Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.
 Zedekiah . . . took Jeremiah . . . into the third *entry* that is in the house of the Lord. Jer. xxxviii. 14.

A straight long *entry* to the temple led,
 Blind with high walls, and horror overhead. Dryden, *Psalm and Arc.*, i. 1158.

3†. Beginning; commencement.

A-bout the *entre* of May, . . . these wodes and medowes both florished grene. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 191.

4. The act of beginning; an initial movement or entrance, as in a course or upon a subject or consideration. [Rare.]

Attempts and *entries* upon religion. Jer. Taylor.

5. The act of entering or recording in a book; the act of setting down in writing, as a memorandum; the making of a record.

The enactments relating to the distillery provide for the licenses and the registration, or *entry* as it is termed, of the distillery premises, the stills and utensils. S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 213.

6. That which is entered or set down in writing; a record, as of a fact, or an item in an account.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. Bacon, *New Atlantis*.

Credit is likely to be more extensively used as a purchasing power when bank notes or bills are instruments used, than when the credit is given by mere *entries* in an account. J. S. Mill.

7. A statement as to an importation of merchandise made under oath by an importer, to the effect that the merchandise described in such statement is of the actual value declared at the time and place where purchased or procured.—8. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house to procure license to land goods, or the act of giving an account of a ship's cargo to the officer of the customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.—9†. In *music*, an act of an opera, burletta, etc.—10. In *law*: (a) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting foot on the same. There is a *right of entry* when the party claiming may, for his remedy, either enter into the land or have an action to recover it, and a *title of entry* where one has lawful entry given him in the land, but has no action to recover till he has entered. An *actual entry* is made when one enters into and takes physical possession, either in person or by agent or attorney. (b) The act of intrusion into a building, essential to complete the crime of burglary or house-breaking. (c) In *Scots law*, the recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior. (d) A memorandum of an act made in the appropriate record provided therefor. (e) In relation to public lands, the filing of a written application in the proper land-office, in order to secure a right of purchase.—11†. In medieval universities, a house or houses hired by a club of students to reside in at the university; a hostel; a hall. See *hostel*.

These hostels were sometimes called "inns," "entries," or "halls." Laurie, *Universities*, p. 249.

Bill of entry. See *bill* 3.—Forcible entry. See *forcible*.—Single and double entry, in *com.* See *bookkeeping*.
entryman (en'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *entrymen* (-men). In the United States, one who, intending to settle, enters upon a homestead or other allotment of public land.

The *entryman*, under the timber culture act, is not compelled to plant any trees until the third year from date of entry, when if he likes he may file a relinquishment of his claim, and the land is again open for entry. N. A. Rev., CXLII. 59.

entryway (en'tri-wā), *n.* A passage or space for ingress; an entry. See *entry*, 2.
entuner (en-tūn'), *v. t.* [ME. *entunen*, < OF. *entoner*, F. *entonner* = Pr. Sp. *entonar* = Pg.

entoar = It. *intonare*, < L. *intonare*, intone, chant: see *intone*.] To chant; intone.

Fui wel sche sang the servise divyne,
 Entuned in hire nose ful semely. Chaucer, *Gen. Proel.* to C. T., i. 123.

Thei herde the songe of the fowies and briddes that myrdly were entuned. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 561.

A company of yong gentlemen . . . and maydes . . . sung hymns and sennets . . . entuned in a solemne and mournful note. Hakevill, *Apology*, iv. 10.

entuner, *n.* [ME. *entune*, *entewnc*; < *entunen*, *v.*] A tune; a song.

Was never herd so swete a steven,
 But hyt hadde be a thyng of heven,
 So mery a soun, so swete *entunes*. Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 309.

entwint, *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *twint*, *v.*] To separate. Audelay.

entwine, **intwine** (en-, in-twin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *entwined*, *intwined*, ppr. *entwining*, *intwining*. [< *en-1*, *in-2*, + *twine*.] I. *trans.* To twine; twist round.

Which opinion, though false, yet *entwined* with a true, that the souls of men do never perish, abated the fear of death in them. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 1.

Love was with thy Life *entwint'd*
 Close as Heat with Fire is join'd. Cowley, *Elegy upon Anacreon*.

Round my true heart thine arms *entwine*. Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

II. *intrans.* To become twisted or twined.

Harmonious youths,
 Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play. Glover, *Leonidas*, ii.

entwinement (en-twin'ment), *n.* [< *entwine* + *-ment*.] A twining or twisting round or together; intimate union.

Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*. Ep. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, p. 81.

entwist (en-twist'), *v. t.* [< *en-* + *twist*.] To twist or wreath round.

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
 Gently *entwist*. Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1.

entwisted (en-twis'ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *annodated*.

entwite, *v. t.* [< *en-1* + *twite*. Cf. *atwite*.] To twit; blame; chide. Davics.

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
 And with soche wordes opprobrious
 To vpbraid the giltes amorous
 Of the glittriggy Goddess Venus. J. Uaill, *tr.* of *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, p. 165.

enubilate (ē-nū'bi-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *enubilate*, pp. of *enubilare*, free from clouds, clear, < L. *e*, out, + *nubila*, clouds, pl. of *nubilum*, cloudy weather: see *nubilous*, and cf. *nubilate*.] To clear from clouds, mist, or obscurity. Smart.

enubulous (ē-nū'bi-lus), *a.* [< L. *e*, out, + *nubilosus*, cloudy, nubilous: see *nubilous*, and cf. *nubilate*.] Clear from fog, mist, or clouds. Bailey, 1727.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enucleated*, ppr. *enucleating*. [< L. *enucleatus*, pp. of *enucleare*, take out the kernels, clear from the husk, explain, < *e*, out, + *nucleus*, kernel: see *nucleus*.] 1. To remove (a body, as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.

Lie? *enucleate* the kernel of thy scabbard. Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

2. Figuratively, to lay open; disclose; explain; manifest.

The kyng . . . demanded of enery man severally, what they sayde of these thynges whych Perkyng had both *enucleated* and requyred. Hall, *Hen. VII.*, an. 7.

Mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated*, I shall confute, refute, repel, refer. Chapman, *Revenge for Honour*, i. 2.

enucleate (ē-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *e*-priv. + *nucleatus*, having a kernel: see *nucleate*, and cf. *enucleate*, *v.*] Having no nucleus.

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tēr), *n.* One who *enucleates*.

enucleation (ē-nū-klē-ā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *énucléation*; as *enucleate*, *v.*, + *-ion*.] 1. The act of *enucleating*, or removing a body (as a kernel, seed, tumor, the eyeball, etc.) from its cover, case, capsule, or other envelop.—2. Figuratively, the act of explaining or making manifest; explanation; exposition.

Neither air, nor water, nor food seem directly to contribute anything to the *enucleation* of this disease (the *placa polonica*). Tooke.

enucleator (ē-nū'klē-ā-tōr), *n.*; pl. *enucleatores* (ē-nū'klē-ā-tō'rōz). [NL., < L. *enucleare*, pp. *enucleatus*, *enucleate*: see *enucleate*.] In ornith.: (a) The specific name of the pine-grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*, from its habit of picking

out seeds in eating. (b) pl. [*cap.*] A name of the *Psittaci*, the crackers or parrots.

enudation (ē-nū-dā'shōn), *n.* [< LL. *enudatio* (n-), < *enudare*, pp. *enudatus*, make bare, < L. *e*, out, + *nudare*, make bare, < *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] The state of being naked or plain; the act of laying open. Bailey, 1727.

enumbret, *v. t.* [ME. *enumbren*, *enoubren*, < OF. *enombrier*, *enombrcr* = Pr. *enombrar* = It. *enombrare*, < L. *inumbrire*, overshadow, cover, conceal, < *en*, in, on, + *umbra*, shade: see *umbra*.] To overshadow; conceal.

And there he wolde of his blessednesse *enumbre* him in the seyd blessed and glorious Virgine Marie, and become Man. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 1.

enumerable (ē-nū'mē-rā-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enumerabilis*, < L. *enumerare*, number: see *enumerate*.] Capable of being enumerated; numerable. In mathematics a collection or ensemble is said to be *enumerable* if it can be put into one-to-one correspondence with integer numbers, even though it may be infinite. Thus, the rational numbers, the algebraic numbers, etc., are *enumerable*; but the points in a line, however short, are not *enumerable*.

enumerate (ē-nū'mē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enumerated*, ppr. *enumerating*. [< L. *enumeratus*, pp. of *enumerare* (> It. *enumerare* = Sp. Pg. *enumerar* = F. *énumérer*), count over, count out, number, < *e*, out, + *numerare*, count, number: see *number*, *numerate*.] To count; ascertain or tell over the number of; number; hence, to mention in detail; recount; recapitulate: as, to *enumerate* the stars in a constellation.

The newspapers are for a fortnight filled with puffs of all the various kinds which Sheridan *enumerated*—direct, oblique, and collusive. Macaulay, *Montgomery's Poems*.

Noses (again) are in some cases chosen as easily *enumerated* trophies. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 351.

Doctrine of enumerated powers, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States confers upon the general government only the powers expressly mentioned in it.

enumeration (ē-nū'mē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *énumération* = Sp. *enumeración* = Pg. *enumeração* = It. *enumerazione*, < L. *enumeratio* (n-), < *enumerare*, enumerate: see *enumerate*.] 1. The act of enumerating. (a) The act of counting; a numbering. (b) The act of stating in detail, as in a list.

I will make a true and exact *enumeration* of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me. *Enumerator's Oath*, United States Census of 1880.

2. An account of a number of things in which detailed mention is made of particular articles.

Because almost every man we meet possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*. Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, xxvi.

3. In *rhet.*, a recapitulation of the principal points or heads of a discourse or argument. The enumeration or recapitulation is the most important part of the epilogue or peroration, and sometimes occupies the whole of it. Also called *anacephalæosis*. See *epanodos*.
 4. In *logic*, abscissio infiniti (which see); the method of exclusions.

Enumeration is a kind of argument wherein, many things being reckoned up and denied, one thing only of necessity remains to be affirmed. Brundeville, *Logic* (1599), v. 28.

Argument from enumeration. See *argument*.—**Induction by simple enumeration**, the drawing of a general conclusion simply on the ground that there are many cases in which it holds, and none known to the contrary.

Induction by simple enumeration may in some remarkable cases amount practically to proof. J. S. Mill, *Logic*, III. iii. § 2.

enumerative (ē-nū'mē-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énumératif*; as *enumerate* + *-ive*.] Serving to *enumerate*; counting; reckoning up. [Rare.]

Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life. Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, v. § 3.

Enumerative geometry. See *geometry*.

enumerator (ē-nū'mē-rā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *énumérateur*, < NL. **enumerator*, < L. *enumerare*, enumerate: see *enumerate*.] One who enumerates or numbers; specifically, one who obtains the data for a census by going from house to house.

Few noses are straight, but one *enumerator* found most to turn to the right, another to the left. Mind, IX. 96.

enunciability (ē-nun-si-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *enunciabile*: see *ability*.] Capability of being expressed in speech.

enunciabile (ē-nun'si-ā-bl), *a.* [< NL. **enunciabilis*, < L. *enunciare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Capable of being enunciated or expressed: a term of the old logic.

enunciate (ē-nun'si-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *enunciated*, ppr. *enunciating*. [< L. *enunciatus*, prop. *enunciatus*, pp. of *enunciare*, prop. *enunciare* (> It. *enunciare* = Pg. Sp. *enunciar* = F. *énoncer*, > E. *enounce*, q. v.), say out, tell, di-

vulge, declare, < e, out, + *nuntiare*, announce, tell, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *enounce*.] I. *trans.* 1. To utter, as words or syllables; pronounce: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* his words distinctly.—2. To declare deliberately or in set terms; proclaim distinctly; announce; state: as, to *enunciate* a proposition.

The terms in which he *enunciates* the great doctrines of the gospel. *Coleridge*.

=*Syn.* 1. *Articulate*, etc. See *utter*, v. II. *intrans.* To utter words or syllables: used especially with reference to manner: as, he *enunciates* distinctly.

Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone.

Hart, Vision of Death.

enunciation (ē-nun-si-ā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *énonciation* = Sp. *enunciación* = Pg. *enuncição* = It. *enunciazione*, < L. *enunciatio*(*n*-), prop. *enunciatio*(*n*-), < *enunciare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] 1. The act or mode of enunciating or pronouncing; manner of utterance; pronunciation or utterance: used especially with reference to manner.

Without a graceful and pleasing *enunciation*, all your elegance of style in speaking is not worth one farthing.

Chesterfield.

2. The act of announcing or stating, or that which is announced; deliberate or definite declaration; public attestation.

The *enunciation* of the gospel, that life and immortality were brought to light by Jesus Christ.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv., notes.

The bare *enunciation* of the theses at which the lawyers and legislators arrived gives a glow to the heart of the reader.

Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

3. In *logic*, a proposition; that which is subject to truth and falsity; a judgment set forth in words.

An *enunciation* is an oration, form of speech, or declaration, in which something true, or false is pronounced of another.

Burgetadius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Binary enunciation. See *binary*.—**Composite enunciation**, an enunciation which states some relation between facts described in dependent clauses: opposed to *simple enunciation*. A composite enunciation is copulative, hypothetical, disjunctive, adverbative, or relative, according to the nature of the conjunctions uniting the clauses.

—**Exceptive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains an exceptive expression: as, all mankind were drowned except Noah and his family.—**Exclusive enunciation.** See *exclusive*.—**Exponible enunciation**, an enunciation which has to be replaced by another form of speech before applying the rules of syllogism, etc.—**Modal enunciation**, an enunciation which states some fact to be possible or impossible, necessary or contingent: contradistinguished from *pure enunciation*.—**Pure enunciation**, an enunciation which states a fact as positive or undeniable.—**Restrictive enunciation**, an enunciation which contains a restrictive expression: as, Christ, in respect to his divine nature, is omnipresent. See *proposition*.—**Simple enunciation**, an enunciation consisting of a subject and predicate; a categorical proposition: opposed to *composite enunciation*.

enunciative (ē-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *énonciatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *enunciativo*, < L. *enunciativus*, prop. *enunciativus*, < *enunciare*, enunciate: see *enunciate*.] Declaring something as true; declarative.

The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, *enunciative*.

Jer. Taylor, Office Ministerial.

enunciatively (ē-nun'si-ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* Declaratively. *Johnson*.

enunciator (ē-nun'si-ā-tŏr), *n.* [= It. *enunciatore*, < L. *enunciator*, prop. *enunciator*, a declarer, < L. *enunciare*, enunciate, declare: see *enunciate*.] One who enunciates, pronounces, proclaims, or declares.

The news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*.

Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, xv.

enunciatory (ē-nun'si-ā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [*< enunciate* + *-ory*.] 1. Pertaining to utterance or sound. *Smart*.—2. Enouncing; giving utterance; serving as a means of enouncing: as, an *enunciatory* discourse.

enure, *v.* See *inure*.

enuresis (en-ūr-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐνυρῆσις*, make water in, < *ἐν*, in, + *ὕρῆσις*, make water, < *ὕρῆσις*, urine.] In *pathol.*, incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine.

enurny, enurney (en-ūr-ni), *a.* In *her.*, charged with beasts, especially lions, or rather lioncels, eight, ten, or more in number: said of a bordure only. The more modern custom is to blazon "on a border azure, eight lioncels or," or the like.

envapour, envapour (en-vā'pŏr), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vapor*.] To surround with vapor.

On a still-rocking couch lies bleary-eyed Sleep,
Snorting aloud, and with his panting breath,
Blows a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation.

envassal (en-vas'al), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vassal*.] To reduce to vassalage; make a slave of.

There lie, thou husk of my *envassal'd* state.

Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1.

envault (en-vālt'), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *vault*.] To inclose in a vault; entomb. [Rare.]

I wonder, good man! that you are not *envaulted*;
Priests! go and be dead, and be doubly exalted.

Swift, Conclusion drawn from two preceding Epigrams.

envecked (en-vekt'), *a.* See *invecked*.

enveiglet (en-vē'gl), *v. t.* See *inveigle*.

enveil (en-vāil'), *v. t.* [*< en-1* + *veil*.] To veil. The back of the head *enveiled*.

C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 357.

envelop (en-vel'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enveloped*, ppr. *enveloping*. [Also *envelope*, and formerly *invelop*, *invelope*; < ME. *envelopen*, *envelopen* (rare), < OF. *envelopper*, *envelopeper*, *envelopper* (mod. F. *envelopper* = Pr. *envelopar*, *envelopar*, *envelopar* = It. *involuppare*, formerly also *ingoluppare*), wrap up, envelop, < *en-* + *veloper*, wrap (a verb found also in *desvelope*, etc., > E. *develop*, q. v.); the forms cited point to an orig. type **elopp-*, which must be of OLG. origin, namely, from the verb corresponding to ME. *wlappen* (> mod. E. *lap*³), another form of *wrappen* (> mod. E. *wrap*), wrap, envelop: see *lap*³, *wrap*. Thus *envelop* is a Rom. doublet of *inwrap*, *enwrap*.] 1. To cover, as by wrapping or folding; inwrap; invest with or as with a covering; surround entirely; cover on all sides.

I rede that our host heer shal biggine,
For he is most *enveloped* in sinne.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 942.

Is not every great question already *enveloped* in a sufficiently dark cloud of unmeaning words?

Macaulay, Week Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

2. To form a covering about; lie around and conceal.

The best and wholesomest spirits of the night
Envelop you, good provost! *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

A cloud of smoke *envelops* either host. *Dryden*.

The dust-cloud of notoriety which follows and *envelops* the men who drive with the wind bewilders contemporary judgment.

Lancel, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 347.

3†. To line; cover on the inside.

His iron coat, all overgrown with rust,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold.

Spenser, F. Q.

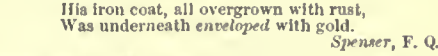
Enveloping cone of a surface, the locus of all tangents to the surface passing through a fixed point = *Syn.* 1. To encircle, encompass, infold, wrap up.

envelop, envelope (en-vel'up, en've-lŏp; see below), *n.* [= OF. *envelope*, F. *enveloppe*, a cover, envelop; from the verb.] 1. A wrapper; an inclosing cover; an integument: as, the *envelop* of a seed. Specifically—2. A prepared wrapper for a letter or other paper, so made that it can be sealed. [In this sense, with the spelling *envelope*, often pronounced as if French, on've-lŏp.]

Lend these to paper-sparing Pope,
And when he sits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight.

Swift, Advice to Grab Street Verse-Writers.

3. In *fort.*, a work of earth in form of a parapet, or of a small rampart with a parapet, raised to cover some weak part of the works.—4. In *astron.*, a shell partly surrounding the nucleus



Envelops of Comets.

of a comet on the side next the sun and away from the tail, and appearing like a semicircular arch. Large comets generally show several of these under the telescope. They successively rise from the nucleus and disappear.

5. In *geom.*, a curve or surface touching a continuous series of curves or surfaces. Thus, suppose a plane curve to undergo a continuous change in its shape and position; then the curve as it is at any instant is intersected by the curve as it is at any subsequent instant, and the closer the second intersection follows after the first the closer do these intersections approach certain positions on the first curve. These positions are points on the envelop, and in this way all the points on the envelop are determined. If *t* is a variable parameter, and *P* = 0 is the equation of the surface, then the equation obtained by eliminating *t* between *P* = 0 and *dP/dt* = 0 is the equation to the envelop. Or if there are two variable parameters, *s* and *t*, the equation of the envelop is obtained by eliminating them between *P* = 0, *dP/ds* = 0, and *dP/dt* = 0. Every curve may thus be regarded as an envelop. Caustics, evolutes, etc., are so by their definitions.—**Floral envelop**, the perianth of a flower.—**Stamped envelop**, an envelop imprinted with a postage-

stamp or other sign of value by government authority, and sold at a post-office for use in the mails at its face value, usually with a small addition to cover the cost of paper and manufacture.

enveloped (en-vel'upt), *p. a.* In *her.*, entwined: applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are loosely wound. Also *inwrapped*.



Column Ducally Crowned and Enveloped by a Snake.

envelop-machine (en-vel'up-mā-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine for making envelopes for letters. It cuts the blanks from a continuous roll of paper, bends them into shape, and gums, folds, and presses the edges together. The machine then gums the edge of the flap, dries the gum, folds the flap, counts the finished envelopes into bundles of twenty-five, delivers them, and records the total count. Sometimes the blanks are first cut to shape in a separate machine. The capacity of a good machine is estimated at 120 envelopes a minute, or 72,000 in one day.

envelopment (en-vel'up-ment), *n.* [= OF. *envelopement*, F. *enveloppement* = Pr. *envelopament*, *envelopament* = It. *involuppamento*; as *envelop* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of enveloping, or of inwrapping or covering on all sides.—2. A wrapper or covering; anything that surrounds, inwraps, or conceals.

They have found so many contrary senses in the same text that it is become difficult to see any sense at all through their *envelopments*.

Search, Free Will (1763), Pref.

His thoughts are like nummies, . . . wrapped about with curious *envelopments*. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, l. 5.

evenimel, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *evenom*.

evenom (en-ven'um), *v. t.* [Formerly also *evenenome*, *invenom*, *invenome*; < ME. *evenimen*, *evenymen*, also *amenimen*, *anvenmen*, < OF. *evenimer*, *envelimer*, F. *evenimer* = Pr. *eveninar*, *everinar* = Sp. Pg. *evenenar* = It. *invenare*, *invenaire* (obs.), poison, evenom (It. now *invenire*, intr. or refl., be exasperated) < ML. *invenenare*, poison, evenom, < L. *in*, in, on, + *venenum* (> It. *veleno* = Sp. Pg. *veneno* = OF. *venim*, *venin*), poison, venom: see *en-1* and *venom*.] 1. To taint or impregnate, as meat, drink, or weapons, with venom or any substance noxious to life; make poisonous: chiefly in the past participle: as, an *evenomed* arrow or shaft; an *evenomed* potion.

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *evenom'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

News was brought to the Court for certain, that the King was slain at Oking, twenty Miles from London, stabbed with an *invenomed* Knife. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 408.

They powre the water out of the dores, because the Angel of Death washeth his sword (lately used) in water, and *evenometh* it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 219.

2. Figuratively, to imbue as it were with venom; taint with bitterness or malice.

To hear
The *evenomed* tongue of calumny traduce
Defenceless worth. *Smollett*, The Regicide.

3†. To make odious or hateful.

O, what a world is this, when what is comely
Evenoms him that bears it!

Shak., As you Like it, II. 3.

4†. To make angry; enrage; exasperate.

Evenoming men one against another.

Glavinet, Essays, iv.

everdure (en-vēr'dūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *everdured*, ppr. *everdūring*. [*< en-1* + *verdure*.] To invest or cover with verdure. *Mrs. Browning*.

evermeil (en-vēr'mil), *v. t.* [*< OF. evermeil-lir*, make red, < *en-* + *vermeil*, vermilion: see *vermeil*, *vermilion*.] To dye red; give a red color to.

That lovely dye
That did thy cheek *evermeil*.

Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 6.

everont, everount, *adv.* and *r.* See *environ*.

enviable (en'vi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. enviable* (= Pg. *invejel* = Sp. *envidiable* = It. *invidiabile*), < *envier*, envy; see *envy* and *-able*.] That may excite envy; worthy to be envied.

They [honest burghers of Communipaw] live in profound and *enviable* ignorance of all the troubles, anxieties, and revolutions of this distracted planet.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 99.

If he [Procter] escaped the discipline of learning in suffering what he taught in song, I, for one, do not regret this *enviable* exception to a very bitter rule.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 108.

enviableness (en'vi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* [*< enviable* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being enviable.

enviably (en'vi-ā-blī), *adv.* In an enviable manner.

enviet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *envy*.

envier (en'vi-ēr), *n.* One who envies. They ween'd . . . To win the mount of God, and on his throne To set the *envier* of his state. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 89.

To pursue what is right amidst all the persecutions of surrounding *enviers*, dunce, and detractors.
V. Knox, Essays, lxxxix.

Its opulence was an object it could not conceal from its *enviers*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 361.

envinet, *v. t.* [ME. *envinen*, *envynen*, < OF. *enviner*, F. *enviner*, < *en-* + *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine; see *wine*.] To furnish or store with wine.

A bettre *envyned* man was nowher noon.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 342.

envious (en'vi-us), *a.* [ME. *enviosus*, *envyose*, *envius*, < OF. *envios*, *envieus*, F. *envieux* = Pr. *inveios*, *envios* = Sp. *envidioso* = Pg. *invejoso* = It. *invidioso*, < L. *invidiosus*, *enviosus*, exciting envy, invidious, < *invidia*, envy; see *envy*¹, *n.* Cf. *invidiosus*, a doublet of *enviosus*.] 1. Feeling or disposed to feel envy.

Claudias was a noble knight and a sure and moche and stronge, but he was cuer *envieuse* a-gein alle tho that were a-bove hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

Be not thou *envious* against evil men. Prov. xxiv. 1.
For him in vaim the *envious* seasons roll
Who hears eternal summer in his soul.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vii.

2. Tinctured with envy; manifesting or expressing envy: as, an *envious* disposition; an *envious* attack; an *envious* tongue.

Cesar and Pompey of martialle wodnesse,
By their *envyose* compassy cruelte,
Twene Germany and Affrik was gret enmyte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

Then down together hands they shook,
Without any *envius* sign.

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 261).

3†. Calculated to inspire envy; enviable.
He to him lept, and that same *envious* gage
Of victors glory from him snatcht away.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

4†. Jealous; watchful; exceedingly careful.
As keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that move.
Chapman, Iliad, x. 159.

No men are so *envious* of their health. Jer. Taylor.

enviously (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an *envious* manner; with envy; with malignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another; spitefully.

How *enviously* the ladies look
When they surprize me at my hook! Swift.

enviousness (en'vi-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *envious*. Bailey, 1727.

enviret, *v. t.* [ME. *enviren*, *enviren*, < OF. *envirer*, turn back, turn, < *en-* + *vire*, turn; see *veer*. Cf. *environ*.] To surround; environ.

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute *envird*.
Lydgate. (Halliwell.)

Myne armez are of ancestry *envyryde* with lordez,
And has in banere bene borne sene syr Brut tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1694.

environ, *adv.* [ME. *environ*, *environ*, *envyroun* (usually joined with *aboute*, *about*), < OF. *environ*, F. *environ* (= Pr. *environ*, *enviro*, *eviron*), around, about, < *en*, in, + *viron*, a turn (also used as an adv., equiv. to *environ*), < *vironner*, turn, veer, < *vire*, turn, veer; see *veer*.] About; around.

A compas *envyroun*. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 300.

The erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute *envyroun*, be above and be benethen 20425 miles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

And he kepte right welde the Citee and the contre *envi-*
ron, that noon that entred ne myght but littil it myado.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 179.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes.
Foirfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 80.

environ (en-vi'ron), *v. t.* [ME. *environen*, *environen*, *environnen*, *envyrounen*, *envyrounen*, < OF. *envirumer*, *environner*, F. *environner* (= Pr. *environnar*), surround, < *environ*, around; see *environ*, *adv.*] 1. To surround; encompass; encircle; hem in.

Thei be-hilde the town that was right feire, and well sette in feire contrey and holson air, for the town was *envyrouned* a-boute with the wode and the river.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Methought, a legion of foul fiends
Envyroun'd me, and howled in mine ears.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 4.

She was *envyrouned* on every point of her territory by her warlike foe.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., vii.

2†. To go about; pass around; traverse the circuit of.

To *envyroune* that holy Lond with his blessed Feet.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

3. Figuratively, to hedge about; involve; envelop: as, the undertaking was *envyrouned* with difficulties.

A good sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, and dull, and crudy vapours which *envyroun* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., tv. 3.

When I call back this oath,
The pains of hell *envyroun* me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

environment (en-vi'ron-ment), *n.* [F. *environnment*, < *environner*, surround; see *environ* and *ment*.] 1. The act of *envyrouning* or surrounding, or the state of being *envyrouned*.—2. That which *envyrouns*; the aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

It is, however, in the insect world that this principle of the adaptation of animals to their *environment* is most fully and strikingly developed.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 56.

The step which distinguishes, so far as it can be distinguished, the animal kingdom from the vegetable one, takes place when, relatively to the needs of the organism, the *environment* is heterogeneous both in Time and Space.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 151.

Conditions of environment, in *biol.*, the sum of the agencies and influences which affect an organism from without; the totality of the extrinsic conditioning to which an organism is subjected, as opposed to its own intrinsic forces, and therefore as modifying its inherent tendencies, and as a factor in determining the final result of organization. It is an expression much used in connection with modern theories of evolution in explaining that at a given moment a given organism is the resultant of both intrinsic and extrinsic forces, the latter being its *conditions of environment* and the former its inherited conditions.

environmental (en-vi'ron-men'tal), *a.* [F. *environmental* + *-al*.] Having the character of an *environment*; *envyrouning*; surrounding: as, *environmental* influences.

In analyzing the popular generalization that "like begets like," it may eventually be shown how much of that likeness may be due to the hammering of the same *environmental* forces which formerly played upon the parent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 421.

environmentally (en-vi'ron-men'tal-i), *adv.* By means of the *environment* or aggregate of surrounding things or conditions.

Environmentally-initiated Sensations are classified according to the nature of the agent by which they are aroused.
Mind, IX. 338.

environs (en-vi'ronz or en'vi-ronz), *n. pl.* [F. *environs*, pl., < *environ*, adv., around.] Places lying circumjacent; surrounding parts or localities: as, the *environs* of a city or town.

Small streams, brought from the Cydnus, traverse the *environs*.
B. Taylor, Land of the Saraacen, p. 233.

envirage (en-viz'aj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enviraged*, ppr. *enviraging*. [F. *envirager*, < *en*, in, + *visage*, visage; see *visage*.] To look in the face of; face; view; regard; hence, to apprehend directly; perceive by intuition: sometimes, as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuit*.

To bear all naked truths,
And to *envirage* circumstance, all calm,
That is the top of sovereignty.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Nature, to the Buddhist, . . . is *enviraged* as a nexus of laws, which reward and punish impartially both obedience and disobedience.

J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. § 7.

We can only affirm and mentally *envirage* the one [idea] by denying and suppressing the representation of the other; and yet we have to strive to predicate both, and to embody them together in the same mental image.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

enviragement (en-viz'aj-ment), *n.* [F. *enviragement*; as *envirage* + *ment*.] The act of *enviraging*; view; apprehension: as a term of philosophy, equivalent to *intuition* (which see).

In the Schoolmen, likewise, Platonizing Christianity rises to an *enviragement* of its significance and function.
Jour. Spec. Philos., XIX. 49.

envoiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *envoy*¹.

envolume (en-vol'um), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *envolumed*, ppr. *envoluming*. [F. *en-* + *volume*.] To form into or incorporate with a volume. [Rare.]

envelopet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *envelop*.

envoy¹ (en-voi'), *v. t.* [ME. *envoyen*, < OF. *envoyer*, *envoier*, earlier *enveier*, *envier*, *enveier*, F. *envoyer*, send, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *enviar* = It. *invviare*, < L. *in*, in, upon (or, as to OF. *ent-*, < L. *inde*, thence, away), + *via*, way (> L. *viare*, > OF. *veier*, *voyer*, travel); see *via*, *voyage*.] To send. Lydgate. (Halliwell.)

envoy² (en-voi'), *n.* [ME. *envoye*, *envoy*, < OF. *envoy*, F. *envoi*, a message, a sending, the postscript to a poem, < *envoyer*, send; see *envoy*¹, *v.* Cf. *invoice*.] 1. Formerly, and sometimes still archaically, a postscript to a composition, particularly a ballad or other sentimental poem, to enforce or recommend it. It sometimes served as a dedication. As a title it was often, and is still occasionally, written with the French article, *l'envoy* or *l'envois* (en-vois').

The Blind Minstrel is a vigorous versifier. . . . As a specimen of his graver style we may give his *envoy* or concluding lines.
Craik, Eng. Lit., I. 390.

2. Figuratively, termination; end.

Lor. [Sets his foot on Alonzo's breast.]
Alon. Long since
I looked for this *envoy*.

Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

envoy² (en'voi), *n.* [In form assimilated to *envoy*¹; < F. *envoyé* (= Sp. Pg. *enviado* = It. *inviato*), a messenger, *envoy*, lit. one sent, pp. of *envoyer*, send; see *envoy*¹.] One despatched upon an errand or a mission; a messenger; specifically, a person deputed by a ruler or government to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government. Formerly the word was usually applied to a public minister sent on a special occasion or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* was distinguished from an *ambassador*, or permanent resident at a foreign court, and was of inferior rank.

The Castilian *envoy*, Don Luis Carroz, was not present at Mechlin, but it [the treaty] was ratified and solemnly sworn to by him, on behalf of his sovereign, in London, April 18th.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23, note.

Henry [II.] received the *envoys*, and sent them back with ambassadors of his own and large presents.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 124.

Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in *diplomacy*, the full title of a minister of the second grade resident in a foreign country, next in dignity to an ambassador. = *Syn.* See *ambassador*, 1.

envoyset, *v. t.* [ME. *envoyesen*, < OF. *envoisier*, *envoisier*, *envoisier*, amuse, divert, entertain.] To amuse; entertain.

After sooper when the clothes weren vp thei *envoyset* the worthi knyghtes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

envoyship (en'voi-ship), *n.* [F. *envoyé* + *-ship*.] The office of an *envoy*.

envy¹ (en'vi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envy*, *envye*, *envie*, < OF. *envie*, F. *envie* = Pr. *enveja*, *ecia*, *ecia* = Sp. *envidia* = Pg. *inveja* = It. *invidia*, envy, odium, < L. *invidia*, hatred or ill will felt by a person, jealousy, envy, or hatred or ill will felt toward a person, odium, unpopularity, < *invidus*, having hatred or ill will, *invidiosus*, < *invidere*, hate, envy, look at with ill will, orig. look askance at, cast an evil eye upon, < *in*, upon, + *videre*, see; see *vision*, etc.] 1. A feeling of uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the contemplation of another's superiority, prosperity, or success, accompanied with some degree of enmity or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to discomfit or mortify the person *envied*: usually followed by *of*.

For thei didnen so well, that the knyghtes of the rounde table ther-of hadde *envye*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 455.

All the conspirators, save only he,
Did that they did in *envy* of great Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., v. 5.

Envy is an uneasiness of mind caused by the consideration of a good we desire, obtained by one we think should not have had it before us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 13.

Base *envy* withers at another's joy,
And hates that excellence it cannot reach.
Thomson, Spring, l. 283.

My punctuality, industry, and accuracy fixed his dislike, and gave it the high flavor and poignant relish of *envy*.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, iv.

2†. Hatred; ill will; malice.
You turn the good we offer into *envy*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

I am justly payed,
That might have made by profit of his service,
But by mistaking, have drawn on his *envy*.
B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, ii. 2.

3†. Public odium; ill repute.
To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion.
Bacon.

Lucius Bestia,
The tribune, is provided of a speech,
To lay the *envy* of the war on Cicerio.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

4. An object of envy.

This constitution in former days used to be the *envy* of the world.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

= *Syn.* 1. *Jealousy*, *Envy*. *Jealousy* is the malign feeling which is often had toward a rival, or possible rival, for the possession of that which we greatly desire, as in love or ambition. *Envy* is a similar feeling toward one, whether rival or not, who already possesses that which we greatly desire. *Jealousy* is enmity prompted by fear; *envy* is enmity prompted by covetousness.

Jealousy is never satisfied with anything short of an omniscience that would detect the subtlest fold of the heart.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vt. 2.

Envy is only a malignant, selfish hunger, casting its evil eye on the elevation or supposed happiness of others.
Dushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 81.

envy¹ (en'vi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *envied*, ppr. *envying*. [Early mod. E. also *envie*; < ME. *envyen*, *envien*, < OF. *envier*, *envier*, F. *envier*, envy, long for, desire, = Pr. *enveiar* = Sp. *envidiar* = Pg. *invejar* = It. *invidiare*, envy; from the noun.] 1. *trans.* To regard with envy; look upon as the possessor of what is wanting in or to one's self, with a longing for it, and either with or

without a desire for the deprivation or discomfiture of him who has it: often with both the possessor and the thing possessed as objects. The verb often expresses a much milder feeling than that which is usually denoted by the noun — one that may be consistent with perfect friendship and loyalty: as, I envy you your good health; I envy you your happy temper. But the feeling of envy is apt to beget repugnance and ill will, and some degree of these qualities is generally implied by the verb as well as by the noun.

He that thinketh he liues most blamelesse, liues not without enemies, that envy him for his good parts, or hate him for his euill.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Envy thou not the oppressor. Prov. iii. 31.

So much the sweetness of your manners move,
We cannot envy you, because we love.

Dryden, Epistles, x. 34.

Dim and remote the joys of ainfia I see,
Nor envy them that heaven I lose for thee.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 72.

Whose envies another confesses his superiority.

Johnson, Rambler.

2. To feel envy on account of; regard grudgingly or wistfully another's possession or experience of, either with or without malevolent feeling.

Come, come, we know your meaning, brother Gloster,
You envy my advancement, and my friends'.

Shak., Rich. III., l. 3.

Go, go, poor soul, I envy not thy glory.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Or climb his knee the envied kiss to share.

Gray, Elegy.

3†. To regard unfavorably; revolt against; oppose.

Whiche, regardyng not their bounden dutie and obeisance to their pryncce & soverain Lord, envied the punishment of traiters and torment of offenders.

Hall, Hen. IV., an. 6.

4†. To do harm to; injure.

To gain your love, and envy my best mistress,
Pla me against a wall.

If I make a lie
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ll. 1.

II. *intrans.* To be affected with envy; have envious feelings; regard something pertaining to another with grudge or longing: formerly often followed by *at*.

To seeking tales and informations
Against this man (whose honesty the devil
And his disciples only envy at),
Ye blew the fire that burne ys.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

envy² (en-vi'), *v.* [*ME. envien, envyen* (also, by aphesis, *vien, ryen, E. vie*), *< OF. envier, anvier, invite, proffer, challenge, vie* (in gaming), = *Sp. Pg. envidar = It. invitare, invite, vie*, *< L. invitare, invite, challenge*; see *invite*. See also *vie*, an aphetic form of *envy*², which is itself an older form of *invite*.] I. *trans.* 1. To challenge (in a game).—2. To vie with; emulate.

Let later age that noble use envy,
Vyle rancour to avoid and cruel squerdry.

Spenser, F. Q., III. l. 13.

II. *intrans.* To strive; contend; vie.

As thogh the erthe envye wolde
To be gayer than the hevyn.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 406.

envy² (en-vi'), *n.* [*ME. envie, envye, enveye, envaye*, *< OF. envi (F. envi), m., envie, f., a challenge, vying, emulation*; from the verb: see *envy*², *v.* Hence, by aphesis, *vie*, *n.*] 1. A challenge (in a game); a vying; a vie.—2. A contention; an attempt; an attack.

Ther was grete slaughter of men and horse vpon bothe parties, but at that envuaye loste the kyngc Tradyuuant moche of his peple.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), II. 252.

3. Emulation.

Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous envy.

Ford.

envynet, *v. t.* See *envine*.

enwall (en-wál'), *v. t.* See *inwall*.

enwallow† (en-wol'ō), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + wallow.*] To wallow.

All in gore
And cruddy blood envallowed they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swound.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 34.

enwheel, *v. t.* See *inwheel*.

enwidened† (en-wi'dn), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + widen.*] To make wider. Cockeram.

enwind (en-wind'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enwound*, ppr. *enwinding*. [*< en-1 + wind¹.*] To wind or coil about. [Rare.]

Around
The tree-roots, gleaming blue black, could they see
The spires of a great serpent, that, *enwound*
About the smooth bole, looked forth threateningly.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 15.

enwoman (en-wüm'an), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + woman.*] To endow with the qualities of woman; make womanish. [Rare.]

That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee
Lives in my lines, and must eternal be.

Daniel, Sonnets, xlii.

enwomb (en-wöm'), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + womb.*] 1†. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwomb*ed of this childe.

Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 50.

2. To bury; hide as in a womb, pit, or cavern. [Poetical.]

The Afriek Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth.

Donne, Elegies.

enworthy† (en-wér'tni), *v. t.* [*< en-1 + worthy.*] To make worthy.

The gift of the Muses will *enworthy* him in his love.

Bacon, in Spedding, l. 380.

enwound (en-wound'), Preterit and past participle of *enwind*.

enwrap, enwrapped, etc. See *inwrap*, etc.

enwreathe, *v. t.* See *inwreathe*.

enwrite (en-rit'), *v. t.*; pret. *enwrote*, pp. *enwritten*, ppr. *enwriting*. [*< en-1 + write.*] To write upon something; inscribe; imprint. [Poetical.]

What wild heart histories seemed to its *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline, celestial spheres!

Poe, To Helen.

enwrought, *p. a.* See *inwrought*.

Enyidæ (ē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Enyo + -idæ.*]

A family of retetarian spiders, typified by the genus *Enyo*, and peculiar in the structure of the spinnerets. See *Zodariidæ*. Also *Enyoidæ*.

Enyo (en'i-ō), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Ένωά, a goddess of battle* (equiv. to *L. Bellona*).] 1. A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Enyidæ*. *Savigny and Audouin*, 1825-7.—2. A genus of sphinx-moths. *Hübner*, 1816.

Enyphanta† (en-i-fan'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Enyphanta*, *< Gr. ένφαντος, inwoven*, *< ένφαινω, weave in*, *< έν, in*, + *φαινω, weave*.] A group of tineid moths. *Hübner*.

enziet, *n.* [Sc. for *ensenzie*, ensign: see *ensign*.] An ensign. [Scotch.]

When the Grants came down the brae,
Their *Enzie* shook for fear.

Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 273).

enzone (en-zōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *enzoned*, ppr. *enzoning*. [*< en-1 + zone.*] To inclose as with a zone or belt; encircle.

The chapel-like farm-house, half-hidden among the groves that *enzone* Greenbank.

J. Wilson.

enzoötic (en-zō-ot'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. enzoötique*; *< Gr. έν, in*, among, + *ζωον, an animal*, + *-otic* (as in *epizoötic*, etc.).] I. *a.* Permanently apt to affect brutes in a particular district: said of diseases. *Enzoötic* and *epizoötic* have the same meaning in reference to brutes as *endemic* and *epidemic* in reference to man.

II. *n.* 1. The continuous prevalence of a disease among brutes in a particular district.—2. A disease of brutes locally prevalent.

This substance (ergotized grasses), although used in veterinary practice, often produces disastrous *enzoötica*, differing, however, in their apparent symptoms.

Science, IV., No. 91, p. vi.

enzym, enzyme (en'zim), *n.* [*< MGr. ένζυμος, leavened, fermented*, *< Gr. έν, in*, + *ζυμη, leaven*. Cf. *azym*.] 1. Any of the unorganized ferments, as diastase, maltin, pepsin, trypsin, etc., which exist in seeds, etc.—2. Leavened bread, or a loaf of leavened bread; especially, the eucharistic bread used by the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, except the Armenians and Maronites: opposed to *azym*. Usually in the plural.

"If," says he (Theophrastus, A. D. 1170), "the Divine virtue changes the oblations into the Body and Blood of Christ, it is superfluous to dispute whether they were of Azymes or Enzymes, or of red or white wine."

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 1074.

enzymotic (en-zi-mot'ik), *a.* [*< enzym + -otic, after zymotic.*] Pertaining or relating to the unorganized chemical ferments.

eoan (ē-ō'an), *a.* [*< L. eous*, *< Gr. ήως, ήοιος, of the morning, eastern*, *< ήως = L. aurora, dawn*: see *aurora* and *east*.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; eastern. [Poetical.]

The Mithra of the Middle World,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.

Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Commenus, III. 5.

Eocene (ē-ō-sēn), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ήως, dawn* (see *Eos*), + *καινος, recent*.] I. *a.* 1. Literally, of the dawn of the recent: applied in geology to one of the divisions of the Tertiary, as originally suggested by Lyell.—2. In *paleon*, having existed in this geological period: said of animals whose remains occur in the Eocene.

II. *n.* In *geol.*, a division of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

Eocidaris (ē-ō-sid'ā-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως, dawn*, + *κιδaris, a tiara*.] A genus of paleozoic tessellate encrinites or fossil erinoids.

eodet. See *yead, yede*, and *go*.

Eogæa (ē-ō-jō'ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως, dawn*, + *γαia, earth*.] In *zoogeog.*, a great zoölogical division of the earth's land-surface, by which the African, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms are collectively contrasted with *Cænogæa*. *T. Gill*.

Eogæan (ē-ō-jō'ān), *a.* [*< Eogæa + -an.*] Of or pertaining to *Eogæa*.

Eohippus (ē-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως, dawn*, + *ππος = L. equus, horse*; see *Equus*.] A genus of Eocene horses, representing the oldest known type of the family *Equidæ*, founded by Marsh (1876) upon remains from the coryphodon-beds of the Lower Eocene of New Mexico, indicating a kind of horse about as large as a fox, with four toes and a half on each fore foot, all incased in horn and forming hoofs, and three hoofed toes on each hind foot.

From the same Eocene (Tertiary of the Rocky Mountains) come the two earliest equines, *Eohippus* and *Orohippus*, and a host of other strange forms, all of them widely different from anything now living.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 614.

Eohyus (ē-ō-hi'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως, dawn*, + *υς = L. sus, hog, swine*; see *swine*.] A genus of Eocene swine, representing the oldest type of the *Suidæ*, founded upon remains from the Lower Eocene of North America. *Marsh*, 1877.

Eolian, Eolic. See *Æolian, Æolic*.

Eolidæ, Eolididæ, *n. pl.* Less proper forms of *Æolididæ*.

Eolidinæ, *n. pl.* See *Æolidinæ*.

eolipile, eolipyle, *n.* See *æolipile*.

Eolis, *n.* See *Æolis*.

eolithic (ē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ήως, the dawn*, + *λίθος, a stone*.] In *archæol.*, of or pertaining to the early part of the paleolithic period of prehistoric time.

eon, æon (ē'on), *n.* [*< LL. æon* (def. 2), *< Gr. αίων, a period of existence, an age, a lifetime, a long space of time, eternity, later in philos. an æon* (def. 2), = *L. ævum, ÆL. ævum, a space of time, an age, = Goth. aius, an age, a long period*: see *ayl, ayel, age, etern*.] 1. A long space of time; a secular period, either indefinite or limited to the duration of something, as a dispensation or the universe: used as equivalent to *age, era, or cycle*, and sometimes to *eternity*.

Then a scratch with the trusty old dagger . . . will save . . . me from any more philoœonic doubts for a few *æons* of ages, till we meet again in new lives.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxi.

Where, *æons* ago, with half-shut eye,
The sluggish saurian plotted to die.

Lowell, Pictures from Appledore.

Out of the deep,
Whirl'd for a million *æons* thro' the vast
Waste dawn of multitudinous-eddy light.

Tennyson, De Profundis.

The rigidity of old conceptions has been relaxed, the public mind being rendered gradually tolerant of the idea that not for six thousand, nor for sixty thousand, nor for six thousand thousand, but for *æons* embracing untold millions of years, this earth has been the theatre of life and death.

Tyndall.

2. In *Platonic philos.*, a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of *æons*. The Gnostics considered *æons* as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe.

æonian, æonian (ē-ō-ni-an), *a.* [*< Gr. αἰώνιος, lasting for an age, perpetual, eternal*, *< αἰών, an age*: see *eon*.] Lasting for *æons* or ages; everlasting. [Poetical.]

Streams that swift or slow
Draw down *æonian* hills, and sow
The dust of continents to be.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxv.

Some sweet morning yet, in God's
Dim *æonian* periods,
Joyful I shall wake to see
Those I love who rest in Thee.

Wattier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

æonic, æonic (ē-on'ik), *a.* [*< eon, æon, + -ic.*] Cyclic; eternal.

Suns are kindled and extinguished. Constellations spread the floor of heaven for a time, to be swept away by the *æonic* march of events. *Winchell, World-Life, p. 547.*

æonist, æonist (ē-ō-nist), *n.* [*< eon, æon, + -ist.*] One who believes in the eternal duration of the world. *N. E. D.*

Eonycteris (ē-ō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ήως, dawn*, the east, + *νυκτηρις, a bat*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the macroglossine section of *Pte-*

ropodidae, represented by *E. speleca*, inhabiting caves in Burma, and differing from *Notopteris* in the dental formula. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 2 incisors, 1 canine, and 3 premolars above and below, and 2 upper and 3 lower molars. The index-finger has no claw, as in *Notopteris*.

epiphyte (ē-ō-fīt), *n.* [*Gr. ἥως, dawn, + φυτόν, a plant, < φέσθαι, grow.*] In *paleon.*, a fossil plant found in eozoic rocks.

epiphytic (ē-ō-fīt'ik), *a.* [*epiphyte + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to epiphytes; relating to the oldest fossiliferous rocks; eozoic.

Eopsaltria (ē-op-sal'tri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < *Gr. ἥως, dawn, the east, + ψάλτριά, a female harper: see Psaltria.*] A genus of Australian and Oceanian shrikes, containing such as *E. australis* and *E. gularis*.

eorli, *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form of *earl*.

Eos (ē'os), *n.* [*Gr. ἥως, Attic ἠώς, Doric ὄως, Æolic ἄως, the dawn, the east, = L. aurora = E. east: see aurora and east.*] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the dawn, who brings up the rosy light of day from the east: same as the Roman *Aurora*. She was represented in art and poetry as a young and beautiful winged maiden.

Eos either appears herself in a quadriga, in magnificent form, or as the guide of the horses of the sun.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 400.

2. [NL.] A genus of lories, by some ranked only as a section of *Domicella*, containing several species, as *E. histrio*, *E. rubra*, *E. cardinalis*, etc. *Wagler, 1832.*

eosin (ē-ō-sin), *n.* [*Gr. ἥως, dawn, + -in².*] Tetrabromfluorescein (C₂₀H₈Br₄O₅), a valuable dye derived from coal-tar products, forming red or yellowish-red crystals. It forms a potassium salt, the eosin of commerce, which is a brown powder, soluble in water, and dyes silk and woolen goods rose-red. Also *eosinic acid*.

If a transpiring branch be placed in a solution of *eosin*, the colour, as is well known, gradually spreads over the whole specimen, so that the leaves become discoloured and the wood of the smallest twigs shows a bright pink colour.
Proc. of Cambridge Phil. Soc., V. v. 358.

eosinate (ē-ō-sin-āt), *n.* [*eosin + -ate¹.*] A compound of eosin with a base, as potash or soda.

eosinic (ē-ō-sin'ik), *a.* [*eosin + -ic.*] Related to eosin.—*Eosinic acid.* Same as *eosin*.

eosinophil (ē-ō-sin'ō-fil), *a.* Having affinity for eosin: in bacteriology applied to the bodies which are readily stained by eosin or other acid aniline dyes.

eosphorite (ē-os'fō-rīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its pink color; < *Gr. ἠωσφόρος, bringing the dawn (used as a name of the morning star; cf. Lucifer and phosphorus) (< ἠώς, ἥως, dawn, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹), + -ιτε².*] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and manganese, with a small amount of iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals and cleavable masses, usually of a delicate rose-pink color. It is closely related to chondrite, which, however, contains chiefly iron with but little manganese.

Eotherium (ē-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἥως, dawn, + θήριον, a wild beast.*] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded upon the cast of a brain from nummulitic limestone of Eocene age, in Egypt, near Cairo. *E. aegyptiacum* is notable as the oldest known form of the *Sirenia*.

-ous. [See *-ous, -aceous*, and the words mentioned below.] A termination consisting of *-ous* with a preceding original or inserted vowel. Compare *-ious*. It occurs in *cretaceous, sebaceous*, etc. (See *-aceous*.) In some words it is a false spelling of *-ious*, as in *calcareous* (Latin *calcareus*), *beauteous, duteous* (properly *beautious, dutious*); in *hideous* it is a substitute for *-ous*, and in *gorgeous* an accommodation of a different termination. In *righteous*, and the occasional *wrongeous, wrongous*, it is a perversion of the original *-uis*. See the words mentioned.

eozoic (ē-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἥως, dawn, + ζωή, life.*] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, such as the Laurentian and Huronian of Canada, from the supposition that they contain the first or earliest traces of animal life; paleozoic.

Eozoön (ē-ō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἥως, dawn, + ζῷον, animal.*] A name given in 1865 by the geologists of the Canada survey to a certain aggregate of minerals, viewed by them as a fossilized organic body, belonging to the *Foraminifera*. The best-characterized specimens of so-called *Eozoön* exhibit on the polished surface to the naked eye alternating bands of grayish and greenish color. These bands, which are generally from one to four tenths of an inch in thickness, vary considerably as regards the regularity of their occurrence, and between them are frequently seen layers of a mineral made up of fine parallel fibers. The whitish mineral is usually calcite; the greenish, serpentine; and the fibrous bands are the variety of

serpentine called chrysotile. Microscopic examination has shown that the whole is an alteration-product of various minerals. The calcite has frequently run through it, and grouped in a great variety of ways, branching forms, which were supposed by the advocates of the foraminifer nature of the *Eozoön* to represent the canal-system of that form of organisms. This same structure has, however, been frequently observed in minerals forming part of rocks of undoubted igneous origin, as well as in those occurring as veinstones, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the inorganic nature of the *Eozoön*. This supposed foraminifer, having been found in rocks called at that time Azolic, and later Archæan, was believed to be the oldest recognized organic form, and to represent the "dawn of life"; hence the generic name. The supposed species was called *E. canadense* by J. W. Dawson.

eozoönal (ē-ō-zō'on-äl), *a.* [*Eozoön + -al.*] Pertaining to or characterized by the supposed fossil called *Eozoön*: as, *eozoönal structure*.

The calcium and magnesium carbonates were very unequally distributed in the *eozoönal* limestones.
Science, IV. 327.

Eozoönina (ē-ō-zō-on'ī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eozoön + -ina.*] A group of supposed foraminifers, represented by *Eozoön*, whose tests form irregular or acervuline adherent masses. Also *Eozoönina*, as a subfamily of *Nummulinidae*.

ep- The form of *epi-* before a vowel.

ep. A common abbreviation of *epistle*.

epacrid (ep'ä-krid), *n.* A member of the order *Epacridaceæ*.

Certain acacias, *epacrids*. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 156.*

Epacridaceæ (ep'ä-kri-dä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*Epacris (-id-) + -aceæ.*] A natural order of monopetalous exogens, very closely allied to the *Ericaceæ*, but distinguished by one-celled, unappended anthers opening by a longitudinal slit. There are about 25 genera and over 300 species, natives of Australia and the Pacific islands, with a single species on the western coast of Patagonia. The largest genus is *Leucopogon*, some species of which bear edible berries. The order contains many very ornamental species, sparingly represented in greenhouses.

Epacris (ep'ä-kris), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the terminal spikes of the flowers (cf. *Gr. ἐπάκρος, on the heights*), < *Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ἄκρον, top, summit: see acro-*] The typical genus of the order *Epacridaceæ*, of 25 shrubby, heath-like species, mostly Australian. From the abundance and beauty of their flowers, which are generally in leafy spikes, several species have been favorites in cultivation.



Flowering Branch of *Epacris impressa*, with flower on larger scale.

epact (ē'pakt), *n.* [*OF. epacte, F. épacte = Sp. Pg. It. epacta, < LL. epactia, always in pl. epactæ, < Gr. ἐπακτή, the epact, pl. ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), intercalary days, fem. of ἐπακτός, brought in, intercalated, adscititious, < ἐπάγειν, bring in or to, add, intercalate, < ἐπί, to, + ἄγειν = L. agere, bring, lead: see act, etc.*] 1. The excess of a solar over a lunar year or month. Hence, usually—2. A number attached to a year by a rule of the calendar to show the age, in days completed and commenced, of the calendar moon at the beginning of the year—that is, on January 1st in the Gregorian, Victorian, and early Latin calendars, or March 22d in the Dionysian calendar, or old style. A rule for the epact has been attached to every calendar of the Western churches, except the German Evangelical calendar of A. D. 1700–1779. The epact usually increases by 11 from one year to the next, 30 being subtracted from the sum when the latter exceeds 30 (a circumstance which indicates 13 new moons in the year); but in some years the increase is 12 instead of 11, and this is called a leap of the moon. In the Gregorian calendar the increase is sometimes only 10. In the earliest calendars the leaps of the moon took place every 12 years, and later every 14; but since the adoption of the Victorian calendar in the fifth century, they have taken place every 19 years. To find the epact in old style, divide the number of the year by 19, take 11 times the remainder after division, divide the product by 30, and the remainder after this division is the epact. When there is no remainder, some chronologists make the epact 29, but 30 is preferable. This epact shows the age of the calendar moon on March 22d, by means of which the age on every other day can be calculated, by allowing alternately 29 and 30 days to a lunation. This would also agree with the age of the mean moon were the calendar perfect. The intercalary day of leap-year necessarily removes the calendar moon one day from the mean moon in certain years; and the error of the 19-year period accumulates to one day every 310 years, so that to approximate more closely to the age of the moon the epact should

be increased by 2 for every 300 years from the middle of the fifth century. It should also be increased by 1 for leap-years and years following leap-year. The Gregorian epact exceeds the Dionysian by 1 in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, agrees with it in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (but instead of 30 an asterisk, *, is written), and falls short of it by 1 in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. This irregularity is because the Gregorian epact receives a solar correction, being a deduction of 1, at the advent of every century-year not a leap-year, and a lunar correction, being an addition of 1, every 300 years beginning with A. D. 1800 until seven such corrections have been applied, when 400 years elapse before a new series of seven corrections commences. This is called the *cycle or period of epacts*. The Gregorian epact shows the age of the calendar moon on January 1st. This will rarely differ by more than one day from the real moon.—**Annual epact**, the excess of the Julian solar over the lunar year of 12 lunations, being 10.9 days.—**Astronomical epact**, the epact in sense 1.—**Embolismic epact**, an epact exceeding 18, so that that of the following year will be less or *.—**Epact of a day**, the age of the calendar moon on that day.—**Gregorian epact**, the epact of the Gregorian calendar.—**Julian epact**, a number showing the age of the Gregorian calendar moon on January 1st in the old style.—**Menstrual epact**, the excess of a civil calendar month over a synodical month, or the amount by which the moon is older at the end than at the beginning of the calendar month.

epactal (ē-pak'täl), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπακτός, brought in, intercalated (see epact), + -al.*] In *anat.* and *anthropol.*, intercalated or supernumerary, as a bone of the skull; Wormian. All the ordinary Wormian bones, the epipteric bone, etc., are epactal.

epagoge (ep-a-gō'jē), *n.* [*LL. epagoge, < Gr. ἐπαγωγή, induction, < ἐπάγειν, lead to, bring on, add: see epact.*] 1. Induction; more loosely, in *rhet.*, proof by example; argumentation from a similar case or cases, or by contrast with dissimilar cases; rhetorical induction. Extended or strict induction is not feasible in oratory, as it would weary instead of convincing. See *example* and *paradigm*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner.*

epagogic (ep-a-gō'jik), *a.* [*epagoge + -ic.*] Pertaining to induction.

epagomenal (ep-a-gom'e-näl), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπαγόμενος (ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι, intercalated days), ppr. pass. of ἐπάγειν, bring on, add, intercalate: see epact.*] Remaining over as a part of one period after the completion of another.—**Epagomenal days**, in the Alexandrian and other calendars, 5 or 6 days remaining over after the completion of 12 months of 30 days each, to complete the year, and not included in any month.

epaleaceous (ē-pal-ē-ā'shiūs), *a.* [*NL. epaleaccus, < L. e- priv. + palea, chaff, + -aceous, q. v.*] In *bot.*, without chaff or chaffy scales.

epalpaté (ē-pal'pät), *a.* [*L. e- priv. + NL. palpus, a feeler: see palp.*] In *entom.*, having no palps or feelers.

epanadiplosis (ep'a-nä-di-plō'sis), *n.* [LL., < *Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις, a doubling, repetition, < ἐπαναδίπλω, double, < ἐπί, upon, + ἀναδίπλω, double: see anadiplosis.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a sentence begins and ends with the same word: as, "Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice," Phil. iv. 4.

epanalepsis (ep'a-nä-lep'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπανάληψις, a repetition, regaining, < ἐπαναλαμβάνειν, take up again, repeat, < ἐπί, upon, + ἀναλαμβάνειν, take up: see analepsis.*] In *rhet.*, repetition or resumption; especially, a figure by which the same word or phrase is repeated after one or more intervening words, or on returning to the same subject after a digression. An example of epanalepsis is found in 1 Cor. xi: "(v. 18) When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. . . (v. 20) When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper."

epanaphora (ep-a-naf'ō-rä), *n.* [L., < *Gr. ἐπαναφορά, a reference, repetition, < ἐπαναφέρειν, bring back again, refer, < ἐπί + ἀναφέρειν, bring back: see anaphora.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginning of two or more clauses, sentences, or verses in immediate succession or in the same passage. This figure is very frequent in the Book of Psalms; as, for example, in the twenty-ninth Psalm, the phrase "Give unto the Lord" is used three times in the first two verses, and the phrase "The voice of the Lord" occurs seven times in verses 3–9. Similarly, the words "by faith" or "through faith" (both renderings representing the one Greek word, πίστις) begin eighteen out of twenty-nine verses in Heb. xi. The name *epanaphora* is retained when synonyms or words of similar meaning are substituted for the word or words to be repeated: as, "Praise the Lord, all ye Gentiles; and laud him, all ye people," Rom. xv. 11. The converse of epanaphora is *epiphora*. Also called *anaphora*, and sometimes *epibole*.

epanastrophe (ep-a-nas'trō-fē), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. ἐπαναστροφή, a return, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, < ἐπαναστρέφειν, return, < ἐπί + ἀναστρέφειν, turn back: see anastrophe.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which a word or

phrase which ends one clause or sentence is immediately repeated as the beginning of the next: same as *anadiplosis*.

epanisognathism (ep'a-ni-sog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *epanisognath-ous* + *-ism*.] That inequality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the upper are narrower than the lower ones.

The two types of anisognathism may be termed hypanisognathism (*Lepus*, *Diplarhina*) and *epanisognathism* (*Canis*, *Vulpes*).
Cope, Amer. Nat., XXII. 11.

epanisognathous (ep'a-ni-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ἄνισος*, unequal, + *γνάθος*, jaw. Cf. *anisognathous*.] Having the upper teeth narrower than the lower ones; marked by that case of anisognathism which is the opposite of hypanisognathism. *Cope.*

epanodont (e-pān'ō-dont), *a.* [NL. **epanodontus* (-odont-), < Gr. *ἐπάνω*, above, on top (< *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*), + *ὀδούς* (δόντ-) = *E. tooth*.] Having only upper teeth, as a serpent; or of pertaining to the *Epanodontia*.

Epanodontia (e-pān-ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **epanodontus* (-odont-): see *epanodont*.] A suborder of anguistomous *Ophidia* having only upper teeth, whence the name: conterminous with the family *Typhlopidæ* (which see). The technical characters are otherwise the same as those of *Catodontia*, excepting that the maxillary is free and vertical and there is no ptilia.

epanodos (e-pān'ō-dos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπάνωδος*, a rising up, a return, recapitulation, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἄνοδος*, a way up: see *anode*.] In *rhet.*: (a) Recapitulation of the chief points or heads in a discourse; enumeration; especially, recapitulation of the principal points in an order the reverse of that in which they were previously treated, recurring to the last point first, and so returning toward the earlier topics or arguments. (b) Repetition of names or topics singly, with further discussion or characterization of each, after having at first merely mentioned or enumerated them.

epanody (e-pān'ō-dī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπάνωδος*, a return: see *epanodos*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormally irregular form of flower to a regular form.

epanorthosis (ep'an-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, a correction, < *ἐπανορθέω*, set up again, restore, correct, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἀνορθέω*, set up again, < *ἀνά*, up, + *ὀρθέω*, make straight, < *ὀρθός*, straight.] In *rhet.*, a figure consisting in immediate revocation of a word or statement in order to correct, justify, mitigate, or intensify it, usually the last: as, "Most brave act. Brave, did I say? Most heroic act." Also called *epidiorthisis*.

epanthem (e-pān'them), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπάνθημα* (see the def.), < *ἐπανθεῖν*, bloom, effloresce, be on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀνθεῖν*, bloom.] A blooming; efflorescence; the most striking part.—**Epanthem of Thymaridas**, a rule of algebra to the effect that, if the sum of a number of quantities be given, together with all the sums of the first of them added to each of the others, then the sums of these pairs diminished by the first sum is the first quantity multiplied by a number less by 2 than the number of the quantities.

epanthous (e-pān'thus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, growing upon flowers, as certain fungi.

epapillate (ē-pā-pil'āt), *a.* [NL. **epapillatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *papilla*, nipple: see *papilla*.] Not papillate; destitute of papillæ or protuberances.

epapophyses, *n.* Plural of *epapophysis*.
epapophysial (ep'a-pō-fiz'i-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπαποφύσις* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to an epapophysis: as, an *epapophysial* process.

epapophysis (ep-a-pōf'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *epapophysises* (-sēs). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an outgrowth, apophysis: see *apophysis*.] In *anat.*, a median process of a vertebra upon the dorsal aspect of its centrum: opposed to *hypapophysis*.

epappose (ē-pāp'ōs), *a.* [L. *e-* priv. + NL. *pappus*, pappus.] In *bot.*, having no pappus.

eparch (ep'ārk), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, a commander, prefect, < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἀρχή*, government, rule, < *ἀρχαίνω*, rule.] 1. In ancient and modern Greece, the governor or prefect of an eparchy.

The prefects and the *eparches* will resort to the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
Sir H. Taylor, Isaac Commenus, II. 3.

2. In the *Russian Ch.*, a bishop as governing an eparchy; especially, a metropolitan. See *eparchy*, 2.

eparchy (ep'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *eparchies* (-kiz). [Gr. *ἐπαρχία*, < *ἐπαρχος*, eparch: see *eparch*.] 1. In ancient Greece, a province, prefecture, or

territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch or governor; in modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy or province, itself divided into demes, corresponding to the *arrondissements* and *communes* of France.—2. In the *early church* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical division answering to the civil province. An eparchy was a subdivision of a diocese in the ancient sense, that is, a patriarchate or exarchate, and in its turn contained dioceses in the modern sense (*parochies*). In the *Russian Church* all dioceses are called *eparchies*.

eparterial (ep-ār-tē-ri-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἀρτηρία*, artery: see *artery*, *arterial*.] Situated above an artery.

epatka (e-pat'kā), *n.* An Alaskan name of the horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*. *H. W. Elliott.*

epaule (e-pāl'), *n.* [F. *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *fort.*, the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

epaulement, *n.* See *epauletment*.

epaulet, epaulette (ep'ā-let), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *epaulette* = Sw. *epålett*, < F. *épaulette*, an epaulet, dim. of *épaule*, OF. *espaule*, *espalle* = Pr. *espatla* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad piece, a blade, ML. the shoulder: see *spatula*.] 1. A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder; specifically, a strap proceeding from the collar, and terminating on the shoulder in a disk, from which depends a fringo of cord, usually in bullion, but sometimes in worsted or other material, according to the rank of the wearer, etc. Epaulets were worn in the British army until 1855, and are still worn in the navy by all officers of and above the rank of lieutenant, and by some civil officers. They were worn by all officers in the United States army until 1872; since that time only general officers wear them; all other commissioned officers wear shoulder-knots of gold bullion. All United States naval officers above the grade of ensign wear epaulets. In the French army the private soldiers wear epaulets of worsted. See *shoulder-strap*, *shoulder-knot*.

Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: it was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulets. *Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.*
2. (a) The shoulder-piece in the armor of the fourteenth century, especially when small and fitting closely to the person, as compared with the large pauldron of later days.
The *epaulettes* are articulated. *J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. ix.*

(b) The shoulder-covering of splints forming part of the light and close-fitting armor of the



Epaulets, 15th and 16th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sixteenth century.—3. In *dressmaking*, an ornament for the shoulder, its form changing with the different fashions.—4. In *entom.*, the tegula or plate covering the base of the anterior wing in hymenopterous insects. [Rare.]

epauleted, epauletted (ep'ā-let-ed), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἄνω*, above: see *epi-* and *ano-*.] Furnished with epaulets.

The secretary did not entertain the highest opinion of his epauletted subordinates. *N. A. Rev., CXLII. 546.*

épaulière (ā-pō-lyār'), *n.* [F. *épaulière*, OF. *epauliere*, also called *espaulle*, < *épaule*, *espaule*, the shoulder: see *epaulet*.] In *armor*, the devices, more or less elaborate according to the period, etc., serving to protect the shoulder, or to connect breastplate and backpiece at the shoulder. Also *épaulière*.

epaulment, epaulement (e-pāl'ment), *n.* [F. *épaulement*, < *épauler*, shoulder, support, protect by an epaulet, < *épaule*, the shoulder: see *epaule*.] In *fort.*, originally, a mass of earth raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire. The term is now, however, used by the artillery arm of the service to designate the whole mass of earth or other

material which protects the guns in a battery both in front and on either flank; and an epaulment can be distinguished from a parapet only by being without the banquette or step at the foot of the interior side on which the men stand to fire over a parapet. Its application includes the covering mass for a mortar-battery, also the mass thrown up to screen reserve artillery.

epaxal (ep-ak'sal), *a.* Same as *epaxial*. *Wilder.*
epaxial (ep-ak'si-āl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *axis*, axis: see *axis*, *axial*.] In *anat.*, of vertebrates: (a) Situated upon or over the axis of the body formed by the series of bodies of vertebrae: opposed to *hypaxial*: thus equivalent to *neural* as distinguished from *hemal*, or to *dorsal* as distinguished from *ventral*.

From this axis [the back-bone] we have seen corresponding arches to arise and enclose the spinal marrow; . . . and such arches, as they extend above the axis, have been termed *epaxial*. *Micart, Elem. Anat., p. 210.*

(b) Situated upon the back or dorsal aspect of a limb: thus, the elbow is *epaxial*.

Also *epaxal*, *epaxial*.
epaxially (ep-ak'si-āl-i), *adv.* In an epaxial situation or direction: as, muscles which lie *epaxially*.

Epeira (e-pī-rā), *n.* [NL., named in reference to its web, prop. *Epira*, < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *εἶρος*, wool.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Epeiridae*, having a nearly globular abdomen. The common British garden-spider, diadem-spider, or cross-spider, *E. diadema*, is a handsome and characteristic species; there are many others. *Walkenaer, 1805.* See cut under *cross-spider*.

Epeiridæ (e-pī-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epeira* + *-idæ*.] A family of sedentary orbicular spiders which spin circular webs consisting of radiating threads crossed by a spiral. They have two pulmonary sacs, the first two pairs of legs longer than the others, and eight eyes, of which the lateral pairs are widely separated from the middle four. It is a large family of brightly colored and in some cases oddly shaped species, among the most showy of spiders. They make no attempt to conceal the web. *Epeira* is the leading genus; *Nephila* is another. Also *Epeiridæ*.

Epeirote, Epeirot, *n.* See *Epirote*.

episodion (ep-i-sō'di-on), *n.*; pl. *episodia* (-ā). [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιον*: see *episode*.] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, especially in tragedy, a part of a play following upon the first entrance (the *parodos*) of the chorus, or upon the entrance or reentrance of actors after a *stasimon* or song of the whole chorus from its place in the orchestra; hence, one of the main divisions of the action in a drama; a division of a play answering approximately to an act in the modern drama.

epencephal (ep-en'sef-āl), *n.* Same as *epencephalon*.

epencephala, *n.* Plural of *epencephalon*.
epencephalic (e-pen-sē-fal'ik or ep-en-sēf'alik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπενεφαλικός*: see *epencephalon*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the epencephalon: as, the *epencephalic* region of the brain.—2. Occipital, as a bone; hindmost, as one of four cranial segments or so-called cranial vertebrae. *Owen.*

The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch. *Todd and Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II. 597.*

epencephalon (ep-en-sēf'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *epencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*: (a) That part of the brain which consists of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. Also called *metencephalon* (which see). (b) The foregoing together with the medulla oblongata.

While it is convenient to recognize the *epencephalon*, its precise limits are difficult to assign. *Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 478.*

Also *epencephal*.

ependytes, *n.* See *ependytes*.

ependyma (e-pen'di-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπένδυμα*, an upper garment, < *ἐπένδυνω*, *ἐπένδυω*, put on over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ένδυνω*, put on, > *ένδυμα*, a garment: see *endyma*.] The lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles (except the fifth) and of the central canal of the spinal cord. Also *endyma*.

ependymal (e-pen'di-māl), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the endyma of the brain; entocolian, with reference to the lining membrane of the cavities of the brain: as, *ependymal* tissue. Also *endymal*.

ependymitis (e-pen-di-mi'tis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπένδυμα* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the endyma.

ependysis (e-pen'di-sis), *n.* [MGr. *ἐπένδυσις*, < Gr. *ἐπένδυω*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] Same as *ependytes* (b).

ependytes (e-pen'di-tēz), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπένδυτις*, a tunic worn over another, < *ἐπένδυω*, put on over: see *ependyma*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) Anciently, an outer mantle or garment, usually



Épaulière, about 1425. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

of skins, worn especially by monks and hermits. Apparently the name was sometimes retained even when it was the only garment. (b) The outer altar-cloth. Also called *ependysis*, *haploma*, and *trapezophoron*. Also *ependytes*.

While the catsarika is being fastened to the table, Psalm 132 is sung; and while the *ependytes* is laid over it, Psalm 93 is sung. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 1045.

epenetick (ep-ē-net'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *epenetick*, *epenetick*; < Gr. *ἐπαινετικός*, given to praising, laudatory, < *ἐπαινεῖν*, praise, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *αἰνεῖν*, praise, < *αἶνος*, a tale, praise.] Laudatory; bestowing praise.

In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, . . . the *epenetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram. *E. Phillips*, *Theatrum Poetarum*, Pref.

epenthesis (e-pen'the-sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *ἐπιένθεσις*, insertion, as of a letter, < **ἐπιένθερος*, inserted, < *ἐπενθίσθαι*, insert, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ένθισθαι*, put in, < *έν*, in, + *θισθαι*, put: see *thesis*.] In *gram.*, the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *alittum* for *alutum*.

Epenthesis is the addition of elements, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation. *S. S. Haldeman*, *Etymology*, p. 29.

epenthesis (e-pen'the-sis), *n.* [LL. *epenthesis*.] Same as *epenthesis*.

epenthetic (ep-en-thet'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπενθητικός*, inserted, < **ἐπένθερος*, inserted, < *ἐπενθίσθαι*, insert: see *epenthesis*.] Of the nature of epenthesis; inserted in the middle of a word.

In a language that permits the coexistence of three accentuations of one word, . . . as Modern Greek does, the shifting of an accent from an original to an *epenthetic* vowel cannot be regarded as astonishing or abnormal. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, v. 611.

epergne (e-pern'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *épergne*, thrift, economy, though the connection is not clear. The French word equivalent to *epergne*, especially in the sense of a purely ornamental or artistic piece, is *surtout*.] An ornamental piece serving as a centerpiece for the dinner-table, and, in its complete form, having one or several baskets or small dishes, which are usually detachable and serve to contain flowers, fruit, bonbons, and other articles of the dessert, etc.: sometimes merely ornamental, as a group of figures. *Epergnes* are usually of silver, sometimes of gilt bronze, glass, or other material.

Epernay (ā-per-nā'), *n.* [Gr. *Épernay*, a town in France.] 1. A white French wine produced near Epernay, in the department of Marne, famous since the middle ages.—2. A name given to certain sparkling champagnes, usually because the manufacturing establishments are situated about the town of Epernay.

eperotesis (ep-er-ō-tē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπερωτήσις*, a questioning, consulting, < *ἐπερωτᾶν*, consult, inquire, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *ἐρωτᾶν*, ask, inquire: see *erotesis*.] In *rhet.*, the use of a question or questions without expecting an answer from another person, in order to express astonishment, or to suggest to the minds of the hearers answers favorable to the speaker's cause; especially, the use of an unbroken series of rhetorical questions. Sometimes called *erotesis*. See *hypophora*.

Eperua (e-per'ū-ā'), *n.* [NL., < Carib. *eperu*, the name of the fruit.] A genus of tropical South American leguminous trees, of half a dozen species, of which the wallaba (*E. falcata*) is the most important. The tree is abundant in the forests of British Guiana, and bears a large, curiously curved flat pod. Its wood is hard and heavy, of a deep-red color, and impregnated with a resinous oil, which makes it very durable.



Flower of *Eperua grandiflora*.

epexegesis (ep-ek-sē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπεξηγησις*, a detailed account, explanation, < *ἐπεξηγείσθαι*, recount in detail, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐξηγείσθαι*, recount, explain: see *exegesis*.] Subjoined explanation or elucidation; specifically, in *rhet.*, the act of subjoining a word, phrase, clause, or passage in order to explain more fully the meaning of an indefinite or obscure expression; the immediate restatement of an idea in a clearer or fuller form.

epexegetic, epexegetical (ep-ek-sē-jēt'ik, -ikal), *a.* [Gr. *ἐπεξηγητικός* (-*γέτις*) + *-ικός*, -ical. Cf. *exegetic*.] Subjoined by way of explanation; marking an explanatory addition, or used in additional explanation: as, an *epexegetic* phrase; the *epexegetic* infinitive; and is sometimes *epexegetic*.

epexegetically (ep-ek-sē-jēt'ikal-i), *adv.* In or as an explanatory addition; for the purpose of additional explanation: as, a clause introduced *epexegetically*; the infinitive may be used *epexegetically*.

ephah, epha (ē-fā'), *n.* [Repr. Heb. *ēphāh* (cf. Coptic *ōpī*, LGr. *οἶφί*, *οἶφέι*, LL. *ephi*), a measure: perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *ēpi*, measure, *ōp*, *ōpī*, count.] A Hebrew dry measure, equal to the liquid measure called a *bath* (which see).

Ye shall have just balances, and a just *ephah*, and a just *bath*. The *ephah* and the *bath* shall be of one measure, that the *bath* may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *ephah* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezek.* xiv. 10, 11.

And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour. *Judges* vi. 19.

ephebe (ef'ēb), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβος*, a youth, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἡβη*, youth: see *Hebe*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a young man, the son of a citizen, between the ages of 18 and 20. At Athens, upon attaining the age of 18 each youth was subjected to an examination as to his physical development and his legal claims to citizenship, and received his first arms. During the next two years his education, both mental and physical, was taken in charge by the state, and conducted under the most rigid discipline, in conformity with a fixed course designed to prepare him to understand and to perform the duties of citizenship. Upon being admitted to take the sacred oath he received some of the citizen's privileges, and he became a full citizen after completing with honor his two years as an ephebe. Hence, in works on Greek art, etc., the name is applied to any youth, particularly if bearing arms, or otherwise shown to be of free estate. Also *ephebos*.

ephebeum (ef-ē-bē'um), *n.*; pl. *ephebeae* (-ē). [Gr. *ἐφηβείον*, < *ἐφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] A building, inclosure, etc., devoted to the exercise or recreation of ephebes.

The *ephebeum*, the large circular hall in the centre of the whole (Therma). *C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 292.

ephebic (ef-ē'bik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφηβικός*, < *ἐφηβος*, a youth: see *ephebe*.] Of or pertaining to an ephebe, or to the ancient Greek system of public instruction of young men to fit them for the duties and privileges of citizenship.

It is possible, however, that the Diogenium—the only gymnasium mentioned in the *Ephebic* inscriptions of the imperial period—was built about this time. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 9.

epheboic (ef-ē-bol'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to epheboic; relating to the later adolescent and the mature stages of an animal organism.

This [clinologic stage] immediately succeeded the *epheboic* stage, and during its continuance the neologic and *epheboic* characteristics underwent retrogression. *Science*, XI. 42.

epheboic (ef-ē-bō-loj'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφηβωλογία* + *-ικός*.] Characterized by the acquisition at puberty and possession during adult life of specific or peculiar features; of or pertaining to epheboic.

epheboic (ef-ē-bol'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *ἐφηβος*, a youth (see *ephebe*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of puberty; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of the later adolescent and earlier adult stages of growth of any animal, during which it acquires characters more or less specific or peculiar to itself, in comparison with related organisms. *Hyatt*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1887.

Ephedra (ef'e-drā'), *n.* [NL. ("quasi planta rebus vicinis insidens"—Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἔδρα*, a seat.] A genus of low, dioecious, gnetaceous shrubs, of about 20 species, found in desert or alkaline regions of the warmer temperate latitudes. Six or eight species occur in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. They are nearly leafless, with numerous opposite or ternate equisetum-like branches. The fruit consists of from 1 to 3 hard, coriaceous, triangular envelopes, surrounded by several pairs of bracts, and each inclosing a single seed. The fruit, or the inclosing bracts, are sometimes fleshy. The stems contain a considerable amount of tannin, and are used as a popular remedy for venereal diseases.

ephebis (ef-ē'lis), *n.*; pl. *ephebides* (-li-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐφήλις*, *ἐφήλις* (-*ιδ*), in pl. rough spots which stud the face (or, according to others, freckles, the sense taken in mod. use), < *ἐπί*, on, + *ἥλιος*, a nail, stud, wart (or, irreg., < *ἥλιος*, the sun).] A freckle (which see).

ephemera (e-fem'e-rā'), *n.*; pl. *ephemerae* or *ephemeras* (-rē, -rāz). [NL. *ephemera* (in def. 1, sc. *febris*, fever; in def. 3, sc. *musca*, fly), fem. of *ephemerus*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily, living but a day, short-lived (τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect, perhaps *Ephemerella longicauda*; πνευρός *ἐφήμερος*, a fever lasting for a day): see *ephemeros*.] 1. A fever which lasts but a day or a very short period.—2. [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*,

the typical genus of May-flies or day-flies of the family *Ephemeridae*, having three long caudal filaments. *E. vulgata* is a common European species; *E. (Leptophlebia) cupida* is one of the commonest in the northeastern United States. See cut under *day-fly*. 3. A May-fly, day-fly, or shad-fly; an ephemeropterid. See *Ephemeridae* and *May-fly*.

The *Ephemerida*, weak as it is individually, maintains itself in the world by its prolificacy. Brooks and ponds are richly populated with their young, and through the summer, when they come to maturity and take their flight, these delicate beings appear in immense numbers. They rise from the waters of our great inland lakes, fall a rapid prey to the waves, and are washed ashore in enormous quantities, their dead bodies forming windrows, comparable in extent with the sea-wrack of oceanic shores. They settle down in clouds in the streets of the lake cities, obscuring the street-lamps, and astonishing the passer-by. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 152.

4. Anything very short-lived. **ephemera**² (e-fem'e-rā'), *n.* Plural of *ephemeron*.

Ephemerae (e-fem'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ephemera*¹.] The May-flies collectively, without implication of their taxonomic rank as a group.

ephemeral (e-fem'e-ral), *a. and n.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* + *-αλ*.] 1. *a. 1.* In *zool.*, lasting but one day; ephemeric; ephemeros. Hence—2. Existing or continuing for a very short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Esteem, lasting esteem, the esteem of good men like himself, will be his reward, when the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided.

V. Knox, *Grammar Schools*. *Ephemeral* monsters, to be seen but once! Things that could only show themselves and die. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, x.

This suggests mention of the *ephemeral* group of lyrics that gathered about the serais of his time. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 255.

They [reviews] share the *ephemeral* character of the rest of our popular literature. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 55.

Also, rarely, *ephemeric*. =Syn. 2. Transient, fleeting, evanescent.

II. *n.* Anything which lasts or lives but for a day or for a very short time, as certain insects.

ephemerality (e-fem'e-ral'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ephemeralities* (-tiz). [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* + *-αλ*.] The quality or state of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral; a transient trifle.

This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lines. *C. Reade*, *Cloister and Hearth*, lxi.

ephemeran (e-fem'e-ran), *a. and n.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* + *-αν*.] Same as *ephemeral*. [Rare.]

ephemeric (ef-ē-mer'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* + *-ικός*.] Same as *ephemeral*.

ephemerid (e-fem'e-rid), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect of the family *Ephemeridae*.

Ephemeridae (ef-ē-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemerida*¹, 2, + *-idae*.] The typical and single family of pseudoneuropterous insects of the suborder *Ephemerina*; the May-flies, day-flies, or ephemeropterids, so called from the shortness of their lives after reaching the perfect winged state, in which they have no jaws, take no food, but propagate and speedily die. The head is small and rounded, with large eyes meeting on top, and minute subulate 3-jointed antennae; the mouth-parts are wanting or are very rudimentary; the thorax is globose, with a small collar-like prothorax; the abdomen is elongate and slender, terminated by 2 or 3 long, slender filaments; and the wings are closely net-veined, the hinder pair much smaller than the fore, or wanting. Though so fragile and fugacious in the imago, these insects in the larval and pupal states are long-lived, existing many months or for two or three years, have well-developed jaws, and are predaceous; they live in the water, and are notable for molts or castings of the skin, sometimes to the number of 20; they are well known to anglers as bait. There are about 12 leading genera, and individuals of various species swarm in prodigious numbers. In the United States many of the species are indiscriminately called *shad-flies*, from their appearance when shad are running. Also *Ephemerida*, *Ephemerides*, *Ephemerina*, *Ephemerina*. See cut under *day-fly*.

ephemerides, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*; formerly sometimes used as a singular.

ephemeridian (e-fem'e-rid'i-an), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος* (-*ιδ*)- + *-ιαν*.] Relating to an ephemeropterid, *n.* Plural of *ephemeris*.

Ephemerina (e-fem'e-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephemerida*¹, 2, + *-ina*.] A subordinal group of pseudoneuropterous insects, the May-flies: same as *Agathis* or *Subulicornes*.

ephemerinus (e-fem'e-rī'nus), *a.* [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*¹, 2, + *-ινος* + *-ος*.] Pertaining to or structurally allied to the *Ephemerida*.

ephemeris (e-fem'e-ris), *n.*; pl. *ephemerides* (ef-ē-mer'i-dēz). [Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, < Gr. *ἐφήμερος*, a diary, journal, calendar, < *ἐφήμερος*, for the day, daily: see *ephemeros*, *ephemera*¹.] 1. A daily record; a diary; a chronological statement of

events by days; particularly, an almanac; a calendar; in this sense formerly sometimes with the plural as singular. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He used to make unto himself an *ephemeris* or a journal, in which he used to write all such notable things as either he did see or hear each day that passed.

Quoted in *Bradford's Works* (Farker Soc., 1853), II. xix. That calendar or *ephemerides*, which he maketh of the diversities of times and seasons.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, I. 8.

Are you the sage master-steward, with a face like an old *ephemerides*? Beau, and Fl., *Scornful Lady*, I. 2.

2. In *astron.*, a table or a collection of tables or data showing the daily positions of the planets or heavenly bodies, or of any number of them; specifically, an astronomical almanac, exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them, for the use of the astronomer and navigator. The chief publications of this sort are the French "Connnaissance des Temps" (from 1679), the British "Nautical Almanack and Astronomical Ephemeris" (from 1766), the Berlin "Astronomisches Jahrbuch" (from 1776), and the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanack" (from 1855).

By comparing these observations with an *ephemeris* computed from a former orbit, three normal places were found, the four observations made in May and June being neglected. *Science*, III. 401.

3. Anything lasting only for a day or for a very brief period; something that is ephemeral or transient; especially, a publication or periodical of only temporary interest or very short duration.

ephemerist (e-fem'e-rist), *n.* [*< ephemer-is + -ist.*] 1. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

The night before he was discoursing of and slighting the art of foolish astrologers, and genethical *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscopes of navillies. *Howell*.

2. One who keeps an ephemeris; a diarist. [Archaic.]

ephemerite (e-fem'e-rit), *n.* [*< NL. ephemerites* (Geinitz, 1865), *< Ephemeris* 1, 2, + *-ites*, *E. -ite* 2.] A fossil ephemerid.

ephemerius (e-fē-mē'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *ephemerii* (-i). [*< Gr. ἐφήμεριος*, on, for, or during the day, serving for the day (NGr. as a noun, as in def.), equiv. to *ἐφήμερος*, for the day; see *ephemerous*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (a) The priest whose turn it is to officiate; the officiant or celebrant. (b) A priest in charge; a parish priest. (c) A domestic chaplain. (d) A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the ceremony called the *elevation of the panagia*. See *panagia*.

ephemeromorph (e-fem'e-rō-mōrf), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐφήμερος*, for a day, ephemeral, + *μορφή*, form.] A general designation given by Bastian to the lowest forms of life. *E. D.*

ephemeron (e-fem'e-ron), *n.*; pl. *ephemerata* (-rā). [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφήμερον*, a short-lived insect, the May-fly; see *ephemeris* 1.] An insect which lives but for a day or for a very short time; hence, any being whose existence is very brief.

If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our days as we multiplied our sins, we should have been but as an *ephemeron*; man should have lived the life of a fly or a gourd. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 256.

The *ephemeron* perishes in an hour; man endures for his three-score years and ten. *Whewell*.

ephemerous (e-fem'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. ephemerus*, *< Gr. ἐφήμερος*, the more common form of *ἐφήμεριος*, on, for, or during the day, living or lasting but for a day, short-lived, temporary, *< ἐπί*, on, + *ἡμέρα*, dial. or poet. *ἡμέρη*, *ἀμέρα*, *ἡμαρ*, day. Cf. *ephemera* 1, *ephemeral*.] Living or lasting but for a day; ephemeral. *Burke*.

Ephemerum (e-fem'e-rum), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφήμερον*, a poisonous plant, neut. of *ἐφήμερος*, lasting but for a day; see *ephemeron*, *ephemerous*.] A genus of mosses, belonging to the tribe *Phasceae*: formerly the type of the tribe *Ephemeræ*, which is not now retained. There are 3 British and 7 American species.

Ephesian (e-fē'zian), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *< Gr. Ἐφέσιος*, *< Ἔφεσος*, Ephesus.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus, an ancient city of Ionia on the coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the river Cayster, famous as the seat of a peculiar form of the worship of Artemis, for the legends of Amazons connected with this cultus, for the magnificent temple of Artemis (the Artemision or Artemisium, commonly called the temple of Diana), and as a large and important commercial city. In Christian times Ephesus became noted as a center of St. Paul's work in Asia Minor (one of his epistles also being inscribed "to the Ephesians"), as one of the seven

churches of the Apocalypse, and as the residence and death-place of St. John, after whom a modern village on the site is called *Atasuluk* (that is, Ἅγιος Θεόλογος, the Holy Divine). It had the title of apostolic see, and its metropolitan had a rank nearly equal to that of patriarch, till overshadowed by the rise of the patriarchate of Constantinople. It was also the scene of a number of ecclesiastical councils, one of them ecumenical. Also *Ephesine*.—**Ephesian Artemis**. See *Diana*.—**Ephesian or Ephesian Council**, any one of the general church councils held at Ephesus, the earliest of which met to A. D. 196 to settle a dispute as to the time of keeping Easter; especially, the third general or ecumenical council, held at Ephesus A. D. 431, under the emperors Theodosius II. and Valentinian III., the most prominent member of which was St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria. It deposed Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned his teaching as to the person of Christ. (See *Nestorianism*.) It also decreed that no bishop should subject to himself any ecclesiastical province which had not from the beginning been under the authority of his predecessors, and that any province so subjected should be restored, and the original rights of each province always remain inviolate.—**Ephesian or Ephesian Litrocinium**, a Eutychnian council which met at Ephesus A. D. 449. It claimed to be ecumenical, but all its acts were annulled at the Chalcedonian council, A. D. 451. See *Litrocinium*.—**Ephesian or Ephesian liturgies**, **Ephesian class**, **family**, or **group** (of liturgies), the group or class to which the ancient liturgies of Gaul and Spain belong, and probably those of Britain also. The original or typical form represented by the various extant offices of this family is called the *Ephesine liturgy*. The connection of this type of office with Ephesus is a matter of inference. It is also sometimes called the *liturgy of St. Paul* or of *St. John*. See *Gallican*.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Ephesus: as, the epistle of Paul to the *Ephesians*.

What man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the *Ephesians* is a worshipper of the great goddess Diana? *Acts* xix. 35.

2. A boon companion; a jolly fellow.

P. Hen. What company? *Page.* *Ephesians*, my lord; of the old church. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. 2.

Ephesine (ef'e-sin), *a.* [*< Gr. Ἐφεσος*, Ephesus, + *-ine* 1.] Same as *Ephesian*.

ephesite (ef'e-sit), *n.* [*< L. Ephesus*, *Gr. Ἐφεσος*, a city in Asia Minor (see *Ephesian*), + *-ite* 2.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of aluminium, found near Ephesus. It is related to margarite.

ephaltes (ef-i-al'téz), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφιάλης*, *Ἄελιε ἐπιάλης*, nightmare, lit. one who leaps upon, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰάλλειν*, verbal adj. *ιάλλός*, send, throw.] 1. The nightmare.

The Author of the *Vulgar Errors* tells us, that hollow Stones are hung up in Stables to prevent the Night Mare, or *Ephaltes*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 97.

2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of owls; same as *Scops. Keyserling and Blasius*, 1840.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of ichneumon-fies, of the subfamily *Pimplinae*, containing insects of moderate or small size with a long ovipositor, usually parasitic on lepidopterous larvæ. There are about 12 North American and nearly 20 European species. *Schrank*, 1802.

ephidrosis (ef-i-drō'sis), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφίδρωσις*, superficial perspiration, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ἰδρωσις*, perspiration, *< ἰδρῶν*, perspire, sweat.] In *med.*, a sweating of any sort.—**Ephidrosis cruenta**, hemalidrosis.

ephippia, *n.* Plural of *ephippium*.
ephippial (e-fip'i-äl), *a.* [*< ephippium + -al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephippium.—**Ephippial ovum** or **egg**, an egg inclosed in an ephippium, as that of the genus *Daphnia*.

Bodies of a different nature from these "agamie ova" . . . are developed within the ovary, the substance of which acquires an accumulation of strongly refracting granules at one spot, and forms . . . the so-called *ephippial ovum*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 250.

ephippiid (e-fip'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidiæ*.

Ephippidiæ (ef-i-pi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Ephippius + -idæ.*] In *ichth.*, a small family of ephatodont fishes. They are characterized by the limitation of the branchial apertures to the sides, and their separation by a wide scaly isthmus extending from the pectoral region to the chin; the spinous and soft parts of the dorsal fin are distinct; the upper jaw is scarcely protractile; and the post-temporal or uppermost bone of the shoulder-girdle is articulated by two processes with the skull. It includes a few marine fishes, among which the most notable are the species of *Chaetodipterus*, as *C. faber*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, known in the markets of Washington and Baltimore as the *porgy*, but not to be confounded with the *porgy* of New York. See *cut* under *Chaetodipterus*.

Ephippiinæ (e-fip-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Ephippius + -inæ.*] The *Ephippidiæ* rated as a subfamily.

ephippioid (e-fip'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Ephippius + -oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ephippidiæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ephippidiæ*.
Ephippiorhynchus (e-fip'i-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [*< NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. ἐφίππιον*, a saddle-cloth

(see *ephippium*), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of African storks, of the family *Ciconiidae*; the saddle-billed storks, having a membrane saddled on the base of the bill, whence the name. *E. senegalensis* resembles the jabiru in its somewhat recurved bill, which is red, black, and yellow; the legs are black, with reddish feet; the plumage is white, with black head, neck, wings, and tail.

ephippium (e-fip'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ephippia* (-ä). [*< NL. < L. ephippium*, *< Gr. ἐφίππιον* (with or without *σπρόμα*, a spread, covering, horse-cloth), a horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, neut. of *ἐφίππιος*, for putting on a horse, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse; see *Equus*, *hippo-*.] 1. In *anat.*, the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the human sphenoid bone, or other formation or appearance likened to a saddle.—2. In branchiopods, as *Daphnia*, an altered part of the carapace, of a saddle-shaped figure, representing a large area over which both inner and outer layers of the integument have acquired a brownish color, more consistency, and a peculiar texture. It is an alteration due to the development of that kind of egg known as *ephippial*.

When the next moult takes place, these altered portions of the integument, constituting the *ephippium*, are cast off, together with the rest of the carapace, which soon disappears, and then the *ephippium* is left, as a sort of double-walled spring box (the spring being formed by the original dorsal junction of the two halves of the carapace) in which the ephippial ova are enclosed. The *ephippium* sinks to the bottom and, sooner or later, its contents give rise to young *Daphnia*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 250.

3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. The larvæ of *E. thoracicum* are found in ants' nests. *Latreille*, 1802.—4. [*cap.*] A genus of mollusks. *Bolton*, 1798.

Ephippius (e-fip'i-us), *n.* [*< NL. < Gr. ἐφίππιος*, belonging to a horse or to riding; see *ephippium*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Ephippidiæ*. The long dorsal spine suggests the whip of a coachman. Also written *Ephippus*. *G. Cuvier*.

ephod (ef'od), *n.* [*< LL. ephod* (Vulgate), *< Heb. ἔפֹד*, a vestment, *< ἄφֹד*, put on, clothe.] 1. A Jewish priestly vestment, specifically that worn by the high priest. It was woven "of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen," and was made in the form of a double apron, covering the upper part of the body in front and behind, the two parts of the apron being united at the shoulders by a seam or by shoulder-straps, and drawn together lower down by a girdle of the same material as that of the garment itself. On each shoulder was fixed an onyx stone set in gold and engraved with the names of six of the tribes of Israel, and just above the girdle was fixed the breastplate of judgment. (See *Ex. xxviii. 6-12*.) In later times the ephod was not worn exclusively by the high priest, but when worn by others, as priests of lower rank, it was usually made of linen.

And David danced before the Lord with all his might; and David was girded with a linen ephod. *2 Sam. vi. 14.*

The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pail,
The holy ephod made a cloak for gain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, lv.

2. An amice: a name formerly sometimes used in the Western Church, and also in use in the Coptic and Armenian churches. See *vakass*.

ephor (ef'or), *n.* [*< L. ephorus*, *< Gr. ἐφορος*, an overseer, title of a Dorian magistrate, *< ἐφορᾶν*, oversee, *< ἐπί*, upon, + *ορᾶν*, see, look at.] One of a body of magistrates common to many ancient Dorian constitutions, the most celebrated being that of the Spartans, among whom the board of ephors consisted of five members, and was elected yearly by the people unrestrictedly from among themselves. Their authority ultimately became superior to that of the kings, and virtually supreme before the office was abolished, in 225 B. C., by Cleomenes III., after killing the existing incumbents. The ephors were afterward reestablished by the Romans. Also *ephorus*.—**Ephor eponyms**. See *eponyms*.

ephoral (ef'or-al), *a.* [*< ephor + -al.*] Of or belonging to the office of ephor.

ephoralty (ef'or-äl-ti), *n.* [*< ephoral + -ty.*] The office or term of office of an ephor, or of the ephors; the body of ephors.

Aristotle observes that the *Ephorality* in Sparta was corrupt. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXIII. 13.

ephorate (ef'or-ät), *n.* [*< ephor + -ate* 3.] Same as *ephoralty*.

In Venice the Council served to keep the sovereign multitude in check, itself belonging to the Gerusia; in Sparta the *Ephorate* rose out of the aristocratic demos, and kept in check the monarchy and the principal families. *Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.)*, p. 134, note.

ephorus (ef'or-us), *n.*; pl. *ephori* (-i). [*L.*: see *ephor*.] Same as *ephor*.

Ephraïtic (e-fra-it'ik), *a.* [*< Ephraim + -ite* 2 + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew tribe of Ephraim, or to the kingdom of Israel, poeti-

ally called that of Ephraim from the prominence of this tribe among the ten tribes which under the lead of Jeroboam separated from the kingdom of Judah.

Ephthianura (ef'thi-ā-nū'rā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of Australian warblers. *E. albifrons* is the white-fronted ephthianure. Also written *Ephthianura* and *Hephthianura*. Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1837.

epthianure (ef'thi-ā-nūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Ephthianura*.

Ephydra (ef'i-drā), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. ἐφύρα, living on the water, < ἐπί, upon, + ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-), water.] A genus of dipterous insects or flies, of the family *Ephydridae*, the larvæ of which are notable as living in prodigious numbers in salt or strongly alkaline waters. The waters of Lake Mono in California swarm with millions of *E. californica*, which drift in immense quantities along the shore. The larvae are used for food by the Indians, under the name of *koochahbee*; *ahuatlé* is the similar food prepared from *E. hians*, a Mexican species which swarms in Lake Tezcuca. The described North American species are 11 in number. Also, improperly, *Ephydra*.

Ephydridæ (e-fid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Loew, 1863), < *Ephydra* + -idæ.] A family of *Diptera*, typified by the genus *Ephydra*, having the face convex, without membranous antennal furrows, oral cavity rounded, antennæ short, and the sixth abdominal segment small. The flies live in wet places and the larvæ in water, some of them only in saline water. Also *Ephydrinidæ*. Stenhammer, 1843.

epthymium (e-fim'ni-um), *n.*; *pl. ephymnia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. ἐφθύμιον, the burden or refrain of a hymn, < ἐπί, upon, to, + θύμος, hymn: see *hymn*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, originally, a brief standing acclamation to a god following a number of lines or a metrical system in a hymn; the refrain at the end of a stanza in a hymn; in general, a short colon subjoined to a metrical system, strophe or antistrophe. See *mesymnion*, *methymnion*, *prothymion*.—2. In the Greek and other Oriental churches: (a) A line of separate construction at the end of a hymn or stanza of a hymn, often sung by other voices than those singing the remainder of the stanza or hymn. (b) The repetition (of the antiphon).

ephyra (of'i-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Ἐφύρα, a sea-nymph, eponym of Ἐφύρα, Ephyra, another name of Corinth.] 1. *Pl. ephyre* (-rē). One of the so-called *Medusæ bifidæ*; an attached or free-swimming lobate discoidal medusoid, resulting from transverse fission, by agamogenetic multiplication, in the scyphistoma stage, of the actinula of a discophorous hydrozoan. By the development of the ephyrae, and before these become detached, the young discophoran passes into the strobila stage. The word was used as a generic name before the character of the objects had been ascertained. See *scyphistoma*, *strobila*, and *hydra tuba*, under *hydra*.

2. [*cap.*] *pl.* Same as *Ephyromedusæ*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of geometrid moths. *Ephyra punctaria* is popularly known as the *maiden's-blush*; *E. orbicularia* is the dingy mocha; *E. pendularia*, the birch-mocha. Duponchel, 1829.

4. [*cap.*] A genus of crustaceans. Roux, 1831.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of dipterous insects. Desvoidy, 1863.

Ephyromedusæ (ef'i-rā-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* See *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyridæ (e-fir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + -idæ.] A family of ephyromedusans with broad radial pouches, and without terminal branched canals. In these forms the manubrium is simple, four-cornered, with central mouth, and no mouth-arms. There are mostly 16 (8 ocular and 8 tentacular) broad radial pouches, rarely up to 32, alternating with as many short solid tentacles; mostly 16 (rarely 32 or 64) marginal flaps, with or without simple pouches, and never with branched canals; and 4 interradial or 8 adradial gonads in the subumbrellar wall of the gastral cavity.

Ephyromedusæ (ef'i-rō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyra* + *Medusæ*.] Hydrozoans which produce ephyrae or scyphistomes, generating by strobilation: synonymous with *Scyphomedusæ* (which see). Also *Ephyromedusæ*, *Ephyrae*.

ephyromedusan (ef'i-rō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ephyromedusæ*; *scyphomedusan*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Ephyromedusæ*.

Ephyropsidæ (ef-i-rop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ephyropsis* + -idæ.] A family of *Ephyromedusæ* having a small disk, simple gastric sacs without oral arms, only 8 marginal tentacles, and 4 pairs of genital organs, which do not lie in umbrella cavities. Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I, 261.

Ephyropsis (ef-i-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gegenbaur, 1850), < *ephyra* + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Ephyropsidæ*. *E. pelagica* of the Mediterranean and Adriatic is an example.

épi (ā-pé'), *n.* [F. *épi*, an ear (of corn), top, finial, < OF. *espi*, < L. *spicus*, rare form of *spica*, a point, spike, or ear of corn, top, tuft, etc.: see *spike*.] A light slender finial of metal or terracotta, ornamenting the extremities or intersections of roof-ridges or forming the termination of a pointed roof or spire.

epi- [NL., etc., < Gr. ἐπι- (before a vowel ἐπ-, before the rough breathing ἐφ-), < ἐπί, prep., with verbs of rest, on, upon, in, at, near, before, etc.; with verbs of motion, on, upon, on to, up to, to, toward, etc.; causally, over, on, etc.; in comp. ἐπι-, on, upon, to, toward, etc., in addition to, besides; of time, upon, after, etc.; = L. *ob*, to, before (see *ob-*), = Skt. *api*, on to, near to, more-over, related to *apa* = Gr. ἀπό = L. *ab* = E. *off*, of. See *apo-*, *ab-*, *off*, of.] A prefix (before a vowel *ep-*, before the rough breathing *eph-*) of Greek origin, signifying primarily 'upon, on,' and variously implying position on, motion to or toward, addition to (a second or subordinate form). See the etymology.

epialid (ē-pi'al'id), *n. and a.* 1. *n.* A moth of the family *Epialidæ*.

2. *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialidæ, Hepialidæ (ē-, hē-pi'al'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus, Hepialus*, + -idæ.] A family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects of the bombycine series, having short moniliform antennæ, long, narrow, deflexed wings, and ecarinate thorax; the ghost-moths, goat-moths, or swifts. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs with 16 feet, which burrow in the roots or beneath the bark of trees, whence the group is also called *Xylotropha*. It corresponds in the main, or exactly, to the old genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, and to groups known as *Epialides, Epialites*, and *Epialina*. See cut under *Cossus*.

epialine (ē-pi'ā-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Epialidæ*.

Epialites (ē-pi-ā-lit'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epialus* + -ites.] A division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* in Latreille's system of classification, represented by the Fabrician genera *Epialus* and *Cossus*, corresponding to the modern *Epialidæ*.

Epialus, Hepialus (ē-, hē-pi'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., orig. *Hepialus* (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. ἠπιάλος, equiv. to ἠπιόλης, also ἠπιόλης, a nightmare; cf. ἠπιόλος, a moth (a 'ghost-moth'; or perhaps a diff. word, akin to L. *vappo(n)*, a moth). Cf. ἠπιόλος, a fever attended with violent shivering. The form ἠπιόλης appears to simulate ἐπιόλης, a nightmare; see *epialites*.] The typical genus of the family *Epialidæ*, the ghost-moths. *E. humuli* is a common species.

epialial (ep-i-ak'si-al), *a.* Same as *epialial*.

epibasal (ep-i-bā'sal), *a.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βάσις, base: see *base*², *basal*.] In *bot.*, anterior to the basal wall: used by Leitgeb in designating portions of the developing oöspore of vascular cryptogams, the basal wall being the primary wall dividing the oöspore into two halves.

epibatus (e-pib'ā-tus), *a. and n.* [< LL. *epibatus* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. ἐπιβατός, trodden to, marked by special beating of time, also that can be walked to, accessible, < ἐπιβαίνω, walk on, tread on, go to, < ἐπί, upon, to, + βαίνω, go: see *base*².] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, marked by special beating of time (as with the foot): a distinctive epithet of a pæonic foot of doubled or decasemic magnitude, in contradistinction to the pæon diagyios (see *diagyios*), or ordinary pæonic foot of pentasemic magnitude, commonly called the *cretic*.

2. *n.* The decasemic pæon (*pæon epibatus*). See I.

epiblast (ep'i-blást), *n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλαστός, a bud, germ; cf. ἐπιβλαστάνω, grow or sprout on.] 1. In *bot.*, a name applied by Richard to a second small cotyledon which is found in wheat and some other grasses.—2. In *embryol.*, the outer or external blastodermic membrane or layer of cells, forming the ecto-

derm or epiderm: distinguished at first from *hypoblast*, then from both *hypoblast* and *mesoblast*. See cut under *blastocole*.

epiblastema (ep'i-blas-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblastemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βλάστημα, a germ. Cf. *epiblast*.] In *bot.*, a superficial outgrowth upon any part of a plant, as trichomes, the crown of a corolla, etc.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas'tik), *a.* [< *epiblast* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiblast.

The derivation of the original structureless layer of the cornea is still uncertain. . . . The objections to Kessler's view of its epiblastic nature are rather a priori than founded on definite observation. M. Foster, Embryology, p. 153.

epiblema (ep-i-blē'mā), *n.*; *pl. epiblemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπιβλήμα, a cover, a patch, lit. that which is thrown over, < ἐπιβάλλω, throw over, < ἐπί, upon, over, + βάλλω, throw.] In *bot.*, the imperfectly formed epidermis which supplies the place of the true epidermis in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

epibole (e-pib'ō-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιβολή, a throwing on, a setting or laying upon, the addition or disposition of words or ideas, < ἐπιβάλλω, throw or lay upon, < ἐπί, upon, + βάλλω, throw.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which successive clauses begin with the same word or words or with a word or phrase of similar meaning; epanaphora.—2. In *embryol.*, same as *epiboly*.

The gastrula is formed by a process known as *epibole*. Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I, 115.

epibolic (ep-i-bol'ik), *a.* [< *epibole* + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epiboly.

epibolism (e-pib'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *epibol-ic* + -ism.] Same as *epiboly*.

epiboly (e-pib'ō-lī), *n.* [< *epibole*, *q. v.*] In *embryol.*, that kind of gastrulation in which the inclusion of the hypoblastic blastomeres within the epiblastic blastomeres appears to result from the growth of the latter over the former, instead of being the consequence of a proper emboly, or true process of invagination of the hypoblast within the epiblast. See *emboly*. Also *epibole*, *epibolism*.

epibranchial (ep-i-brang'ki-al), *a. and n.* [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + βράχχια, gills, + -al.] 1. *a.* Literally, upon the gills: applied in zoölogy—(a) to a part of a bird's hyoid bone (see II.); (b) in brachyurous crustaceans, to an anterior division of the carapace forming part of the roof of the branchial chamber. See cut under *Brachyura*.

2. *n.* In *ornith.*, the posterior or terminal element of the long horn of the hyoid bone, an osseous element developed in the third postoral (first branchial) visceral arch of a bird, forming the end-piece of the complex hyoid bone, borne upon the ceratobranchial. It is the ceratobranchial of some, the ceratohyal of others. Parker.

The cerato- and *epibranchials* together are badly called the thyro-hyals, and, in still more popular language, the greater cornea or horns of the hyoid; . . . the cerato-branchials are long, and the *epibranchials* so extraordinarily elongated as to curl up over the back of the skull. Coates, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 167.

Epibulinæ (e-pib-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + -inæ.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Epibulus*, and characterized by the very extensible jaws and a concomitant mode of articulation for the lower jaw. The species are confined to the tropical Pacific.

Epibulini (e-pib-ū-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epibulus* + -ini.] Same as *Epibulinæ*. C. L. Bonaparte.

Epibulus (e-pib'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιβουλος, plotting against, treacherous, < ἐπιβουλή, a plot, < ἐπί, upon, against, + βουλή, a plan, scheme: see *boule*².] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, and typical of the subfamily *Epibulinæ*. Cuvier, 1817.

epic (ep'ik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *epick*; = F. *épique* = Sp. Pg. It. *epico* (cf. D. G. *episch* = Dan. Sw. *episk*), < L. *epicus*, < Gr. ἐπικός, epic, < ἐπος, a word, a speech, tale, *pl. epic poetry*: see *epos*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting an epos or heroic poem; narrating at length and in metrical form as a poetic whole with subordination of parts a series of heroic achievements or of events under supernatural guidance. The epic or heroic poem in its typical form (the *national* or *popular epic*) is exemplified in the great mythological epics, in Greek the Homeric epics (the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*), in Sanskrit the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*, in Persian the *Shah-nameh*, in Middle German the *Nibelungenlied*,



Épi of Lead, 13th century—Cathedral of Chartres. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dct. de l'Architecture.")

in Anglo-Saxon the *Beowulf*, and in Spanish the *Poem of the Cid*. Epics compiled in recent times from national traditions are the Finnish *Kalevala* and the North American Indian *Hianatha*. The *artificial* or *literary epic* is not of popular origin, but imitated more or less closely from the national epics. Examples are: in Latin, Virgil's *Aeneid*, and the modern epics; in Italian, the romantic epics, Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; in Portuguese, Camoens's *Lusiad*; in English, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*; in German, Klopstock's *Messias*. An epic in which animals are actors, exemplified in the Homeric *Eutrachomyomachia* and in the medieval Low German *Reynard the Fox*, has been called the *animal epic*.

According to Aristotle, the story of an epic poem must be on a great and noble theme: it must be one in itself. R. C. Jebb, *Primer of Greek Lit.*, I. II. § 2.

Hence — 2. Of heroic character or quality; bold in action; imposing.

"Take Lilla, then, for heroine," clamour'd he,
"And make her some great Princess, six feet high,
Grand, epic, homicidal." Tennyson, *Princess*, Prolog.

The epic cycle. See *cycle* 1.

II. *n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing generally the exploits of heroes; an epic poem. See I.

He burnt
His epic, his King Arthur, some twelve books.
Tennyson, *The Epic*.

Epicaerus (ep-i-sē'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικαίρος*, seasonable, opportune, important, vital, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίρος*, fit time, opportunity.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the subfamily *Otiorrhynchini*. It was established by Schönherr upon a few Central and North American species, having the body



Imbricated Snout-beetle (*Epicaerus imbricatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

more or less pyriform, densely scaly, the elytra brownish or luteous, with the tip and two sinuous bands much paler. *E. imbricatus* (Say), the imbricated snout-beetle, is the best-known species, abundant in the eastern United States; it feeds upon many different plants, and is frequently very injurious to cabbages. It is extremely variable in size, shape, and coloration. Its larva is still unknown.

epical (ep'i-kal), *a.* [*< epic + -al.*] Epie; of epic or heroic character; like an epic.

Life made by duty epical
And rhythmic with the truth.

Whittier, *My Namesake*.

epically (ep'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epic manner; as an epic.

epicalyx (ep-i-kā'lyks), *n.*; pl. *epicalyces* (-kal'i-sēz). [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *κάλυξ*, calyx.] In *bot.*, the outer accessory calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts, as in mallow and potentilla.

epicanthi, *n.* Plural of *epicanthus*.

epicanthic (ep-i-kan'thik), *a.* [*< epicanthis + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicanthis; growing in or upon a canthus or corner of the eye.

epicanthis (ep-i-kan'this), *n.*; pl. *epicanthides* (-thi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικανθίς*, equiv. to *ἐγκανθίς*, a tumor in the corner of the eye, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *κανθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthus*.] In *anat.*, a fold of skin, congenital in origin, concealing the inner, rarely the outer, canthus of the eye.

epicanthus (ep-i-kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *epicanthi* (-thi). [NL.] Same as *epicanthis*.

epicardial (ep-i-kār'di-al), *a.* [*< epicardium + -al.*] Pertaining to the epicardium.

epicardium (ep-i-kār'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *καρδία* = *E. heart*.] In *anat.*, the cardiac or visceral layer of the pericardium, lying directly upon the heart.

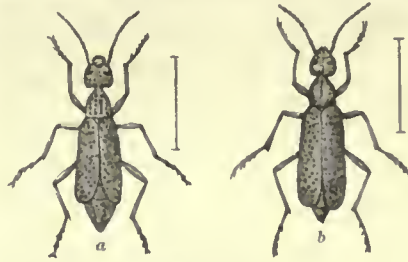
epicaridan (ep-i-kar'i-dan), *n.* One of the *Epicarides*.

Epicarides (ep-i-kar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *καρίς*, a shrimp.] In Latreille's system (1826), a section of the Linnean genus *Oniscus*, containing small parasitic isopods without eyes or antennae, and corresponding to the modern family *Bopyridae*. They are parasitic upon shrimps. [Not in use.]

epicarp (ep'i-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*. See *cut* under *endocarp*.

epicatophora (ep'i-ka-tof'ō-rā), *n.* In *astrol.*, the eighth house of the heavens.

Epicauta (ep-i-kā'tū), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπικαυτός*, burnt at the end or on the surface, < *ἐπικαίω*, burn on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καίω*, burn: see *caustic*.] A genus of blister-beetles, of the family *Meloidae*. It comprises those species of the group *Cantharides* in which the penultimate tarsal joint is not bilobed, the mandibles are not prolonged beyond the labrum, and the claws are divided into two nearly equal



Blister-beetles.
a, *Epicauta pardalis*; b, *Epicauta maculata*.
(Lines show natural sizes.)

parts. The anterior femora have a sericeous spot, and the antennae are filiform. The numerous species are of medium size, elongate, cylindrical, and more or less densely punctulate and pubescent. *E. pardalis* (J. L. Le Conte) and *E. maculata* (Say) are not rare in the western territories of the United States; both are black, with dense yellowish-white pubescence, and have on the elytra dense black spots, large and smooth in *E. pardalis*, small, opaque, and pubescent in *E. maculata*. *E. marginata* (Fabricius), which is common in the Atlantic States, is black, with the head and thorax usually covered with cinereous pubescence, and the elytra either entirely black or narrowly margined with cinereous. The larvae of *Epicauta* prey upon locusts' eggs.

epiceder, **epicedat** (ep'i-sēd, -sed), *n.* [*< LL. epicedium, q. v.*] A funeral song or discourse; an epicedium.

And on the banks each cypress bow'd his head,
To hear the swan sing her own epiced.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, I. 5.

epicedia, *n.* Plural of *epicedium*.

epicedial (ep-i-sē'di-al), *a.* [*< epicedium + -al.*] Same as *epicedian*.

epicedian (ep-i-sē'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< epicedium + -an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to an epicedium; elegiac.

Epicedian song, a song sung ere the corpse be buried.
Cockeram.

II. *n.* An epicedium.

Black-ey'd swans
Did sing as woful epicedians
As they would straightways die.
Marlowe and Chapman, *Hero and Leander*, IV.

epicedium (ep-i-sē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epicedia* (-i). [LL., < Gr. *ἐπικηδειον*, a dirge, neut. of *ἐπικηδειος*, of or for a funeral, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κῆδος*, care, sorrow, esp. for the dead, funeral rites.] A funeral song or dirge.

Funeral songs were called *Epicedia* if they were sung by many.
Puffenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 39.

A more moving quill
Than Spenser used when he gave *Astrophi*
A living epicedium. Massinger, *Sero sed Serio*.

Nor were men wanting among ourselves who, owing all they had and all they were to democracy, thought it had an air of high-breeding to join in the shallow epicedium that our bubble had burst.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 153.

epicene (ep'i-sēn), *a.* [*< L. epicæmus, < Gr. ἐπικαιμῶς*, common, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *καίμῶς*, common: see *emobite*, etc.] Belonging to or including both sexes: especially, in grammar, applied to nouns having only one form of gender to indicate animals of both sexes: thus, the Greek *δοῦς* and Latin *ovis*, a sheep, are feminine words, whether applied to males or to females.

Not the male generation of critics, not the literary prigs
epicene, not of decided sex the blues celestial. J. Wilson.

epicenter (ep'i-sen-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. epicentrum, < Gr. ἐπικέντρον*, on the center-point, < *ἐπί*, on, + *κέντρον*, center.] In *seismology*, a point on the earth's surface from which earthquake-waves seem to go out as a center. It is situated directly above the true center of disturbance, or seismic focus.

epicentra, *n.* Plural of *epicentrum*.

epicentral (ep-i-sen'tral), *a.* and *n.* [*< epicentrum + -al.*] I. *a.* 1. Situated upon a vertebral centrum, as a spine of a fish's back-bone. — 2. Pertaining to an epicenter.

II. *n.* An epicentral scleral spine, adhering to a vertebral centrum.

These "scleral" spines are termed, according to the vertebral element they may adhere to, "epineurals," "epicentra," and "epipleurals"; . . . all three kinds are present in the herring. Owen, *Anst.*, I. 43.

epicentrum (ep-i-sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *epicentra* (-tra). [NL.: see *epicenter*.] Same as *epicenter*.

The point or area on the surface of the ground above the origin [of an earthquake] is called the *epicentrum*.
J. Milne, *Earthquakes*, p. 9.

epicerastic (ep'i-se-ras'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιεραστικός*, tempering the humors, < *ἐπιεραρνῆναι*, mix in addition, < *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κεραρνῆναι*, mix: see *crasis*.] Lenient; assuaging. *Smart*.

epiceratohyal (ep-i-ser'a-tō-hī'al), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, on, + *ceratohyal, q. v.*] I. *n.* A bone of the hyoid arch of fishes, situated between the interhyal and the basihyal, and above the ceratohyal.

II. *a.* Situated over or above the ceratohyal; pertaining to the epiceratohyal.

The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece, between which and the basihyal are generally found *epiceratohyal*, *ceratohyal*, and *hypohyal* pieces.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 21.

epicerebral (ep-i-ser'ē-bral), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *L. cerebrum*, the brain, + *-al.*] Situated upon the brain.

epichile (ep'i-kil), *n.* [*< NL. epichilium.*] Same as *epichilium*.

epichilium (ep-i-kil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *epichilia* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχίλιος*, on or at the lips or brim, < *ἐπί*, on, + *χίλιος*, lip, brim.] In *bot.*, the terminal lobe of the lip of an orchid, when the lip is so divided.

epichirema (ep'i-kī-rē'mā), *n.*; pl. *epichiremata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιχειρήμα*, an undertaking, an attempted proof, < *ἐπιχειρεῖν*, undertake, attempt, put one's hand to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *χειρ*, the hand.] In *logic*: (a) As used by Aristotle, a reasoning based on premises generally admitted but open to doubt. (b) As commonly used, a syllogism having the truth of one or both of its premises confirmed by a proposition annexed (called a *prosyllogism*), so that an abridged compound argument is formed:

as, All sin is dangerous; covetousness is sin (for it is a transgression of the law); therefore, covetousness is dangerous. "For it is a transgression of the law" is a *prosyllogism*, confirming the proposition that "covetousness is sin."

epichordal (ep-i-kōr'dal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *χορδή*, chord, cord (see *chord*), + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated upon or about the intracranial part of the notochord: applied to certain segments of the brain: opposed to *prechordal*.

Even if there proves to be no true serial homology between the prechordal and epichordal regions of the brain.
Hilder, *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, March 21, 1885, p. 328.

epichorial (ep-i-kō'ri-al), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιχώριος*, in or of the country, < *ἐπί*, on, in, + *χώρα*, country.] Of or pertaining to the country; rural. Also *epichoric*, *epichoristic*. [Rare.]

Local or epichorial superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.
De Quincey, *Modern Superstition*.

epichoriambic (ep-i-kō-ri-am'bik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιχοριαμβικός*, having a choriambus following upon a dactylic measure, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *χοριαμβος*, choriambus.] In *anc. pros.*, containing a choriambus (— — —) preceded by a trochaic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek metricians to verses, such as the Sapphic hendecasyllabic and the Eupolidean, which are now classed as *logaædic* meters. See *epionic*.

epichoric (ep-i-kō'rik), *a.* [As *epichor-ial + -ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The epichoric alphabet was supplanted by the Ionic variety.
The Academy, March 3, 1888, p. 154.

epichoristic (ep'i-kō-ris'tik), *a.* [*< epichor-ial + -ist + -ic.*] Same as *epichorial*.

The epichoristic idiom has suffered a disintegration which is equivalent to absorption into the *lingua franca* of Dorism.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 436.

Epichthonii (ep-ik-thō'nī-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *θῶν*, the earth.] A group of woodpeckers which frequent the ground, as the species of *Gecinus*, founded by Gloger in 1842.

epiclesis (ep-i-klē'sis), *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκλησις*, a calling upon, invocation, < *ἐπικαλεῖν*, call upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *καλεῖν*, call: see *calends*, *ecclesia*, etc.] In *liturgies*, that part of the prayer of consecration, as found in many liturgies, in which, after the institution and great oblation (or in some forms after the institution but before the oblation), God is called upon to send down the Holy Spirit upon the worshippers and upon the sacramental gifts. Also *epiklesis*.

epiclidal (ep-i-klī'dal), *a.* [*<* *epiclidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the epiclidium: as, an *epiclidal* center of ossification. Also *epiclidian*.

epiclidia, *n.* Plural of *epiclidium*.

epiclidian (ep-i-klī'di-an), *a.* [*<* *epiclidium* + *-an.*] Same as *epiclidal*.

epiclidium (ep-i-klī'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epiclidia* (-ā). [*NL.*, also *epicleidium*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *κλειδίων*, clavicle, dim. of *κλείς* (κλειδ-), key.] In *ornith.*, an expansion or separate ossification of the superior or distal end of the clavicle, at the end of the bone opposite the hypocleidium. See cut under *epipleura*.

Such expansion is called the *epicleidium*; in passerine birds it is said to ossify separately, and it is considered by Parker to represent the precoracoid of reptiles.

Coores, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 147.

epiclinial (ep-i-klī'nal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κλίση*, a bed: see *clinic*.] In *bot.*, placed upon the torus or receptacle of a flower.

Epicæla (ep-i-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *epicælus*: see *epicæulous*, *epicæle*.] In Huxley's classification of 1874, a series of deuterostomatous metazoans which have an epicæle, as distinguished from a schizocæle or an enterocæle, as the ascidians and vertebrates.

epicælar (ep-i-sē'lār), *a.* Same as *epicælian*.
epicæle (ep-i-sē'l), *n.* [*<* *epicælia*.] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epicælia*.—2. In *zool.*, a perivisceral cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as the atrium of an ascidian. It is also that kind of body-cavity which the vertebrates are considered to possess.

epicælia (ep-i-sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *epicæliæ* (-ē). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *κοιλία*, belly (with ref. to 'ventricle'), *<* *κοίλος*, hollow. Cf. *epicæulous*.] The cavity of the epencephalon (which see); the ventricle of the cerebellum or so-called fourth ventricle of the brain, roofed over by the cerebellum and valve of Vieussens. *Wilder and Gage*, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 478.

epicæliac (ep-i-sē'li-ak), *a.* [*<* *epicælia* + *-ac.*] Same as *epicælian*.

epicæliæ, *n.* Plural of *epicælia*.

epicælian (ep-i-sē'li-an), *a.* [*<* *epicælia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the epicælia. Also *epicælar*, *epicæliac*.

epicæulous (ep-i-sē'lus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *epicælus*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *κοίλος*, hollow, *>* *κοιλία*, belly. Cf. *epicælia*.] 1. Having the character of an epicæle; forming an epicæle: as, an *epicæulous* cavity.—2. Having an epicæle; of or pertaining to the *Epicæla*: as, an *epicæulous* animal.

The Vertebrata are not schizocæles, but *epicæulous*.
Huxley, *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 54.

epicolic (ep-i-kol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κόλον*, the colon: see *colic*, *colon*.] In *anat.*, relating to that part of the abdomen which is over the colon.

epicolumella (ep-i-kol-ū-mel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *NL.* *columella*, q. v.] A proximal element of the columella auris of some reptiles, as *Clepsyrops*, considered not as a suprastapedial element, but as almost certainly homologous with the incus.

It appears to be unrepresented in the reptilian columella, and I have therefore called it the *epicolumella*.
Cope, *Memoirs of Nat. Acad. Sci.* (1885), III. 94.

epicolumellar (ep-i-kol-ū-mel'ār), *a.* [*<* *epicolumella* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the epicolumella: as, an *epicolumellar* ossification.

epicondylar (ep-i-kon'di-lār), *a.* [*<* *epicondyle* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the epicondyle; supracondylar.

epicondyle (ep-i-kon'dil), *n.* [*<* *NL.* *epicondylus*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle: see *condyle*.] In *anat.*, a name given by Chaussier to the external condyle or outer protuberance on the lower extremity of the humerus or arm-bone, which aids in forming the elbow-joint. The epicondyle was originally distinguished from the epitrochlea on the inner (ulnar) side of the bone; and *epi* and *tro* are together the entocondyle.

but the term was afterward extended to both the inner and outer supracondylar protuberances. See phrases following.

The *epicondyle* has been called "outer" or "external condyle," and more recently by Markoe (1880) and others "external epicondyle."

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 160.

External epicondyle, the external or radial supracondylar eminence of the humerus.—**Internal epicondyle**, the internal or ulnar supracondylar eminence of the humerus. Also called *epitrochlea*.

epicondylus (ep-i-kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *epicondylī* (-ī). [*NL.*] Same as *epicondyle*.

epicoracohumeral (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū-me-ral), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *epicoracohumeralis*, *<* *epicoraco*(id) + *humerus*.] Pertaining to the epicoracoid bone and to the humerus: applied to muscles having such attachments, as in sundry reptiles.

epicoracohumeralis (ep-i-kor'a-kō-hū-me-rā'lis), *n.*; pl. *epicoracohumerales* (-lēz). [*NL.*] An epicoracohumeral muscle, as of sundry reptiles.

epicoracoid (ep-i-kor'a-koid), *n.* and *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *coracoid*, q. v.] 1. A bone or cartilage of the scapular arch of some animals, as batrachians, bounding the fontanel internally. See *coracoid*, *n.*, extract under *precoracoid*, *a.*, and cuts under *pectoral* and *omosternum*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the epicoracoid.

epicoracoidal (ep-i-kor'a-koi-dal), *a.* [*<* *epicoracoid* + *-al.*] Same as *epicoracoid*.

[In *Crocodylia*] the pectoral arch has no clavicle, and the coracoid has no distinct *epicoracoid* element.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 220.

epicorolline (ep'i-kō-rol'in), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + E. *corolla* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, inserted upon the corolla.

epicotyl (ep-i-kot'il), *n.* [Abbr. of **epicotyledon*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, on, + *κοτύληδών*, a cup-shaped hollow (cotyledon).] In *bot.*, the part of a growing embryo above the cotyledons.

epicotyledonary (ep-i-kot-i-lē'dō-nā-ri), *a.* [*<* **epicotyledon* (see *epicotyl*) + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, situated above the cotyledons; pertaining to the epicotyl.

epicrania, *n.* Plural of *epicranium*.

epicranial (ep-i-krā'ni-al), *a.* [*<* *epicranium* + *-al.*] 1. In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the epicranium, or upper surface of an insect's head.—2. In *anat.*, situated upon the cranium or skull: specifically applied to the tendinous part of the occipitofrontalis muscle.—**Epicranial suture**, in *entom.*, a longitudinal impressed line on the top of the head, dividing before into two branches, which pass toward the bases of the antennæ. It is generally visible only in immature insects, and indicates that the upper part of the epicranium is primitively divided into two lateral parts. See cut under *Insecta*.

epicranium (ep-i-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epicrania* (-ā). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *κρανιον*, the cranium.] 1. In *entom.*, the upper surface of an insect's head, between the compound eyes, and extending from the occiput to the border of the mouth. It is generally divided into three regions: the upper, called the *vertex*; the middle, called the *front*; and the lower, called the *clypeus* or *epistoma*; but these terms vary much with the different orders. Many writers exclude the clypeus. See cut under *Insecta*.

The *epicranium*, or that piece (sclerite) bearing the eyes, ocelli and antennæ, and in front the clypeus and labrum.
A. S. Packard, *Amer. Nat.*, XVII. 1188.

2. In *anat.*, that which is upon the cranium or skull; the scalp; the galea capitis: especially applied to the muscular and tendinous parts underlying the skin, as the occipitofrontalis.

Epicrates (ep-i-krā'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *ἐπικρατής*, having mastery, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *κράτος*, might.] A genus of South American boas, or

and plates of the head extending over the muzzle and front. *E. cenchrus* is the ringed boa, or aboma, of a dark-yellowish gray, with a dorsal row of large brown rings, and lateral blotches of dark color with lighter centers.

epicrisis (ep-i-kri'sis), *n.*; pl. *epicrises* (-sēz). [*<* Gr. *ἐπικρίσις*, determination, *<* *ἐπικρίνειν*, determine, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *κρίνειν*, separate, decide, judge; see *crisis*, *critic*.] 1. Methodical or critical judgment of a passage or work, with discussion of a question or questions arising from its consideration.—2. An annotation or a treatise embodying such discussion or judgment; a critical note, criticism, or review. In Hebrew Bibles the epicrisis to a book is a brief series of observations appended to it by the Massoretes, stating the number of letters, verses, and chapters, and sometimes also of sections and paragraphs, and quoting the middle sentence of the whole book.

That the Massoretes themselves recognized no real separation [between the books of Ezra and Nehemiah] is shown by their *epicrisis* on Nehemiah.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 832.

Epictetian (ep-ik-tē'shan), *a.* [*<* *Epictetus* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher of the first and second centuries, who, after being a slave and a philosopher at Rome, established a school at Nicopolis in Epirus. His doctrines were recorded by his pupil Arrian. Epictetus taught that we should not allow ourselves to be dependent upon good things not within our own power, and that we should worship our consciences.

epicure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* [*<* *Epicure*, *<* F. *Epicure*, *<* L. *Epicurus*, *<* Gr. *Ἐπίκουρος*, a philosopher of this name (see *Epicurean*, *n.*), lit. an assistant, ally, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *κόρος*, *κοῦρος*, a (free-born) youth (acting as assistant in sacrifices, etc.).] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A follower of Epicurus; an Epicurean: seldom, if ever, used without odium.

Here [Isa. xiv. 14] he describeth the fury of the *Epicures* (which is the highest and deepest mischief of all impete); even to contempne the very God.

Joye, *Expos. of Dan.*, xii.

Lucretius the poet . . . would have been seven times more *epicure* and atheist than he was.

Bacon, *Unty in Religion* (ed. 1887).

2. Popularly (owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical part of the doctrines of Epicurus), one given up to sensual enjoyment, and especially to the pleasures of eating and drinking; a gourmand; a person of luxurious tastes and habits.

Cæs. Will this description satisfy him?

Ant. With the health that Pompey gives him; else he is a very *epicure*.
Shak., A. and C., II. 7.

Live while you live, the *epicure* would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day.
Doddridge, *Epigram on his Family Arms*.

=*Syn.* 2. *Epicure*, *Gourmet*, and *Gormand* agree in representing one who cares a great deal for the pleasures of the table. The *epicure* selects with a fastidious taste, but is luxurious in the supply of that which he likes. The *gourmet* is a connoisseur in food and drink, and a dainty feeder. The *gormand* differs from a glutton only in having a more discriminating taste.

epicuret (ep'i-kūr), *v. i.* [*<* *epicure*, *n.*] To live like an epicure; epicurize.

They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?
Füller, *Hist. Cambridge*, II. 48.

epicureal† (ep-i-kūr'ē-əl), *a.* [*<* *epicure* + *-al.*] Epicurean.

But these are *epicureal* tenets, tending to looseness of life, luxury, and athetism. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 387.

Epicurean (ep'i-kūr'ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Epicurien* (cf. Sp. *Epicúreo* = Pg. It. *Epicureo*), *<* L. *Epicúreus*, *<* Gr. *Ἐπίκουρειος*, *<* *Ἐπίκουρος*, Epicurus: see *epicure*.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or founded by Epicurus, the Greek philosopher; relating to the doctrines of Epicurus.

The sect

Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.
Milton, P. R., iv. 280.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] Devoted to the pursuit of pleasure as the chief good.

Only such cups as left us friendly-warm,
Affirming each his own philosophy—
Nothing to mar the sober majesties
Of settled, sweet, *Epicurean* life.

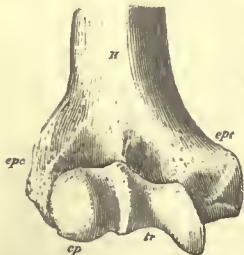
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

3. [*l. c.*] Given to luxury or indulgence in sensual pleasures; of luxurious tastes or habits, especially in eating and drinking; fond of good living.—4. [*l. c.*] Contributing to the pleasures of the table; fit for an epicure.

Epicurean cooks

Sharpen with cloyless sance his appetite,
Shak., A. and C., II. 1.

II. *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus, the great sensualistic philosopher of antiquity (341–270 B. C.), who founded a school at Athens about 307 B. C. He held, like Bentham, that pleasure is the



Anterior View, Distal End, of Right Humerus of a Man.

H, humerus; *epc*, epicondyle, or external supracondylar protuberance; *epi*, epitrochlea, or internal supracondylar protuberance; *cp*, capitulum, or convex articular surface for head of radius; *tr*, trochlea, or transversely concave articular surface for the ulna; *epc* and *cp* are together the ectocondyle, and *epi* and *tr* are together the entocondyle.



Ringed Boa (*Epicrates cenchrus*).

non-venomous constricting serpents of huge size, of the family *Boidae*, having the tail prehensile, the scales smooth, labial fossæ present,

only possible end of rational action, and that the ultimate pleasure is freedom from disturbance. In logic the Epicureans are distinguished from all the other ancient schools, not only in maintaining an experiential theory of cognition and the validity of inductive reasoning, but also in denying the value of definitions, syllogism, and the other apparatus of the a priori method. Like J. S. Mill, they based induction upon the uniformity of nature. Epicurus was very strenuous in the advocacy of natural causes for all phenomena, and in resisting hypotheses of the interference of supernatural beings in nature. He adopted the atomistic theory of Democritus, while bringing into it the doctrine of chance, which is the very life of that theory. His views were thus more like those of a modern scientist than were those of any other philosopher of antiquity. Owing, however, to the natural repugnance to doctrines seeming to lower the nature of man, Epicurus and his school have been much hated and abused; so that an Epicurean has come to mean also a mere votary of pleasure. See 2.

I know it, and smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic, or like A wiser epicurean, and let the world have its way.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A votary of pleasure, or one who pursues the pleasures of sense as the chief good; one who is fond of good living; a person of luxurious tastes, especially in eating and drinking; a gourmet; an epicure.

The brotherhood
Of soft Epicureans taught—If they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern.
Wordsworth, Excursion, III.

Epicureanism (ep'i-kū-rē'an-izm), *n.* [*Epicurean* + *-ism.*] 1. The philosophical system of Epicurus, or attachment to his doctrines, especially the doctrine that pleasure is the chief good in life.

Epicureanism had indeed spread widely in the empire, but it proved little more than a principle of disintegration or an apology for vice, or at best the religion of tranquil and indifferent natures animated by no strong moral enthusiasm.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 184.

2. [*l. c.*] Attachment to or indulgence in luxurious habits; fondness for good living. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

epicurely† (ep'i-kūr-li), *adv.* [*epicure* + *-ly*.] Luxuriously. Davics.

His horses . . . are provendered as epicurely.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

epicureoust, a. [*L. Epicureus*, < Gr. Ἐπικουρεύς, < Ἐπικούριος, Epicurus.] Epicurean.

D. Samson, late B. of Chichester, and now the double-faced epicureous bite-sheep of Co. Lich.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, Translator to the Reader.

epicurism (ep'i-kūr-izm), *n.* [= D. *epikurismus* = G. *epikurismus* = Dan. *epikurisme* = Sw. *epikurism*, < F. *épicurisme* = Sp. Pg. *epicurismo* = It. *epicureismo*, < L. *Epicurus*, Epicurus.] 1. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] The doctrine of Epicurus, that enjoyment, or the pursuit of pleasure in life, is the chief good; Epicureanism.

Infidelity, or modern Delam, is little else but revived Epicureism, Sadducism, and Zendichism.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 80.

He . . . called in the assistance of sentiment to refine his enjoyments; in other words, all his philosophy consisted in epicurism.
Goldsmith, Voltaire.

2. By extension, luxury or indulgence in gross pleasure; sensual enjoyment; voluptuousness. See *epicure*, *n.*, 2.

Epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel.
Shak., Lear, I. 4.

epicurize (ep'i-kūr-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epicurized*, ppr. *epicurizing*. [*epicure* + *-ize.*]

1. To be or become Epicurean in doctrine; profess the doctrines of Epicurus.

The tree of knowledge mistaken for the tree of life, . . . Epicurizing philosophy, Antinomian liberty, under the pretence of free grace and a gospel spirit.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 87.

2. To play the epicure; indulge in sensual pleasures; feast; riot.

A fellow here about town, that epicurizes upon burning coals, & drinks healths in scalding brimstone.
Marvell, Works, II. 60.

epicycle (ep'i-si-kl), *n.* [*ME. episcycle*, < LL. *epicyclus*, < Gr. ἐπικύκλος, epicycle, < ἐπί, upon, + κύκλος, circle: see *cycle*.] 1. A circle moving upon or around another circle, as one of a number of wheels revolving round a common axis. See *epicyclic train*, under *epicyclic*.—2. In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a little circle, conceived for the explanation of planetary motion, whose center was supposed to move round in the circumference of a greater circle; a small circle whose center, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, was supposed to be carried along with the deferent, and yet by its own peculiar motion to carry the body of the planet fastened to it round its proper center. Copernicus also

made use of epicycles, which, however, were banished by Kepler.

The moone moevyth the contrarie from othere planetes as in hire episcile, but in non othere manere.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, II. § 35.

The same phenomena in astronomy are satisfied by the received astronomy of the diurnal motion, and the proper motions of the planets, with their eccentricities and epicycles.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 179.

Tycho hath feigned I know not how many subdivisions of epicycles in epicycles, &c., to calculate and express the moon's motion.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 297.

Deferent of the epicycle. See *deferent*.

epicyclic (ep-i-sik'lik), *a.* [*epicycle* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epicycle.—**Epicyclic train**, in *mech.*, any train of gearing the axes of the wheels of which revolve around a common center. The wheel at one end of such a train, if not those at both ends, is always concentric with the revolving frame.

epicycloid (ep-i-si'kloid), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + κύκλος, a circle, + εἶδος, form. Cf. *epicycle* and *epicyloid*.] In *geom.*, a curve generated by the motion of a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the convex side of a fixed circle. These curves were invented by the Danish astronomer Roemer in 1674.—**Elliptic epicycloid**, a curve of the fourth order traced by a point in the plane of an ellipse which rolls upon an equal fixed ellipse.—**Exterior epicycloid**, an epicycloid proper, opposed to an interior epicycloid, which is a hypocycloid.—**Interior epicycloid**, a hypocycloid.—**Parabolic epicycloid**, the locus of a point upon the plane of a parabola which rolls upon an equal fixed parabola.—**Spherical epicycloid**, the locus of a point on the plane of a circle which rolls upon another circle so that the two planes have a constant inclination to each other.



Epicycloid.

epicycloidal (ep'i-si-kloi'dal), *a.* [*epicycloid* + *-al*.] In the form of an epicycloid; depending upon the properties of the epicycloid.

—**Epicycloidal teeth**, teeth for gearing cut in the form of an epicycloid.—**Epicycloidal wheel**, a wheel or ring fixed to a framework, toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel, of half the diameter of the first, fitted so as to revolve about the center of the latter. It is used for converting circular into alternate motion, or alternate into circular. While the revolution of the smaller wheel is taking place, any point whatever on its circumference will describe a straight line, or will pass and re-pass through a diameter of the circle, once during each revolution. In practice a piston-rod or other reciprocating part may be attached to any point on the circumference of the smaller wheel.

epicyemate (ep'i-si-ē'māt), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπι*, upon, + κίημα, an embryo (< κείν, be pregnant), + *-ate*.] In *embryol.*, having that mode of development characteristic of *Ichthyopsida*, or fishes and batrachians, in which the embryo is not invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, but remains superimposed upon a large yolk inclosed by the vesicle: the opposite of *endocymate*.
J. A. Ryder.

epicyesis (ep'i-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, on, + κίσις, pregnancy, < κείν, be pregnant.] The quality or condition of an epicyemate embryo; the mode of development of the embryo in low vertebrates, which have no amnion nor allantois.

epicystotomy (ep'i-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *cystotomy*.] In *surg.*, the high or suprapubic operation of opening the urinary bladder.

epideictic, epideictical, a. See *epideictic, epideictical*.

epideistic (ep'i-dē-s'tik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *deistic*.] Ultradeistic; with religious spirit or purpose.

The German expositious were essentially scientific and critical, not epideistic, nor intended to make converts.
Westminster Rev., CXXVII. 110.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. epidemus* (< Gr. ἐπίδημος, also ἐπιδήμιος, among the people, general, epidemic, < ἐπί, upon, + δῆμος, people),

+ *-ic.*] **I. a.** Common to or affecting a whole people or a great number in a community; generally diffused and prevalent. A disease is said to be epidemic in a community when it appears in a great number of cases at the same time in that locality, but is not permanently prevalent there. In the latter case it is said to be *endemic*.

Whatever be the cause of this epidemic folly, it would be unjust to ascribe it to the freedom of the press.
Warburton, Divine Legation, Ded. to Freethinkers (1738).

A dread of mad dogs is the epidemic terror which now prevails.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxi.

The hint becomes the more significant from the marked similarity of the cholera-track of the present year to that which has on former occasions been followed, after a twelvemonth's interval, by a regular invasion of epidemic cholera.
Saturday Rev., Oct. 21, 1865.

II. n. 1. A temporary prevalence of a disease throughout a community: as, an epidemic of smallpox.

The earlier epidemics of malignant cholera which visited Europe were believed to have been heralded by an unusual prevalence of "fevers" and diarrheal affections.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 441.

2. The disease thus prevalent.
Those dreadful exterminating epidemics, which, in consequence of scanty and unwholesome food, in former times not unfrequently wasted whole nations.
Burke, On Scarcity.

epidemic(al) (ep-i-dem'i-ka), *a.* [*epidemic* + *-al*.] Of the character of an epidemic; epidemically diffused; epidemic.

These vices [luxury and intemperance] are grown too Epidemic, not only in the City but the Countries too.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

epidemically (ep-i-dem'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an epidemic manner.

epidemicalness (ep-i-dem'i-ka-les), *n.* The state of being epidemic. Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

epidemiography (ep-i-dē-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπίδημιος*, epidemic, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on or description of epidemic diseases.

epidemiological (ep-i-dē'mi-ō-loj'i-ka), *a.* [*epidemiology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to epidemiology.

epidemiologically (ep-i-dē'mi-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* In an epidemiological manner.

epidemiologist (ep-i-dē-mi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*epidemiology* + *-ist*.] One conversant with epidemiology.

epidemiology (ep-i-dē-mi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπίδημιος*, epidemic, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of epidemics; the sum of human knowledge concerning epidemic diseases.

epidemy† (ep'i-dem-i), *n.* [Lato ME. *epydymy*; < Gr. ἐπίδημία, prevalence of an epidemic, < ἐπίδημιος, epidemic: see *epidemic*.] An epidemic.

In the six. yere of this Charlys, ye lande of France was greuously vexyd with the plague *epydymy*, of which aykenesse a great multitude of people dyed.
Fabyan, Chron., an. 1509.

Epidendrum (ep-i-den'drum), *n.* [NL., so called from their growing on trees (cf. Gr. ἐπι-δένδριος, on a tree), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + δένδρον, a tree.] A large genus of orchids, most of the species of which are epiphytic, growing on trees. There are about 400 species, confined for the most part to the tropics, though several species are found in Florida. They vary much in habit, but the stems are often pseudobulbs, bearing strap-shaped, leathery leaves. There are many species in cultivation for their handsome flowers.

epiderm (ep'i-dērm), *n.* [*LL. epidermis*: see *epidermis*.] Same as *epidermis*.

epidermal (ep-i-dēr'mal), *a.* [*epiderm* + *-al*.] Relating to the epidermis or scarf-skin; cuticular; exoskeletal. Also, rarely, *epidermatoid*, *epidermose*, *epidermous*, *epidermidal*.—**Epidermal tissue, structure, or system**, in *bot.*, the simple or more or less complex structure which forms the covering of plants, including cuticle, epidermis, bark, cork, etc.

epidermale (ep'i-dēr-mā'lē), *n.*; pl. *epidermalia* (-i-ā). [NL., < *epidermis*. Cf. *epidermal*.] A sponge-spicule on the outer surface with free projecting differentiated ray only. F. E. Schultze.

epidermatoid (ep-i-dēr'ma-toid), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπι-δερματίς*, equiv. to *epidermis*, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.] 1. Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*.—2. Resembling epidermis; having some character of epiderm, without being exactly that tissue. Also *epidermoid*.

epidermeous (ep-i-dēr'mē-us), *a.* [*epiderm* + *-eous*.] Same as *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermic, epidermical (ep-i-dēr'mik, -mi-ka), *a.* [*epiderm(is)* + *-ic, -ical*.] Belonging or relating to or resembling the epidermis; covering the skin; epidermal.—**Epidermic method**, a method of administering medicinal substances by applying them to the skin. Also called *iatratyptic method*.

epidermidal (ep-i-dér-mi-dal), *a.* [*< epidermis (-id-) + -al.*] Same as *epidermal* or *epidermic*. [Rare.]

epidermis (ep-i-dér-mis), *n.* [*< LL. epidermis, < Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς (-μῖδ-), the outer skin, < ἐπί, upon, + δέρμα, skin.*] 1. In *anat.*, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the non-vascular outer layer of the skin. Its outer portions usually consist of flattened or hardened cells in one or more layers, cohering into a pellicle, which readily peels off and is constantly being shed and renewed. It is derived from the epiblast, and is entered by fine nerve-fibrils, but by no blood-vessels. The following strata are recognized, from without inward: stratum corneum, stratum granulosum, and stratum spinosum. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.

2. In *zool.*, broadly, some or any outermost integument or tegumentary covering or envelop of the body, or some part of the body: a term nearly synonymous with *exoskeleton*. Thus, nails, claws, hoofs, horns, scales, feathers, etc., consist of much thickened or otherwise specialized epidermis; the whole skin which a snake sheds is epidermis.

3. In *embryol.*, the outermost blastodermic membrane; the ectoderm or epiblast, which will in due course become an epidermis proper.—4. In *conch.*, specifically, the rind or peel covering the shell of a mollusk; the external animal integument of the shell, as distinguished from the shell-substance proper: commonly found as a tough, fibrous, or stringy dark-colored bark, which readily peels off in shreds.—5. In *bot.*, the outer layer or layers of cells covering the surfaces of plants.

On all the softer parts of the higher plants . . . we find a surface-layer, differing in its texture from the parenchyma beneath, and constituting a distinct membrane, known as *Epidermis*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 377.

Also *epiderm*.

epidermization (ep-i-dér-mi-zā'shən), *n.* [*< epidermis + -ation.*] In *surg.*, the operation of skin-grafting.

epidermoid (ep-i-dér-moid), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιδερμῖς, epidermis, + εἶδος, form.*] Same as *epidermatoid*, 2.

epidermomuscular (ep-i-dér-mō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*< LL. epidermis, cuticle, + L. musculus, muscle, + -ar.*] Cuticular and contractile; epidermal and muscular, as the ectodermal cells of a fresh-water polyp, *Hydra*. See *neuro-muscular*.

epidermose (ep-i-dér-mōs), *n.* and *a.* [*< epiderm + -ose.*] I. *n.* Same as *ceratin*.

II. *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidermous (ep-i-dér-mus), *a.* Same as *epidermal*.

epidictic, epideictic (ep-i-dik'tik, -dik'tik), *a.* [*< L. epidicticus, declamatory (cf. LL. epidicticis, normal), < Gr. ἐπιδικτικός, fit for displaying or showing off, < ἐπιδεικνύω, display, show, exhibit, < ἐπί, upon, + δεικνύω, show, point out. Cf. deictic, apodictic.*] Demonstrative; serving for exhibition or display: applied to that department of oratory which comprises orations not aiming directly at a practical result, but of a purely rhetorical character. In deliberative oratory the immediate object is to persuade the assembly to adopt or to deter it from adopting the measure under discussion; in judicial oratory it is accusation or defense of the person under trial; but in epidictic oratory it is simply the treatment of a subject before an audience for the purpose of affording pleasure or satisfaction.

I admire his [Junius'] letters as fine specimens of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epidictic*. V. Knox, *Winter Evenings*, xxix.

He [Christ] would not work any *epideictic* miracle at their bidding, any more than at the bidding of the tempter. Farrar.

For Isokrates Wagner distinguishes between the early period of work for the courts and the late period of *epideictic* discourses. Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 332.

epidictical, epideictical (ep-i-dik'ti-kal, -dik'ti-kal), *a.* [*< epidictic + -al.*] Same as *epidictic*.

epididymal (ep-i-did'i-mal), *a.* [*< epididymis + -al.*] Pertaining to the epididymis: as, *epididymal ducts*; *epididymal tissues*.

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδιδυμῖς, epididymis, < ἐπί, upon, + δίδυμος, testicle, lit. twin: see *didymous*.] An elongated oblong body resting upon and alongside the testicle, mostly enveloped in the tunica vaginalis. It is composed of a convoluted tube 20 feet long, ending at the lower end, or globus minor, in the vas deferens. The upper portion, or globus major, is formed in part by the coiled terminations of the vasa efferentia of the testis, which, 12 to 20 in number, open into the convoluted canal.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-i-mi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *epididymis + -itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epididymis.

epidiorite (ep-i-dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + διορίτης, A variety of diorite which contains fibrous instead of compact hornblende.*

epidiorthosis (ep-i-dī-ōr-thō'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. ἐπιδιόρθωσις, the correction of a previous expression, < ἐπιδιορθοῖν, correct afterward, < ἐπί, upon, after, + διορθοῖν, correct, make straight: see *diorthisis*.] In *rhet.*, same as *epanorthosis*.

epidosite (ep-i-dō'sīt), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίδοσις, a giving besides, increase (< ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides: see epidote), + -ite*.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral epidote, in a granular condition, with which some quartz is mixed. The epidote is usually of a bright grass-green color. Also called *pistacite-rock*.

epidote (ep-i-dōt), *n.* [= F. *épidote* (so named by Haüy, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms), < Gr. as if *ἐπίδοτος, < ἐπιδίδωμι, give besides, give unto, intr. increase, grow, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + δίδωμι, give.] A common mineral, occurring in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system, also massive, generally of a pistachio-green color and of a vitreous luster. It is a silicate of aluminium, iron, and calcium. The epidote group of minerals includes, besides epidote proper, the manganese epidote piemontite, the cerium epidote sillanite, and the calcium epidote zoisite. Epidote is also called *arenadite* and *pistacite*.

epidotik (ep-i-dōt'ik), *a.* [*< epidote + -ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling epidote.

epidromia (ep-i-drō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιδρομή, a flux, < ἐπιδραμεῖν, run to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, + δραμεῖν, 2d aor., run, associated with τρέχειν, run: see *dromedary*.] In *pathol.*, afflux of humors, particularly of blood, to any part of the body.

Epigaea (ep-i-jē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίγαιος, a once-occurring dial. form (τὰ ἐπίγαια, the parts on or near the ground), < ἐπί, upon, + γαῖα, poet. (dial.) form of γῆ, γῆ, the earth, the ground: see *epigeous*.] 1. A genus of ericaceous plants, of two species, one a native of Asia, the other, *E. repens*, the well-known May-flower or trailing arbutus of the United States. They are prostrate or creeping evergreens, with fragrant rose-colored or white flowers appearing in early spring. Also *Epigea*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.

epigæal, epigæous, a. See *epigæal, epigeous*.

epigaster (ep-i-gas'tér), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, belly.] A posterior part of the peptogaster, including the large intestine or its equivalent, as the colon, cæcum, and rectum; the "hind-gut" of some writers, translating *Hinterdarm* of the German morphologists.

epigastæral (ep'i-gas-trē'al), *a.* [*< epigastrium + -al.*] Same as *epigastic*.

epigastrium (ep'i-gas-trē'um), *n.* [NL.: see *epigastrium*.] Same as *epigastrium*.

epigastral (ep-i-gas'tral), *a.* [*< epigaster + -al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *epigastic*.—2. In *biol.*, pertaining to the epigaster or hind-gut.

epigastrale (ep'i-gas-trā'lē), *n.*; pl. *epigastralia* (-li-ā). [NL.: see *epigastral*.] A spongespicule on the gastral surface with free differentiated ray only. F. E. Schulze.

epigastralgia (ep'i-gas-tral'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγαστρῶν, epigastrium, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain at the epigastrium.

epigastralia, n. Plural of *epigastrale*.

epigastrial (ep-i-gas'tri-al), *a.* [*< epigastrium + -al.*] Same as *epigastic*.

epigastric (ep-i-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γαστήρ, stomach, + -ic.*] I. *a.* Lying upon, distributed over, or pertaining to the abdomen or the stomach. Also, rarely, *epigastæral, epigastral, epigastrial*.—**Epigastric artery.** (a) *Deep or inferior*, a branch of the external iliac distributed to the abdominal walls. (b) *Superficial*, a recurrent branch of the femoral supplying the abdominal walls below the umbilicus. (c) *Superior*, the abdominal branch of the internal mammary.—**Epigastric lobes** of the carapace of a brachyuran crustacean, an anterior subdivision of the complex gastric lobe. See *cut* under *Brachyura*.—**Epigastric plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Epigastric region**, the

epigastrium, a region of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*, under *abdominal*.—**Epigastric veins**, the veins which accompany any of the epigastric arteries.

II. *n.* An epigastric artery.

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas'tri-ō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπιγαστρῶν, epigastrium, + κήλη, tumor.*] An abdominal hernia in the region of the epigastrium. Also *epigastrocele*.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπιγαστρῶν, the region of the stomach from the breast to the navel (all below being the ὑπογαστρῶν, > E. *hypogastrium*), neut. of ἐπιγαστρῶν, over the belly, < ἐπί, upon, over, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. The upper and median part of the abdomen, especially of its surface, or that part lying over the stomach; the epigastric region, commonly called the *pit of the stomach*.—2. In *entom.*, a term used by some of the older entomologists for the lower side of the mesothorax and metathorax in the *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera*.

Also, sometimes, *epigastrium*.

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas'trō-sēl), *n.* Same as *epigastrocele*.

Epigæa, n. See *Epigæa*, 1.

epigæal (ep-i-jē'al), *a.* [*< epige-ous + -al.*] 1. Same as *epigeous*.—2. In *entom.*, living near the surface of the ground, as on low herbs, or on mosses, roots, and other surface vegetation.

Also *epigæal*.

epigæan (ep-i-jē'an), *a.* [*< epige-ous + -an.*] Same as *epigeous*.

epigee (ep-i-jē), *n.* [*< NL. epigeum, neut. of epigeus, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on or of the earth: see Epigæa.*] Same as *perigee*.

epigene (ep'i-jēn), *a.* [(Cf. Gr. ἐπιγενής, growing after or late, < ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, be born after), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γένεσις, produced, < √ *γεν-, produce: see *-gen-, -genic*.] 1. In *geol.*, formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*: as, *epigene rocks*.

The whole *epigene* army of destructive agencies. Geikie, *Geol. Sketches*, ii. 24.

2. In *crystal.*, foreign; unnatural; unusual: said of forms of crystals not natural to the substances in which they are found.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, in addition, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] 1. The coming into being in the act or process of generation or reproduction; the theory or doctrine of generation in which the germ is held to be actually precreated by the parents, not simply expanded or unfolded or made to grow out of an ovum or spermatozoon in which it preexisted or had been preformed. Thus, in its application to plants, this theory maintains that the embryo does not preexist in either the ovary or the pollen, but is generated by the union of the fecundating principles of the male and female organs. In zoölogy the doctrine supplanted the theory of *incaseation* (see *incaseation*), as held by both the animalculists and the ovulists, and may be considered to have itself "incased" the germ of all modern doctrines of ontogenetic biogeny, or evolution of the individual from preexisting individuals. The theory was promulgated in substance in 1759 by C. F. Wolff, and in a modified form, as above, is the doctrine now accepted.

More correctly, perhaps, *epigenesis* is an event of evolution, and evolution impossible without *epigenesis*; for evolution, strictly speaking, is the unfolding of that which lies as a preformation in germ, which a new product with new properties manifestly does not, any more than the differential calculus lies in a primeval atom; while *epigenesis* signifies a state that is the basis of, and the causative impulse to, a new and more complex state.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 170.

2. In *geol.*, same as *metamorphism*.—3. In *pathol.*, an accessory symptom; a new symptom that does not indicate a change in the nature of a disease.

epigenesist (ep-i-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*< epigenesis (is) + -ist.*] One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

epigenetic (ep'i-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< epigenesis, after genetic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by epigenesis.

He criticises the ideas of progress and of the unity of history, and contends for an *epigenetic* as distinguished from an evolutionary view of the origins of civilisation. Mind, XII. 629.

epigenetically (ep'i-jē-net'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an epigenetic manner; by means of epigenesis.

epigenic (ep-i-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epigene + -ic*.] Originating on the surface of the earth.

epigenous (ep-i-jē-nus), *a.* [As *epigene + -ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon the surface of a part, as many fungi on the surface of leaves: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*.

epigeous (ep-i-jē'us), *a.* [Also written, less exactly, *epigæous*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος (dial. ἐπίγαιος), on or of the earth, on the ground, < ἐπί, upon, +



Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens*).

γῆα, γῆ, dial. γαῖα, the earth, the ground: see *Epigaea*.] 1. Growing on or out of the earth: as, *epigeous* plants.—2. Borne above ground in germination, as the cotyledons of beans, etc.

Also *epigeal*, *epigean*.

epigeum (ep-i-jō'un), *n.* [NL., nout. of **epigeus*, < Gr. ἐπίγειος, on the earth: see *epigeous*.] Same as *perigee*.

epiglot (ep'i-glot), *n.* Same as *epiglottis*.

epiglottic (ep-i-glot'ik), *a.* [*< epiglottis + -ic.*] Situated upon the glottis; specifically, pertaining to the epiglottis.—**Epiglottic gland**, a quantity of areolar and adipose tissue situated in a space between the pointed base of the epiglottis and the hyo-epiglottidean and thyro-hyoidean ligaments. It is not a gland.

epiglottidean (ep'i-glo-tid'ē-an), *a.* Same as *epiglottic*.

epiglottidei, *n.* Plural of *epiglottideus*.

epiglottides, *n.* Plural of *epiglottis*.

epiglottideus (ep'i-glo-tid'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *epiglottidei* (-i). [NL., < *epiglottis* (-id-) + *-eus*.] A muscle of the epiglottis. Three epiglottidei are described in man, named *thyro-epiglottideus*, and *aryteno-epiglottideus superior* and *inferior*. The latter, also called *Hilton's muscle* and *compressor sacculi laryngis*, is in important relation with the sacculus of the larynx.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.*; pl. *epiglottides* (-idéz). [*< NL. epiglottis*, < Attic Gr. ἐπιγλωττίς, common Gr. ἐπιγλωσσίς, epiglottis, < ἐπί, upon, + γλωττίς, γλωσσίς, glottis: see *glottis*.] 1. A valve-like organ which helps to prevent the entrance of food and drink into the larynx during deglutition. In man the epiglottis is of oblong figure, broad and round above, attached by its narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage or Adam's-apple, and also to the hyoid or tongue-bone, and the tongue itself; its ligaments for these attachments are the thyro-epiglottic, hyo-epiglottic, and glosso-epiglottic, the latter three in number, forming folds of mucous membrane. The muscles of the epiglottis are three, the thyro-epiglottideus and the superior and inferior aryteno-epiglottideus. Its substance is elastic yellow fibrocartilage, covered with mucous membrane continuous with that of the fauces and air-passages. In its ordinary state, as during respiration, the epiglottis stands upon end, uncovering the opening of the larynx; during the act of deglutition it is brought backward so as to protect this orifice. Any similar structure in the lower animals receives the same name. See cuts under *alimentary* and *mouth*.

2. In *Polyzoa*, same as *Cystoma*.—3. In *entom.*, same as *epipharynx*.—**Cushion** or **tubercle** of the epiglottis, a rounded elevation, covered with mucous membrane of a bright-pink color, in the middle line below the base of the epiglottis and above the rima glottidis. *Quain; Muller.*—**Depressor epiglottidis**, the depressor of the epiglottis, a part of the thyro-epiglottidean muscle continued on to the margin of the epiglottis.—**Frenum epiglottidis** (bridle of the epiglottis), one of the three folds of mucous membrane, or glosso-epiglottic ligaments, which pass between the epiglottis and the tongue.

epiglottohyoidean (ep-i-glot'ō-hi-ōi'dē-an), *a.* [*< epiglottis + hyoid + -e-an.*] Pertaining to the epiglottis and to the hyoid bone; hyo-epiglottic.

epignathi, *n.* Plural of *epignathus*.

epignathism (e-pig'nā-thizm), *n.* [*< epignathus + -ism.*] The state or condition of being epignathous; the epignathous structure of the bill of a bird.

Exhibited in the internaxillary bone, divested of the sheath which often forms a little overhanging point, but does not constitute *epignathism*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 101.

epignathous (e-pig'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.*] In *ornith.*, hook-billed; having the end of the upper mandible decurved over and beyond that of the lower one, as a bird of prey, parrot, petrel, or gull.



Epignathous Bill of Gull.

With reference to the relation of the tips of the mandibles to each other: (1) the upper mandible overreaches the under, and is deflected over it; (2) the under mandible extends beyond the upper; (3) the two meet at a point; (4) the points of the mandibles cross each other. I propose to call these conditions *epignathous*, *hypognathous*, *paragnathous*, and *metagnathous* respectively.

Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1860, p. 213.

epignathus (e-pig'nā-thus), *n.*; pl. *epignathi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *teratol.*, an amorphous acardiac monster connected with the jaw of the twin fetus.

epigonal (e-pig'ō-nal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γόνις, the seed, + -al.*] Borne upon or beside the germ-gland: applied to a special thickened part of the tissue of the genital ridge in the embryos of some fishes, as that part which is not modified into a germ-gland or an ovary.

epigonation (ep'i-gō-nā'ti-on), *n.*; pl. *epigonatia* (-shā). [*< MGr. ἐπιγονάτιον* (cf. Gr. ἐπιγονατικός, a garment reaching to the knee), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, to, + γόνυ = E. *knee*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*,

one of the episcopal vestments, consisting of a piece of brocade or some other stiff material shaped like a rhomb or lozenge, and worn on the right side at or below the knee, hanging by one of its angles from the zone or girdle. The other three angles have tassels attached to them, and it is embroidered with a cross or other ornamentation. As late as the eighth century, and in some places as late as the eleventh, a handkerchief or napkin (the *encheirion*, which see) was worn in a similar manner, as it still is in the Armenian Church, and the epigonation is probably a more modern form of this. Accordingly, some writers connect this vestment with the towel (ἄσπετον) with which Christ girded himself before washing the disciples' feet. John xiii. 5.

Attached to the . . . [zone], on the right side, the Bishop wears an ornament . . . termed the epigonation; it is . . . made of brocade, or some other stiff material, a tassel being attached to the lower corners. This was at first, like the Latin maniple, a mere handkerchief.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 311.

epigone¹ (ep'i-gōn), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐπίγονος*, born after, one born after, in pl. offspring, successors, posterity, < ἐπί, upon, + -γονος, < γόνυ, bear, produce: see *-gen*, *-gene*.] One born after; a successor or heir.

These writers [Malthus, Ricardo, Senior, James Mill, and John Stuart Mill] contributed various parts of that economic system which the *epigones* in political economy contemplate with awe and admiration as something not to be questioned.

R. T. Ely, Past and Present of Pol. Econ., p. 9.

epigone² (ep'i-gōn), *n.* [*< NL. epigonium.*] Same as *epigonium*.

epigonia, *n.* Plural (a) of *epigonion*, and (b) of *epigonium*.

epigonion (ep'i-gō-ni'ōn), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ō). [*< Gr. ἐπίγονεον* (see def.), < Ἐπίγονος, a person so named, lit. after-born: see *epigone*¹.] An ancient lyre with forty strings, named from its Greek inventor, Epigonus. The date of the invention is uncertain.

epigonium (ep-i-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *epigonia* (-ō). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + γόνις, the seed.] In *Heptapite*, the old archegonium, which after fertilization forms a membranous bag inclosing the young capsule: same as *calyptra*. It is ruptured by the capsule elongates. Also *epigone*. [Not in use.]

epigram (ep'i-gram), *n.* [Formerly *epigramme*; < F. *épigramme* = Sp. *epigrana* = Pg. It. *epigramma* = G. *epigramm* = Dan. Sw. *epigram*, < L. *epigramma*, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(-τ-), an inscription, an epigram, an epitaph, < ἐπιγράφειν, inscribe: see *epigraph*.] 1. In *Gr. lit.*, a poetical inscription placed upon a tomb or public monument, as upon the face of a temple or public arch. The term was afterward extended to any little piece of verse expressing with precision a delicate or ingenious thought, as the pieces in the Greek Anthology. In Roman classical poetry the term was somewhat indiscriminately used to designate a short piece in verse; but the works of Catullus, and especially the epigrams of Martial, contain a great number with the modern epigrammatic character.

This *Epigramme* is but an inscription or writing made as it were upon a table, or in a window, or upon the wall or mantel of a chimney in some place of common resort.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 43.

Probably the first application of the newly adapted art [engraving words on stone or metal] was in dedicatory inscriptions or epigrams, to use this word in its original sense.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 100.

Hence—2. In a restricted sense, a short poem or piece in verse, which has only one subject, and finishes by a witty or ingenious turn of thought; hence, in a general sense, an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.

The qualities rare in a bee that we meet

In an epigram never should fall;

The body should always be little and sweet,

And a sting should be left in its tail.

Trans. from Latin (author unknown).

From the time of Martial, indeed, the *epigram* came to be characterized generally by that peculiar point or sting which is now looked for in a French or English *epigram*; and the want of this in the old Greek compositions doubtless led some minds to think them tame and tasteless. The true or the best form of the early Greek epigram does not shun at wit or seek to produce surprise. *Lord Newnes.*

epigramist, **epigrammist** (ep'i-gram-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *epigramista* = It. *epigramista*; as *epigram + -ist*.] Same as *epigrammatist*. [Rare.]

The *epigrammist* [Martial] speaks the sense of their drunken principles.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, l. 2.

epigrammatarian (ep-i-gram-a-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< L. epigramma(-t-), epigram, + -arian.*] An epigrammatist. *Bp. Hall, Satires, l. ix. 29.*

epigrammatic (ep'i-gram-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigrammatique* = Sp. *epigramático* = Pg. It. *epigrammatico* (cf. D. G. *epigrammatisch* = Dan. Sw. *epigrammatisk*), < LL. *epigrammaticus*,

< LGr. ἐπιγραμματικός, < Gr. ἐπίγραμμα(-τ-), epigram: see *epigram*.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; speaking or writing in epigram: as, an *epigrammatic* poet.—2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams; having the quality of an epigram; antithetical; pointed: as, *epigrammatic* style or wit.

Those remarkable poems have been undervalued by critics who have not understood their nature. They have no epigrammatic point.

Macauley.

epigrammatical (ep'i-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* [*< epigrammatic + -al.*] Same as *epigrammatic*.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no eminent farespeaking to lie in names.

Camden.

Had this old song ["Chevy Chase"] been filled with *epigrammatical* turns and points of wit, it might perhaps have pleased the wrong taste of some readers.

Spectator, No. 74.

epigrammatically (ep'i-gram-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly.

It has been put *epigrammatically*, that formerly nobody in Oxford was married except the heads, but that now the heads are the only people who remain unmarried.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 611.

epigrammatism (ep-i-gram'ā-tiz-in), *n.* [*< epigrammatic + -ism.*] The use of epigrams; epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*.

Poe, Marginalia, lxvii.

epigrammatist (ep-i-gram'ā-tist), *n.* [= F. *épigrammatiste* = Sp. *epigramatista* = Pg. It. *epigrammatista*, < LL. *epigrammatista*, < LGr. ἐπιγραμματιστής, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζω, write an epigram: see *epigrammatize*.] One who composes epigrams or writes epigrammatically.

The conceit of the *epigrammatist*.

Fuller.

Among the buffoon poets of this age is also to be reckoned John Heywood, styled the *epigrammatist*, from the six centuries of epigrams, or versified jokes, which form a remarkable portion of his works.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., l. 431.

epigrammatize (ep-i-gram'ā-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epigrammatized*, pp. *epigrammatizing*. [= F. *épigrammatiser*, < Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζω, write an epigram, < ἐπίγραμμα(-τ-), an epigram: see *epigram*.] To represent or express by epigrams; write epigrammatically.

epigrammatizer (ep-i-gram'ā-tī-zēr), *n.* One who composes epigrams, or who writes epigrammatically; an epigrammatist.

He [Pope] was only the condenser and *epigrammatizer* of Bolingbroke—a very fitting St. John for such a gospel.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 416.

epigrammist, *n.* See *epigramist*.

epigraph (ep'i-grāf), *n.* [= F. *épigraphe* = Sp. *epigrafe* = Pg. *epigrafe* = It. *epigrafe*, < NL. *epigraphē*, < Gr. ἐπιγραφή, an inscription, < ἐπιγράφειν, write upon, inscribe, < ἐπί, upon, + γράφω, write. Cf. *epigram*.] 1. An inscription cut or impressed on stone, metal, or other permanent material, as distinguished from a writing in manuscript, etc.; specifically, in *archæol.*, a terse inscription on a building, tomb, monument, or statue, denoting its use or appropriation, and sometimes incorporated in its scheme of ornamentation.

Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper, shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1662.

2. A superscription or title at the beginning of a book, a treatise, or a part of a book.—3. In *lit.*, a citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, placed at the commencement of a work or of one of its separate divisions; a motto.

Leave here the pages with long musing curled,

And write me new my future's *epigraph*.

Mrs. Browning.

epigraph (ep'i-grāf), *v. t.* [*< epigraph, n.*] To inscribe an epigraph on.

Also a paper *epigraphed*: "Lo que dijo J. B. Plata a Don Juan de Indiaquez, 23 June, 1586."

Motley, United Netherlands, l. 526.

epigrapher (e-pig'ra-fēr), *n.* Same as *epigraphist*.

It is a new doctrine that the most meritorious field-work will make a man a linguist, an *epigrapher*, and an historian.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 562.

epigraphic (ep-i-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *épigraphique* = Pg. *epigraphico* = It. *epigrafico*, < NL. *epigraphicus*, < *epigraphe*, epigraph: see *epigraph*.] Of, pertaining to, or bearing an epigraph or inscription; of or pertaining to epigraphy.

The *epigraphic* adjuration "Siste, viator."

Saturday Rev.

It [the Arabic of Mohammed] was the peculiar dialect of the tribes near Mecca, and up to the present no epigraphic monument anterior to the sixth century of our era has attested its existence. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX, 144.

The authority of the epigraphic monuments, as briefly given above, is thus placed in direct opposition to the authority of the Homeric text as understood by Meyer. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI, 420.

epigraphical (ep-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*<* epigraphic + *-al.*] Of the character of an epigraph; epigraphic.

Verses never intended for such a purpose [inscription on a monument, etc.], but assuming for artistic reasons the epigraphical form. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII, 477.

epigraphically (ep-i-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* Considered as an epigraph; in the manner of an epigraph.

Epigraphically of the same age.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I, 133.

epigraphics (ep-i-graf'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *epigraphic*: see *-ics.*] The science of inscriptions; epigraphy.

epigraphist (e-pig'ra-fist), *n.* [*<* epigraph(y) + *-ist.*] One versed in epigraphy.

We shall acquire a long series of inscriptions for the *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII, 80.

The post of epigraphist to the Government of India, held till lately by Mr. Fleet, may be speedily revived. *Athenaeum*, No. 3076.

epigraphy (e-pig'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *Épigraphie* = It. *epigrafia*, < NL. *epigraphia*, < Gr. *ἐπιγραφία*, an epigraph: see *epigraph.*] The study or knowledge of epigraphs; that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions; epigraphics. Epigraphy is a science ancillary to philology, archaeology, and history. It is principally and properly devoted to the consideration of inscriptions in the strict sense—that is, texts cut, engraved, or impressed upon stone, bronze, or other material more or less rigid and durable, or one capable of becoming so, such as clay. *Graffiti*, or texts consisting of characters incidentally scratched on a wall, etc., and *dipinti*, in which the characters are painted, not carved, are for convenience sake also classed as inscriptions. On the other hand, the study of the lettering (legends, etc.) on coins belongs to numismatics.

In England the new science of Greek epigraphy, which may be said to deal with the chronological and geographical classification of Greek inscriptions, has found few followers. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II, 2.

epigynous (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a pistil), + *-ous.*] In bot., growing upon the top of the ovary, or seeming to do so, as the corolla and stamens of the cranberry.



Epigynous Stamens and Petals in flower of *Philadelphus coronarius*.

Ephippus (ep-i-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil horses from the Upper Eocene of North America, having four toes in front and three behind. *Marsh*, 1877.

epihyal (ep-i-hi'al), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ἵψ(oid)*, q. v., + *-al.*] *I.* a. Pertaining to one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch: as, an *epihyal* bone or ligament. In the human subject the ligament which connects the so-called styloid process of the temporal bone with the so-called lesser cornu of the hyoid bone is an epihyal structure.

II. *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, one of the pieces of the hyoidean arch; one of the elements of the second postoral visceral arch; a bone intervening between the stylohyal and the ceratohyal, represented in the human subject by the stylohyoid ligament, but of usual occurrence as a bone in other mammals.

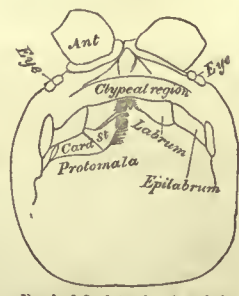
epiklesis, *n.* See *epiclesis*.

epiky, *n.* [*<* ML. *epikeia*, prop. *epiccia*, < Gr. *ἐπιεικεία*, reasonableness, equity, as opposed to strict law, < *ἐπιεικής*, fitting, reasonable, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *εἰκός*, likely, reasonable.] Equity, as opposed to strict law.

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations, . . . for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it.

Latimer, *Sermons and Remains*, I, 182.

epilabrum (ep-i-lā'bra), *n.*; pl. *epilabra* (-brā). [NL. (Packard, 1883), < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λ. labrum*, lip: see *labrum.*] In *Myriapoda*, a transverse sclerite, broader than long, flanking the labrum, and having the cardo of



Head of *Scolopendra*, from below (magnified), showing the epilabrum, the protomala with its cardo (*Card.*), and stipes (*St.*); *Ant.*, antenna.

the protomala or so-called mandible attached to its outer edge.

What we have for brevity called the *epilabra* are the lamina fulcantes labri of Meiner.

A. S. Packard, *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, XXI, 198.

Epilachna (ep-i-lak'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, above, + *λάχνη*, woolly hair.] A genus of

cryptotetramerous coleopterans, of the family *Coccinellidae*, or ladybirds, forming with a few others the group of phytophagous or vegetable-feeding *Coccinellidae*, the rest of the family being insectivorous. The distinguishing character of the group is the form of the mandibles, which are armed with several teeth at the tip. The species of *Epilachna* are very numerous, especially in the tropical zone; they are comparatively large, very convex, and hairy above, whence the name. *E. borealis* (Kirby) is very abundant in southern parts of the United States, and is often injurious to cultivated plants, especially squashes. It is of a honey-yellow color, with black spots. *E. globosa* and *E. undecimmaculata* are European species.



Ladybird (*Epilachna borealis*), slightly enlarged.

epilate (ep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epilated*, ppr. *epilating*. [*<* L. as if **epilatus*, pp. of **epilare* (> F. *épiler*, deprive of hair), < L. *e*, out, + *pilus*, a hair (> *pitare*, deprive of hair). Cf. *depilate.*] To deprive of hair; eradicate (hair).

I have by *epilating* such hairs [white] and stimulating the part succeeded in replacing them by a vigorous growth of natural coloured hairs. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II, 298.

epilation (ep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *épilation*; as *epilate* + *-ion.*] Eradication of hair.

epilepsia (ep-i-lep'si-ā), *n.* [LL. Same as *epilepsy*.

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* [= D. G. *epilepsie* = Dan. Sw. *epilepsi* = F. *épilepsie* = Pr. *epilepsia*, *epilemcia*, *epilemcia* = Sp. Pg. *epilepsia* = It. *epilessia*, < LL. *epilepsia*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία*, also *ἐπιληψία*, epilepsy, lit. a seizure, < *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, seize upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *λαμβάνειν*, λαβεῖν, take, seize. Cf. *catalepsy.*] A disease of the brain characterized by recurrent attacks of (a) loss of consciousness with severe muscular spasm (*major attack*), or (b) loss of consciousness attended with little or no muscular disturbance, or, rarely, slight muscular spasm without loss of consciousness (*minor attack*).

My lord is fallen into an *epilepsy*; This is his second fit; he had one yesterday. *Shak.*, *Othello*, iv, 1.

Cortical epilepsy, epilepsy dependent on disease of the cerebral cortex.—**Epilepsy of the retina**, a temporary anemic condition of the retina which has been observed during an epileptiform attack.—**Peripheral epilepsy**, epilepsy which seems to be produced by a peripheral lesion.—**Toxic epilepsy**, epilepsy induced by toxic substances in the blood.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *épileptique* = Sp. *epileptico* = Pg. *epileptico* = It. *epilettico* (cf. D. G. *epileptisch* = Dan. Sw. *epileptisk*), < LL. *epilepticus*, < Gr. *ἐπιληπτικός*, < *ἐπιληψία* (*ἐπιληψία*), epilepsy: see *epilepsy.*] *I.* *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epilepsy.

Besides madness, and (what are so nearly allied to it) *epileptic* fits, I know of no distemper that the ancients ascribed to possession: unless, perhaps, fits of apoplexy.

Farmer, *Demoniacs of New Testament*, i, § 5.

As a piece of magnificent invective, [Victor Hugo's] *Les Châtiments* is undoubtedly a powerful work. . . . It is written in a transport of rage which is almost *epileptic* in its strength. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII, 165.

2. Affected with epilepsy.

A plague upon your *epileptic* visage! Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool? *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii, 2.

Epileptic aura. See *aura*.

II. *n.* One affected with epilepsy.

Epileptics are very often found to have had a father or mother attacked with some nervous disorder. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 445.

epileptical (ep-i-lep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *epileptic*.

Prescribing it to one who was almost daily assaulted with epileptical fits. *Boyle*, *Works*, II, 223.

epileptically (ep-i-lep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In connection with or in consequence of epilepsy; caused by epilepsy.

We must also bear in mind that there are on record many homicides committed by *epileptically* insane persons. *E. C. Mann*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 483.

epileptiform (ep-i-lep'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *épileptiforme*, < Gr. *ἐπιληψία* (*ἐπιληψία*), epilepsy, + *l. forma*, form.] Resembling epilepsy.

A man long subject to very limited *epileptiform* seizures may at length have seizures beginning in the same way, and becoming universal; but these are not epileptic seizures, they are only more severe *epileptiform* seizures. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV, 179.

epileptogenic (ep-i-lep-tō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *epileptogen-ous* + *-ic.*] Giving rise to epilepsy or to an epileptic attack.

epileptogenous (ep'i-lep-toj'e-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιληπτός*, suffering from epilepsy (see *epilepsy*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to epilepsy.

Basilar motor centers [of the brain] may acquire the *epileptogenous* property. *Allen and Neuro.*, VI, 449.

epileptoid (ep-i-lep'toid), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιληψίος* (*ἐπιληπτός*), epilepsy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling epilepsy: as, an *epileptoid* attack.

epilobe (ep'i-lōb), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λόβος*, lobe.] In *entom.*, a narrow piece often bordering the inner side of one of the lobes of the mentum of beetles, when the latter is bilobed. The epilobes are joined in the middle, and frequently produced in a central prominence called the *tooth of the mentum*.

Epilobium (ep-i-lō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *λόβος*, a pod, lobe: see *lobc.*] A herbaceous genus of the natural order *Onagraceae*, widely distributed through temperate and arctic regions, and including, according to the latest authority, over 150 species. The flowers are pink or purple, or rarely yellow, and the seeds are crowned with a tuft of long silky hairs. The name *willow-herb* is given to the more common species, of which the most conspicuous, *E. angustifolium*, is a tall perennial with a simple stem bearing a spike of large purple flowers and willow-like leaves.

epilogic, epilogical (ep-i-lōj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιλογικός*, < *ἐπιλογος*, epilogue.] Relating to or like an epilogue; epilogistic. *Quarterly Rev.*

epilogism (e-pil'ō-jizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιλογισμός*, a reckoning over, calculation, < *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, reckon over, < *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *λογίζεσθαι*, reckon, < *λόγος*, an account: see *logic, logistic.*] Excess in reckoning; addition in computation.

The Greek and Hebrew making a difference of two thousand years, . . . this *epilogism* must be detracted from the Hebrew or superadded to the Greek. *Gregory*, *Posthuma* (1650), p. 171.

epilogistic (ep'i-lō-jis'tik), *a.* [*<* *epilog(ue)* + *-istic*; cf. Gr. *ἐπιλογιστικός*, able to calculate: see *epilogism.*] Pertaining to epilogues; of the nature of an epilogue.

These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy. *T. Warton*, *Notes to Milton's Smaller Poems*.

epilogize (ep'i-lō-jīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *epilogized*, ppr. *epilogizing*. [Also *epiloguize*; < Gr. *ἐπιλογίζεσθαι*, address the peroration or epilogue, < *ἐπιλογος*, peroration, epilogue: see *epilogue.*] *I.* *trans.* To add to in the manner of an epilogue.

The laugh of applause with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epilogizing* his happy rallery. *Student* (1750), I, 143.

II. *intrans.* To write or pronounce an epilogue; use the style of epilogues.

epilogue (ep'i-lōg), *n.* [= D. *epilog* = G. *epilog* = Dan. Sw. *epilog*, < F. *épilogue* = Sp. *epilogo* = Pg. It. *epilogo*, < L. *epilogus*, < Gr. *ἐπιλογος*, a conclusion, peroration of a speech, epilogue of a play, < *ἐπιλέγειν*, say in addition, < *ἐπί*, in addition, + *λέγειν*, say.] 1. In *rhet.*, the conclusion or closing part of a discourse or oration; the peroration. The office of the epilogue is not merely to avoid an abrupt close and provide a formal termination, but to confirm and increase the effect of what has been said, and leave the hearer as favorably disposed as possible to the speaker's cause and unfavorably to that of his opponents. Accordingly, an epilogue in its more complete form consists of two divisions—(a) a repetition of the principal points previously treated, and (b) an appeal to the feelings.

2. In dramatic or narrative writing, a concluding address; a winding up of the subject; specifically, in spoken dramas, a closing piece or speech, usually in verse, addressed by one or more of the performers to the audience.

A good play needs no *epilogue*. *Shak.*, *As you Like it*, *Epil.*

Why there should be an *epilogue* to a play, I know no cause, the old and usual way For which they were made, was to entertain the grace Of such as were spectators in this place. *Beaumont*, *Custom of the Country*, *Epil.*

epiloguet (ep'i-lōg), *v. i.* [*<* *epilogue*, *n.*] To epilogize.

Pleasure . . . Begins the play in youth, and *epilogues* in age. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, iv, 13.

epiloguize (ep'i-lōg-īz), *v.* [Also *epiloguise*; < *epilogue* + *-ize*. Cf. *epilogize.*] Same as *epilogize*.

The dances ended, the spirit *epiloguizes*. *Stage Direction in Milton's Comus*.

epiloguizer (ep'i-lōg-īz'er), *n.* One who epiloguizes; a writer or speaker of epilogues. [Rare.]

Go to, old lad, 'tis true that thou art wiser; Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer*. *Hoadley*.

Epimachinae (ep'i-ma-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Epimachus* + *-inae.*] A group of slender-billed

or tenuirostral birds, typified by the genus *Epimachus*; the plume-birds. They resemble the true birds of Paradise, or *Paradisinae*, in the exceeding luxuriance and brilliancy of their plumage. (a) In most arrangements the *Epimachinae* have been referred to the family of hoopoes, *Upipidae*, or closely associated with the family of Promeropsidae. G. R. Gray (1860) constituted the group by the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Craspedophora*, *Epimachus*, *Scuteoides*, *Semioptera*, and *Palcata*, some of which genera are now referred to the *Paradisinae*. The group thus constituted should be abolished. (b) In later arrangements the *Epimachinae* are made one of two subfamilies of *Paradisinae*, containing the slender-billed forms represented by four genera, *Epimachus*, *Drepanornis*, *Seleucidis*, and *Ptilorhis*.

Epimachus (e-pim'a-kus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), appar. < Gr. ἐπιμαχος, that may easily be attacked, assailable (also equipped for battle), < ἐπί, upon, to, + μάχασθαι, fight, < μάχη, battle.] A genus of magnificent Papuan birds, belonging to the *Paradisidae*, and made type of a subfam-



Plume-bird (*Epimachus spectosus*).

ily *Epimachinae*, having a slender bill, densely feathered nostrils, and highly developed plumage of the wings and tail, which latter is several times longer than the body; the plume-birds proper. The superb plume-bird or grand promerops of New Guinea, *E. spectosus*, *E. maximus*, or *E. superbus*, is the type species; *E. ellioti* is another species. Also called *Cinnamolegus*.

epimachus (e-pim'a-kus), n.; pl. *epimachi* (-si). [Appar. for *epimachus*, < Gr. ἐπιμαχος, equipped for battle: see *Epimachus*.] In her., an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling a griffin, the chief difference being that all four paws are those of lions: the tail also is usually without the tuft.

epimandibular (ep'i-man-dib'u-lar), a. and n. [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + L. mandibula, jaw: see *mandible*, *mandibular*.] I. a. Borne upon the mandible or lower jaw, as a bone of some of the lower vertebrates.

II. n. A bone of the mandible of some of the lower vertebrates, identified with the hyomandibular of fishes. See *hyomandibular*.

The proof that the hyomandibular is equivalent to the *epimandibular*. G. Baur, *Microsc. Sel.*, xxviii. 179.

epimanika, n. Plural of *epimanikon*.
epimanikon (ep'i-man'nik'i-on), n.; pl. *epimanikia* (-ka). [< MGr. ἐπιμανικόν, also (as NGr.) ἐπιμανικόν, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μανικόν, μάνικα, NGr. *manika*, sleeve, < L. *manica*, sleeve, < *manus*, the hand: see *manus*, *manual*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the eucharistic vestments, consisting in a kind of cuff or movable sleeve, usually made of silk, worn on each arm, and reaching about half way up from the wrist to the elbow. *Epimanika* were originally worn by bishops only, but have now for many centuries been worn by all priests, and since A. D. 1600 by deacons.

The *epimanika* come nearest to the Latin maniple, but they do not resemble it in shape, and are worn on both hands, instead of on the left only.

J. M. Neale, *Eastern Church*, l. 307.

epimanikon (ep-i-man'i-kon), n.; pl. *epimanika* (-ka). Same as *epimanikon*.

Epimedium (ep-i-mē'di-um), n. [NL., < L. *epimedium*, an unknown plant (Pliny), < Gr. ἐπιμήδιον (Dioscorides), barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.] A small berberidaceous genus of low herbs, of Europe and temperate Asia, with ternately divided leaves, and racemes of white, pink, or yellowish flowers. Several species are cultivated for ornament, especially *E. alpinum* of Europe and *E. macranthum* of Japan.

epimera, n. Plural of *epimeron*.
epimeral (ep-i-mē'ral), a. [< *epimeron* + -al.] Pertaining to an epimeron or to the epimera.

epimerite (ep-i-mē'rit), n. [As *epimeron* + -ite².] An anterior proboscis-like appendage borne upon the protomerite of the septate graptarines. It serves to attach the parasite to its host, and may be armed with hooklets for that purpose. It is always deciduous. When it is present, the graptarid is known as a *cephalont*; after it is shed, as a *sporont*.

epimeritic (ep'i-mē-rit'ik), a. [< *epimerite* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the epimerite.

epimeron, epimerum (ep-i-mē'ron, -rum), n.; pl. *epimera* (-ri). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + μέρος, thigh.] One of the side-pieces in the segment of an arthropod or articulate animal. In the *Crustacea* the epimera form part of the dorsal arc, and the legs are articulated to them. In insects the term is generally restricted to these pieces in the thoracic segments, where an epimeron is the middle one of three sclerites into which any pleuron is divisible; they are situated behind the episterna, between the tergum and the insertions of the legs.

epinaos (ep-i-nā'os), n.; pl. *epinaoi* (-oi). [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναός, temple.] An open vestibule behind the cella of some ancient temples, corresponding to the pronaos in front. See *opisthodomos* and *posticum*.

epinastic (ep-i-nas'tik), a. [< *epinasty* + -ic.] In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of epinasty.

With respect to this downward movement of the leaves, Kraus believes that it is due to their *epinastic* growth.

Darwin, *Movement in Planta*, p. 250.

epinastically (ep-i-nas'ti-kal-i), adv. In an epinastic manner.

The marginal portion of the plicens is somewhat curved over and bent downwards (*epinastically*) in towards the surface of the stipe. De Bary, *Pflanzl* (trans.), p. 294.

epinasty (ep'i-nas-ti), n. [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + ναστός, pressed close, solid, < νάσσειν, press close, stamp down.] In bot., a movement or state of curvature due to the more active growth of the ventral side of an organ.

Epinephelini (ep-i-nēf'e-lī'nī), n. pl. [NL. (Bleeker, 1875), < *Epinephelus* + -ini.] A group or subfamily of *Serranidae*, including the genera *Epinephelus*, *Mycteroperca*, *Dermatolepis*, *Procentropus*, *Enneacetrus*, and other closely related non-American genera.

Epinephelus (ep-i-nēf'e-lus), n. [NL. (Bloch, 1793), < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + νηφελή, cloud.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidae*. It contains numerous species, chiefly of the tropical and subtropical seas, having the interorbital space narrow, the eyes subcentral, the scales of the lateral line simple, and the anal fin short, with only 8 or 9 rays, the inner teeth of both jaws depressible, and some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the preoperculum entire below. *E. morio* is the red grouper of the Mexican coast and the South Atlantic coast of the United States. See *grouper*.

épinette (ā-pē-net'), n. [F. *épinette*, a spinet: see *spinet*.] A kind of cage in which fowls are confined for the purpose of fattening. It commonly consists of a series of coops in tiers, arranged in a circular frame, the whole frame turning on its axis for convenience in feeding the fowls, which is performed mechanically by means of a force-pump. Also called *chicken-feeder*.

Épineuil (ā-pē-nēly'), n. [F.: see def.] A red wine produced around the village of Épineuil in the neighborhood of Tonnerre, in the department of Yonne, France, resembling Burgundy of the second grade, and much esteemed, though not often exported.

epineural (ep-i-nū'ral), a. and n. [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + neural, q. v.] I. a. Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a fish's backbone.

In *Esox* and *Thymallus* the *epineural* and *epicentral* spines are present; in *Cyprinus* the *epineural* and *epileural*.

Owen, *Anat.*, l. 43.

II. n. A scleral spine attached to a neural arch. See *extract* under *epicentral*.

epineuria, n. Plural of *epineurium*.

epineurial (ep-i-nū'ri-al), a. [< *epineurium* + -al.] Pertaining to or consisting of epineurium: as, *epineurial* sheaths.

epineurium (ep-i-nū'ri-um), n.; pl. *epineuria* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + νευρον, nerve.] The sheath of connective tissue around a fasciculus of nerve-tissue, as distinguished from the finer sheath of perineurium which similarly surrounds the smaller bundles or funiculi of which a nerve is ultimately composed. See *funiculus* and *perineurium*.

epinglette (ep-ing-glet'), n. [F. *épinglette*, a primer, a priming-wire, dim. of *épingle*, a pin, < OF. *épingle*, < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spinule*, *spine*.] An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming; a priming-wire.

epinicia, n. Plural of *epinicion*.

epinician (ep-i-ni-sh'ial), a. Same as *epinician*. The spoils won in victory were carried in triumph, while an *epinician* song was chanted.

T. Warton, *Ilist. Eng. Poetry*.

epinician (ep-i-ni-sh'ian), a. [Written less prop. *epinician*, < Gr. ἐπινικίος, of victory: see *epinicion*.] Pertaining to or celebrating victory.

epinicion (ep-i-ni-sh'ian), n.; pl. *epinicia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινικίος, a song of victory, neut. of ἐπινικίος, of victory, < ἐπί, upon, + νίκη, victory.]

1. A song of triumph; a poem in celebration of a victory; especially, in ancient Greece, a poem in honor of a victory in an athletic contest, as at the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, or Isthmian games. The poems of Pindar which have come down to us are almost all epinicia.

A triumphal *epinicion* on Hengist's massacre. T. Warton, *Rowley Enquiry*, p. 69.

Of his [Pindar's] extant *epinicia*, Sicily claims 15. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 172.

2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the triumphal hymn; the Sanctus (which see).

epinyctis (ep-i-nik'tis), n.; pl. *epinyctides* (-tidéz). [NL., < Gr. ἐπινυκτίς, epinyctis, < ἐπί, on, + νύξ (νυκτ-) = E. *night*.] In *pathol.*, a pustule appearing in the night, and especially troublesome at night.

epionic (ep-i-on'ik), a. and n. [< Gr. ἐπιωνικός, having an Ionic following upon a measure of a different kind, < ἐπί, upon, + Ἴωνικός, Ionic: see *Ionic*.] I. a. In *anc. pros.*, containing an Ionic preceded by an iambic dipody: an epithet applied by some Greek writers on metres to some of the meters classed as logæedic by recent writers.

II. n. In *anc. pros.*, a verse containing an Ionic following upon an iambic dipody. Verses of this kind are analyzed by modern authorities as logæedic (that is, as mixtures of cyclic dactyls with trochees, or of cyclic anapaests with iambi), the line generally beginning with a prefixed syllable (anacrusis).

Epiornis, n. An improper form of *Æpyornis*.
epiotic (ep-i-ot'ik), u. and n. [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + οἶος (ωτ-) = E. *ear*: see *ear*, -otic.] I. a. Literally, upon the ear: applied to a center of ossification in the mastoid region of the petiotic bone.

II. n. In *zool.* and *anat.*, one of the three principal bones or separate ossifications which compose the petiotic bone or auditory capsule: distinguished from the *prootic* and the *opisthotic*, and also from the *pteric* when this fourth element is present. It is the superior and external one of the three, developed in special relation with the posterior semicircular canal of the ear. It usually forms part of the petrosal bone, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, and may be indistinguishably arkylosed therewith. See cuts under *Crocodylia* and *Cyclopus*.

Epipactis (ep-i-pak'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐπιπακτίς, a plant also called ἐπιβορῶν.] A genus of terrestrial orchids, of northern temperate regions. They have stout, leafy stems, and a raceme of purplish-brown or whitish flowers. Two species are found in the United States.

epiparodos (ep-i-par'ō-dos), n. [< Gr. ἐπιπαρόδος, a parodos following upon another, < ἐπί, upon, + πάροδος, a parodos: see *parodos*.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a second or additional parodos or entrance of the chorus. See *metastasis* and *parodos*.

epipedometry (ep'i-pe-dom'e-tri), n. [< Gr. ἐπιπέδος, on the ground, plane (< ἐπί, on, + πῆδος, ground), + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The mensuration of surfaces.

epiperipheral (ep'i-pe-rif'ē-ral), a. [< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + περιφέρεια, periphery (see *periphery*), + -al.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface of the body: specifically applied to feelings or sensations originating at the ends of nerves distributed on the outer surface: opposed to *entoperipheral*: as, the sensation produced by touching an object with the finger is an *epiperipheral* sensation.

On comparing these three great orders of feelings, we found that whereas the *epiperipheral* are relational to a very great extent, the *entoperipheral*, and still more the *central*, have but small aptitudes for entering into relations.

H. Spencer.

epipetalous (ep-i-pet'ā-lus), a. [< NL. *epipetalus*, < Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πέταλον, leaf (mod. petal): see *petal*.] Borne upon the petals of a flower: applied to stamens, and to plants whose stamens are attached to the corolla.

epiphany (ē-pif'a-ni), n. [ME. *epiphany*, < OF. *epiphanie*, F. *épiphanie* = Pr. *epifania*, *epiphania* = Sp. *epifanía* = Pg. *epifania* = It. *epifania*, *pifania*, *befania* (see *befania*), < LL. *epiphania*, fem. sing., *epiphania*, neut. pl., < Gr. ἐπιφάνεια, fem. sing., appearance, manifestation, sudden appearance, apparition, LGr. the epiphany, < ἐπιφανής, appearing (suddenly), becoming manifest (esp. of deities), < ἐπιφαίνω, show forth, manifest, < ἐπί + φαίνω, show: see *fancy*, *phantasm*, etc.] 1. An appearance; manifes-

tation of one's presence: used especially with reference to appearances of a deity.

Him, whom but just before they beheld transfigured, and in a glorious epiphany upon the mount.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 93.

Every 19th year, we are told, . . . the god [Apollo] himself appeared to his worshippers about the vernal equinox, and during a long epiphany "would harp and dance in the sky until the rising of the Pleiades."

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 90.

2. Among the ancient Greeks, a festival held in commemoration of the appearance of a god in any particular place.—3. [*cap.*] A Christian festival, closing the series of Christmas observances, celebrated on the 6th of January, the twelfth day after Christmas (hence called Twelfth-day), in commemoration of the manifestations of Christ to the world as the Son of God, in the West especially that to the Gentiles through the visit of the Magi in his infancy. It was early instituted in the East in celebration both of his nativity and of his baptism, the former being afterward transferred to the 25th of December. In the West it has been observed since the fourth century with special reference to the visit of the Magi or the three kings, with which are combined in the Roman Catholic Church his baptism and his first miracle at Cana of Galilee.

Therefore, though the church do now call Twelfth-day Epiphany, because upon that day Christ was manifested to the Gentiles in those wise men who came then to worship him, yet the ancient church called this day [the day of Christ's birth] the Epiphany, because this day Christ was manifested to the world, by being born this day.

Donne, Sermons, iv.

epipharyngeal (ep'i-fā-rin'jē-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< epipharynx (-pharyng-) + -e-āl.*] 1. *a.* Situated over or upon the pharynx; pertaining to or having the character of the epipharynx. Specifically—(a) *In ichth.*, applied to the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of osseous fishes. See the extract, and *hypopharyngeal*.

The anterior four pair [of branchial arches] are composed of several joints, and the uppermost articulations of more or fewer of them usually expand, bear teeth, and form the *epipharyngeal* bones.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 136.

(b) *In ascidians*, situated on the upper part of the pharyngeal cavity or branchial sac.

II. *n.* *In ichth.*, an epipharyngeal bone.
epipharynx (ep-i-far'inks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φάρυγξ, throat; see pharynx.*] *In entom.*, a fleshy lobe beneath the labrum, forming a valve which covers the opening of the pharynx or gullet. It is best seen in the *Hymenoptera*. Also called *epiglottis*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

Median projections on the internal surface of the upper and lower lips [of an insect] are distinguished as *epipharynx* and *hypopharynx* respectively.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I, 524.

Epiphegus (ep-i-fē'gus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φηγός = L. fāgus = AS. bōc, the beech; see Fagus, beech.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, of a single species, *E. Virginiana*, which is parasitic upon the roots of the beech. It is a native of the United States east of the Mississippi, and is a slender branching herb of a dull purple or yellowish-brown color, with small scattered scales in place of leaves. It is known as *beech-drops* or *cancer-root*.

epiphenomenon (ep'i-fē-nom'e-nōn), *n.*; pl. *epiphenomena* (-nā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, on, upon, + φαινόμενον, phenomenon; see phenomenon.*] *In pathol.*, a symptom or complication arising during the course of a malady.

From these investigations [of Billroth] it was generally concluded that septic infection was due to an unrecognized though perhaps organic substance; that the presence of bacteria was an *epiphenomenon*—a sequence, not a cause. *W. T. Belfield, Rel. of Micro-Org. to Disease*, p. 37.

epiphleodal (ep-i-flē'ō-dal), *a.* [*< epiphleum + -ode + -al.*] Same as *epiphleodice*.

epiphleodic (ep'i-flē-ōd'ik), *a.* [*< epiphleum + -ode + -ic.*] *In helenology*, living upon the surface of the bark of a plant. Compare *hypophleodic*.

epiphleum (ep-i-flē'um), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φλοιός, bark.*] *In bot.*, the cork envelop or outer portion of the bark, lying next beneath the epidermis. The term is not used by late authorities.

The *epiphleum* is generally composed of one or more layers of colourless or brownish cells.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 372.

epiphonem (e-pif'ō-nem), *n.* [Also *epiphoneme*; *< L. epiphonema, q. v.*] Same as *epiphonema*.

The wise man . . . in th' ende cryed out with this *Epiphoneme*, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 85.

epiphonema (ep'i-fō-nē'mā), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφώνημα, a finishing sentence, a moral, also an exclamation, < ἐπιφώνειν, say upon or with re-*

spect to, apply to, call to, address to, *< ἐπί + φωνεῖν, speak loud, speak, < φωνή, voice, sound.*] *In rhet.*, a sentence (that is, a general observation or striking reflection) subjoined to a descriptive, narrative, argumentative, or other passage, or at the end of a whole discourse, to confirm, sum up, or conclude it.

I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Swift, To Young Clergyman.

epiphora (e-pif'ō-rā), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφορά, a bringing to or upon, an addition, a sudden attack; in med., a defluxion (of humors); in rhet., the second clause in a sentence; in logic, a conclusion; < ἐπιφέρειν, put or lay upon, bring to or upon, < ἐπί, upon, to, + φέρειν = E. bear.*] 1. *In pathol.*, watery eye, in which the tears, from increased secretion or some disease of the lacrymal passages, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.—2. *In rhet.*, same as *epistrophe*.

epiphragm (ep'i-fram), *n.* [*NL. epiphragma, < Gr. ἐπιφράγμα, a covering, lid, < ἐπιφράσσειν, block up, stop, protect, < ἐπί, upon, + φράσσειν, block, stop, fence in; see diaphragm.*] 1. *In bot.*: (a) The disk-like apex of the columella of *Polytrichae*, which extends over the mouth of the capsule below the operculum. (b) A delicate membrane closing the cup-like receptacle of the *Nidulariaceae*.—2. *In conch.*, the plate of hardened mucus secreted by a gastropod, as a snail, to plug up or seal the opening of the shell during hibernation; a sort of temporary or false operculum, sometimes hardened by calcareous deposit. See *caustilium*.

This is known as the *epiphragm*, and is formed when the animal retires in winter or in a season of drought. In *Clausilia* this *epiphragm* is a permanent structure, and is fastened to the mouth of the shell by an elastic stalk, so that it works as a trap-door. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I, 304.

epiphragma (ep-i-frag'mā), *n.*; pl. *epiphragmata* (-mā-tā). [*NL.*: see *epiphragm*.] Same as *epiphragm*.

epiphragmal (ep-i-frag'mal), *a.* [*< epiphragm + -al.*] Pertaining to the epiphragm: as, *epiphragmal mucus*.

epiphragmata, *n.* Plural of *epiphragma*.

epiphylline (ep-i-fil'in), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. folium), leaf, + -inē.*] Same as *epiphyllous*.

epiphyllous (ep-i-fil'us), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. folium), leaf, + -ous.*] Growing upon a leaf, as applied to fungi; epigenous: often limited to the upper surface, in distinction from *hypogenous*. Also *epiphylline*.

Epiphyllum (ep-i-fil'um), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the apparent position of the flower), *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φύλλον (= L. folium), a leaf.*] A Brazilian genus of low caesecious plants, with numerous branches formed of short, flattened, bright-green joints, bearing showy rose-red flowers at the summit. There are three species. *E. truncatum* and *E. Russelianum* are frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

epiphyses, *n.* Plural of *epiphysis*.

epiphysial, epiphysal, epiphysal (ep-i-fiz'i-āl, -ē-āl), *a.* [*< epiphysis + -al.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis. *Owen*.

epiphysis (e-pif'is-sis), *n.*; pl. *epiphyses* (-sēz). [*L.*, *< Gr. ἐπιφύσις, an outgrowth, epiphysis, < ἐπιφύσσειν, grow upon, < ἐπί, upon, + φύσσειν, grow.*] 1. *In anat.*: (a) A part or process of bone which has its own center of ossification separate from the main center of the shaft or body of the bone, and which therefore only gradually joins the rest of the bone by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur,



Right Femur of a Youth.

E, E, epiphyses; gtr. ltr., greater and lesser trochanter; h, head; et, it, external and internal tuberosity; ec, ic, external and internal condyle; n, neck.

by the progress of ossification: so called because it grows upon the body of the bone. Thus, the end of a long bone, as the humerus or femur,

has for a while a gristly cap of cartilage, which ossifies separately from one or several ossific centers, and finally coossifies with the shaft. An *epiphysis* is properly distinguished from an *apophysis*, or mere bony process or outgrowth without independent ossific center, being always autogenous or endogenous, and not merely exogenous; but the distinction is not always observed, especially as a completed and coossified epiphysis cannot be recognized as such with certainty. See cut under *endoskeleton*.

The *epiphysis* of the fetus becomes the *apophysis* of the adult.

Dunghison.

(b) Some part or organ that grows upon or to another.—2. A small superior piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin, united below to its own half of the alveolus, joined to its fellow of the other half of the same alveolus, and connected by the rotula with the epiphysis of another alveolus. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.—**Epiphysis cerebri**, the conarium or pineal body of the brain: contrasted with the *hypophysis cerebri*, or pituitary body.

epiphytal (ep'i-fi-tal), *a.* [*< epiphyte + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epiphyte; epiphytic.

epiphyte (ep'i-fit), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + φυτόν, a plant.*] 1. *In bot.*, a plant which grows upon another plant, but which does not, like a parasite, derive its nourishment from it. Very many orchids and species of the *Bromeliaceae* are epiphytes; also some ferns and many mosses, liverworts, lichens, and algae. The term is used by De Bary to denote any plant, whether parasitic or not, growing on the surface of another plant, as distinguished from *entophyte*. 2. *In zool.*, a fungus parasitic on the skin and its appendages or on mucous surfaces of man and other animals, causing disease; a dermatophyte. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

epiphytic, epiphytical (ep-i-fit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< epiphyte + -ic-āl.*] Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte.

The *epiphytic* orchids have often a very curious look, with all their domestic economy in view—their long, straggling white roots reaching down into the air below them to gather nutriment and moisture from it.

The Century, XXX, 231.

epiphytically (ep-i-fit'ik-āl-i), *adv.* After the manner of an epiphyte.

epiplasm (ep'i-plazm), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.*] A name given by De Bary to the protoplasmic residuum in the spore-sacs of the *Ascomyceteae* after the spores are formed: same as *glycogenmass*.

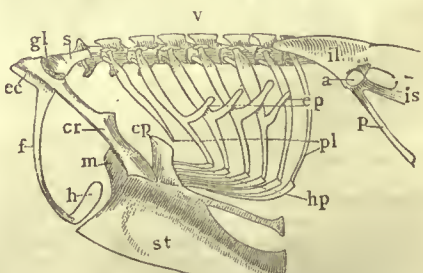
epiplastron (ep-i-plas'trōn), *n.*; pl. *epiplastra* (-trā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + NL. plastron, q. v.*] The anterior lateral one of the nine pieces of which the plastron of a turtle may consist. It has been usually called *episternum*, from a mistaken view of its sternal character. There are a pair of *epiplastra*, one on each side of the single median *entoplastron*, and in front of the *hyoplastra*. See *plastron*, second figure under *carapace*, and second cut under *Chelonia*.

The *entoplastron* and the two *epiplastra* correspond with the median and lateral thoracic plates of the Labyrinthodent Amphibia, and very probably answer to the interclavicle and clavicles of other Vertebrata.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 175.

epiplerosis (ep'i-plē-rō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπιπλήρωσις, an overfilling, < ἐπιπληροῦν, fill up again, < ἐπί, upon, in addition, + πληροῦν, fill, < πλήρης, full.*] *In pathol.*, excessive repletion; distention.

epipleura (ep-i-plō'rā), *n.*; pl. *epipleurae* (-rē). [*NL.*, *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + πλευρά, a rib, the side; see pleura.*] 1. A scleral spine or process superposed upon a rib, as in various fishes. "The latter [epipleural spines] have been called 'upper ribs' and in *Polypterus* are stronger than the ribs themselves" (*Owen, Anat.*, I, 43). 2. *In ornith.*, one of the uncinate processes borne upon most of the ribs of a bird, forming



Epipleurae.—Thorax, scapular arch, and part of pelvic arch of a bobolink (*Doctichonyx striatus*).

ep, four epipleurae or uncinate processes of as many ribs; *pl*, pleuropophysial parts of seven ribs; *h*, hemapophysial parts of six ribs; *v*, dorsolumbar vertebrae; *sz*, sternum (the letters are on the carina or keel); *ms*, manubrium sterni; *cp*, costal process of sternum, bearing six ribs; *cr*, coracoid bone; *s*, base of scapula, the rest cut away; *f*, furcula; *ec*, epichilium of furcula; *h*, hypochilium of furcula; *g*, glenoid fossa, formed by coracoid and scapula; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *a*, acetabulum.

a series of splint-bones passing obliquely backward from one rib to overlie the succeeding rib or ribs, and thus increasing the stability of the walls of the thorax. These splints are either articulated or unkylosed with their respective ribs, and have independent centers of ossification. They do not occur on the posterior or sacral ribs, and are found only upon the pleurapophyseal part of any rib. Also *epipleural*.

3. In *entom.*, the outer side of a beetle's wing-cover when it is inflexed or turned down so as to cover partially the side of the thorax and abdomen. Also called the *side-cover*. Though commonly applied to the whole inflexed portion, the term is properly limited to a distinct part bordering the inner margin, and often much narrower than the inflexed portion, or entirely wanting. The name is also applied to an inflexed part of each side of the pronotum, distinguished as the *prothoracic epipleura*.—*Discoideal epipleura*. See *discoideal*.

epipleural (ep-i-plō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *epipleura* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleurapophysis or pleural element of a vertebra, as a spine of a fish's back-bone; specifically, in *vertebrate zool.*, pertaining to or of the nature of an epipleura.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to, on, or bordering the epipleura or inflexed outer side of a beetle's elytrum.—**Epipleural appendage**, an epipleura.—**Epipleural carina**, in *entom.*, a ridge dividing such an inflexed portion from the rest of the elytrum.—**Epipleural fold**, in *entom.*, the outer part of the elytrum when it is sharply turned down over the thorax and abdomen.

II. *n.* Same as *epipleura*, 2.

epiplexis (ep-i-plek'sis), *n.* [LL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλέξις*, chastisement, blame, reproof, *<* *ἐπιπλέσσειν*, chastise, blame, reprove, lit. strike at, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέσσειν*, strike.] In *rhet.*, the employment of rebuke or reproaches, in order to produce an oratorical effect, as when a speaker seeks to rouse a legislative or popular assembly and impel it to decided action: accounted by some a figure. Also called *epitimesis*.

epiploa, *n.* Plural of *epiploon*.

epiploce (ep-pip'lō-sē), *n.* [LL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, a plaiting together, interweaving of clauses by way of epianastrophe or climax, *<* *ἐπιπλέκειν*, plait together, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλέκειν*, plait, twist.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure by which in a number of successive clauses the last (or the last important) word of one clause recurs as the first of the next; accumulated epianastrophe; in general, climax, especially climax combined with epianastrophe: as, "he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them." See *climax*.—2. In *pros.*, according to the nomenclature of ancient metricians, a group or class of measures comprising as subclasses measures or feet of the same magnitude, but of opposed or contrasted form—that is, feet containing the same number of longs and shorts, but with these following in a reversed or different sequence.

epiplocele (ep-pip'lō-sēl), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia of the epiploon or omentum; omental hernia.

epiploic (ep-i-plō'ik), *a.* [*<* *epiploon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the epiploon; omental.

epiploischioccele (ep'i-plō-is'ki-ō-sēl), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, + *ισχίον*, the hip-joint, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the sciatic foramen.

epiploitis (ep'i-plō-i'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* *epiploon* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the epiploon.

epiploerocele (ep'i-plō-mē-rō-sēl), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, + *μηρός*, the thigh, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, femoral hernia with protrusion of the omentum.

epiplocephaloccele (ep-i-plōm'fā-lō-sēl), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, + *ὄμφαλός*, the navel, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *surg.*, hernia with protrusion of the omentum at the navel.

epiploon (ep-pip'lō-on), *n.*; pl. *epiploa* (-ā). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *πλόος*, as in *διπλόος*, double, twofold: see *diploōs*.] 1. The caul or apron of the intestines; the great omentum; a quadruplicate of the peritoneum, hanging down in front of the intestines from the stomach and transverse colon. It consists actually of four layers of peritoneum, which become two by union of their opposed (outer) surfaces, and thus form a duplicature of the peritoneum looping down from the stomach and colon, the interior of which is the lesser cavity of the peritoneum communicating with the greater cavity by the foramen of Winslow, and the folds or walls of which usually contain much fat. See *omentum*.

2. In *entom.*, the peculiar fatty substance in insects.

epiploschocele (ep-i-plōs'kō-sēl), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπλόων*, the caul, + *σχέον*, scrotum, +

κῆλη, a tumor.] In *surg.*, a hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

epipodia, *n.* Plural of *epipodium*.

epipodial (ep-i-pō'di-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *epipodium* + *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the epipodialia.—2. In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the epipodium.

In this genus [*Aplysia*], and in *Gasteropteron*, there are very large epipodial lobes, by the aid of which some species propel themselves like Pteropoda.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 438.

II. *n.* One of the epipodialia: as, the epipodials of the leg are the tibia and the fibula. See *cut under erus*.

epipodialia (ep-i-pō-di-ā'li-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet: see *epipodium*.] In *vertebrate anat.*, the corresponding bones of both fore and hind limbs, which extend from the elbow to the wrist, and from the knee to the ankle, thus constituting the morphological segments which intervene between the propodialia and the mesopodialia.

Marsh has proposed (1880) to apply general names to the corresponding bones of the arm and leg. Thus, the bones of the proximal segments are the ossa propodialia; the radius and ulna, the tibia and fibula, constitute the epipodialia; the bones of the carpus and tarsus are mesopodialia; the metacarpalia and metatarsalia are . . . the metapodialia.

Hilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 41.

epipodite (ep-pip'ō-dit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*, + *-ite*.] Cf. *epipodium*.] A third branch of the limb of a crustacean, as distinguished from both the endopodite and the exopodite; a segment of the typical limb, actually developed in some of the limbs in relation with the branchiae, and articulated with the propodite or coxopodite. Also called *flabellum*. See *cut under endopodite*.

The four anterior pairs of ambulatory limbs (of the crayfish) differ from the last pair in possessing a long curved appendage, which ascends from the coxopodite, with which it is articulated, and passes into the branchial chamber, in which it lies. This is the epipodite.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 270.

epipoditic (ep'i-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [*<* *epipodite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an epipodite.

epipodium (ep-i-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *epipodia* (-i-ā). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος*, upon the feet, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] One of the appendages of the side of the foot of certain mollusks, as the odontophorous or cephalophorous univalves; some lateral part or process of the foot, in any way distinguished from the mesial propodium, mesopodium, and metapodium. In pteropoda a pair of large wing-like epipodia serve as fins to swim with, and in fact give name to the order Pteropoda. The funnels of cephalopods are supposed by some to be modified epipodia.

epipolic (ep-i-pol'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιπολή*, a surface, *<* *ἐπιπέλεσθαι*, come to or upon, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, to, + *πέλεσθαι*, come, be.] Pertaining to or produced by epipolism or fluorescence.—**Epipollic dispersion**, a phrase applied by Sir John Herschel to the phenomena of fluorescence.

epipolism (ep-pip'ō-lizm), *n.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ism*.] Fluorescence.

epipolized (ep-pip'ō-lizd), *a.* [As *epipol-ic* + *-ize* + *-ed*.] Affected or modified by the phenomena of fluorescence: as, *epipolized light*.

epipsyche (ep-i-si'kē), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ψυχή*, spirit, life: see *Psyche*.] In *anat.*, the afterbrain or medulla oblongata; the myelencephalon or metencephalon. *Haeckel*.

epiptere (ep'ip-tēr), *n.* [*<* F. *épiptère* (Duméril), 1806, *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, fin.] In *ichth.*, the dorsal fin. [Rare.]

epipteric (ep-ip-ter'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ic*.] Situated over the alisphenoid or greater wing of the sphenoid bone: specifically applied, in human anatomy, to a supernumerary or epactal bone of the skull sometimes found in the fontanel at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone, just above the end of the alisphenoid.

epipterous (ep-pip'te-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *πτερόν*, a wing, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a wing on the summit: applied to seeds, etc.

epipubes, *n.* Plural of *epipubis*.

epipubic (ep-i-pū'bi-k), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] 1. Situated upon or before the pubes: applied to the so-called marsupial bones of marsupial mammals. Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the epipubis: as, an *epipubic bone* or cartilage.

epipubis (ep-i-pū'bis), *n.*; pl. *epipubes* (-bēz). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *pubis*, q. v.] A median symphyseal bone or cartilage situated in front of and upon the pubis proper. It is

supposed to correspond, in the pelvic arch, to the episternum of the scapular arch.

Epira, Epiridæ. See *Epeira, Epeiridae*.

Epirote, Epirot (ep-i'rōt, -rot), *n.* [*<* Gr. *Ἐπιρωτός*, an Epirote, *<* *Ἐπείρος*, Epirus, lit. the mainland (sc. of western Greece, as opposed to the adjacent islands), *<* *ἔπειρος*, the mainland, a continent.] A native or an inhabitant of Epirus, the northwestern part of ancient Greece, now chiefly included in Albania, Turkey; anciently, a member of one of the indigenous tribes of Epirus. Epirus was at one time a powerful kingdom, and was always independent till conquered by the Romans in 168 B. C. The Epirotes proper, though closely connected with Grecian history, were not regarded as Greeks. Also written *Epirote*, *Epirot*.

Of the *Epirots* there are bronze coins of the regal period, and both silver and bronzes of the republic (238-168 B. C.).

Encyc. Brit., XVII. 641.

Epirotic (ep-i-rot'ik), *a.* [*<* *Epirote* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Epirus or the Epirotes.

Achilles calls upon the Zeus of the *Epirotic* Dodona as the ancestral divinity of his house.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431, note.

epirrhema (ep-i-rē'mā), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιρρημα*, what is said afterward (in comedy, a speech spoken by the coryphæus after the parabasis), also an adverb, a nickname, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *ῥῆμα*, what is said, a word, a verb: see *rhematic*.] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a part of the parabasis (or second parabasis also, if there is one), consisting in a direct address of the chorus to the spectators, and containing humorous complaints and direct attacks upon the follies and vices of the public, the mismanagement of state affairs, etc., with special reference to passing events and hits at well-known individuals.

epirrhematic (ep'i-rē-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιρρηματικός*, only in sense of 'adverbial,' *<* *ἐπιρρημα* (-τ-), *epirrhema* (also an adverb): see *epirrhema*.] Of or pertaining to the epirrhema of the Attic old comedy; containing or of the character of the epirrhema.

His [Zelinski's] theory of the original *epirrhematic* composition of a comedy as compared with the "episodic" of a tragedy.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 153.

epirrhology (ep'i-rē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπιρροια*, equiv. to *ἐπιρροή*, afflux, influx, inflow (*<* *ἐπιρρῆναι*, flow upon, flow in, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *ρῆναι*, flow), + *-λογία*, *<* *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of physiological botany which treats of the effects of physical agents, as climate, upon plants.

epirrhizous (ep-i-rī'zns), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *ρίζα*, root, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing on a root.

episcenium (ep-i-sē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *episcenia* (-i-ā). [L., *<* Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον*, also *ἐπίσκηρος*, a place above or on the stage, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, over, + *ακρῆ*, the stage: see *scene*.] According to Vitruvius, a chamber or the like, or a merely ornamental structure, over the stage in some Greek theaters.

episcleral (ep-is-klō'ral), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-al*.] Situated upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcleritis (ep'is-klē-rī'tis), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σκληρός*, hard (see *sclerotic*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye.

episcopacy (ē-pis'kō-pā-si), *n.* [As *episcopate* + *-acy*.] 1. Government of the church by bishops; that form of church government in which there are three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons. In episcopacy the order of bishops is superior to the other clergy, and has exclusive power to confer orders. Episcopacy is the organic system since early times of all the Oriental churches (Greek, Armenian, Coptic, etc.) and of the Roman Catholic Church, and also of the Anglican Church and its various branches. These churches teach that it is of apostolic origin and essential to the maintenance of valid orders. Government by bishops was continued in the Scandinavian churches (called *Lutheran*) in Denmark and Sweden, in the latter country apparently without interruption at the Reformation. The Moravian Church also claims an uninterrupted succession. The bishops of the Moravian and American Methodist Episcopal churches are itinerant, and have no special diocesan jurisdiction. The Mormons also have an officer called bishop. Maintainers of episcopacy hold that (whether the word *bishop*, *ἐπίσκοπος*, *episcopos*, was for a time equivalent to presbyter or not) there was in apostolic times an order of presbyters superior in authority to ordinary presbyters, consisting of the twelve apostles, other apostles, and their colleagues, who transmitted so much of their authority as was to be used in continuing and governing the ministry to successors, called *bishops* after the first century, constituting an order which has continued till the present day. 2. The state of being a bishop; episcopal rank or office.

Under Canute and his successors the practice of investiture with the ring and staff, or crozier, seems to have

been begun. Those emblems of *episcopacy* were sent by the chapter to the King, when a vacancy occurred, and were returned by him with a notification of the person whom he appointed.

R. W. Dizon, *Ilist. Church of Eng., iil.*, note.

episcopal (ē-pis'kō-pal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *episkopaal* = G. Dan. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopal* = Sp. Pg. *episcopal* = It. *episcopale*, < I.L. *episcopalis*, pertaining to a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, > ult. E. *bishop*, q. v.] **I. a. 1.** Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops; characterized by episcopacy: as, *episcopal* jurisdiction; *episcopal* authority; the *episcopal* costume; the *Episcopal* Church.

There is just before the entrance of the choir a little subterranean chapel, dedicated to St. Charles Borromée, where I saw his body, in *episcopal* robes, lying upon the altar in a shrine of rock-crystal.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 368.

2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Episcopal Church, especially some branch of the Anglican Church specifically so called; relating to or connected with Episcopalianism: as, *Episcopal* principles or practices; an *Episcopal* clergyman or diocese; the Protestant *Episcopal* liturgy.—**Episcopal bench.**—**Episcopal chaplain.**—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring* (which see, under *bishop*).—**Episcopal staff.** See *staff*.—**The Episcopal Church,** the name popularly given to the Anglican Church in England, the United States, and elsewhere. (See *Anglican Church* (b), under *Anglican*, and *Church of England*, under *church*.) In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States each diocese has its own bishop, and a diocesan convention consisting of clerical members and lay members representing the parishes. This convention elects the bishop and legislates for the diocese. A General Convention, consisting of a House of Bishops and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies from the dioceses, meets triennially, and is the supreme ecclesiastical legislature. The senior bishop, with the title of Presiding Bishop, has the presidency among the bishops, and represents the church to foreign churches. Each parish and congregation is governed in spiritual matters by the rector or priest in charge, while temporal affairs are intrusted to the churchwardens and the vestry elected by the people. The rector is elected by the vestry and appointed by the bishop. The Apostles' and the Nicene Creed and the Thirty-nine Articles are the standards of doctrine in both the English and American branches of the church; but the American church omits the Athanasian Creed, which the English church retains, and has made some alterations in the Thirty-nine Articles, omitting Article xxi. The church acknowledges two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, as generally necessary to salvation (see *sacrament*), practices infant baptism, admits none to communion till confirmed or ready and desirous to be confirmed, suffers those only to officiate as ministers who have received episcopal orders, and does not agree doctrinally with either Arminians or Calvinists. There are three vaguely defined parties in the Episcopal Church. Those who especially emphasize the apostolic origin and authority of the church in contradistinction to non-Episcopal denominations are popularly called *High-churchmen*, and those who attach less importance to this distinction are known as *Low-churchmen*. (See *High-churchman*, *Low-churchman*.) Those who urge the largest liberty of faith and practice within the church communion are called *Broad-churchmen*. Those of rationalizing tendencies generally affiliate themselves with this party; hence the name *Broad Church* is often used to signify a rationalistic element in the Episcopal Church and even in non-Episcopal denominations.

II. n. [cap.] An Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The dissenting *episcopals*, perhaps discontented to such a degree as . . . would be able to shake the firmest loyalty.

Swift, *Letter on the Sacramental Test*, iv. 42.

Whether the *Episcopals* shun us as the Catholic Review says the devil shuns holy water. *The Interior*.

episcopalian (ē-pis-kō-pā'lian), *a.* and *n.* [*episcopal* + *-ian*.] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to government by bishops; relating to episcopacy.

The departure of King Richard from England was succeeded by the *episcopalian* regency of the Bishops of Ely and Durham.

Peacock, *Maid Marian*, ix.

2. [cap.] Same as *Episcopal*, 2: as, the *Episcopalian* Church.

II. n. Properly, one who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline; popularly [cap.], a member of the Anglican Church in general, but more especially of some branch of that church specifically called Episcopal. See *episcopal*.

We are considered as parishioners of the missionaries, no less than professed *episcopalian*s.

Secker, *Ans. to Dr. Mayhew*.

episcopalianism (ē-pis-kō-pā'lian-izm), *n.* [*episcopalian* + *-ism*.] **1.** The system of episcopal church government; episcopacy.—**2. [cap.]** Adherence to or connection with the Episcopal Church; belief in Episcopal principles or doctrines.

episcopatism (ē-pis'kō-pal-izm), *n.* [*episcopal* + *-ism*.] That theory of the constitution of the Catholic Church according to which the pope is the chief bishop, but only primus inter

pares, or first among equals, who can exercise no legislative power in ecclesiastical matters except with the consent of the bishops as representatives of the entire church. This doctrine was defended by the Gallicans, but was dogmatically rejected by the Vatican Council (1869-70). Compare *collegialism*, *papalism*, and *territorialism*.

episcopally (ē-pis'kō-pal-i), *adv.* By episcopal agency or authority; in an episcopal manner.

The act of uniformity required all men who held any benefices in England to be *episcopally* ordained.

By. *Burnet*, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1661.

episcopant (ē-pis'kō-pant), *n.* [*ML. episcopant(-)is*, ppr. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop: see *episcopate*.] A bishop.

The intercession of all these Apostolick Fathers could not prevail with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into Order their usurping and over provender'd *Episcopants*.

Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

episcoparian (ē-pis-kō-pā'ri-an), *a.* [*ML.* as if **episcoparius*, equiv. to *episcopalis*, *episcopal*: see *episcopal*.] Episcopalian. [Rare.]

The *episcoparian* government then lately thrown out of doors.

Wood, *Athenæ Oxon.*, II. 305.

episcopate (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *v. i.* [*ML. episcopatus*, pp. of *episcopare*, deponent *episcopari*, be a bishop, < I.L. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *episcopal*, *bishop*.] To act as a bishop; fill the office of a prelate.

There he commits to the presbyters only full authority, both of feeding the flock and *episcopating*.

Milton, *Church-Government*, I. 2.

episcopate (ē-pis'kō-pāt), *n.* [= D. *episkopaat* = G. *episkopal* = F. *épiscopat* = Sp. Pg. *episcopado* = It. *episcopato*, < LL. *episcopatus*, the office and dignity of a bishop, < *episcopus*, a bishop, + *-atus*, E. *-ate*.] **1.** The office and dignity of a bishop; a bishopric.—**2.** The incumbency of a bishop.

Germanus, . . . in his twenty-five years' *episcopate*, contrived so to fill up his suffragan Sees as to have a majority of Greeks. *J. M. Neale*, *Eastern Church*, i. 159.

3. The order of bishops; the episcopal institution; a body of bishops.

It is, indeed, from Dunstan that we may date the beginnings of that political *episcopate* which remained so marked a feature of English history from this time to the Reformation.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 333.

There was a territorial *episcopate*, and the bishops exercised their judicial powers with the help of archdeacons and deans. *Stubbs*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 299.

episcopicide (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*LL. episcopus*, a bishop, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cedere*, kill.] One who kills a bishop.

episcopicide (ē-pis'kō-pi-sid), *n.* [*LL. episcopus*, a bishop, + *L. -cidium*, a killing, < *cedere*, kill.] The killing of a bishop.

episcopize (ē-pis'kō-pīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *episcopized*, ppr. *episcopizing*. [*LL. episcopius*, bishop, + *-ize*.] **I. intrans.** To act as a bishop. *W. Broome*.

Who will *episcopize* must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.

T. Scot, *Philomythic* (ed. 1616).

II. trans. To consecrate to the episcopal office; make a bishop of.

There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.

Southey, *Wesley*, xxvi.

episcopus (ē-pis'kō-pus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *episcopus*, a bishop: see *bishop*.] The name of a typical tanager, *Tanagra episcopus*.

episcopys (ē-pis'kō-pī), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπισκοπία*, a looking at (the second sense is taken from *ἐπισκοπή*, the office of a bishop), < *ἐπισκοπεῖν*, look at, oversee: see *bishop*.] **1.** Survey; superintendence; search.

The censor, in his moral *episcopys*.

Milton, *Church-Government*.

2. Episcopacy.

It was the universal doctrine of the Church for many ages . . . that *episcopys* is the divine or apostolical institution.

Jer. Taylor, *Rule of Conscience*, I. iv. 9.

episiorrhagia, n. See *episiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy, n. See *episiorrhaphy*.

episemon (ep-i-sē'mon), *n.*; pl. *episema* (-mā).

[< Gr. ἐπίσημον (cf. equiv. ἐπίσημα), any distinguishing mark, a device, as on a coin or

shield, a badge, crest, ensign, neut. of ἐπίσημος, having a mark or device on, marked, < ἐπί, on, + σήμα, a sign, mark.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a device or badge, corresponding to the crest of later times, as that borne on the shield of a soldier, or that chosen as its distinguishing mark by a city, etc.

The *episemon* of the town is a Ram's head. *B. V. Head*, *Histories Numorum*, p. 470.

2. In the Greek alphabet, one of three obsolete letters used only as numerals. They are Ϛ, a form of the digamma, Ϝ, βαυ, vau (a similar character being used, later, as a ligature for στ, στ, and called *stigma*); Ϟ, κόππα, koppa; and ϙ, σάν, san, later called *σάντι* or *σαντι*, sampti. As numerals they were written with a mark over them: thus, Ϛ̄ = 6, ϙ̄ = 90, ϙ̄ = 900. See *vau*, *koppa*, *san*, *sampti*.

episepalous (ep-i-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, borne upon or opposite to a sepal: applied to stamens.

episiohematoma (ep-i-sī-ō-hē-ma-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *episiohematomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the pubes, + *hematoma*, q. v.] A pudendal hematocoele. Also spelled *episiohematoma*.

episioperineorrhaphy (ep-i-sī-ō-per'i-nē-or'ā-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the region of the pubes, + *perineorrhaphy*, q. v.] Episiorrhaphy combined with perineorrhaphy.

episiorrhagia (ep-i-sī-ō-rā'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐπίσιον, the region of the pubes, + *-ragia*, < ῥηγνίνα, break forth.] Hemorrhage from some part of the vulva. Also spelled *episiorrhagia*.

episiorrhaphy (ep'i-sī-or'ā-fi), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπίσιον*, also written ἐπίσιον and ἐπίσιον, the region of the pubes, + *ραφή*, a sewing, suture, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] A plastic operation for prolapsus uteri. Also spelled *episiorrhaphy*.

episkeletal (ep-i-skel'ē-tal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body (see *skeleton*), + *-al*.] In *anat.*, situated above the axial endoskeleton; epaxial, as those muscles collectively which are developed in the most superficial portion of the three parts into which the provertebra of a vertebrate are differentiated: opposed to *hyposkeletal*.

As the *episkeletal* muscles are developed out of the provertebrae, they necessarily, at first, present as many segments as there are vertebrae. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 44.

episodal (ep'i-sō-dal), *a.* [*episode* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *episode* = Sw. *episod* = F. *épisode* = Sp. Pg. It. *episodio*, < NL. **episodium*, < Gr. ἐπεισόδιον, a parenthetic addition, episode, neut. of ἐπεισόδος, following upon the entrance, coming in besides, adventitious (cf. ἐπίσδος, a coming in besides, entrance), < ἐπί, besides, + εἰσόδος, entrance (εἰσόδος, coming in), < εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.] **1.** A separate incident, story, or action introduced in a poem, narrative, or other writing for the purpose of giving greater variety; an incidental narrative or digression separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it.

But since we have no present Need
Of Venus for an *Episode*,
With Cupid let us e'en proceed.

Prior, *The Dove*.

Faithfully adhering to the truth, which he does not suffer so much as an ornamental *episode* to interrupt.

Itallam, *Introduct. Lit. of Europe*.

The tale [the history of Zara] is a strange *episode* in a greater *episode*.

E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 123.

2. An incident or action standing out by itself, but more or less connected with a complete series of events: as, an *episode* of the war; an *episode* in one's life.

Then you think that *Episode* between Susan, the Dairy-Maid, and our Coach-Man is not amiss.

Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, iii. 10.

3. In *music*, an intermediate or digressive section of a composition, especially in a contrapuntal work, like a fugue.

episodial (ep-i-sō'di-al), *a.* [*episode* + *-ial*.] Same as *episodic*.

episodic (ep-i-sōd'ik), *a.* [= F. *épisodique* = Sp. *episódico* = Pg. It. *episodico* (cf. D. G. *episodisch* = Dan. Sw. *episodisk*); as *episode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of an episode; contained in an episode or digression. Also, sometimes, *episodal*, *episodial*.

Now this *episodic* narration gives the Poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books.

Pope, *Odyssey*, xii., note.

episodical (ep-i-sōd'i-kal), *a.* [*episodic* + *-al*.] Same as *episodic*.

In an *episodical* way he had studied and practised dentistry.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xli.



Episema.
Two Greek shields bearing devices, from ancient vases.

Up to 1865 poetry was, as he [Whittier] himself wrote, "something episodic, something apart from the real object and aim of my life." *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI, 376.

episodically (ep-i-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an episodic manner; by way of episode.

A distant perspective of burning Troy might be thrown into a corner of the piece . . . *episcopically*.
Ep. Hurd, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

Passing *episodically* to a broader ground, my paper argues that there are some positive reasons for the enfranchisement of persons who contribute to the revenue and to the national wealth. *Gladstone, Gleanings*, I, 172.

epispaetic (ep-i-spas'tik), *a. and n.* [*Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing to oneself, adapted, as drugs, to draw out humors, < *ἐπισπαστός*, drawn upon oneself, < *ἐπισπᾶν*, draw upon, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *σπᾶν*, draw.] **I. a.** In *med.*, producing a blister when applied to the skin.

II. n. An application to the skin which produces a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation; a vesicatory; a blister.

Epispastica (ep-i-spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπισπαστικός*, drawing (blistering): see *epispastic*.] A group of coleopterous insects; the blister-beetles.

episperm (ep-i-spér'm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, the testa or outer integument of a seed. The figure shows (a) the episperm, (b) the endopleura, and (c) the endosperm.

epispermic (ep-i-spér'mik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the episperm.—**Epispermic embryo**, an embryo immediately covered by the episperm or proper integument, as in the kidney-bean.



episporangium (ep-i-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; *pl. episporangia* (-jā). [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σποράνγιον*, stand.] In *bot.*, an indusium overlying the spore-cases of a fern.

epispore (ep-i-spōr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *σπόρον*, seed: see *spore*.] Same as *epispore*.

Immovable oospores, which are finally red, and are surrounded by a double *episporium* or coat.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 100.

epistalt, *n.* An erroneous form of *epistyle*.

epistasis (e-pis'tā-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπίστασις*, seum, < *ἐπίστασθαι*, stand upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *ιστάσθαι*, stand.] A substance swimming on the surface of urine: opposed to *hypostasis*, or sediment.

epistaxis (ep-is-tak'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ἐπίσταξις* (a false reading for *ἐπισταγμός*, a bleeding at the nose), < *ἐπιστάζειν*, bleed at the nose again, let fall in drops upon, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στάζειν*, fall in drops: see *stact*.] Bleeding from the nose; nose-bleed.

epistel, *n.* An obsolete form of *epistle*.

epistemological (ep-i-stē-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήμολογία*, < *ἐπιστήμη*, knowledge, < *ἐπιστάσθαι*, know, + *λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The theory of cognition; that branch of logic which undertakes to explain how knowledge is possible. Probably first used by Ferrier.

Epistemology may be said to have passed with Hegel into a completely articulated "logic," that claimed to be at the same time a metaphysic, or an ultimate expression of the nature of the real.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII, 794.

episterna, *n.* Plural of *episternum*.

episternal (ep-i-stér-nal), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπιστήρνα*, < *ἐπιστήρνα*, of or pertaining to the episternum; anterior, as a plural sclerite.—**Episternal granules**, minute irregular ossicles found in man and some animals, supposed to be in some cases, as that of the howling monkey (*Alouatta*), represented by a distinct bone on each side of the presternum.

episternite (ep-i-stér-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ἐστέρνα*, sternum.] In *entom.*, one of the pieces primarily composing the sides of a segment; a plerite. Lacaze-Duthiers applied this term to the upper pair of plates forming the valves of the female ovipositor, especially of orthopterous insects. These are modified side-pieces of one of the abdominal rings.

episterna (ep-i-stér-num), *n.*; *pl. episterna* (-nā). [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *στέρον*, breast, chest, breast-bone: see *sternum*.] **1.** In mammals, the manubrium sterni; the presternum of most authors. *Gegenbaur*.—**2.** In lower vertebrates, some presternal part. See *interclavicula*.

A [median] posterior plate which has the name of a sternum, and an anterior plate known as the *episternum* [in batrachians]. *Claus, Zoology* (trans.), I, 179.

3. In *entom.*, the anterior one of the three sclerites into which the propleuron, the mesopleuron, and the metapleuron of an insect are severally typically divisible, lying above the sternum, below the tergum, and in front of an epimeron.

The lateral regions are divided into an anterior piece, *episternum*, and a posterior, *epimerum*.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), I, 525.

4. In *Chelonia*, same as *epiplastron*: so called by most anatomists, who have considered it an element of a sternum. See second cut under *Chelonia*.—**5. pl.** In *comparative anat.*, the lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral are of the somite of a crustacean.

episthotonos (ep-is-thot'ō-nos), *n.* [Given as < *Gr. ἐπισθῆν*, forward" (but there is no such word, it being appar. made up from *ἐπί*, upon, + *σθῆν*, in imitation of *πισθῆν*, behind, back), + *τόνος*, a stretching, tension: see *tonic*.] Same as *emprosthotonos*.

epistilbite (ep-i-stil'bit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐπιστίλβειν*, glisten on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistlar (ē-pis'lār), *a.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] A white translucent mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system and belonging to the zeolites. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium.

epistle (ē-pis'l), *n.* [*ME. epistle, epistel, epystolle*, etc. (of mixed AS. and OF. origin), < *AS. epistol* = *D. epistel* = *OHG. epistula*, < *Gr. ἐπιστολή*, a letter, message, < *ἐπιστάλλειν*, send to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *στέλλειν*, send. This word, like *apostle*, which is of similar formation, appears also in *ME. and AS.* without the initial vowel: see *pistle, postle*.] **1.** A written communication directed or sent to a person at a distance; a letter; a letter missive: used particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of ancient writings: as, the *epistles* of Paul, of Pliny, or of Cicero.

Called now *Corona*, in *Morea*, to whom *seynt Poule* wrote sondry *epistolles*.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Fylgrymage, p. 11.

I Tertius, who wrote this *epistle*, salute you in the Lord.
Rom. xvi. 22

He has here writ a letter to you; I should have given it you to-day morning, but as a madman's *epistles* are no gospels, so it skills not much when they are delivered.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *liturgies*, one of the eucharistic lessons, taken, with some exceptions, from an epistolary book of the New Testament and read before the gospel. In the early church a lesson from the Old Testament, called the *prophecy*, preceded it, and such a lesson is still sometimes used instead of it. In the Greek Church the epistle (called the *apostle*, as also in the early church) is preceded by the *prokimenon* and followed by "Peace to thee" and "Alleluia"; in the Western Church it is preceded by the collects and followed by the *Deo gratias*, the gradual, tract, or alleluia, with the verse or sequence. It is read in the Greek Church by the anagnost or lector at the holy doors, and in the Western Church by the subdeacon or epistler (in the Roman Catholic Church the celebrant also reciting it in a low voice) at the south side of the altar, that is, at a part of the front of the altar on the celebrant's right as he faces it. Formerly it was read from the ambo (sometimes from a separate or epistle ambo) or pulpit, or from the step of the choir. Sometimes called the *lection* simply.

3. Any kind of harangue or discourse; a communication.

So prelatyk he ast intill his cheyre!
Scho roundis than ase *epistil* intill eyre.
Dunbar, Poema (in *Maitland's MS.*, p. 72).

Canonical epistles. See *canonical*.—**Ecclesiastical epistles.** See *ecclesiastical*.—**Epistle side of the altar** (*ecclēs.*), the south side; the side to the left of the priest when facing the people.—**Pastoral Epistles**, a general name given to the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, because these letters largely consist of directions respecting the work of a pastor.

epistler (ē-pis'l), *v. t.* [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten on the surface, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στίλβειν*, glisten, glitter, gleam, shine: see *stilbite*.] To write as a letter; to communicate by writing or by an epistle.

Thus much may be *epistled*.
Milton.

epistler (ē-pis'lēr), *n.* [Formerly also *epistolere*; = *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. epistolario* = *Pg. epistolario*, < *LL. epistolarius, epistularius*, also *epistolarius, epistularis*, a secretary, prop. adj., of or pertaining to a letter or an epistle: see *epistolary, epistolar*.] **I.** A writer of epistles.

What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler* for saying that the apostle's charge . . . is general to all? *Ep. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy.*

2. In the *Anglican Ch.*, the bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as subdeacon at the celebration of the eucharist or holy communion: so called from his office of reading the liturgical epistle, in distinction from the gospeler or deacon.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches the Holy Communion shall be administered upon principal feast-days, . . . the principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the gospeler and *epistler* agreeably.
24th Canon of the Church of England.

epistling (ē-pis'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *epistle*, *v.*] Epistolary matter; correspondence.

Here's a packet of *Epistling*, as bigge as a Packe of Woollen cloth.
G. Harvey, quoted in Dyce's ed. of Greene's Plays, p. xcvi.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lār), *a.* [= *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. Pg. epistolario* = *It. epistolario*, < *LL. epistolarius, epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter: see *epistolary*.] Epistolary.

This *epistolary* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them. *Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 7.

epistolary (ē-pis'tō-lār), *a. and n.* [= *F. épistolaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. epistolario*, < *LL. epistolarius, epistularis*, of or belonging to a letter, < *L. epistola, epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar: as, an *epistolary* style.

. . . write in loose *epistolary* way.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

If you will have my opinion, then, of the serjeant's letter, I pronounce the style to be mixed, but truly *epistolary*; the sentiment relating to his own wound is in the sublime; the postscript of Pegg Hartwell, in the gay.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

The few things he wrote are confined to the *epistolary* manner.
Goldsmith, Encouragers and Discouragers of Eng. Lit., II.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters. A tree *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason.*

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2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters. A tree *epistolary* correspondence. *W. Mason.*

II. n.; *pl. epistolaries* (-riz). A book formerly in use in the Western Church, containing the liturgical epistles. In the Greek Church the epistles are contained in a book called the *apostle* (*apostolos* or *apostolus*, a name also used in the West), or, as comprising the lessons from both the Acts and the epistles, the *praxapostolos*. The epistolary was sometimes known as the *lectionary*. Also in the form *epistolare, epistolarium*. See *comes*.

epistolean (ē-pis-tō-lē'an), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. epistola*, an epistle, + *-ean*.] A writer of epistles or letters; a correspondent. *Mrs. Cowden Clarke.*

epistoler (ē-pis'tō-lēr), *n.* A form of *epistler*.

epistolet (ē-pis'tō-lēt), *n.* [= *It. epistoletta*, dim., < *L. epistola, epistula*, a letter: see *epistle*.] A short epistle or letter. [Humorous.]

You see thro' my wicked intention of curtailing this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin.
Lamb, To Barton.

epistolic, epistolical (ep-is-tol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= *Sp. (obs.) epistolico* = *Pg. It. epistolico*, < *L. epistolicus*, < *Gr. ἐπιστολικός*, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter: see *epistle*.] Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

epistolise, epistoliser. See *epistolize, epistolizer*.

epistolist (ē-pis'tō-list), *n.* [*L. epistola*, a letter, + *-ist*.] A writer of letters; a correspondent. [Rare.]

James Howell fulfils all the requirements of a pleasant letter-writer, and was, less than most *epistolists* of his age, dependent on his matter for the charm of his correspondence.
Quarterly Rev.

epistolize (ē-pis'tō-liz), *v.*; *pret. and pp. epistolized, ppr. epistolizing*. [*L. epistola*, a letter, + *-ize*.] **I. intrans.** To write epistles or letters. [Rare.]

Very, very tired! I began this epistle, having been *epistolizing* all the morning.
Lamb, To Miss Fryer.

II. trans. To write letters to. [Rare.]

A "Lady, or the Tiger?" literature was the result, of which a part found its way into print. . . . Of course such an excuse for *epistolizing* the author was not neglected.
The Century, XXXII, 405.

Also spelled *epistolise*.

epistolizer (ē-pis'tō-liz-ēr), *n.* A writer of epistles. Also spelled *epistoliser*.

Some modern authors there are, who have exposed their letters to the World, but most of them, I mean your Latin *Epistolizers*, go freighted with mere Bartholomew Ware.
Howell, Letters, I, l. 1.

epistolographic (ē-pis'tō-lō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. épistolographique*, < *Gr. ἐπιστολογραφικός*, used in writing letters, < *ἐπιστολόγραφος*, a letter-writer:

see *epistolography*.] Pertaining to the writing of letters.—**Epistolographic** characters or alphabet, the ancient Egyptian demotic characters, so called because they were used in correspondence. See *demotic*.

In Egypt, written language underwent a further differentiation: whence resulted the hieratic and the *epistolographic* or choral: both of which are derived from the original hieroglyphic.

H. Spencer, *Universal Progress*, p. 19.

epistolography (ē-pis-tō-log'grā-fī), *n.* [= F. *épistolographie*, < Gr. as if **ἐπιστολογράφια*, < *ἐπιστολόγραφος*, a letter-writer, < *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing letters.

epistoma (ep'ī-stōm), *n.* [See *epistoma*.] Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

The posterior antennæ [of decapods] are usually inserted externally, and somewhat ventrally to the first pair, on a flat plate placed in front of the mouth (*epistoma*).

Clavis, *Zoology* (trans.), I. 476.

epistoma (e-pis'tō-mā), *n.*; pl. *epistomata* (ep-is-tō'mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zool.*, some part, region, or organ borne upon or lying before the mouth. Specifically—(a) In *Polyzoa*, a process overhanging the mouth of many species; the prostomium. Also *epiglottis*. (b) In *Crustacea*, a preoral part or parts above and before the mouth, on the antero-lateral somite, and formed more or less by the sternite of that somite. It lies between the labrum and the bases of the antennæ. Sometimes called *antennary sternites*. Also *epistom*. See cuts under *Brachyura*, *Cephalothorax*, and *Cyclops*.

In front of the labrum and mandibles [of the crayfish] is a wide, somewhat pentagonal area, prolonged into a point in the middle line forwards, and presenting a small spine on each side; this is the *epistoma*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 272.

(c) In *entom.*: (1) That part of an insect's head which is between the front and labrum. It is sometimes membranous or softer than the rest of the surface. When large, this part is commonly called the *clypeus*. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (2) An outer envelop of the rostrum, or anterior prolongation of the head, found in the *Tipulidæ*. *Osten-Sacken*.

Also *epistome*.

epistomal (e-pis'tō-māl), *a.* [< *epistoma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or constituting an epistoma; preoral; prostomial.

epistomata, *n.* Plural of *epistoma*.

epistome (ep'ī-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *epistoma*, q. v.] Same as *epistoma*.

epistomium (ep-i-stō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *epistomia* (-iā). [L., < Gr. *ἐπιστόμιον*, a faucet, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στόμα*, mouth, spout.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a faucet.

epistrophe (e-pis'trō-fē), *n.* [= F. *épistrophe* = Pg. *epistrophe* = It. *epistrote*, < LL. *epistrophe*, < Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, turn to, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] 1. 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. Are they the seed of Abraham? so am I." 2 Cor. xi. 22.—2. In *music*, in a cyclic composition, the original concluding melody, phrase, or section, when repeated at the end of the several divisions; a refrain.—3. In *bot.*, the arrangement of chlorophyll-grains, under the influence of light, on the surface-walls of cells and on those parts of the walls which bound intercellular spaces (*Frank*), or more properly on those walls which are at right angles to the plane of incident light (*Moore*).

epistropheal (ep-i-strō'fē-āl), *a.* [< *epistropheus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the epistropheus.

epistropheus (ep-i-strō'fē-us), *n.*; pl. *epistrophei* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπιστροφείς*, the first cervical vertebra, < *ἐπιστρέφειν*, turn about, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στρέφειν*, turn.] In *anat.*, the second cervical or odontoid vertebra; the axis: so called because the atlas turns upon it.

epistrophic (ep-i-strōf'ik), *a.* [< *epistrophe* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to epistrophe.

epistrophize (e-pis'trō-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *epistrophized*, ppr. *epistrophizing*. [< *epistrophe* + *-ize*.] To induce epistrophe in the chlorophyll-grains of, as a plant.

epistylar (e-pis'trō-fī), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*, a turning about: see *epistrophe*.] In *bot.*, the reversion of an abnormal form to the normal one, as when the cut-leaved beech reverts to the normal type.

epistylar (ep'ī-stī-lār), *a.* [< *epistyle* + *-ar*.] Of or belonging to the epistyle.—**Epistylar arcuation**, a system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves.

epistylum (ep'ī-stīl), *n.* [< L. *epistylum*, < Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *στυλος*, column, style: see *style*.] In *anc. arch.*, the lower member of the entablature, properly of a Greek

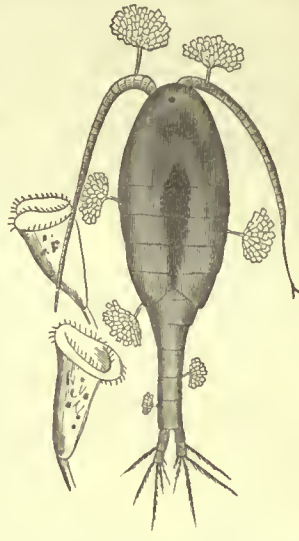
order, also known by its Roman name, the *architrave*: a massive horizontal beam of stone or wood resting immediately upon the abaci of the capitals of a range of columns or pillars. See cut under *entablature*.

The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and *Epistols* of like workmanship.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 224.

Epistyllis (ep-i-stī'lis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον*, epistyle), < *ἐπί*, on, + *στυλος*, column: see *epistyle*.] A genus of peritrichous infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ*, having the branched pedicle rigid throughout, only the base of the body contractile, the ciliary disk axial, and no collar-like membrane. These animals grow in dendri-form colonies, forming a zoödendrium. They are campanulate, ovate, or pyriform, and structurally resemble the ordinary bell-animalcules of the genus *Vorticella*.

E. anastatica is the species longest known, having been described by Linnaeus in 1767 as a species of *Vorticella*. It is found in fresh water, on water-leas and other entomostracous crustaceans, and on aquatic plants. About 20 species are described, from various sites, as aquatic shells, insect-larvæ, plants, etc.



Epistyllis anastatica, magnified, growing in seven zoödendria or dendri-form colonies of zooids, on an entomostracous crustacean. (Two detached individuals at the left are much more highly magnified.)

epistylism (ep-i-sil'ō-jizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *σύλλογισμός*, syllogism: see *syllogism*.] A syllogism having for one of its premises the conclusion of another syllogism.

episyndrophe (ep-i-sin-a-lē'fē), *n.* [< LGr. *ἐπισυνδροφή*, elision or syndrophe at the end of a verse, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συναλοιφή*, syndrophe: see *syndrophe*.] In *anc. pros.*: (a) Elision of a vowel ending one line before a vowel beginning the next; syndrophe of the final vowel of a verse with the initial vowel of the verse succeeding it. (b) Union of two vowels in one syllable; synæresis.

episynthetic (ep'ī-sin-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπισυνθετικός*, compounding, < *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound: see *episynteton*.] In *anc. pros.*, composed of cola of different measures or classes of feet; compound: as, an *episynthetic* meter.

episynteton (ep-i-sin'the-ton), *n.*; pl. *episyntetha* (-tā). [< Gr. *ἐπισύνθετον* (sc. μέτρον, meter), neut. of *ἐπισύνθετος*, compound, < *ἐπισυνθεῖν*, add besides, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *συνθέβαι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter composed of cola of different measures.

epitaph (ep'ī-tāf), *n.* [< ME. *epitaphe*, < OF. *epitaphe*, F. *épitaphe* = Sp. *epitafio* = Pg. *epitaphio* = It. *epitaffio*, *epitafio* = D. *epitaf* = G. *epitaph* = Dan. Sw. *epitaf*, *epitafium*, < ML. *epitaphium*, L. *epitaphium* or *epitaphius*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (sc. λόγος), a funeral oration, adj. over or at a tomb, < *ἐπί*, over at, + *τάφος*, a tomb, < *θάπτειν* (√ **ταφ*), dispose of the dead, burn or bury. Cf. *cenotaph*.] 1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor or memory of the dead.

After your death you were better have a bad *epitaph* than their [the players'] ill report while you lived.

Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. A brief enunciation or sentiment relating to a deceased person, in prose or verse, composed as if to be inscribed on a monument.

An *Epitaph* . . . is an inscription such as a man may commodiously write or engrave upon a tombe in few verses, pithie, quicke, and sententions, for the passer by to peruse and iudge vpon without any long trarittance.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 45.

One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature is that by Pope on Gay:

"Of manner gentle, of affection mild,
In wit a man, simplicity a child." W. Chambers.

epitaph (ep'ī-tāf), *v.* [< *epitaph*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To commemorate in an epitaph. [Rare.]

If I neuer deserue anye better remembrance, let mee . . . be *Epitaphed* the Inuentor of the English Hexameteter.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*, etc. (1592).

He is dead and buried,
And *epitaphed*, and well forgot.

Lowell, *On Planting a Tree at Inverara*.

II. *intrans.* To make epitaphs; use the epigraphic style.

The Commons, in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that pope, "He lived as a Wolfe, and died as a dogge."

Bp. Hall, *Heaven upon Earth*, § 13.

epitapher (ep'ī-tāf-ēr), *n.* A writer of epitaphs; an epigraphist.

Epitaphers . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcass.

Nash, *Pref. to Greene's Menaphou*, p. 14.

epitaphial (ep-i-tāf'i-āl), *a.* [< *epitaph* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to an epitaph; used in epitaphs. [Rare.]

Epitaphial Latin verses are not to be taken too literally.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 16.

epitaphian (ep-i-tāf'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, adj.: see *epitaph*.] Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. [Rare.]

To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech, stepping up after the battle to bewail the slain Severianus.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

epitaphic (ep-i-tāf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *epitaph* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Relating to epitaphs; having the form or character of an epitaph. II. *n.* An epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writing that is sette on deade mennes tombes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried.

J. Udall, *tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 221.

epitaphist (ep'ī-tāf-ist), *n.* [< LL. *epitaphista*, < LGr. **ἐπιτάφιστής*, < Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος*, epitaph: see *epitaph*.] A writer of epitaphs.

epitasis (e-pit'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπίτασις*, a stretching, increase in intensity, *epitasis*, < *ἐπιτείνειν*, stretch upon, stretch more, increase in intensity, < *ἐπί*, upon, in addition, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend*.] 1. That part of an ancient drama which embraces the main action of the play and leads on to the catastrophe; also, that part of an oration which appeals to the passions: opposed to *protasis*.

Do you look . . . for conclusions in a protasis? I thought the law of comedy had reserved [them] . . . to the catastrophe; and that the *epitasis*, as we are taught, and the *catastasis* had been intervening parts.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, l. 1.

How my Uncle Toby and Trim managed this matter . . . may make no uninteresting underplot in the *epitasis* and working up of this drama.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 5.

2. In *logic*, the consequent term of a proposition.—3. *In med.*, the beginning and increase of a fever.—4. In *music*, the raising of the voice or the strings of an instrument from a lower to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*.

epitela (ep-i-tē'lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + L. *tela*, a web, tissue: see *tela*.] In *anat.*, the thin and delicate tissue of the valvula or valve of Vieussens.

It is so thin that it might well be included with the other telse as the *epitela*.

Wilder and Gage, *Anat. Tech.*, p. 491.

epitelar (ep-i-tē'lār), *a.* [< *epitela* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of epitela.

epithalamia, *n.* Plural of *epithalamium*.

epithalamial (ep'ī-thā-lā'mi-āl), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-al*.] Same as *epithalamic*.

He [Filelfo] wrote *epithalamial* and funeral orations.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 162.

epithalamic (ep'ī-thā-lam'ik), *a.* [< *epithalamium* + *-ic*.] Relating to or after the manner of an epithalamium. *North British Rev.*

epithalamium, **epithalamion** (ep'ī-thā-lā'mi-um, -on), *n.*; pl. *epithalamia* (-iā). [L. *epithalamium* (neut., sc. *carmen*), < Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιος*, (m., sc. *ἕμνος*; fem., sc. *ᾠδή*), a nuptial song, prop. adj., or for or a bridal, nuptial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *θάλαμος*, a bedroom, bride-chamber: see *thalamus*.] A nuptial song or poem; a poem in honor of a newly married person or pair, in praise of and invoking blessings upon its subject or subjects.

I made it both in form and matter to emulate the kind of poem which was called *epithalamium*, and (by the ancients) used to be sung when the bride was led into her chamber.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

The book of the Canticles is a representation of God in Christ, as a bridegroom in a marriage-song, in an *epithalamion*.

Donne, *Sermons*, vii.

epithalamize (ep-i-thal'a-miz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *epithalamized*, ppr. *epithalamizing*. [< *epithalamium* + *-ize*.] To compose an epithalamium.

epithalamy† (ep-i-thal'g-mi), *n.* Same as *epithalamium*.

Those [rejoicings] to celebrate marriages were called songs nuptial, or *Epithalamies*, but in a certain mistakall acuse. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 37.

Sanctvm-Sanctorvm is thy Song of Songs, . . .

Where thou (devoted) doost divinely sing

Christ's and his Chvchre *Epithalamy*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ll., The Magnificence.

epithalline (ep-i-thal'in), *a.* [*< epithallus + -ine².*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, situated or growing upon the thallus; applied to various outgrowths or protuberances, as tubercles, squamules, etc., on a liehen thallus.

epithallus (ep-i-thal'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπί, on, + θαλλός, a branch.*] In some liehens, the amorphous upper crust of the cortical layer.

epitheca (ep-i-thē'kă), *n.*; pl. *epithecae* (-sē). [NL. (cf. *Gr. ἐπιθήκη, an addition, increase*), *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θήκη, a case*: see *theca*.] 1. In *zool.*, a continuous external layer investing and surrounding the theca of certain corals. It is the external indication of tabulae, and is well seen in the *Tubipora*, or organ-pipe corals. It is a secondary calcareous investment, probably a tegumentary secretion, very commonly developed both in simple and in compound corals. In the former it is placed outside the proper wall, to which it may be closely applied, or separated by the costae. It may be very thin or quite dense, and in the latter case it is developed at the expense of the proper wall, which is then often indistinguishable. In compound corals it is not unusual to find a well-formed epitheca inclosing the whole corallum below, while each individual corallite has its own wall. See *tabula*.

2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Libellulidae*, or dragonflies.

epithelial (ep-i-thē'kal), *a.* [*< epitheca + -al.*] Pertaining to an epitheca.

epithecate (ep-i-thē'kāt), *a.* [*< epitheca + -ate¹.*] Provided with an epitheca, as a coral.

epithecium (ep-i-thē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *epithecia* (-iā). [NL., *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θήκη, a case*: see *theca*, and cf. *epitheca*.] The surface of the fruiting disk in discocarous liehens and discomycetous fungi.

Epithelaria (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θήλη, nipple, teat, + -aria, neut. pl. of -arius*: see *ary¹*.] A prime division of the grade *Coelentera*, including all the coelenterates excepting the sponges, which are distinguished as *Mesodermalia*. Also called *Nematophora*, *Cnidaria*, and *Teifera*. *R. von Lendenfeld*.

epithelarian (ep'i-thē-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Epithelaria + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Epithelaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Epithelaria*.

epithelial (ep-i-thē'li-āl), *a.* [*< epithelium + -al.*] Pertaining to epithelium, in any sense; constituting or consisting of epithelial tissue; as, *epithelial cells*; *epithelial tissue*.

Cells placed side by side, and forming one or more layers which invest the surface of the body or the walls of the internal spaces, are called *epithelial*. *Epithelial tissue*, then, consists simply of cells.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 21.

epithelial cell (ep-i-thē'li-sel), *n.* [*< NL. epithelium + cella, cell.*] An epithelial cell; the form-element of epithelium or of epithelial tissue. *Cones*.

epithelioid (ep-i-thē'li-oid), *a.* [*< epithelium + -oid.*] Resembling epithelium.

The *epithelioid* tubes formed in the two halves of the heart remain for some time separate.

M. Foster, *Embryology*, p. 88.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō'mă), *n.*; pl. *epitheliomata* (-mă-tă). [NL., *< epithelium + -oma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the skin or mucous membrane.

epitheliomatous (ep-i-thē-li-ōm'ă-tus), *a.* [*< epithelioma(-t) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma.

epithelium (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* [NL., orig. used to designate the outer layer of the integument of the lips, which covers the papillae; *< Gr. ἐπί, upon, + θήλη, the nipple, teat, < θάειν, suckle.*] 1. In *anat.*, the superficial layer of cells of mucous membranes, covering the connective-tissue layer, corresponding to the epidermis of the outer skin and continuous with it at the mouth and other natural openings. The usual meaning of the word, however, is somewhat wider than this, and includes all tissues similar in structure to the above. It embraces the proper tissue of secreting glands, whether derived from the hypoblast, as in the case of the gastric and intestinal glands, the liver and the pancreas, or from the epiblast, as in the case of the sudoriferous, sebaceous, and mammary glands, or from the mesoblast, as in the case of the kidneys, ovaries, and testes; it is applied, moreover, to the ependyma of the cerebrospinal ventricular cavities and to the epidermis itself. With what acccus a distinct widening of its meaning, the

term is not infrequently employed to designate the endothelium of blood- and lymph channels and of serous membranes. The epithelium is thus the covering of all free surfaces, mucous, external, and even serous, and forms the glands and other organs derived from these coverings. Epithelial tissue consists of cells, usually compactly set; the nuclei are usually distinct, with an intranuclear network and nucleolus. The intercellular substance is scanty, often inappreciable, and is called *cement*. It contains no blood-vessels or lymphatics, but nerve-fibrils extend into it. The epithelial tissue, forming the outermost covering of free surfaces, is favorably situated for performing protective and secreting functions. The protective function is not only exhibited by the general layer of easily replaced cells coating the mucous membrane and outer skin, but in the latter case by a peculiar tendency to form keratin, and this results in a quite impervious outer horny layer, which guards against minor violence, the absorption of deleterious substances, and the invasion of pathogenic bacteria, as well as in the development of such especial means of protection as scales and feathers, hair and nails. This chemical feature of that epithelium which is especially devoted to protection, the production of keratin, can be matched by no single peculiarity of the part of the secretory epithelium; for that must respond equally whether it is called upon to eliminate waste products, or to elaborate digestive ferments, or to manufacture milk. It is probable that some of the cells lining the digestive tract have an active absorptive function with reference to the products of digestion, and that they select and take up certain substances from the intestine, and after more or less elaboration pass them on to the blood- or lymph-channels. This forms a kind of inverted accretion. The epithelial cells of secreting glands are, in part at least, under the direct control of the nervous system. Whether epithelial cells having a purely protective function are, as regards their nutrition, under similar control is still a question. See cuts under *Malpighian* and *villus*.

The *epithelium* is the epidermis of the mucous membrane. *Wilson*, *Anat.* (1847), p. 540.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, the dense, tough cuticular lining of the gizzard. It is sometimes even bony, and sometimes deciduous.—3. In *bot.*, a delicate layer of cells lining the internal cavities of certain organs, as the young ovary, etc.: also applied to the thin epidermis of petals.—**Ciliated epithelium**, any variety of true epithelium the cells of which are individually furnished with their free surface with cilia. The cells are usually of columnar form, packed closely side by side, with the cilia on their exposed ends. These cilia are microscopic processes of the cell, like eyelashes from an eyelid, and keep up a continual lashing or vibratile motion, by which mucus is swept along the passages. Ciliated epithelium is found in man in the whole respiratory tract, the middle ear and Eustachian tube, the Fallopian tubes and part of the uterus, in portions of the semioal passages, and in the cavities of the brain and spinal cord.—**Columnar or cylindrical epithelium**, epithelium whose cells are more or less rod-like in shape, set on end, and joined together by their sides into a membrane. These cells are usually flattened or somewhat prismatic by mutual pressure. Goblet-cells are a modification of ordinary columnar epithelium cells, scattered here and there among the latter.—**Germinal epithelium**. See the extract.

The epithelial investment of the abdominal cavity retains its primitive character along a tract which corresponds to the rudiment of the primitive kidney longer than it does in other regions; and this epithelial layer may be distinguished as the *germinal epithelium*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 608.

Pavement epithelium, epithelium in which the cells are flattened and coherent by their irregular polygonal edges, like the tiles of a mosaic pavement. Also called *tessellated*, *squamous*, *lamellose*, *lamellar*, and *flattened epithelium*. It may be either *simple*, when it consists of a single layer of cells, as in the epithelium of the pulmonary alveoli, or *stratified*, when it consists of several layers, as in the epidermis.—**Simple epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells form a single layer: distinguished from *stratified epithelium*.—**Spheroidal epithelium**, glandular epithelium, characteristic of the terminal recesses and crypts of the secreting surfaces of glands, with more or less spherical or polyhedral cells.—**Stratified epithelium**, any epithelium whose cells are in two or more layers or strata, one upon another.—**Tegumentary epithelium**, the epidermis.—**Tessellated epithelium**. Same as *pavement epithelium*.—**Transitional epithelium**, stratified epithelium of three distinguishable layers of cells, such as occurs in the ureters and urinary bladder.—**Vascular epithelium**, the epithelial or endothelial lining of blood-vessels and lymphatics.

epithem (ep'i-them), *n.* [*< LL. epithema, a poultice, < Gr. ἐπιθήμα, something put on, a lid, cover, slab, etc., < ἐπιτίθειν, put on*: see *epithet*.] In *med.*, any external topical application not a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, a poultice, or a lotion.

Upon this reason, *epithema* or cordial applications are justly applied unto the left breast. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 2.

epithema (ep-i-thē'mă), *n.*; pl. *epithemata* (-mă-tă). [NL., *< Gr. ἐπιθήμα, something put on*: see *epithem*.] In *ornith.*, a horny or fleshy excrescence upon the beak of a bird. [Little used.]

epithesis (e-pith'e-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἐπιθήσις, a laying on, an addition, < ἐπιτίθειν, lay on, add*: see *epithet*.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *paragoge*.—2. The rectification of crooked limbs by means of instruments. *Dunghison*.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* [Formerly also *epitheton*; = *F. épithète* = *Sp. epíteto* = *Pg. epitheto* = *It. epíteto*, *< L. epitheton*, *< Gr. ἐπίθετον, an epithet*,

neut. of *ἐπιθετός*, added, *< ἐπιτίθειν, put on, put to, add, < ἐπί, on, to, + τίθειν (√^{θε}), put*, = *E. do¹*: see *thesis* and *do¹*.] 1. An adjective, or a word or phrase used as an adjective, expressing some real quality of the person or thing to which it is applied, or attributing some quality or character to the person or thing; as, a *benevolent* or a *hard-hearted* man; a *scandalous* exhibition; *sphinx-like* mystery; a *Fabian* policy.

When ye see all these improper or harde *Epithets* used, ye may put them in the number of vncouths, as one that said, the words of grace.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 214.

By the judicious employment of *epithets* we may bring distinctly to view, with the greatest brevity, an object with its characteristic features.

A. D. Hepburn, *Rhetoric*, § 60.

In no matter of detail are the genius and art of the poet more perceptible and nicely balanced than in the use of *epithets*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 455.

Hence—2. In *rhet.*, a term added to impart strength or ornament to diction, and differing from an adjective in that it designates as well as qualifies, and may take the form of a surname: as, *Dionysius the Tyrant*; *Alexander the Great*.

The character of Bajazet . . . is strongly expressed in his surname of Hiderin, or the lightning; and he might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul and the rapidity of his destructive march. *Gibbon*, *Decline and Fall*, lxxv.

3†. A phrase; an expression.

"Suffer love;" a good *epithet*! I do suffer love, indeed, for I love thee against my will. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. 2.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *v. t.* [*< epithet, n.*] To entitle; describe by epithets. [Rare.]

Never was a town better epitheted.

Sir H. Wotton, *Reliquie*, p. 666.

epithetic, epithetical (ep-i-thet'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐπιθετικός, added (neut. ἐπιθετικόν, an epithet, adjective)*, *< ἐπιθετός, added*: see *epithet*.] Pertaining to an epithet; containing or consisting of epithets; characterized by epithets; abounding with epithets: as, the style is too *epithetic*.

Some, Milton-mad (an affection

Glean'd up from college education),

Approve no verse but that which flows

In *epithetic* measur'd prose. *Lloyd*, *Rhyme*.

The principal made his way to the bar; whither Sam, after handling a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xl.

epithetically (ep-i-thet'ik-āl), *adv.* In an epithetic manner; by means of epithets.

epitheton (e-pith'e-ton), *n.* [*< L. epitheton*, *< Gr. ἐπίθετον, an epithet*: see *epithet*.] An epithet.

Alter the *epithetons*, and I will subscribe.

Fozer, *Martyrs* (Second Exam. of J. Palmer).

I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent *epitheton*, appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, l. 2.

epithymetical† (ep'i-thi-met'ik-āl), *a.* [Written irreg. *epithymetical*; *< Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, desiring, coveting, lusting after (τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections)*, *< ἐπιθυμῆν, set one's heart on, desire, < ἐπί, upon, + θυμός, mind, heart.*] Belonging to the desires and appetites.

The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithymetical* organs.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*

epitimesis (ep'i-ti-mē'sis), *n.* [LL., *< Gr. ἐπιτιμῆσις, reproof, censure, criticism, < ἐπιτιμῆν, lay a value upon, lay a penalty upon, censure, < ἐπί, upon, + τιμῆν, value, honor, < τιμῆν, value, honor.*] In *rhet.*, same as *epiplieris*.

epitomator (ē-pit'ō-mă-tor), *n.* [*< ML. epitomator*, *< LL. epitomator, epitomize, < epitome*, *epitome*: see *epitome*.] An epitomizer. [Rare.]

This elementary blunder of the dean, corrected by none, is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators*, expositors, and imitators. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

epitome (ē-pit'ō-mē), *n.* [*< L. epitome, epitoma, < Gr. ἐπιτομή, an abridgment, also a surface-incision, < ἐπιτίμειν, cut upon the surface, cut short, abridge, < ἐπί, upon, + τίμειν, ταιμῆν, cut.*] 1. An abridgment; a brief summary or abstract of a subject, or of a more extended exposition of it; a compendium containing the substance or principal matters of a book or other writing.

He that shall out of his own reading gather for the use of another must (I think) do it by *epitome* or abridgment, or under heads and commonplaces. *Epitomes* also may be of two sorts; of any one art or part of knowledge out of many books, or of one book by itself.

Essex, Advice to Sir Fulke Greville, 1596 (in Bacon's Letters, II. 22).

As for the corruptions and moths of history, which are *Epitomes*, the use of them deserveth to be banished.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 127.

Epitomes are helpful to the memory. Sir H. Wotton.

Hence—2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or comprehensive form.

Thus God beholds all things, who contemplates as fully his works in their *epitome* as in their full volume.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

A man so various that he seem'd to be Not one, but all mankind's *epitome*.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 546.

The Church of St. Mark's itself, harmonious as its structure may at first sight appear, is an *epitome* of the changes of Venetian architecture from the tenth to the nineteenth century.

Ruskin.

A work of art is an abstract or *epitome* of the world. It is the result or expression of nature in miniature.

Emerson, Misc., p. 27.

=Syn. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

epitomise, epitomiser. See *epitomize, epitomizer*.

epitomist (ē-pit'ō-mist), n. [*epitome* + *-ist*.] An epitomizer.

Another famous captain Britomarus, whom the *epitomist* Florus and others mention.

Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

The notes of a scholiast or *epitomist*.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 7.

epitomize (ē-pit'ō-miz), v.; pret. and pp. *epitomized*, ppr. *epitomizing*. [*epitome* + *-ize*. Cf. equiv. LL. *epitomare*: see *epitomator*.] I. trans. 1. To make an epitome of; shorten or abridge, as a writing or a discourse; reduce to an abstract or a summary the principal matters of; contract into a narrow compass.

All the Good she [Nature] did impart To Womankind *Epitome'd* in you.

Cowley, To a Lady who made Posies for Rings.

Want of judgment . . . too often observable in compilers, whereby they frequently leave far better things than they take, . . . want of skill to understand the author they cite and *epitomize*.

Boyle, Works, IV. 56.

What the former age has *epitomized* into a formula or rule for manipular convenience, it [the mind] will lose all the good of verifying for itself.

Emerson, History.

2†. To diminish, as by cutting off something; curtail; abbreviate.

We have *epitomized* many . . . words to the detriment of our tongue.

Addison, Spectator.

3. To describe briefly or in abstract.

Epitomize the life; pronounce, you can, Authentic epitiaphs on some of these.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

=Syn. 1. To reduce, condense, summarize.

II. *intrans.* To make an epitome or abstract.

Often he [Alfred] *epitomizes* as if he were giving the truth of the paragraph that had just been read to him.

C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., ii.

Also spelled *epitomis*.

epitomizer (ē-pit'ō-mī-zēr), n. One who abridges or summarizes; a writer of an epitome. Also spelled *epitomiser*.

I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spandanus his *epitomizer*.

Frynne, Histro-Mastix, I, vii. 1.

epitonion (ep-i-tō'ni-on), n.; pl. *epitonias* (-iā). [*Gr. ἐπιτόνιον, ἐπιτείνω*, stretch out, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τείνω*, stretch.] In *anc. Gr. music*, a tuning-wrench or -handle; also, a pitch-pipe.

Epitragus (e-pit'rā-gus), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *τράγος*, a goat.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionida*, confined to the new world. They are mostly South American, but 9 species are found in North America. *E. tomentosus*, of Florida, feeds upon scale-insects.

Epitricha (e-pit'ri-kā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *θρίξ* (τρίχ-), hair.] In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a division of anentherous infusorians, containing such ciliated forms as *Cyclidina* and *Peridinaca*. Also *Epitrichia*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik'i-nm), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *τρίχων*, dim. of *θρίξ* (τρίχ-), hair.] A superficial layer of epidermis detached from the surface in an early stage of development in some animals, so as to form a case inclosing the embryo.

The same speaker presented a paper on a new membrane of the human skin, which he homologizes with the *epitrichium* of the Sauropsida. It is situated outside the horny layer, and is entirely distinct from it: an extension covers both hairs and glands. It probably causes the vernix caseosa by retaining the sebaceous secretion.

Science, VI. 226.

epitrite (ep'i-trit), n. [*LL. epitritos*, < *Gr. ἐπι-τροπος*, containing one and one third, i. e., in the ratio of 4 to 3; the name of a metrical foot, compounded of a spondee (4 short) with an iambus or a trochee (3 short); < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τροπος* = *E. third*.] In *pros.*, a foot consisting of three long syllables and one short one, and

denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth: as, *σαλῦτάντῆς, cōncētātī, intērcēlāns, incāntārē*.

epitritic (ep-i-trit'ik), a. [*epitrite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epitrite: as, an *epitritic* foot in prosody.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok'lē-ā), n.; pl. *epitrochleae* (-ē). [NL., < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + NL. *trochlea*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the inner condyle of the humerus, opposite the epicondyle and over or above the trochlea, or trochlear surface with which the ulna articulates. Latterly also called the *internal epicondyle*. See *epicondyle*.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok'lē-ā), a. [*NL. epitrochlearis*, < *epitrochlea*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the epitrochlea.—**Epitrochlear foramen**. See *foramen*.

epitrochlearis (ep-i-trok'lē-ā'ris), n.; pl. *epitrochleares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *epitrochlea*.] A muscle, constant in some animals, occasional in man, extending from the border of the latissimus dorsi to the ulna at or near the elbow.

epitrochleo-anconeus (ep-i-trok'lē-ō-ang-kō-nē-us), n. [NL., < *epitrochlea* + *ancon*.] A small aneal muscle of the inner side of the elbow, arising from the epitrochlea or inner condyle of the humerus, and inserted into the olecranon of the ulna.

epitrochoid (ep-i-trō'koid), n. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *τροχός*, a wheel, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *geom.*, the curve traced by a point in the plane of a circle which rolls on the convex side of a fixed circle. The curve thus generated belongs to the family of roulettes, and becomes an epicycloid when the generating point is in the circumference of the rolling circle.

It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid.

Penny Cyc., XXV. 284.

epitrochoidal (ep'i-trō-koi'dal), a. [*epitrochoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to an epitrochoid.

epitrope (e-pit'rō-pē), n. [LL., < *Gr. ἐπιτροπή*, a reference, < *ἐπιτρέπω*, turn over, yield, permit, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπω*, turn.] In *rhet.*, a figure by which one commits or concedes something to others. Especially—(a) Professed readiness to leave one's cause entirely to judge, jury, or audience, in order to express entire confidence in its justice, or to excite compassion. (b) Permission to an opponent to call an act or a fact by any name he pleases, implying that his choice of words cannot alter its true character. (c) Concession of a point to an opponent, in order to forestall his use of it, or to show that he will gain nothing by urging it: as, I admit that all this may be true, but what is this to the purpose? I concede the fact, but it overthrows your own argument.

epitropous (e-pit'rō-pus), a. [*NL. *epitropus* (cf. *Gr. ἐπιτροπος*, n., one to whom anything is trusted), < *Gr. ἐπιτρέπω*, turn to, turn over to, intrust, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *τρέπω*, turn.] In *bot.*, turned toward: the reverse of *apotropous*: applied by Agardh to an ovule with its raphe turned away from the placenta when erect or ascending, or toward it when pendulous.

epitympanic (ep'i-tim-pan'ik), a. and n. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *τύμπανον*, a drum (see *tympannum*), + *-ic*.] I. a. In *ichth.*, situated above or upon, or forming the uppermost piece of, the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes; *hyomandibular*.

II. n. In *ichth.*, the uppermost or proximal bone of the tympanomandibular or third cranial hemal arch in fishes, by means of which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull: so named by Owen, but now usually called the *hyomandibular* (which see). The term is correlated with *hypotympnic*, *mesotympnic*, and *pretympnic*.

The piers, or points of suspension of the arch, are formed by the *epitympnics*.

Owen, Anat., I. 121.

epiural (ep-i-ū'ral), a. and n. Same as *epural*.

epixylous (e-pik'si-lus), a. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ξύλον*, wood, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, growing upon wood, as many fungi and other plants.

epizeuxis (ep-i-zūk'sis), n. [LL., < *Gr. ἐπέζευξις*, a fastening together, repetition of a word, < *ἐπέζευναι*, fasten together, join to, < *ἐπί*, to, + *ζευνναι* = *L. jungere*, join: see *join*, *zeugma*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*, union of two successive Ionics a minore so that the last syllable of the first and the first syllable of the second interchange quantities: thus, — — — — — for — — — — —. The syllables representing an Ionic a minore (— — —) thus suffer anaclysis, taking the form — — —.

2. In *rhet.*, immediate or almost immediate repetition of a word, involving added emphasis.

An example of accumulated (fourfold) epizeuxis is:

Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide, wide sea.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iv.

See *pallology*. Also called *diphasiasmus*.

Epizoa (ep-i-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *epizoön*.] 1. External parasites or ectoparasites which

live upon the surface or in the skin of the host: the opposite of *Entozoa*. The term is a collective name, having no systematic or classificatory significance in zoölogy. Among *Epizoa* are lice, fleas, ticks, etc., as well as some parasites which burrow in the skin, as itch-insects and follicle-mites.

2. Specifically, an order of very singular low aberrant *Crustacea* degraded by parasitism, including the many grotesque forms commonly known as *fish-lice*. The *Epizoa* are sometimes rated as a subclass of *Crustacea*, divided into the orders *Siphonostomata* and *Lernaeoidea*. They are also called *Ichthyophthira*. *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, a louse of the angler (*Lophius piscatorius*), is an example. See *Chondracanthus* and *fish-lice*.

3. [l. c.] Plural of *epizoön*.

epizoal (ep-i-zō'al), a. [*epizoön* + *-al*.] Same as *epizoic*.

epizoan (ep-i-zō'an), a. and n. [*epizoön* + *-an*.] I. a. Same as *epizoic*.

II. n. One of the *Epizoa*, in any sense; an ectoparasite.

epizoic (ep-i-zō'ik), a. [As *epizoön* + *-ic*.] 1. In *nat. hist.*, living on the surface or in the skin of animals, as lice, ticks, and many other insects, various parasitic fungi, etc. Also *epizoötic*.— 2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the crustaceous parasites known as *Epizoa*. Huxley.

Also *epizoal*, *epizoan*.

epizonal (ep-i-zō'nal), a. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *E. zone* + *-al*.] Cut by a zone.

epizoön (ep-i-zō'on), n.; pl. *epizoa* (-iā). [NL., < *Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Epizoa*; an epizoan.

epizoötic (ep'i-zō-ō'tik), a. and n. [*Gr. ἐπί*, upon, + *ζῷον*, an animal, + term. -ωπ-ικός.] I. a. 1. In *nat. hist.*, same as *epizoic*, 1.— 2†. In *geol.*, containing fossil remains: said of mountains, rocks, formations, and the like.

Epizoötic mountains are of secondary formation.

Kirwan.

3. Prevailing among the lower animals: applied to diseases, and corresponding to *epidemic* as applied to diseases prevalent among men.

In 1871, rabies showed itself in a truly *epizoötic* and alarming manner, on account of which the "Dogs Act, 1871," was passed and almost immediately enforced.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 108.

II. n. 1. The temporary prevalence of a disease among brutes at a certain place: used in exactly the same way as *epidemic* in reference to human beings.— 2. A disease thus prevalent.

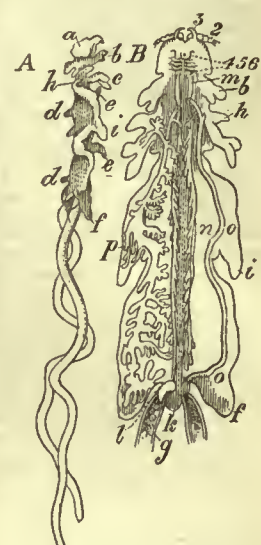
epizoöty (ep-i-zō'ō-ti), n. [As *epizoötic* + *-y*.] Same as *epizoötic*.

Mr. Fleming ascribes the wide and serious extension of the *epizoöty* in a great measure to the insufficiency of the police measures adopted in the different towns and districts.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 109.

eplicate (ē-pli'kāt), a. [*L. e-* priv. + *plicatus*, folded; see *PLICATE*.] In *bot.*, not plaited.

e pluribus unum (ē plū'ri-bus ū'nūm). [L.: e, out of, of; pluribus, abl. pl. of plus, more, pl. plures, more, several, many; unum, neut. of unus = E. one: see e-, ex-, ex-, plural, unity. This phrase does not seem to occur in classical Latin; it appears as a motto on the title-page of the "Gentleman's Magazine" in 1731.] One from many; one (composed) of many: the motto of the United States of America, as be-



Female of *Chondracanthus gibbosus*, enlarged; an example of the crustaceous *Epizoa*.

A, lateral view; B, ventral view: a, head; b, c, appendages; d, e, medioventral processes; f, g, h, lateral processes; i, ovisacs; k, terminal segment; l, minute male lodged in vulva of female; m, n, mediolateral ovarian tubes; p, lateral ovarian tubes; o, o, oviduct; a, 2, 3, antennules; 4, 5, 6, antennae, gnathites.

ing one nation formed of many independent States.

epoch (ē'pōk or ep'ok), *n.* [= F. *époque* = Sp. *época*, It. *epoca* = D. *epoche* (< F.) = G. *Ära* = Dan. *epoke* = Sw. *epok*, < ML. *epocha*, < Gr. *ἐποχή*, a check, cessation, stop, pause, epoch of a star, i. e., the point at which it seems to halt after reaching the highest, and generally the place of a star; hence, a historical epoch; < *ἐπέχειν*, hold in, check, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *έχειν*, have, hold, = Skt. *√ sah*, bear, undergo, endure.] 1. A point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; especially, a point of time distinguished by some remarkable event, or the event itself as distinguishing the time of its occurrence.

Diocletian reared the palace which marks a still greater epoch in Roman art than his political changes mark in Roman polity. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

It is an epoch in one's life to read a great book for the first time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 318.

Hiene—2. A specific period of time; any space of time considered as a unit with reference to some particular characteristic or course of events.

The fifteenth century was the unhappy epoch of military establishments in time of peace. *Madison*.

By the side of the half-naked, running Bedouins, they [the Turkish Infantry] looked as if epochs disconnected by long centuries had met. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinal, p. 468.

3. In geol., specifically, one of the shorter divisions of geological time. This word is used differently by different geological writers. Thus, Jukes divides the entire series of fossiliferous strata into only three epochs, while Dana makes eight out of the Lower Silurian alone. Some later writers avoid the use of such words as *epoch* and *age*, saying, for instance, instead of *Silurian epoch* or *age*, simply *Silurian*.

The "second bottom," probably, are later than the yellow loam, and belong to the "terrace epoch." *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 523.

4. In astron., an arbitrary fixed date, for which the elements of a planetary or cometary orbit, or of any motion, are given.—**Antiochian, elephantine, glacial, Gregorian, etc., epoch.** See the adjectives.—**Mohammedan, Olympiad, Persian, Spanish, etc., epoch.** See equivalent phrases under *era*. = **Syn. 1. Epoch, Era, Period, Age.** *Epoch* and *era* should be distinguished, though in common usage they are interchanged. "An era is a succession of time; an epoch is a point of time. An era commonly begins at an epoch. We live in the Christian era. In the Protestant era, in the era of liberty and letters. The date of the birth of Christ was an epoch; the period of the dawn of the Reformation was an epoch" (*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 365). *Period* may be the opposite of *epoch*, in being the date at which anything ends, or it may be mere duration, or duration from point to point; the word is very free and often indefinite in its range of meaning. The meaning of *age* is modified by its connection with human life, so as often to be associated with a person; as, the *age* of Pericles; but it is also freely applied to time, viewed as a *period* of some length: as, the *bronze age*; the *golden age*; this is an *age* of investigation.

epocha (ep'ō-kā), *n.* [*<* ML. *epocha*: see *epoch*.] An epoch. [Archaic.]

The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America.

J. Adams, To Mrs. Adams, July 3, 1776.

But why of that epocha make such a fuss? *Burns*, To Wm. Tytler.

epochal (ep'ō-kal), *a.* [*<* *epoch* + *-al*.] Belonging to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch; relating to epochs; marking an epoch.

Who shall say whether . . . this epic . . . will stand out . . . as one of the epochal compositions by which an age is symbolized? *Stedman*, Vinct. Poets, p. 180.

An epochal treatment of a portion of general European History. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

epoch-making (ē'pōk-mā'king), *a.* [= G. *epochemachend*.] Constituting an epoch; opening a new era; introducing new conceptions or a new method in the treatment of a subject. [Recent.]

"The Methods of Ethics" was published in 1874, but whether or not most of the joint-work of Profs. Fowler and Wilson was written before that time, it is at least fair to say that the position of Prof. Sidgwick is not dealt with in the way which is demanded by the epoch-making character of his book. *Mind*, XII, 596, note.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* [*<* OF. *epode*, F. *épode* = Sp. *Épodo*, < L. *epodos*, < Gr. *ἐπώδος*, an epode, an after-song, adj., singing to or over, < *ἐπι*, upon, to, besides, + *αἰδέω*, *αἰδένω*, sing, > *ώδῳ*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (a) A third and metrically different system subjoined to two systems (the *strophe* and *antistrophe*) which are metrically identical or ecorresponsive, and forming with them one pericope or group of systems.

The Third Stanza was called the *Epode* (it may be as being the After-song), which they sing in the middle, neither turning to one hand nor the other.

Congreve, The Pindaric Ode.

(b) A shorter colon, subjoined to a longer colon, and constituting one period with it; especially,

such a colon, as a separate line or verse, forming either the second line of a distich or the final line of a system or stanza. As the closing verso of a system, sometimes called *epymnium*. (c) A poem consisting of such distichs. Archilochus (about 700 B. C.) first introduced these. The Epodes of Horace are a collection of poems so called because mostly composed in epodic distichs.

Horace seems to have purged himself from those spleenetic reflections in those odes and epodes, before he undertook the noble work of satira. *Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal.

I shall still be very ready to write a satire upon the clergy, and an epode against historiographers, whenever you are hard pressed. *Gray*, Letters, I, 262.

Specifically—2. In *music*, a refrain or burden.

epodic (e-pod'ik), *a.* [*<* *epode* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing an epode.

epollicate (ē-pol'i-kāt), *a.* [*<* NL. *epollicatus*, < L. *e-priv.* + *pollex* (*pollic-*), the thumb.] In *zool.*, having no pollex or thumb.

Epollicatī (ē-pol-i-kā'ti), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *epollicate*.] A group of birds having no halflax. *Illiger*.

Epomophorus (ep-ō-mof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *ῶμος*, shoulder, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = F. *bear*.] A remarkable genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidae* and suborder *Megachiroptera*, confined to ultra-Saharan Africa. They have, in the males, large distensible pharyngeal air-sacs, and peculiar glandular pouches on the neck near each shoulder, lined with long yellowish hairs projecting or forming a tuft like an epaulet, whence the name; also, a white tuft of hairs on the ears, the tail rudimentary or wanting, and the premaxillaries united in front. The teeth are: incisors, 2 or 1 in each half of each jaw; canines, 1; premolars, 2 in upper jaw and 3 in lower; and molars, 1 in upper jaw and 2 in lower. There are about half a dozen species, of which *E. franqueti* is a leading example. They feed chiefly on figs.

eponychium (ep-ō-nik'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὄνυξ-*), nail: see *onyx*.] In *embryol.*, a mass of hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the distal extremity of a phalanx of the embryo, preceding the formation of a true nail.

eponym (ep'ō-nim), *n.* [Formerly also written *eponymy*; < Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, surname, named after a person or thing, giving one's name to (as a noun, in pl., *ἐπώνυμοι*, see *ήρωες*, eponymous heroes, legendary or real founders of tribes or cities, as those after whom the Attic phylæ had their names), < *ἐπι*, upon, to, + *ὄνομα*, *ἄλιε* for *ὄνομα* = L. *nomen* = E. *name*: see *onym*.] 1. A name of a place, people, or period derived from that of a person.

The famous Assyrian *Eponym Canon*, which gives an unbroken series of the officers after whom each year was named for about two hundred and sixty-five years, and also notes the accession of each successive Assyrian king during that time. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV, 53.

2. A name of a mythical or historical personage from whom the name of a country or people has come or is supposed to have come: thus, *Italy, Romulus, Brutus, Heber*, the names of imaginary persons invented to account for *Italy, Rome, Britain, Hebrew*, are mythical *eponyms*; *Bolivar* is the historical *eponym* of *Bolivia*.

In short, wherever there was a clan there was an *Eponym*, or founder, whether real or legendary, of that clan. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 145.

3. A name of something, as a part or organ of the body, derived from a person: thus, *circle of Willis, fissure of Sylvius, aqueduct of Fallopius*, are *eponyms*. [Rare.]

The very awkward dionymic *eponym*, *Circulus Willisii*. *Wilder*, Trans. Amer. Neurol. Assoc. (1885), p. 349.

eponymal (e-pon'i-mal), *a.* [*<* *eponym* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to an eponymos.—2. Same as *eponymic*.

eponymic (ep-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπώνυμικός*, called after or by the name of a person, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to an eponym: as, an *eponymic* name or legend.

Eponymic myths, which account for the parentage of a tribe by turning its name into the name of an imaginary ancestor. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I, 7.

2. Name-giving, mythically or historically; from whom the name of a country, people, or period is derived: as, *Hellen* was the *eponymic* ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks.

The inventors of ancestries from *eponymic* heroes or name-ancestors has . . . often had a serious effect in corrupting historic truth, by helping to fill ancient annals with swarms of fictitious genealogies. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I, 361.

eponymist (e-pon'i-mist), *n.* [*<* *eponym* + *-ist*.] One from whom a country or people is named;

an eponymic ancestor, hero, or founder. *Gladstone*.

eponymos (e-pon'i-mos), *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*: see *eponym*.] A titular epithet of the first archon (*archon eponymos*) in ancient Athens, and of the first ephor (*ephor eponymos*) in Sparta, because the year of the service of each was designated by his name in the public records, etc.

eponymous (e-pon'i-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name: see *eponym*.] Giving one's name to a tribe, people, city, year, or period; regarded as the founder or originator.

Will Sumner—the name of Henry VIII.'s court-fool, whose celebrity probably made him *eponymous* of the members of his profession in general.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I, 144.

Lydus and *Asles* are . . . *eponymous* heroes; *Meles* is an ideal founder of the capital. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, I, 74.

eponymy (e-pon'i-mi), *n.*; pl. *eponymies* (-miz). [*<* Gr. *ἐπώνυμία*, a surname, < *ἐπώνυμος*, given as a name, giving a name: see *eponym*, *eponymos*.] 1. The office, dignity, or prerogatives of an eponymos.—2. The period or year of office of an eponymos: used, as at Athens, as a unit of reckoning and reference for dates.

The earliest examples of the barred form of the letter shin are found on three tablets dated from the *eponymies* of Silitim-assur and Sin-az-uzur (650–640 B. C.). *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I, 237.

epodphoron (ep-ō-of'ō-ron), *n.*; pl. *epodphora* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + *φοφός*, laying eggs: see *oöphorous*.] Same as *parosartium*.

epopee (ep-ō-pē'), *n.* [*<* NL. *epopeia*, < Gr. *ἔποια*, epic poetry or an epic poem, < *ἔπος*, an epic, + *ποιέω*, make.] 1. An epic poem.

The Kalevala, or heroic *epopee* of the Finns. *Encyc. Brit.*, V, 306.

2. The history, action, or fable which makes or is suitable for the subject of an epic.

The stories were an endless *epopee* of suffering. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV, 760.

epopeia (ep-ō-pē'ia), *n.* Same as *epopee*.

epopeist (ep-ō-pē'ist), *n.* [*<* *epopeia* + *-ist*.] A writer of epopees.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopeists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments. *S. Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II, 321.

epopt (ep'opt), *n.* [*<* NL. *epopta*, < Gr. *ἐπόπτῃς*, a watcher, spectator, one admitted to the third grade of the Eleusian mysteries, < *ἐπι*, upon, + *ὄραω*, fut. associated *ὄραω*, look on, < *ἐπι*, on, + *ὄραω*, fut. *ὄψεσθαι*, look, see.] A seer; one initiated into the secrets of any mystical system. *Carlyle*.

epopta (e-pop'tā), *n.*; pl. *epoptæ* (-tē). [NL.: see *epopt*.] Same as *epopt*.

epoptic (e-pop'tik), *a.* [*<* *epopt* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or faculty of an epopt or seer.—2. Perceived by an epopt: as, an *epoptic* vision.—**Epoptic figures**, in *optics*. See *idiophanous*.

Eporosa (ep-ō-rō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., nent. pl. of *eporosus*: see *eporose*.] A group of stone-corals with eporose or imperforate corallum. See *Aporosa*.

eporose (ē-pō-rōs), *a.* [*<* NL. *eporosus*, < L. *e-priv.* + *porus*, pore: see *pore*, *porous*.] Without pores; aporose.

epos (ep'os), *n.* [*<* L. *epos*, < Gr. *ἔπος*, a word, a speech, tale, saying, pl. poetry in heroic verse, orig. *ἔπος* = Skt. *vachas*, a word; akin to *ὄψ* (**ῥαπ-*) = Skt. *vāch* = L. *vox* (*vōc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, *vowel*.] 1. An epic poem, or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

The early *epos* of Greece is represented by the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Hesiod and the *Iliadic* hymns; also by some fragments of the "Cyclic" poets. *Prof. Jebb*.

2. In *anc. pros.*, a dactylic hexameter.—3. In *paleography*, a series of words or letters, approximately of the length of a dactylic hexameter, anciently used as a line of normal size in writing manuscripts or estimating their length. It seems to have averaged from 34 to 38 letters. See *coloni*, *n.*, 3, and *stichometry*.

eposulation (ep-os-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπι*, upon, + L. *osculatio* (*-n*), a kissing: see *osculatation*.] A kissing. *Becon*.

epotation (ep-ō-tā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *epotare*, drink out, drink up, < *e-*, out, + *potare*, drink: see *potation*.] A drinking or drinking out.

When drunkenness reigns, the devil is at war with man, and the *epotations* of dumb liquor damn him.

Feitham, Resolves, I, 84.

eprouvette (e-prō-vet'), *n.* [F. *éprouvette*, < *éprouver*, try, assay, < *e-* + *prouver*, try: see

prove.] 1. An apparatus for testing the explosive force of powders or other explosives. The most simple form is a pistol having the muzzle closed by a plate, which is maintained in position by a spring. When the pistol is fired, the tension of the spring is overcome and the plate is blown back, turning a ratchet-wheel which registers the force of the explosion. 2. A spoon used in assaying metals.—3. A short mortar.

epruinoſe (ē-prō'i-nōs), *a.* [*<* NL. **epruinoſus*, *<* L. *e-priv.* + *pruina*, frost: see *pruinoſe.*] In *bot.*, not pruinoſe.

epsilon (ep-sī'lon), *n.* [*<* LGr. ε *φιλόν*, 'simple ε' (*φιλόν*, neut. of *φιλός*, simple): so called by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong *ai*, which had come to be pronounced like *ε*. So LGr. *ἡ φιλόν*, 'simple *v*,' as distinguished from the diphthong *ai*, which had come to be pronounced like *v*: see *upsilon*, *ypsilon*.] The fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to short *e*.

epsomite (ep'sum-it), *n.* [*<* *Epsom* + *-ite*.] Native Epsom salt, occasionally found as a delicate fibrous or capillary efflorescence on rocks, in the galleries of mines, upon the damp walls of cellars, etc. Also called *hair-salt*.

Epsom salt. See *salt*.

epulation (ep-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *epulatio(n)*, *<* *epulari*, banquet, *<* *epula*, a banquet.] A feasting; a feast.

He [Epicyurus] 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*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 17.

epulis (ep-pū'lis), *n.*; pl. *epulides* (-i-dēz). [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπούλις*, a gum-boil, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *ούλον*, usually pl. *ούλα*, the gums.] In *pathol.*: (a) A small elastic tumor of the gums, most frequently a sarcoma. (b) Loosely, any other variety of neoplasm appearing in this situation.

epulosis (ep-ū-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ἐπούλωσις*, a cicatrization, *<* **ἐπούλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπούλωσθαι*, cicatrize, be scarred over, *<* *ἐπί*, upon, + *ούλωσθαι*, be scarred over, *<* *ούλος*, a wound scarred over, a cicatrix, *<* *ούλος*, Epic and Ionic form of *ὄλος*, whole, = L. *salvus*, whole, safe: see *holo*.] In *med.*, cicatrization.

epulotic (ep-ū-lō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπούλωτικός*, promoting cicatrization, *<* **ἐπούλωσις*, verbal adj. of *ἐπούλωσθαι*, cicatrize: see *epulosis*.] **I. a.** Healing; cicatrizing.

II. n. A medication or an application which tends to dry, cicatrize, and heal wounds or ulcers.

The ulcer, incarnated with common sarcocticks, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epuloticks*. *Wiseman*, On Inflammation.

epupillate (ē-pū'pi-lāt), *a.* [*<* L. *e-priv.* + *pupilla*, pupil: see *pupillate*.] Having no pupil: applied in entomology to a color-spot when it is surrounded by a ring of another color, but is without a central dot or pupil.

epural (ep-pū'ral), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *ἐπύρα*, upon, + *ούρά*, tail, + *-al*.] **I. a.** Situated upon the tail, or over the caudal region of the axial column. Compare *hypural*.

II. n. One of the osseous or cartilaginous neural spines, or pieces upon the upper side of the hinder end of the axial column of fishes, which may or may not support fin-rays. *J. A. Ryder*.

Also *epiural*.

epuration (ep-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *e*, out, + *purare*, pp. *puratus*, purify, *<* *purus*, pure.] The act of purifying.

The epuration of sewage, by irrigation and agriculture. *Science*, III., No. 66, p. v.

epure (ē-pūr'), *n.* [F. *épurer*, a clean draft, working-drawing, *<* *épurer*, purify, clarify, cleanse, refine, *<* L. *e*, out, + *purare*, purify: see *epuration*.] 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.

Epyornis, *n.* See *Epyornis*.

equability (ē-kwā- or ek-wā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly *equableness*; *<* L. *equabilitas* (*-tas*), *<* *equabilis*, equable: see *equable*.] The condition or quality of being equable; continued equality, regularity, or uniformity: as, the *equability* of the velocity of the blood; the *equability* of the temperature of the air; *equability* of temper.

For the celestial . . . bodies, the *equability* and constancy of their motions . . . argue them to be ordained and governed by wisdom and understanding.

Ray, Works of Creation. I should join to these other qualifications a certain *equability* or evenness of behaviour. *Spectator*, No. 63.

This [Patagonian] line of coast has been upheaved with remarkable *equability*, and that over a vast space both north and south of S. Julian.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 347.

equable (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bl), *a.* [= It. *equabile*, *<* L. *equabilis*, that can be made equal, equal, consistent, uniform, *<* *aquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; equal and uniform at all times; regular in action or intensity; not varying; steady: as, an *equable* temperature.

He spake of love, such love as spirits feel, In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure. *Wordsworth*, *Laodamia*.

He was naturally of an *equable* temper, and inclined to moderation in all things. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 24.

His spirits do not seem to have been high, but they were singularly *equable*. *Macaulay*.

2†. Even; smooth; having a uniform surface or form: as, an *equable* globe or plain.

He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it; to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as Elysian fields. *Bentley*.

Equable motion, motion by which equal spaces are described in equal times.

equableness (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bl-nes), *n.* Equability.

equably (ē'kwā- or ek'wā-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

If bodies move *equably* in concentric circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances. *Cheyne*.

Equably accelerated, accelerated by equal increments in equal times.

equal (ē'kwāl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *equal*; *<* ME. *equal* (also *egal*: see *egal*), *<* OF. *equal*, *equail*, *equaun*, *equal*, *egal*, *agial*, *ugal*, etc., *equal*, *ewel*, *yewel*, *yewel*, *ivel*, *ivel*, *yvel*, etc., F. *égal* = Pr. *equal* = Sp. Pg. *igual* = It. *eguale*, *uguale*, *<* L. *equalis*, equal, like, *<* *aequus*, plain, even, level, flat (cf. *aequum*, a plain, *aequor*, a level, esp. the level sea), equal, like; perhaps akin to Skt. *eka*, one.] **I. a.** 1. Having one measure; the same in magnitude, quantity, degree, amount, worth, value, or excellence. Thus, two collections of objects are equal in number when the operation of counting, applied to the two, ends with the same number; two lengths are equal when either will cover the other; two stars appear of equal brightness when the eye can detect no difference between them in this respect. Quantities of two or more dimensions are equal only when they are equal in each dimension separately. Thus, two vectors are not necessarily equal because they are equal in length; it is necessary that they should also be parallel. It is therefore preferable not to speak of two forces (or anything else capable of representation by vectors) as equal, unless they are parallel. Nevertheless, the prevalent mathematical usage is, or has been until recently, to call two such things equal when their tensors or moduli are equal. On the other hand, common usage presents an opposite inconsistency in refusing to call geometrical figures (particularly triangles) equal unless they can be superposed. Euclid and some modern geometers make it an axiom that figures which can be superposed are equal; but others define equal figures as such as can be superposed.

They . . . made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves. 2 Mac. viii. 30.

Thou therefore also taste, that *equal* lot May join us, *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 881.

Here, however, I could use the word *equal* only in its practical sense, in which two things are *equal* when I cannot perceive their difference; not in its theoretical sense, in which two things are *equal* when they have no difference at all. *W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 266.

The difference between Rome and any other Latin city appears at once in the fact that Rome by herself always deals on at least *equal* terms with the Latin league as a whole. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 316.

2. Even; uniform; not variable; equable: as, an *equal* mind.

An *equal* temper in his mind he found, When fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd. *Dryden*.

Let us swear an oath, and keep it with an *equal* mind. *Tennyson*, *Lotos-Eaters* (Choric Song).

3. Having a just relation or proportion; correspondent; commensurate.

Were my fortunes *equal* to my desires, I could wish to make one there. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, II. 1.

I hope your noble usage has been *equal* With your own person. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit. *Dryden*, *Fables*, Ded.

4. Impartial; not biased; just; equitable; not unduly favorable to any party; as, the terms and conditions of the contract are *equal*; *equal* laws.

Ye say, the way of the Lord is not *equal*. *Ezek.* xviii. 25.

The condemn'd man Has yet that privilege to speak, my lord; Law were not *equal* else. *Fletcher*, *Valentinian*, ii. 3.

Oh, *equal* Heaven, how wisely thou disposest Thy several gifts! *Fletcher* (*and another*), *Love's Cure*, III. 2.

O, you *equal* gods, Whose justice not a world of wolf-turned men Shall make me to accuse. *B. Jonson*, *Sejanus*, iii. 1.

It could not but much redound to the lustre of your mild and *equal* Government. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

5. Of the same interest or concern; of like moment or importance.

They who are not disposed to receive them may let them alone or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne*.

6. Adequate; having competent power, ability, or means: with *to*: as, the army was not *equal* to the contest; we are not *equal* to the undertaking.

The Scots trusted not their own numbers as *equal* to fight with the English. *Clarendon*, *Great Rebellion*.

His health was not *equal* to the voyage, and he did not live to reach Virginia. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 117.

7. Of the same rank or dignity; having a common level or standing; having the same rights, interests, etc.: as, we are all *equal* in the sight of God.

These last have wrought but one hour, and thou hast made them *equal* unto us, which have borne the burden and heat of the day. *Mat.* xx. 12.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *Declaration of Independence*.

8. In *bot.*, symmetrical, as applied to leaves and to various organs of cryptogams; of uniform thickness, as the stipe of an agaric.—9. In *entom.*, same as *equate*.—Curve of equal approach. See *approach*.—Equal counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint made up of tones of equal duration; a contrapuntal composition thus constituted.—Equal decrement of life. See *decrement*.—Equal propositions, propositions which state the same fact.—Equal rights party. See *Locofoco*.—Equal surface, in *entom.*, one without marked irregularities or sculpture, but not necessarily plane; an equate surface.—Equal temperament. See *temperament*.—Equal voices, in *music*, strictly, voices having the same quality and compass, but often applied to male voices as opposed to female, or vice versa.—Surface of equal head. See *head*.—Syn. 2. Equable, regular, unvarying.—3. Proportionate, conformable, equivalent.—4. Fair, even-handed.—6. Fit, competent.

II. n. 1. One who or that which is not different in all or some respects from another; specifically, one who is not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, etc.

It was thou, a man mine *equal*, my guide, and mine acquaintance. *Ps.* lv. 13.

Miranda is indeed a gentleman Of fair desert and better hopes; but yet He hath his *equals*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, III. 2.

Those who were once his *equals* envy and defame him. *Addison*.

In taste and imagination, in the graces of style, in the arts of persuasion, in the magnificence of public works, the ancients were at least our *equals*. *Macaulay*, *History*.

2†. The state of being equal; equality.

Thou that presum'st to weigh the world anew, And all things to an *equal* to restore. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, V. li. 34.

equal (ē'kwāl), *adv.* [*<* *equal*, *a.*] Equally; in a manner equal (to). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Thou art A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself, I do detest and scorn. *Massinger*, *Duke of Milan*, II. 1.

The head is painted *equal* to Tifan; and though done, I suppose, after the clock had struck five-and-thirty, yet she retains a great share of beauty. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 365.

equal (ē'kwāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equated* or *equalled*, ppr. *equating* or *equaling*. [*<* ME. *equalen*, *equelen*; *<* *equal*, *a.*] **I. trans.** 1. To be or become equal to; be commensurate with; be as great as; correspond to or be on a level with in any respect; be adequate to: as, your share *equals* mine; no other dramatist *equals* Shakspeare.

And will she yet abase her eyes on me, . . . On me, whose all not *equals* Edward's moiety? *Shak.*, *Rich.* III., I. 2.

And (according to all the opinions of the Iestines there abiding) *equaling* or exceeding in people four of the greatest Cities in Europe. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 436.

No falsehood *Equals* a broken faith. *Ford*, *Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

2. To make equivalent to; recompense fully; answer in full proportion.

She sought Sicheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love.
Dryden, Æneid.

3. To count or consider as equal; make comparable.

I think no man, for valour of mind and ability of body, to be preferred, if equalled, to Argalus.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l. 1.

And have thereupon ebrudged on many other dayes as religious respects or more then on this (which yet the Apostles entitled in name and practise The Lords Day), with the same spirit whereby they have equalled traditions to the holy Scriptures. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 121.*

And smiled on porch and trellis
The fair democracy of flowers,
That equals cot and palace.

Whittier, Among the Hills.

To equal equals, to make things equal; bring about an equality, or a proper balance or adjustment. See *equal-ize*. [Scotch.]

If I pay debt to other folk, I think they sould pay it to me — that equals equals. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.*

II. † *intrans.* To be equal; match.

I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 3.

equal-aqual (ē'kwā-l-ā'kwā), *a.* [A varied reduplication of *equal*.] Alike. [Scotch.]

equal-ended (ē'kwā-en'ded), *a.* In *oölogy*, elliptical, as an egg, in long section, and therefore having both ends alike; not distinguishable as to point and butt.

equal-falling (ē'kwā-fā'ling), *a.* Having equal velocities of fall.

equaliflorous (ē'kwā-l-flo'rus), *a.* [*L. æqualis*, equal, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Having equal flowers: applied to a plant when all the flowers of the same head or cluster are alike in form as well as character. *A. Gray.* Also spelled *æqualiflorous*.

equalisation, equalise, etc. See *equalization*, etc.

equalitarian (ē-kwō-l-i-tā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Equality* + *-arian*.] *I. a.* Believing in the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

The *equalitarian* American — proud of his city, proud of his State, devoted to local interests, as a good citizen should be — protests, as one can readily understand, against the supremacy of New York.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX, 226.

II. *n.* One who believes in or maintains the principle of equality among men. [Rare.]

equality (ē-kwō-l'i-ti), *n.* [*ME. egalite*, < *OF. egalite*: see *equality*; *OF. egalite, egalite, egalte, eugalte, igulate, ielte*, etc., *F. égalité* = *Pr. engaltat* = *Sp. igualdad* = *Pg. igualdade* = *It. equalità, equalità*, < *L. æqualitas* (-*is*), equalness, < *æqualis*, equal; see *equal*.] 1. The state of being equal; identity in magnitude or dimensions, value, qualities, degree, etc.; the state of being neither superior nor inferior, greater nor less, better nor worse, stronger nor weaker, etc., with regard to the thing or things compared.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds scrupulous faction.

Shak., A. and C., l. 3.

If they [the democrats] restrict the word *equality* as carefully as they ought, it will not import that all men have an equal right to all things, but that, to whatever they have a right, it is as much to be protected and provided for as the right of any persons in society.
Ames, Works, II, 210.

In the federal constitution, the *equality* of the States, without regard to population, size, wealth, institutions, or any other consideration, is a fundamental principle; as much so as is the *equality* of their citizens, in the governments of the several States, without regard to property, influence, or superiority of any description.
Cathoun, Works, I, 186.

2. Evenness; uniformity; sameness in state or continued course; equableness: as, *equality* of surface; an *equality* of temper or constitution.

All fortune is blisful to a man by the egreablete or by the *egalite* of hym that suffreth hyt.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii, prose 4.

Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers; conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Circle of equality, an equant.—**Double or triple equality**, a system of two or of three equations.—**Ratio of equality**, the ratio of two equal quantities.—**Sign of equality**, the sign =, used—(a) in *math.*, between the symbols of two quantities, to indicate their equality: as, 6 + 5 = 11; 2x + 3y = 13, the whole forming an *equation* (which see). (b) In other cases, to indicate equality or equivalence of sense: as, *Latin gratias* = *thanks*. (c) In a limited use, as in the etymologies of this dictionary, to indicate specifically equality (ultimate identity) of form: as, *English duo* = *Latin duo* = *Greek δύο* = *Sanskrit dva*.

equalization (ē'kwā-l-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*equalize* + *-ation*.] The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized. Also spelled *equalisation*.

Making the major part of the inhabitants . . . believe that their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of the fellow-subjects of Ireland, are things adverse to the principles of that connection.
Burke, Affairs of Ireland.

Board of equalization, in the State and county governments of some of the United States, a board of commissioners whose duty it is, in order that the incidence of State or county taxation may be the same in all the local subdivisions, to reduce to a uniform basis the valuations made by local assessors.

equalize (ē'kwā-l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equalized*, ppr. *equalizing*. [= *F. égaliser*; as *equal* + *-ize*.] 1. † To be equal to; equal.

Outsang the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapman, Ep. Ded. to Iliad.*

In some parts were found some Chestnuts whose wild fruit *equalize* the best in France, Spaine, Germany, or Italy.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 122.

It could not *equalize* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart.
Walter, At Penshurst.

2. † To represent as equal; place on a level (with another).

The Virgin they do at least *equalize* to Christ.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, v.

3. To make equal; cause to be equal in amount or degree as compared: as, to *equalize* accounts; to *equalize* burdens or taxes.

Death will *equalize* us all at last.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 356.

The philosophers among the democrats will no doubt insist that they do not mean to *equalize* property, they contend only for an equality of rights.
Ames, Works, II, 210.

One poor moment can suffice
To *equalize* the lofty and the low. *Wordsworth.*

Also spelled *equalise*.

equalizer (ē'kwā-l-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which equalizes or makes equal; an adjuster; a leveler.

We find this digester of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of foudality, *equalizer* of public burdens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression.
Brougham.

Islam, like any great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

2. Specifically, a pivoted bar attached to the pole of a wagon and carrying at its ends the swingletrees to which the horses are attached; an evenner. Also called *equalizing-bar*.

Also spelled *equaliser*.

equalizer-spring (ē'kwā-l-i-zēr-spring), *n.* A spring which rests on an equalizing-bar and carries the weight of a car. *Car-Builder's Diet.*

equalizing-bar (ē'kwā-l-i-zing-bär), *n.* See *bar*.

equalizing-file (ē'kwā-l-i-zing-fil), *n.* See *file*.

equally (ē'kwā-l-i), *adv.* 1. In an equal manner or to the same degree; alike.

God loves *equally* all human beings, of all ranks, nations, conditions, and characters; . . . the Father has no favorites and makes no selections.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 67.

2. In equal shares or portions: as, the estate is to be *equally* divided among the heirs.

No particular faculty was preëminently developed; but manly health and vigour were *equally* diffused through the whole.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

3. Impartially; with equal justice.

I do require them of you, so to use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

Equally pinnate, in bot., same as *abruptly pinnate* (which see, under *abruptly*).

equality (ē'kwā-l-nes), *n.* The state of being equal, in any sense; equality.

Let me lament . . . that our stars,
Unreconcilable, should divide
Our *equality* to this. *Shak., A. and C., v. 1.*

equangular (ē-kwāng'gū-lār), *a.* Same as *equiangular*. [Rare.]

equanimity (ē-kwā-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*L. æquanimitas* (-*is*), calmness, patience, even-mindedness, < *æquanimitis*, even-minded: see *equanimous*.] Evenness of mind or temper; calmness or firmness, especially under conditions adapted to excite great emotion; a state of resistance to elation, depression, anger, etc.

This watch over a man's self, and the command of his temper, I take to be the greatest of human perfections. . . . I do not know how to express this habit of mind, except you will let me call it *equanimity*. *Tatler.*

When selflessness has given way to generosity, and perfect love has cast out fear—then all this shows itself in that equipoise of soul which we call good temper or *equanimity*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 287.

equanimoust (ē-kwān'i-mus), *a.* [*L. æquanimitas* (only in glosses), mild, kind, lit. even-minded, < *æquus*, even, equal, + *animus*, mind.]

Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

Out of an *equanimous* civility to his many worthy friends.
Eikon Basilike.

equant (ē'kwānt), *a. and n.* [*L. æquant* (-*is*), ppr. of *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] *I. a.* Having equal areas described in equal times; figuratively, regulating. See II. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Love is the circle *equant* of all other affections.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 438.

II. *n.* In the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle about whose center the center of the epicycle of a planet was supposed to describe equal angles in equal times. Also called *eccentric equator*.

equate (ē-kwāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equated*, ppr. *equating*. [*L. æquatus*, ppr. of *æquare*, make equate, like, even, level, etc., < *æquus*, equal, even: see *equal*.] 1. To make equal or equivalent; regard or treat as equal. [Rare.]

We *equate* four hundred and forty-five early Greek years with the last three hundred and twenty English years.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

Am I at liberty to *equate* Widdell with Broadwall, the present boundary line between Lambeth and Southwark?
N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 444.

2. To reduce to an average; make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result: as, to *equate* observations in astronomy.—3. To be equal or equivalent to; equal. [Rare.]

No doubt Forl *equates* "Cheap" as a place of barter, but the real Roman Forum would become a closed building, like a town-hall.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV, 156.

Equated anomaly. Same as *true anomaly* (which see, under *anomaly*).—**Equated bodies**, a line on Gunter's scale showing the ratio of volumes of two regular bodies.

equate (ē'kwāt'), *a.* [*L. æquatus*, ppr.: see the verb.] *In entom.*, smooth, as a surface; having no special elevations or depressions. Also *equal*.

equatic (ē-kwāt'ik), *a.* [*equate* + *-ic*.] *In entom.*, equal: said of a surface without large elevations or depressions, though it may be convex or gibbous as a whole, and have punctures or other small sculptural marks on it.

equation (ē-kwā'shon or -zhon), *n.* [*ME. equation*, *equacion*, < *L. æquatio* (-*o*), an equalizing, equal distribution, < *æquare*, make equal: see *equate*.] 1. † A making equal, or an equal division; equality.

Again the golden day resum'd its right,
And rul'd in just *equation* with the night.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan, ii.

2. In *math.*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two terms dissimilar but of equal value: as, 3 lb. = 48 oz.; $x = b + m - r$. In the latter case x is equal to b added to m with r subtracted from the sum, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand. An equation is termed simple, quadratic, cubic, or biquadratic, or of the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th degree, according as the index of the highest power of the unknown quantity is one, two, three, or four; and generally an equation is said to be of the 5th, 6th, 7th, etc., degree, according as the highest power of the unknown quantity is of any of these dimensions.

3. In *astron.*, the correction or quantity to be added to or subtracted from the mean position of a heavenly body to obtain the true position; also, in a more general sense, the correction arising from any erroneous supposition whatever.—4. In *chem.*, a collection of symbols used to indicate that two or more definite bodies, simple or compound, having been brought within the sphere of chemical action, a reaction will take place, and new bodies be produced. The symbols of the bodies which react on each other form the left-hand member of the equation, and are connected by the sign of equality with the symbols of the products of the reaction. It is called an equation because the weight of the substances reacting must exactly equal the weight of the products of reaction.—**Abelian equation**. See *Abelian*.—**Absolute equation**. See *absolute*.—**Absolute personal equation**. See *personal equation.—**Adfected or affected equation**. See *adfected*.—**Algebraic equation**. See *algebraic*.—**Bernoulli's equation**. (a) The equation $dy/dx = Py + Qy^m$, where P and Q are functions of x only. It is solved by substituting $z = y^{1-m}$. (b) An equation for the steady motion of a liquid, namely,*

$$\int \frac{dp}{\rho} + V + \frac{1}{2}v^2 = C,$$

where p is the pressure, ρ the density, V the potential of the impressed forces, g the velocity, and C a constant for each stream-line and vortex-line, and in the case of irrotational motion a constant for all space.—**Bessel's equation**, the equation $x^2 dy/dx^2 + x - 1 dy/dx + (1 - \nu^2)/x^2 y = 0$, the solution of which involves the Besselian function.—**Binomial equation**. See *binomial*.—**Biquadratic equation**. Such equations were first solved by the Italian mathematician Ludovico Ferrari (1522-65). His method

equation

is as follows: Let the biquadratic be $x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d = 0$. Find a root of the cubic $y^3 - by^2 + (ac - 4d)y - d(a^2 - 4b) - c^2 = 0$. Then the roots of the biquadratic are the same as those of the two quadratics

$$\pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4b + 4y(a^2 - 4b + 4y) + ay - 2c} = 0.$$

Canonical equation, an equation brought into a standard form; especially, the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian equations of dynamics. — **Characteristic equation**, an algebraic equation which leads to the solution of a linear differential or difference equation with constant coefficients. — **Chemical equation**, a difference equation in which the coefficients take successive forms of a cycle of forms for successive values of the variable. Thus, if we have the equation $ux_{n+1} + Px_n = 0$, where $P = 1$ and $P = 2x$ when $x + 1$ is divisible by 3, the equation given is a circulating equation. — **Clairaut's equation**, the equation $y = xdy/dx + F(dy/dx)$. — **Complete equation**. See *incomplete equation*. — **Compound equation**. Same as *adjoined equation*. — **Connected equations**, a system of equations such that one of them can be deduced from the rest. — **Constitutive equation**, the equation which expresses the conditions of a problem. — **Construction of equations**. See *construction*. — **Conversion of equations**. See *conversion*. — **Cubic equation**, an equation of the third degree. The algebraic solution of the general cubic equation was discovered by Scipione dal Ferro (died 1525?). His method, commonly known as that of Cardan, and perfected by Hudde, is as follows: Let the cubic equation be $x^3 + 3ax^2 + 6bx + 2c = 0$. Calculate three subsidiary quantities, p, q, R , by means of the equations $p = 2b - a^2, q = a^3 - 3ab + c, R^2 = p^3 + q^2$. Then, denoting by ρ any cube root of unity, and by the radical a real quantity,

$$x = \rho \sqrt[3]{-q + R} + \rho^2 \sqrt[3]{-q - R} - a,$$

which gives three values for the three values of ρ . If all the roots are real, this method is inconvenient; and we have the "irreducible case of Cardan's solution," when we may calculate two subsidiary quantities, r and θ , by the equations $r^3 = q^2 - R^2, \tan 2\theta = -R^2/q^2$, and the three roots will be $x_1 = -2r \cos \theta - a, x_2 = -2r \cos(\theta + 120^\circ) - a, x_3 = -2r \cos(\theta - 120^\circ) - a$. — **Darboux's equation**, the equation $Ax + Bdy + C(ydx - xdy) = 0$, where A, B, C are rational functions of x and y . — **Depression of an equation**. See *depression*. — **Derived equation**, the equation which expresses the vanishing of the differential coefficient of a given equation. Thus, if $x^5 + x^3 = x^2 + 1$ is the given equation, the derived equation is $5x^4 + 3x^2 = 2x$. — **Determinate equation**, an equation containing only one unknown quantity, or only as many as there are equations in the system. — **Difference equation**, an equation expressing a relation between the value of a function (or the values of several functions) for all values of the variable or variables and the values when the several variables are increased by 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, $f(x, y) = f(x + 1, y) + f(x, y - 3)$ is a difference equation. The order of a difference equation is equal to the difference between the highest and lowest values of the variable it involves. Thus, the equation just given is of the first order with respect to x and of the third order with respect to y . The degree of a difference equation is the degree of the equation in the unknown functions as variables. Thus, $f(x + 2) - [f(x + 1)]^2 + fx = 0$ is a difference equation of the second degree. But some mathematicians would make the degree of a difference equation strictly analogous to that of a differential equation. A linear difference equation with constant coefficients is solved by means of its characteristic equation (which see, above). — **Differential equation**, an equation expressing a relation between functions and their differential coefficients. An *ordinary differential equation* is one which contains only one independent variable; a *partial differential equation* is one which contains two or more independent variables. The order of a differential equation is that of the highest differential coefficient it contains. The degree of a differential equation is that of the power to which the highest differential coefficient is raised when the equation is in rational form and freed from fractions. A solution of a differential equation is an equation containing no differentials nor integrals unless of explicit functions and such that the given differential equation can be deduced from it. A general solution is one which is as indeterminate as possible—that is, which contains the number of arbitrary constants or functions indicated by the order of the equation. A particular solution is (a) with modern writers, a solution which is a particular case of the general solution; (b) with older writers, any solution not general. A *singular solution* is one which is neither general nor implied in the general solution. The complete integral of a partial differential equation is a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. — **Disjunctive equation**. See *disjunctive*. — **Eminential equation**. See *eminential*. — **Equation of achromaticity**, an equation between the radii of curvature of a compound lens, determining it to be achromatic; also, a similar equation determining the distance between the lenses of an eyepiece. — **Equation of condition**. See *condition*. — **Equation of continuity**. See *continuity*. — **Equation of differences**, the equation for the squared differences of the roots of a given algebraic equation. — **Equation of hydrodynamics**, an equation often used in solving problems in hydrodynamics, expressing a differential relation between the pressure, the components of the velocity, and the forces. — **Equation of Laplace's functions**, the partial differential equation

$$\left\{ (\sin \theta \frac{d}{d\theta})^2 + \left(\frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 + n(n+1)(\sin \theta)^2 \right\} y = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's secondary equation*. — **Equation of light**. (a) In older writings, the sun of those equations of the moon's motion which depend on its distance from the sun. (b) In modern writings, the correction to be applied to the position of a planet or to the time of an eclipse, etc., owing to the finite velocity of light. — **Equation of living force** (vis viva), an equation derived from the immediate application of the principle that the living force added to the potential energy is a constant.

Equation of moments, an equation of rigid dynamics expressing the forces of rotation. — **Equation of motion**, the differential equation of dynamics connecting the forces and accelerations. — **Equation of payments**, an arithmetical rule for the purpose of ascertaining at what time it is equitable that a person should make payment of a whole debt which is due in different parts payable at different times. — **Equation of rest**, a special case of the equation of motion, showing the conditions of equilibrium. — **Equation of the argument**, in *old astron.*, the angle at the earth between a planet and the center of its epicycle; but in the cases of the sun and moon, the difference between the true and mean places. (Clavius, In Sacro Bosco.) — **Equation of the center**. (a) In *old astron.*, usually, the difference between the true and mean place of the center of the epicycle (Short, Kepler, § 43); but in the case of the moon, generally the angle at the center of the epicycle between the true and mean apogee (Clavius; Ozanam), but sometimes the first inequality (Halma, Almagest, V. vii.). (b) In *modern astron.*, the excess of the true over the mean anomaly. (Gauss, Theoris Motus, I. 7.) — **Equation of the orbit**, in *old astron.*: (a) The total correction of the mean place of a planet to give its true place. (b) The equation of the argument. (Kepler, De Motibus Martis, I. iv.) — **Equation of time**, the reduction from mean solar time to apparent solar time. — **Equation of translation**, the differential equation for the translation of a system. — **Equation to a curve, surface, etc.**, an equation defining the shape and position of the curve, surface, etc. — **Equation to corresponding altitudes**, in *astron.*, a correction which must be applied to the apparent time of noon (found by means of the time elapsed between the instants when the sun had equal altitudes, both before and after noon) in order to ascertain the true time. — **Eulerian equation**. (a) The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic functions. (b) Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics, where the components of the velocity at fixed points of space are taken as variables: so called in contradistinction to the Lagrangian equations where the coordinates of a definite particle are taken as variables; these equations, though also discovered by Euler, having been used by Lagrange. — **Exponential equation**. See *exponential*. — **Fluxional equation**, the equation of the fluxions: corresponding to the solution of a differential equation. — **Fluxional equation**, the equation of the fluxions. — **Functional equation**, an equation in which the unknown is not a quantity, but a functional operator. Such, for example, is the equation $F^2 = I$, which means that the operation F is such that the result of performing it twice is to restore the original operand. — **General equation**, an equation in which no account is taken of initial conditions, or of special or exceptional features of a problem. — **Group of an equation**, a group of permutations of the roots such that they all give the same values for rational functions of the known and adjunct quantities, and for no others. — **Hamiltonian equation**, one of a certain system of equations for expressing problems of dynamics. The equations are $dp/dt = -\delta \Pi / \delta u$ and $dx/dt = \delta \Pi / \delta p$, where u is an element of position, p is the differential coefficient of the vis viva relatively to u , and Π is the total energy. — **Hesse's equation**, an equation of the ninth degree, expressing the positions of the inflections of a plane cubic. — **Homogeneous equation**, one of which all the terms are of the same degree. — **Identical equation**, one which is satisfied by all values of the literal quantities. — **Incomplete equation**, an equation in which some power of the unknown quantity lower than the highest does not appear. Thus, $x^3 + 3px + 2q = 0$ is an incomplete equation. — **Independent equations**, a system of equations no one of which is necessarily satisfied when the others are satisfied. — **Indeterminate equation or system of equations**, an equation with two unknown quantities, or a system of equations less in number than the unknown quantities. — **Intrinsic equation of a plane curve**, an equation between the arc measured from a fixed point upon it and the radius of curvature. — **Irreducible differential equation**, one which admits only of proper solutions. — **Irreducible equation**, an equation whose first member, after all the terms have been transposed to one side, has no rational divisor. — **Jacobi's equation**, the equation

$$(ax + by + cz)(ydz - zdz) + (a'x + b'y + c'z)(zdx - xdz) + (a''x + b''y + c''z)(xdy - ydx) = 0.$$

Lagrange's equation, one of the equations $dx/P = dy/Q = dz/R$ used in the solution of Lagrange's linear equation. — **Lagrange's linear equation**, the equation $P \delta z / \delta x + Q \delta z / \delta y = R$, where P, Q, R are explicit functions of x, y, z . — **Lagrangian equation**. (a) An equation of the form

$$\frac{d \delta T}{dt} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} = 0,$$

where T is the living force, Y the positional energy, u an element of position, and t the time. (b) A general equation of hydrodynamics, in which, instead of considering the velocity at each fixed point of space, the motion of each particle is followed out. This is called a Lagrangian equation because used by Lagrange in his "Mécanique Analytique," though invented by Euler. — **Lamé's equation**, the equation $d^2y/dx^2 - [m(m+1)k^2 \operatorname{sn}^2 x + k]y = 0$, where m is an integer and k is the modulus of the elliptic function $\operatorname{sn} x$. — **Laplace's equation**, the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

Also called *Laplace's principal equation*. See *equation of Laplace's functions*, above. — **Legendre's equation**, the equation

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0.$$

Linear equation, an equation of the first degree. — **Literal equation**, one in which all the quantities are expressed by letters. — **Local equation**, the equation of a locus. — **Lunar equation**, the correction of the Gregorian calendar for the error of the lunar cycle, which adds 1 to the exact in 1800, 2100, etc. See *epact*. — **Mixed equation of differences**, or equation of mixed differences, an equation which contains both differences and differen-

equational

tial coefficients. — **Modular equation**, in elliptic functions, an equation between λ and k , where

$$\frac{Mdy}{\sqrt{1-y^2} \sqrt{1-\lambda^2 y^2}} = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\lambda^2} \sqrt{1-k^2 x^2}}.$$

Monge's equation, the equation

$$R \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + S \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + T \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = V,$$

where R, S, T, V are functions of $x, y, z, \partial z / \partial x$, and $\partial z / \partial y$. — **Normal equation**, in least squares, one of the system of equations equal in number to the unknown quantities, which are formed from the more numerous equations of condition, according to the rule of least squares. — **Numeral or numerical equation**, an equation having all its coefficients individual numbers. — **Optical equation**, in *anc. astron.*, the apparent displacement of a planet owing to the eccentricity of the orbit; more precisely, the angle at the center of the epicycle between the center of the world and that of the orbit. — **Ordinary equation, partial equation**. See *differential equation*. — **Particular equation**, an equation which takes account of initial positions and velocities or other peculiarities of a special problem. — **Personal equation**. (a) The constant which must be added to every time observed by one observer, in order to make the mean of such observations agree with those of another observer. If, for example, two observers note the times of passage of a series of stars over the same meridian, it will generally be found that one observer has a tendency to note the time later than the other, so that the mean difference, say for sets of twenty-five observations, presents some approach to constancy. In consequence of this, if we have to combine observations of the two observers, it will be proper to apply to all the observations of one of them a constant, in order to give the times such as they would have been observed by the other. This constant is the personal equation. The absolute personal equation is the amount which has to be added to the time as observed by any given observer in order to reduce the error of the mean of a large number of his observations to zero, or as nearly so as possible by any such constant correction. The personal equation is said to be eliminated when the observations are so treated that it does not affect the result. Thus, in determining the difference of longitude of two stations by the telegraphic transmission of the times of transit of stars over the two meridians, the result will be affected by the personal equation between the observers at the two stations. But if the observers afterward change places and redetermine the difference of longitude, the personal equation will enter into this second result with the opposite sign to that which it had before. Consequently, the mean of the two results will give a third result which is free from the effect of any constant personal equation. Hence, loosely, (b) Any kind of tendency to error of a determinate kind and amount peculiar to a given observer or reasoner for which it is possible to make any approximate allowance. — **Physical equation**, in *astron.*, the displacement of a planet from the position which an equable circular motion would give it owing to the eccentricity of the orbit being only one half that of the exact. — **Primitive equation**, any equation from which another is derived in any way. — **Pure equation**, one in which each unknown occurs to only one degree. — **Quadratic equation**, an equation of the second degree. Such equations were solved by the ancients. Given $Ax^2 + 2Bx + C = 0$, the solution is

$$x = -\frac{B}{A} \pm \frac{B}{A} \sqrt{1 - \frac{AC}{B^2}}.$$

When B^2 is much larger than $\pm AC$, the two roots are nearly

$$-\frac{2B}{A} + \frac{C}{2B} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{C}{2B} + \frac{AC^2}{8B^3}.$$

Quadrato-quadratic equation, a biquadratic equation. — **Quartic equation**, one of the fourth degree. — **Quintic equation**, one of the fifth degree. The general equations of the fifth and higher degrees cannot be solved by means of radicals. — **Reciprocal equation**, an equation which is satisfied by the reciprocal of the unknown quantity. — **Resolvent equation**, an algebraic equation which has to be solved in order to solve another equation. Thus, the cubic which has to be solved in order to solve a biquadratic is a resolvent equation. — **Riccati's equation**, the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cxm$. — **Root of an equation**, a number or known quantity which substituted for the unknown quantity in the equation satisfies the latter identically. — **Secular equation**, the equation of the secular inequalities. — **Simple equation**, an equation of the form $Ax^m + B = 0$. — **Simultaneous equations**, two or more equations which are true at the same time. — **Solar equation**, the correction of the exact in the Gregorian calendar for the fact that three out of every four century-years are not leap-years. See *epact*. — **Solution of an equation**. See *differential equation*. — **Symbolic equation**. (a) A functional equation, or an equation whose members are not quantities. (b) An equation of analytical geometry in which certain curves are represented by single letters. Thus, if $U = 0, V = 0, W = 0$, represent the equations of three circles, $UV = W^2 = 0$ represent the equations of a bicircular quartic. — **The equation of a quant**, the equation formed by putting the quant equal to zero. Cayley, 1854. — **Theory of equations**, that branch of algebra which seeks those functions of the roots of any given equation that are expressible rationally as functions of its coefficients and of certain given irrationalities called the adjuncts of the equation. Galois. — **To eliminate the personal equation**, to remove from the results of an observation or calculation the amount of error to which the person making it is found to be liable; hence, in a general sense, to make allowance for personal prejudice or bias in considering a statement or an expression of opinion. See *personal equation*, above. — **Total differential equation**, one which has only one independent variable, but two or more dependent variables. — **Transcendental equation**, one in which the unknowns enter in a more complicated way than in algebraic equations. — **Transforming equation**. See *equation of limits*, above. — **Vector equation**, an equation between vectors. (See also *formula, theorem, series, law*.)

equational (ē-kwā'shon-ā), *a.* [*< equation + -al.*] In *mach.*, equalizing; adjusting; equiva-

lent to *differential* as applied to gearing and the like.—**Equational box**, a system of differential gearing used in bobbin-and-fly machines to obtain changes in the relative speed of the bobbin and flyer. See *differential gear* (under *differential*), *bobbin*, and *fly-frame*.

equator (ē-kwā'tōr), *n.* [**ME.** *equator* = **F.** *equateur* = **Pg.** *equador* = **Sp.** *ecuador* = **It.** *equatore* = **D.** *equator* = **G.** *äquator* = **Dan.** *äkvtor* = **Sw.** *equator*, < **ML.** *equator*, the equator, < **L.** *aequare*, make equal: see *equite*.]

1. In *astron.*, that imaginary great circle in the heavens the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth. It is everywhere 90° distant from the celestial poles, which coincide with the extremities of the earth's axis, supposed to be produced to meet the heavens, and its axis is this produced axis. It divides the celestial sphere into the northern and southern hemispheres. During his apparent yearly course the sun is twice in the equator, in the months of March and September. Then the day and night are everywhere equal, whence the name *equator*.

This same circle is eloped also the weyere, *equator*, of the day, for when the sun is in the heavens of Arles & Libra, than ben the daies & the nyghts likke of lengthe in al the world. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, l. 17.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator. *Milton, P. L.*, III. 617.

2. In *geog.*, that great circle of the earth every point of which is 90° from the earth's poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth. It is in the plane of the celestial equator. Our earth is divided by it into the northern and southern hemispheres. From this circle is reckoned the latitude of places both north and south.

Hence—3. A similarly situated circle about any spherical body, or the region adjacent to it.—**Eccentric equator**. Same as *equant*.—**Magnetic equator**, a line which nearly coincides with the geographical equator, and at every point of which the vertical component of the earth's magnetic attraction is zero—that is to say, a dipping-needle carried along it remains horizontal. It is hence called the *actinic line*.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [= **F.** *equatorial*, etc., < **ML.** *aequator*, equator: see *equator*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the equator: as, *equatorial climates*; the *equatorial diameter* of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.—**Equatorial circle**. See 11.—**Equatorial dial**. See *dial*.—**Equatorial migration**. See *migration*.—**Equatorial telescope or instrument**. See 11.

11. *n.* An astronomical instrument contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time notwithstanding the diurnal motion. For these purposes a principal axis resting on firm supports is placed parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation, and consequently pointing to the poles of the heavens. On this polar axis there is placed, usually near one of its extremities, a graduated circle, the plane of which is perpendicular to the polar axis, and therefore parallel to the equator. This circle is called the *equatorial circle*, and measures by its arcs the hour-angles, or differences of right ascension. The polar axis carries a second circle, called the *declination circle*, the plane of which is at right angles to that of the equatorial circle. This last circle has a telescope attached to it for making observations, which moves along with it in the same plane. The name *equatorial*, or *equatorial instrument*, is sometimes given to any astronomical instrument which has its principal axis of rotation parallel to the axis of the earth.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In an equatorial manner; so as to have the motion or position of an equatorial.

With the *equatorially* mounted refracting telescopes, only the usual observations were conducted. *Science*, IV. 62.

equery, equerry (ek'wō-ri or ē-quer'i), *n.*; pl. *equeries, equeries* (-riz). [**Altred**, in simulation of **L.** *aequus*, a horse, from **OF.** *escuyrie, escuirie*, mod. **F.** *écurie*, a stable, < **ML.** *scuria*, a stable, < **OHG.** *sciuira*, **MHG.** *schiuere*, **G.** *scheuer*, a shed. Hence, by apheresis, *querry, querry*: see *querry*. In the second sense appar. mixed with **OF.** *escuyier*, a squire, in the phrase *escuyier d'escuyrie*, an equery, lit. squire of the stable; *esquier*, > **E.** *esquire, squire*: see *esquire*, *squire*.] 1. A stable for horses.

I made the proof oft times upon Sir R. P., that is, . . . Sir Robert Pye of the *equerry*. *Boyle, Works*, VI. 354.

2. In the household of a prince or nobleman, an officer who has the superintendence and management of horses. In England the equeries are officers of the household of the sovereign, in the department of the Master of the Horse, of whom the first is styled chief equery and clerk-marshal. Their duties fall in rotation, and when the sovereign rides abroad in state an equery goes in the leading coach. Officers with the same denomination form part of the establishments of the members of the royal family.

The King in royal robes and equipage. Afterwards followed *equeries*, footmen, gent. pensioners. *Ecclyn, Diary*, April 23, 1661.

eques (ē'kwēs), *n.*; pl. *equites* (ek'wi-tēz). [**L.**, a horseman, a knight, < *aequus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of the knights,

an order of Roman citizens. See *equites*.—**2.** [**cap.**] A genus of fishes of the percoid series and family *Sciainidae*, represented by species found in the Caribbean sea and along the Atlantic coasts of tropical America, typical of the subfamily *Equitinae*. The belted horseman, *Equus lanceolatus*, is a conspicuously striped species, having an oblong body, with the back humped and the dorsal blue very convex, a short, high, and acute first dorsal fin, a long, low second dorsal fin, and belted broadly with blackish-brown on a grayish-yellow ground, each belt being edged with a whitish color. Two other species are known from the Atlantic coast and one from the Pacific.

equestrian (ē-kwēs'tri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= **F.** *equestre* = **Sp.** *ecuestre* = **Pg.** *It.* *equestre*, < **L.** *equester* (*equester*), belonging to a horse (or to a horseman), < *aequus*, a horse (> *aequus* (*equit-*), a horseman]: see *Equus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to horses or horsemanship; concerned with horses or riding; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback: as, a person of *equestrian* tastes; an *equestrian* picture; *equestrian* feats, exercise, or sports.

I should be glad if a certain *equestrian* order of ladies, some of whom one meets in the evening at every outlet of the town, would take this subject into their serious consideration. *Spectator*, No. 104.

2. Riding or represented as riding on a horse; exercising or mounted on horseback: as, *equestrian* performers; an *equestrian* statue of Washington. *Equestrian* statues are usually cast in bronze and mounted on a stone pedestal. Few early monuments of this kind are extant, the valuable metal they contained tempting ravagers to destroy them.

An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain. *Spectator*.

3. Of or pertaining to the Roman equites or knights: as, the *equestrian* order. See *equites*.

11. *n.* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.

equestrianism (ē-kwēs'tri-an-izm), *n.* [**cap.** < *equestrian* + **-ism**.] The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

equestrienne (ē-kwēs'tri-en'), *n.* [A spurious **F.** form (in circus-bill French), < *equestrian* + **F.** fem. suffix *-enne*.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

equi- [**L.** *aequi*, before a vowel *aequ-*, combining form of *aequus*, equal: see *equal*.] An element of words of Latin origin, meaning 'equal' ('having equal . . .'), as in *equidistant*, *equivalent*, etc.

equiangular (ē'kwī-ang'gūl), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + **E.** *anglōs* + *-al*. Cf. *equiangular*.] Having equal angles; equiangular.

For, whereas that consists of twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons, almost all the planes that made up our granite were quadrilateral. *Boyle, Works*, III. 534.

equiangular (ē-kwī-ang'gū-lār), *a.* [Formerly, in accordance with strict **L.** analogy, *equiangular*; < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *angulus*, an angle, + *-ar*.] In *geom.*, having all the angles equal.—**Equiangular spiral**, the logarithmic spiral, a curve making everywhere the same angle with its radius vector.

equianharmonic (ē-kwī-an'hār-mōn'ik), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + **E.** *anharmonic*.] Equally anharmonic: applied in mathematics to the situation of four points or other elements (one of which at least must be imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.

equianharmonically (ē-kwī-an'hār-mōn'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In an equianharmonic situation.

equibalance (ē-kwī-bal'āns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equibalanced*, ppr. *equibalancing*. [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + **E.** *balance*. Cf. *equilibrate*.] To be of equal weight with something; counterbalance. [Rare.]

In Mahomet . . . the passions of amorousness and ambition were almost equibalanced. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

equibiradial (ē'kwī-bī-rād-i-āl), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *bi-*, two-, + *radius*, ray.]. Having two equal rays, as a sponge-spicule. *Sollus*.

equiconvex (ē-kwī-kōn'veks), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *convexus*, convex.]. Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.

equicrescent (ē-kwī-kres'sent), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *cresecens* (*-t-*), increasing.]. Increasing at the same rate; having equal increments.

equicrural (ē-kwī-krō'ral), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *crurus* (*-r-*), leg, + *-al*.]. Having legs of equal length; isosecles.

We successively draw lines from angle to angle, until seven *equicrural* triangles be described. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

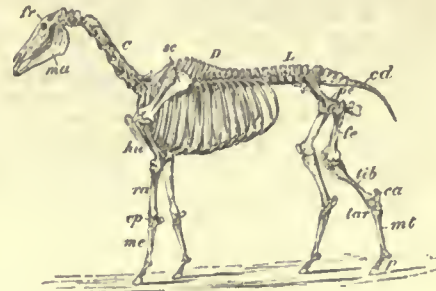
equicrural (ē'kwī-krōr), *a.* Same as *equicrural*.

An *equicrural* triangle . . . goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Sir K. Digby, Bodies*, ix.

Equiculus (ē-kwī'qū-lus), *n.* Same as *Equuleus*, I.

equid (ek'wid), *n.* A hoofed mammal of the family *Equidae*.

Equidæ (ek'wi-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, < *Equus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solidungulate perissodactyl hoofed quadrupeds; the horse family. The middle digit and hoof of each foot are enlarged, and alone support the body; and the lateral digits are more or less reduced in size, and are functionless or wanting. In living genera the first and fifth digits and corresponding metapodials are wanting; the second and fourth digits are also wanting, but their metapodials are present, though reduced to mere splint-bones; the femur has a fossa above



Skeleton of Horse (*Equus caballus*).
fr. frontal bone; *c.* cervical vertebrae; *d.* dorsal vertebrae; *l.* lumbar vertebrae; *ca.* caudal vertebrae; *sc.* scapula; *pe.* pelvis; *ma.* mandible; *hu.* humerus; *ra.* radius; *cp.* carpus; *mc.* metacarpus; *fe.* femur; *ti.* tibia; *ca.* calcaneum; *tar.* tarsus; *mt.* metatarsus; *p.* phalanx.

the ectocoronyl; the shaft of the ulna is atrophied, and its extremity is consolidated with the radius; and the fibula is rudimentary and ankylosed with the tibia; the skull is much elongated; the lower jaw is very deep behind; and the bony orbit of the eye is complete. The dentition is: milk-teeth, di. 3, de. 1, dm. 4; permanent teeth, i. 3, c. 1, pm. and m. 3 x 2 = 40. The two genera *Equus* and *Asinus* (scarcely distinct from each other) are the only living representatives of the family; but there are many fossil genera, ranging through the Tertiary, as *Hipparion*, *Merychippus*, *Protolippus*, *Miohippus*, *Epihippus*, and *Eohippus*. See these words; see also *horse*, *ass*, *zebra*, *quagga*, and *cats under hock*, *hoof*, *perissodactyl*, and *solidungulate*.

equidifferent (ē-kwī-dif'ēr-ent), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *differens* (*-t-*), different.]. 1. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.—2. In *crystal*, having a common difference; having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the three numbers forming a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.—**Equidifferent series**, an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth terms, etc., the same; an arithmetical progression.

equidistally (ē-kwī-dis'tāl-i), *adv.* Peripherally; equally as regards distal arrangement.

The genus *Actinophrys* has been cited, where the animal is composed of cells arranged *equidistally* around a common center. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 192.

equidistance (ē-kwī-dis'tāns), *n.* [= **It.** *equidistanza*, < **NL.** **equidistantia*, **equidistantia*, < **L.** *aequidistan(t)-s*, equidistant: see *equidistant*.] Equal distance.

The collateral *equidistance* of consin-german from the stock whence both descend. *Sp. Hall, Cases of Consanguinity*, iv. 5.

equidistant (ē-kwī-dis'tānt), *a.* [= **F.** *équidistant* = **Pr.** *equidistant* = **It.** *equidistante*, < **L.** *aequidistan(t)-s*, < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *distan(t)-s*, distant.]. Equally distant.

The complete Circle; from whose every place The Centre stands an *equi-distant* space. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II. The Columns.

Any constant periodical appearance or alternation of ideas in seemingly *equidistant* spaces of duration, if constantly and universally observable, would have as well distinguished the intervals of time as those that have been made use of. *Locke, Human Understanding*, II. xiv. 19.

equidistantly (ē-kwī-dis'tānt-i), *adv.* At the same or an equal distance.

The porch is simple, consisting only of sixteen pillars, disposed *equidistantly*. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 339.

equidiurnal (ē'kwī-dī-ēr'nāl), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequus*, equal, + *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*, *diurnal*.] Having or pertaining to days of equal length; equivalent to *equinoctial*.

The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion when the days and nights are equal the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the *equinoctial*, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the *equator*. *Whewell*.

equiform (ē'kwī-fōrm), *a.* [**cap.** < **L.** *aequiformis*, uniform, < *aequus*, equal, + *forma*, shape.]. Having the same shape or form.

equiformal (ē'kwī-fōr-māl), *a.* [**cap.** < *aequiform* + *-al*.] Same as *equiform*.

The teeth being *equiformal*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 660.

equiformity (ē-kwī-fōr'mj-ti), *n.* [**cap.** < *aequiform* + *-ity*.] The character of being equiform; uniformity.

The heavens admit not these sinister and dexter respects; there being in them no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and equiformity in motion continually succeeding each other. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.*

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ē-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. aequilateralis, < L. aequus, equal, + latus (later-), side.*] **I. a. 1.** In *geom.*, having all the sides equal: as, an equilateral triangle.—**2.** In *zool.*: (*a.*) Having the two sides equal: said of surfaces which can be divided into two parts of the same form by a longitudinal median line. (*b.*) Having all the sides equal. (*c.*) Having all the convolutions of the shell in one plane: said chiefly of foraminifers.—**Equilateral bivalve**, a shell in which a transverse line, drawn through the apex of the umbo of either of the valves, bisects the valve into two equal and symmetrical parts.—**Equilateral hemianopsia, hyperbola, prism, etc.** See the nouns.—**2. Equilateral, Equivalve.** In *conch.*, an equilateral bivalve has one half of each valve of the same size and shape as the other half of the same valve; an *equivalve* bivalve has each valve shaped like the other one.



II. n. A figure having all its sides equal. **equilaterally** (ē-kwi-lat'ē-ral-ly), *adv.* **1.** With all the sides equal.—**2.** In *zool.*: (*a.*) Equally on two sides: as, *equilaterally* rounded; *equilaterally* bisinuate. (*b.*) So as to have two sides equal: as, *equilaterally* produced; *equilaterally* angulose. **equilibrant** (ē-kwi-lī'brant), *n.* [*< L. as if *aquilibrant(t)s, ppr. of *aquilibrare, balance equally: see equilibrate.*] In *physics*, a system of forces which would bring another given system of forces to equilibrium.

Any system of forces which if applied to a rigid body would balance a given system of forces acting on it is called an *equilibrant* of the given system. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 558.*

equilibrate (ē-kwi-lī'brāt), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. equilibrated, ppr. equilibrating.* [*< L. aequilibratus (adj., equiv. to aequilibris: see equilibrium), pp. of *aquilibrare (> It. equilibrare = Sp. Pg. equilibrar = F. équilibrer), balance equally, < L. aequus, equal, + librare, balance, poise: see librate.*] To balance equally; keep even with equal weight on each side; keep in equipoise.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they swim. *Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.*

Here, as wherever there are antagonistic actions, we see rhythmical divergences on opposite sides of the median state—changes which *equilibrate* each other by their alternate excesses. *II. Spencer.*

equilibration (ē-kwi-lī-brā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. equilibracion = Pg. equilibracão = It. equilibracione; as equilibrate + -ion.*] Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even; the state of being equally balanced; the maintenance of equilibrium.

In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are observed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Considered in the widest sense, the processes which we have seen to cooperate in the evolution of organisms are all processes of *equilibration* or adjustment. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., II. 64.*

equilibratory (ē-kwi-lī-brā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< equilibrate + -ory.*] Tending or serving to equilibrate or balance: as, *equilibratory* action. *Jevons.*

equilibrat, n. [*< F. équilibre, < L. aequilibrium, an even balance: see equilibrium.*] Equilibrium. [Rare.]

It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture. *Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.*

equilibrical (ē-kwi-līb'ri-al), *a.* [*< L. aequilibris, evenly balanced, + -al.*] Pertaining to equilibration.

equilibriously (ē-kwi-līb'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. aequilibris, evenly balanced, + -ous.*] Being in a state of equilibrium or equipoise; balanced.

Our rational and sensitive propensions are made in such a regular and *equilibriously* order that, proportionably as the one does increase in activity, the other always decays. *J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 2.*

equilibriously† (ē-kwi-līb'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an *equilibriously* or balanced manner; in equipoise.

Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 3.*

equilibrism (ē-kwi-lī'brizm), *n.* [*< L. aequilibris, evenly balanced, + -ism.*] A special form of the doctrine of free will which supposes a power of counteracting every volition by an opposite inhibitory volition.

equilibrist (ē-kwi-lī'brist), *n.* [= *F. équilibriste = Sp. Pg. equilibrista; as L. aequilibris,*

evenly balanced, + *-ist.*] One who balances equally; one who practises balancing in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer or funambulist.

A monkey has lately performed, . . . both as a rope-dancer and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to before the Turk appeared in England. *Granger, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 367.*

The case of the *equilibrist* and rope-dancer . . . is particularly favourable to this explanation. *Dugald Stewart.*

equilibrity (ē-kwi-līb'ri-ti), *n.* [*< L. aequilibrity(t)s, < aequilibris, evenly balanced: see equilibrium.*] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; equipoise: as, the theory of *equilibrity*.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-līb'ri-um), *n.* [Formerly also *aequilibrium; = F. équilibre = Sp. equilibrio = Pg. It. equilibrio, < L. aequilibrium, an even balance, a horizontal position, < aequilibris, level, horizontal, evenly balanced, < aequus, equal, + libra, a balance: see libra.*] **1.** Equipoise; the state of being equally balanced; a situation of a body in which the forces acting on it balance one another; also, a determination of forces such that they balance one another, so that their resultant vanishes. Thus, when a heavy body rests on a table, the weight and the elastic forces which the weight evokes are in *equilibrium* (a phrase often used in the Latin form in *aequilibrium*, or more commonly in *equilibrio*)—that is, are precisely equal and opposite; thus, a man walking a tight-rope usually carries a pole or balancing-rod to aid him in preserving his *equilibrium*—that is, in keeping his center of gravity over the rope, so that his weight and the spring of the rope may act in the same vertical line. Similarly, a floating body is in *equilibrium* when its weight and the upward pressure or buoyancy of the liquid are exactly equal and opposite. When a body, being slightly moved out of its position, always tends to return to its position, the latter is said to be one of *stable equilibrium*; when a body, on the contrary, once removed, however slightly, from the position of equilibrium, tends to depart from it more and more, like a needle balanced on its point, its position is said to be one of *unstable equilibrium*; and when a body, being moved more or less from its position of equilibrium, will rest in any of the positions in which it is placed, and is indifferent to any particular position, its equilibrium is said to be *neutral or indifferent*. A perfect sphere, of uniform material, resting upon a horizontal plane, is in a state of *neutral equilibrium*; an oblate spheroid with its axis of rotation vertical is in *stable equilibrium*; while a prolate spheroid with its axis vertical is in *unstable equilibrium* on the same plane. A body suspended by its center of gravity is in a state of *neutral or indifferent equilibrium*. If a body is suspended by any other point, it will be in a state of *stable equilibrium* when its center of gravity is perpendicularly below the point of suspension; but if the center of gravity is above the point of suspension, the equilibrium will be *unstable*.

If any forces, acting on a solid or fluid body, produce *equilibrium*, we may suppose any portions of the body to become fixed . . . without destroying the *equilibrium*. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 564.*

When at rest under the action of two equal and opposite forces, a point is said to be in *equilibrium*. *R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 6.*

2. The state of balance of any causes, powers, or motives, so that no effect is produced.

The balance is turned, and wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *aequilibrium*. *Sharp, A Doubting Conscience.*

Enabled them eventually to restore the *aequilibrium* which had been disturbed by the undue preponderance of the aristocracy. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.*

3. A state of just poise; a position of due balance. Especially—(*a.*) Mental balance.

Only Shakespeare was endowed with that healthy *equilibrium* of nature whose point of rest was midway between the imagination and the understanding. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 316.*

(*b.*) In the *fine arts*: (1) The just poise or balance of a figure or other object, making it appear to stand firmly. (2) The properly balanced disposition or arrangement of objects, lights, shadows, etc.

4. Equality of influence or effect; due or just relationship.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between these two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

Center of equilibrium. See *center*.—**Relative equilibrium**, the instantaneous equilibrium of a particle; a situation from which a particle does not tend to move so long as other particles are held in their actual positions. Thus, a drop of water on the crest of a wave is in *relative equilibrium*.—**Thermal equilibrium**, such a distribution of heat within a gas subject to external forces (say the atmosphere) that no slow currents of its parts will alter the distribution of the heat in space. Thus, if the increase of pressure due to bringing a portion of air from any height to the earth would increase its temperature just enough to bring that air to the temperature of the surrounding air, the atmosphere would be in *thermal equilibrium*.

equilibrium-scale (ē-kwi-līb'ri-um-skāl), *n.* A scale or balance for weighing so arranged that if disturbed by any increase or diminution of the weight on the platform it will immediately return to a state of equilibrium or constant balance. It is used in recording the increase or loss of weight in living plants or animals, under varying circumstances of work or feeding, evaporation, etc.

equilibrium-valve (ē-kwi-līb'ri-um-valv), *n.* A valve having nearly equal pressure on both sides, to enable it to be easily worked.

equilobed (ē'kwi-lōbd), *a.* [*< L. aequus, equal, + NL. lobus, lobe, + -ed.*] In *bot.*, having equal lobes.

equimomental (ē'kwi-mō-men'tal), *a.* [*< L. aequus, equal, + momentum, moment, + -al.*] In *physics*, having equal moments of inertia about parallel axes, or axes which may be brought into parallelism, all at once.—**Equimomental ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.

equimultiple (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. équinultiple = It. equimultiplice, < L. aequus, equal, + multiplex (-plic-), multiple: see multiple.*] **I. a.** Produced by multiplication by the same number or quantity; divisible by the same number or quantity.

II. n. In *arith.* and *geom.*, one of two or more numbers or quantities produced by multiplying other numbers or quantities by the same number or quantity; one of two or more numbers or quantities divisible by the same number or quantity: as, *mA, nB* are *equimultiples* of *A* and *B*. *Equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other as the numbers or quantities multiplied. If 6 and 9 are each multiplied by 4, the *equimultiples* 24 and 36 will be to each other as 6 to 9.

equinal† (ē-kwi'nal), *a.* [*ME. equinall; as equine + -al.*] Same as *equine*. [Rare.]

Chalchas devise the high *equinal* pile, That his huge vastness might all entrance bar. *Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).*

equine (ē'kwīn or -kwīn), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. equinus, pertaining to a horse, < equus, a horse: see Equus.*] **I. a.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a horse, or its structure, etc.; belonging to the horse kind; in a narrow sense, like a horse, as distinguished from an ass: as, *equine* and *asinine* genera, traits, etc.

The shoulders, body, thighs, and mane are *equine*; the head completely bovine. *Barrow.*

II. n. A horse; an animal of the horse family. **equinecessary†** (ē-kwi-nes'e-sā-ri), *a.* [*< L. aequus, equal, + necessarius, necessary.*] Equally necessary. [Rare.]

For both to give blows and to carry [bear], In fights are *equi necessary*. *S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 1634.*

equinia (ē-kwīn'i-ā), *n.* [*NL., < L. equinus, of a horse: see equine.*] A dangerous infectious disease, communicated usually by contagion, occurring principally in horses, asses, and mules, but also occasionally in other domestic animals except cattle, and in man. The salient features of the disease are the formation of small tubercles, breaking down into ulcers, and the diffuse infiltration of large and irregular patches with a serous fluid containing numerous round cells. In addition, abscesses of considerable size are formed, and the lymphatics become inflamed and swollen. These processes go on for the most part in the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues, and in the mucous and submucous tissues of the lungs and air-passages, especially the nose. If the cutaneous symptoms are in abeyance while the mucous membrane of the nose is severely affected and the discharge profuse, the disease is called *glanders*; if the cutaneous symptoms are well developed while the discharge from the nose is insensible, it is called *Jarcy*. Each of these forms may be either acute or chronic. *Equinia* in man is in a majority of cases fatal. It seems to be caused by a bacillus of about the size of the tubercle-bacillus.

equinna (ē-kwīn'ā), *n.* [*Amer. Ind. (Oregon).*] Same as *quinna*.

equinoctia (ē-kwi-nok'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [*< L. aequinoctia, pl. of aequinoctium: see equinox.*] The equinoxes. [Rare.]

Tempests in State . . . are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*. *Bacon, Seditions and Troubles (ed. 1887).*

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *aequinoctial; < ME. equinoctial, equinoctial = OF. equinoctial, F. équinoctial = Pr. Sp. Pg. equinoctial = It. equinoziale, < L. aequinoctialis, < aequinoctium, equinox: see equinox.*] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to the equinoxes; marking an equal length of day and night: as, the *equinoctial* line, or equator.

The middle circle in wdyensse of thise 3 is cleded the circle *equinoctial* upon whiche turneth evermo the hodes of Aries and Libra. *Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.*

Thrice the *equinoctial* line He circled; four times cross'd the car of night From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton, P. L., ix. 64.*

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line, or equator; in or near that line: as, *equinoctial* heat; an *equinoctial* sun; *equinoctial* wind.—**3.** Occurring at the time of an equinox: as, an *equinoctial* storm.—**Equinoctial colure**, the great circle passing through the poles and equinoctial points. See *colure*.—**Equinoctial dial.** See *dial*.—**Equinoctial flowers**, flowers that open at a regular

stated hour.—**Equinoctial points**, the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other. The one is the first point of Aries, and is called the *vernal point* or *equinox*; the other is the first point of Libra, and is called the *autumnal point* or *equinox*. (See *equinox*.) These points are found to be moving backward or westward at the rate of 50" of a degree in a year, a movement constituting the precession of the equinoxes. See *precession*.—**Equinoctial time**, time reckoned from the instant at which the sun passes the vernal equinox; a method of reckoning time independent of the longitude, invented by Sir John Herschel.

II. n. [For *equinoctial line*.] 1. In *astron.*, the celestial equator: so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Whereby a Ship . . .
Knows where she lies; and in the Card describes
What degrees thence the *Equinoctial* lies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

2. A gale or storm occurring at or near the time of an equinox.

The wind increased to half a gale, while heavy showers kept rattling along the decks. . . . "We are in for it at last." "The equinoctials?" "Yes."
H. Black, *White Wings*, xxi.

equinoctially (ē-kwi-nok'shal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial. Formerly also *equinoctially*.

The flour (convolvulus) twists *equinoctially* from the left hand to the right. *Sir T. Browne*, *Garden of Cyrus*, iv.

equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* [(ME. *equinoxium*, pl. *equinoxii*, < L.) < F. *équinoxe*, formerly *equinoce* = Pr. *equinoeci* = Sp. Pg. *equinoecio* = It. *equinozio*, < L. *equinoctium*, the equinox, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*) = E. *night*: see *night*.] 1. The moment when the sun crosses the plane of the earth's equator, making the day and night everywhere of equal length (whence the name). There are two annual equinoxes, the *vernal*, which falls in the spring, namely, on the 21st of March according to the Gregorian calendar, and the *autumnal*, which falls in the autumn, namely, on the 23d of September. The term *equinox* is also loosely applied to the *equinoctial points* (which see, under *equinoctial*).

Live long, nor feel in head or chest
Our changeful equinoxes.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

2. An equinoctial gale or storm; an equinoctial. [Rare.]

The passage yet was good; the wind 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*.

3. Anything equal; an equal measure. [Rare.]

Do but see his vice;
Tis to his virtue a just equinox,
The one as long as the other.
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 3.

Precession of the equinoxes. See *precession*.

equinumerant (ē-kwi-nū'mg-rant), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *numera(n)t-ŷ*, ppr. of *numera*, number: see *numerate*.] Having or consisting of the same number. [Rare.]

This talent of gold, though not equinumerant, nor yet equponderant, as to any other, yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. *Arbutnot*, *Ancient Coins*.

equip (ē-kwip'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equipped*, ppr. *equipping*. [Formerly *esquip*, *eskip*; < OF. *equipier*, *esquipier*, equip, fit out, etc., F. *équiper*, equip (a soldier, horseman, ship, fleet, etc.), > Sp. *equipar*, fit out a ship, = Pg. *equipar*, equip (a ship, etc.); < Icel. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, establish, equip, man (usually of a ship or boat, provide with a crew, but also used of manning a hall with warriors; even a tree is said to be "*alSKIPaðr* af eplum," fully "equipped" with apples), = Norw. *skipa*, place in order, arrange, appoint, etc., man (a ship or boat), = Sw. *skipa*, administer, distribute, dispense; prob. connected with Icel. Norw. Sw. *skapa* = E. *shape*, form, etc., but the word came to be associated, in both Scand. and Rom., with the notion of furnishing a ship (Icel. Norw. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = D. *schip* = AS. *scip*, E. *ship*): cf. Icel. *skipa upp*, unload a cargo, = Norw. *skipa* (also *skjepa*, *skapa* = Sw. *skepp*), ship, put on a ship, = Dan. *skibe*, *indskibe*, *afskibe*, ship; so Sp. *equipar*, arm a boat with oars, fit out a ship, < *esquife*, a small boat, = F. *esquif* (> E. *skiff*), < OHG. *scif*, MHG. *schif* = E. *ship*: see *ship*, n. and v.] 1. To fit out; furnish with means for the prosecution of a purpose; provide with whatever is needed for efficient action or service: extended from the fitting out of ships and armies to that of other things, and also of persons either materially or mentally: as, to *equip* a ship with rigging, sails, tackle, etc., for a cruise or voyage; to *equip* a soldier or an army with arms and accoutrements, or a traveler with clothing and conveniences for a journey; to be *equipped* with knowledge and skill for a vocation.

To me his secret thoughts he first declar'd,
Then, well *equipp'd*, a rapid bark prepar'd.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xlii.

I had never heard a parliamentary speech that was so vigorous, or which seemed to come from a man so thoroughly *equipped*.

Josiah Quincy, *Figures of the Past*, p. 286.
Specifically—2. To fit up; dress out; array; accoutre.

The church, as it is now *equipped*, looks more like a green-house than a place of worship. The middle aisle is a very pretty shady walk, and the pews look like so many arbours on each side of it. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 282.

Then over all, that he might be
Equipp'd from top to toe,
His long red cloak, well-brush'd and neat,
He manfully did throw. *Cooper*, *John Gilpin*.

equipage¹ (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* [= Sp. *equipaje* = Pg. *equipagem* = It. *equipaggio*, < OF. *equipage*, F. *équipage* = D. G. Dan. *equipage* = Sw. *ekipage*; < OF. *equipier*, F. *équiper*, equip: see *equip*.] 1. An outfit; provision of means or materials for carrying out a purpose; furniture for efficient service or action; an equipment: specifically applied to the outfit of a ship or an army, including supplies of all kinds for the former, and munitions of war for the latter. For an army, *camp equipage* consists of tents, utensils, and everything necessary for encampment, and *field equipage* consists of military apparatus, means of transport, and all requisites for march or action.

The Emir Hadge, or Prince of the pilgrims that go to Mecca, is named yearly from Constantinople, and generally continues in the office two years, to make amends for the great expence he is at the first year for his *equipage*.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, l. 165.

2. Furniture; garniture; accoutrements; habiliments; dress.

And thus wel arm'd, and in good *equipage*,
This Galant came vnto my fathers court.
Gaueoigne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 51.

He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a neater *equipage*.
Howell, *Letters*, l. vi. 21.

Nowhere, out of tropical regions, is the vernal *equipage* of nature so rich . . . as precisely in this unhappy Egypt.
De Quincey, *Homer*, i.

3. Retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, etc.; a train of attendants or dependents; especially, a coach with the horses, servants, liveries, harness, etc.: as, the *equipage* of a prince; Lady A.'s *equipage* was the handsomest in the park.

A Country Squire, with the *Equipage* of a Wife and two Daughters, came to Mrs. Snipwell's Shop while I was there.
Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 8.

4. A collection of little implements often carried about the person, either in an étui made for the purpose, or suspended from a chatelaine, especially in the eighteenth century. They consisted of tweezers, a toothpick, an earpick, nail-cleaner, bodkin, and often knives and scissors, and sometimes even the private seal.

Behold this *equipage* by Mathers wrought,
With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought,
See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive;
And both the struggling figures seem alive.
Lady M. W. Montagu, *Town Eclogues*.

equipage¹ (ek'wi-pāj), *v. t.* [*< equipage*¹, *n.*] To furnish with an *equipage* or outfit.

Well dressed, well bred,
Well *equipped*, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through every door.
Cooper, *Taak*, iii. 98.

equipage² (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* [An erroneous use of *equipage*¹, due to a supposed derivation from L. *æquus*, equal.] Equality. [This sense, as Bishop Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," which has perplexed commentators. The expression occurs only in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions. *Davies*.]

Fals. I will not lend thee a penny.
Pist. I will retort the sum in *equipage*.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 2.]

Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.
Bp. Sanderson, *Works*, Pref. (1655), ii. 10.

equiparable (ē-kwip'a-ra-bl), *a.* [*< L. æquiparare*, compare, + *-abile*.] Comparable. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

equiparance, equiparancy (ē-kwip'a-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [*< equiparant*.] Identity of reciprocal relations. Thus, cousins are said to be in a relation of *equiparance*, because if A is cousin to B, then B is equally cousin to A. [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of *equiparancy*; as, friend, rival, etc.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, l. vii. 17.

equiparant (ē-kwip'a-rant), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. æquiparant* (-s), ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparare*.] 1. *n.* Anything whose relation to another thing is that of *equiparance*. [Rare.]

II, a. Identically reciprocal.

equiparate (ē-kwip'a-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equiparated*, ppr. *equiparating*. [*< L. æquiparatus*, pp. of *æquiparare*, better *æquiparare* (> It. *equiparare* = Sp. Pg. *equiparar*), put on an equality, compare, liken, intrans. become equal to, < *æquus*, equal, + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal (cf. L. *æquus*, perfectly equal), or (?) *parare*, make ready, prepare. Cf. *compare*.] 1. To compare. [Rare.]—2. To reduce to a level; raze; assimilate. [Rare.]

Th' imperial citie, cause of all this woe,
King Latines throne, this day Ile ruinate,
And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632).

equiparation (ē-kwip-a-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. æquiparatio* (-n-), *æquiparatio* (-n-), < *æquiparare*, make equal: see *equiparare*.] Equal ranking; the putting on a relation of equality: as, the *equiparation* of legacies effected by changes in the law made by Justinian, who abolished previous artificial distinctions, and enacted that all legacies should be of one kind, and might be sued for by real as well as personal actions. [Rare.]

The *equiparation* of legacies and singular trust-gifts, and the application of some of their rules to mortis causa donations.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 714.

equipedal (ē-kwi-ped'al), *a.* [= F. *équipède*, < L. *æquipedus*, also *æquipes* (-ped-), equal-footed, isosceles, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Equal-footed; in *zool.*, having the pairs of feet equal.

equipendancy (ē-kwi-pen'den-si), *n.* [= Pg. *equipendancia*: see *equipendent* and *-cy*.] The act of hanging in *equipoise*; the state of being not inclined or determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendancy* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand.
South, *Works*, l. ii.

equipendent (ē-kwi-pen'dent), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang: see *pendent*.] Hanging in *equipoise*; evenly balanced. *Maunder*.

equipendyt, *n.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *pendere*, hang. Cf. *equipendent*.] A plumb-line; a perpendicular or straight line. *Halliwel*.

equipensate (ē-kwi-pen'sāt), *v. t.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *pensatus*, pp. of *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise*. Cf. *equipoise*.] To weigh equally; esteem alike. *Coles*, 1717.

equiperiodic (ē-kwi-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + NL. *periodus*, period, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or occurring in equal periods: as, *equiperiodic* vibrations.

equipment (ē-kwip'ment), *n.* [*< F. équipement*, < *équiper*, equip: see *equip* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of equipping or fitting out, or the state of being equipped, as for a voyage or an expedition.

The *equipment* of the fleet was hastened by De Witt.
Hume, *Works*, vi. 454.

2. Anything that is used in or provided for equipping, as furniture, habiliments, warlike apparatus, necessities for an expedition or for a voyage, or the knowledge and skill necessary for a vocation: as, the *equipment* of a hotel, a ship, or a railroad; the *equipment* of a man for the ministry, or for the law.

The several talents which the orator employs, the splendid *equipment* of Demosthenes, of Æschines, . . . deserve a special enumeration.
Emerson, *Eloquence*.

The Greeks generally showed themselves excellent soldiers; their *equipment* made them at once superior to their neighbors. *Von Ranke*, *Univ. Hist.* (trans.), p. 132.

Specifically—3. *pl. Milit.*, certain of the necessities for officers and soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, and accoutrements; the clothes, arms, etc., of a soldier, or certain furnishings for artillery. Thus, the cannoners' equipments are the priming-wire, vent-punch, thumb-stall, primer-pouch, cartridge-pouch or haversack, and hausse-pouch. The equipments for a field-piece include the vent-cover, painfin, tompon, and strap; the other articles used in the service of cannon are called *implements*.—**Equipment company**, a form of organization common in railroad business, for the purpose of furnishing the rolling-stock or equipment of a railroad or railroads by creating a trust (which see, under *trust*), and transferring the contract to do so to the trustee as security for bonds to be issued by the equipment company to raise funds for the purpose of providing the equipment.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Accoutrement*, *rigging*, *gear*, *outfit*.

equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + E. *poise*. Cf. *equipensate*.] 1. An equal distribution of weight; equality of weight or force; just balance; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced or kept in equilibrium: as, hold the scales in *equipoise*.

So does the mind, when influenced by a just *equipoise* of the passions, enjoy tranquillity.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xlvii.

The life which is, and that which is to come,
Suspended hang in such nice equipoise,
A breath disturbs the balance.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. A balancing weight or force; a counterpoise. [Rare.]

From that moment the Scotch aristocracy began to decline; and, the equipoise to the clergy being removed, the Church became so powerful that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries it was the most effectual obstacle to the progress of Scotland. *Buckle, Civilization, II. ii.*

equipollence, equipollency (ē-kwi-pol'ens, -en-si), *n.* [Formerly also *equipolence, equipolence*; < ME. *equipollence* = F. *equipollence* = Sp. *equipollencia* = Pg. *equipollencia* = It. *equipollenza*, < ML. as if **equipollentia*, < LL. *equipollen(t)-s*, having equal power: see *equipolent*.] 1. Equality of power or force.

These phenomena do much depend upon a mechanical equipollence of pressure. *Boyle, Works, III. 612.*

2. In *logic*, identity of meaning of two or more propositions.

And if he have noon sich pitaunces,
Late him study in equipollences,
And late lies and fallaces. *Rom. of the Rose.*

The immediate inference of *equipollence* is merely the grammatical translation of an affirmation into a double negation, or of a double negation into an affirmation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. In *math.*, equality of length with parallelism of direction.

equipollent (ē-kwi-pol'ent), *a.* [ME. *equipollent*, < OF. *equipollent*, F. *equipollent* = Sp. *equipollente* = Pg. It. *equipollente*, < LL. *equipollen(t)-s* (ML. erroneously *equipollen(t)-s*), having equal power, equivalent, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t)-s*, ppr. of *pollere*, be strong.] 1. Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Superstition is now so well advanced that men of the first blood are as firm as butchers by occupation; and votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon, Custom and Education* (ed. 1887).

2. In *logic*, having the same meaning: applied to two propositions.—3. In *math.*, equal and parallel.

equipollently (ē-kwi-pol'ent-li), *adv.* With equal power.

Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost. *Barrow, Sermons, I. xxiv.*

equiponderance, equiponderancy (ē-kwi-pon'dér-ans, -an-si), *n.* [= F. *équi-ponderance* = Pg. *equiponderancia* = It. *equiponderanza*; as *equiponderant* + *-ce*.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

equiponderant (ē-kwi-pon'dér-ant), *a.* [= F. *équi-ponderant* = Sp. Pg. It. *equiponderante*, < ML. *æquiponderan(t)-s*, ppr. of *æquiponderare*, regard as equal, compare: see *equiponderate*.] 1. Being of the same weight; evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

Suppose in the two scales of a balance there was placed two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials. *Boyle, Works, III. 633.*

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

Having accurately weighed the reasons, . . . I find them . . . nearly *equiponderant*. *Johnson, Rambler, No. 1.*

equiponderate (ē-kwi-pon'dér-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equiponderated*, ppr. *equiponderating*. [*< ML. æquiponderare*, tr., regard as equal, compare (= It. *equiponderare* = Sp. Pg. *equiponderar*), < L. *æquus*, equal, + *ponderare*, weigh: see *ponder*.] 1. *Intrans.* To be equal in weight; weigh as much as another thing. [Rare.]

The evidence on each side doth *equiponderate*. *Ep. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 1.*

II. *trans.* To weigh as much as in an opposite scale; counterbalance.

More than *equiponderated* the declension in that direction. *De Quincey.*

equiponderous† (ē-kwi-pon'dér-us), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponderous*.] Having equal weight. *Bailey.*

equipondious† (ē-kwi-pon'di-us), *a.* [*< L. æquipondium*, an equal weight, counterpoise, < *æquus*, equal, + *pondus*, a weight.] Having equal weight on both sides.

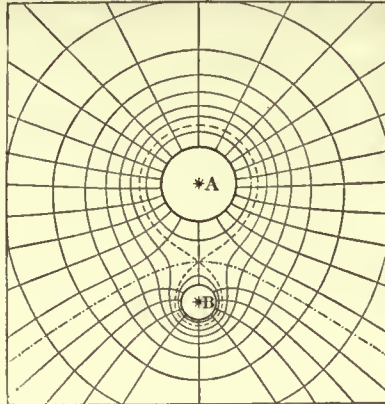
The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality. *Glanville, Scep. Sci., xxiii.*

equipotential (ē'kwi-pō-ten'shal), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *potentia*, power: see *potential*.] In *physics*, connected with a single value of the potential. See *potential*.

These planes and their bounding line around the mountain are called with respect to gravitation *equipotential* planes and *equipotential* lines.

J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 164.

Equipotential line, a line drawn on an equipotential surface; one along which the potential is everywhere the same. Thus, if two points in an electrically equipoten-



Equipotential Lines about two similarly electrified spheres, A and B, the quantities of electricity being as 2:1. The lines of force are also shown radiating from the spheres. (Maxwell.)

tial line be joined by a conductor, no flow through the conductor will take place.—**Equipotential surface**, a surface throughout which the potential (see *potential*) is everywhere the same; one which is everywhere perpendicular to the lines of force which it meets. If a particle were subject to the attractions and repulsions of a number of bodies that were held motionless, there would be a resultant force upon it in some certain direction. If, while held so that it could not acquire momentum, it were either allowed to move as urged by the resultant force or compelled to move directly counter thereto, it would describe a course, called a *line of force*, having an attracting body at one extremity and a repelling one at the other, or else passing off to infinity in one direction or the other. Through every point of space there would be such a line; and a surface so hending as to be everywhere perpendicular to these lines of force would be an *equipotential* or *level surface*. If such a surface were to be rendered impenetrable, the particle could lie upon it without tendency to move along it in any direction. Similarly, if any two points of an electrically equipotential surface are joined by a conductor, no flow will take place. The term *equipotential* is most generally used as applying to electrical or magnetic forces, but is also extended to gravitation, or forces having any origin whatever.

equiprobabilist (ē-kwi-prob'ā-bil-ist), *n.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *probabilis*, probable, + *-ist*.] In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, one of a school of casuists. See the extract.

Equiprobabilists, who teach that in a balance of opinions the less safe opinion may be lawfully followed, provided it be as probable, or nearly as probable, as its opposite. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.*

equirota† (ē-kwi-rō'tal), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *rota*, a wheel, + *-al*.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

équisé (ā-kwē-zā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *aiguisé*.

equisegmental (ē'kwi-seg-men'tal), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *E. segmental*.] In *math.*, having equal segments: applied to two lines such that to any segment of the one corresponds an equal segment of the other.



1. *Equisetum sylvaticum*: a, a sheath crowned with teeth; b, branches; c, c, fructing spikes. 2. Clypeola, bearing sporangia. 3. Spore, with elaters coiled about it. (2 and 3 magnified.) (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Equisetaceæ (ek'wi-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-acea*.] A very distinct natural order of vascular cryptogamous plants. Perennial, solid, running rootstocks are present in most cases, producing usually upright hollow stems with a grooved surface. In addition to the central canal of the latter, there is near the surface a circle of smaller canals (vallicular canals), opposite to the grooves (vallicule) which mark the surface. Opposite the ridges is another set of still smaller cavities (carinal canals). The stomata are in the grooves, in some species forming a row on each side of the groove. The cuticle of the stem in many species contains a large amount of silica. The stem is jointed, and the central canal is intercepted by a partition (diaphragm) at each joint. Each joint bears at its upper end a circle of leaves which are united to form a sheath, while their tips project as teeth, which are deciduous in some species, in others persistent. Branches, when present, are formed in whorls at the joints of the stem, which they resemble, except in the absence of the central canal; and these may be again branched. The stems are either perennial and evergreen or annual. The fructification, borne either by the vegetative stems or by special fruiting stems, is a terminal conical structure whose central axis bears numerous angular, shield-shaped bodies (clypeola) attached by horizontal pedicels. Each clypeola bears from 6 to 9 sporangia, which open on their inner side and discharge their spores. The spores are spherical. The outer coat breaks into four slender, club-shaped filaments (elaters), which are attached to one side of the spore, and are coiled about it when moist, uncurling when dry. Their elasticity aids the discharge of the spores from the sporangia, and favors distribution. The germination of the spores results in irregularly lobed dioecious prothallia above ground. *Equisetum* is the only genus. See cut in preceding column.

equisetaceous (ek'wi-sē-tā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to the *Equisetaceæ*.

equisetic (ek-wi-sē'tik), *a.* [*< Equisetum* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to, existing in, or derived from *Equisetum*.—**Equisetic acid**. Same as *aconitic acid* (which see, under *aconitic*).

equisetiform (ek-wi-sē'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Equisetum* + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the form of *Equisetum*; resembling *Equisetum*.

Equisetites (ek'wi-sē-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Equisetum* + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil plants, belonging to the *Calamariæ*, an order represented at the present time by the *Equisetaceæ* (which see). This genus, although now of little importance, was once most widely distributed, and formed a very conspicuous portion of the flora of the earth, especially during the Carboniferous and Triassic periods. There is much difficulty in classifying the fossil *Equisetaceæ*, in consequence of the imperfect preservation of important portions of the specimens studied. By some authors the genus *Equisetites* is not admitted as having been clearly established. Some also retain the name *Equisetaceæ* (instead of *Calamariæ*) for the fossil order, as well as for the recent.

Equisetum (ek-wi-sē'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *equisetum*, -sata, -setis, < *æquus*, a horse, + *seta*, sata, a bristle.] A genus of plants, constituting alone the order *Equisetaceæ*. There are about 25 species known, of which 8 are found in Great Britain and 13 in North America, some being common to both countries. The cuticle abounds in silica, on which account the stems of some species are used for polishing wood and metal. *Equisetum hiemale*, the scouring-rush, is best suited for this purpose, and is largely imported into England from the Netherlands. The species of *Equisetum* are popularly called *horsetails*. See cut in preceding column.

equisided (ē'kwi-si-ded), *a.* [*< L. æquus*, equal, + *E. side* + *-ed*.] Equilateral. [Rare.]

equison (ek'wi-sōn), *n.* [*< L. equiso(n)-*, a groom, stable-boy, < *æquus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] A horse-jockey; one who manages race-horses. [Rare.]

Who announces to the world the works and days of Newmarket, the competitors at its games, their horses, their *equisons*, and colours. *Landor, Sonthey and Porson.*

equisonance (ē'kwi-sō-nans), *n.* [Formerly also *equisonance*; = F. *équisonnance*; < *equisonant*.] In *anc. and mediæval music*, such consonance as that of the unison, the octave, or the double octave.

equisonant (ē'kwi-sō-nant), *a.* [Formerly also *equisonant*; < L. *æquus*, equal, + *sonan(t)-s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] In *music*, unisonal or consonant in the octave or double octave.

equitable (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* [*< F. équitable* = Sp. *equitable*; as *equity* + *-able*.] 1. According to the principles of equity; just and right under all the circumstances of the particular case; fair and equal: as, an *equitable* decision; an *equitable* distribution.

The law of Moses did allow of retaliation in case of real injuries, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; and so, by an *equitable* construction of the law, it may extend to personal affronts. *Stillington, Works, IV. vii.*

I can demand it as my right by the most *equitable* law in nature. *Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.*

2. Pertaining to or dependent upon strict equity or justice; regarding or relating to abstract right in individual cases: applied in law to the administration of justice by courts of equity, and to the principles established and methods

of proceduro practised by them: as, *equitable* rights or remedies; *equitable* rules or powers. See *equity*.

There is hardly a subject of litigation, between individuals, which may not involve those ingredients of fraud, accident, trust, or hardship, which would render the matter an object of *equitable*, rather than of legal, jurisdiction, as the distinction is known and established in several of the states.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. 133.

Equitable assets. (a) Property not leviable under execution, and only to be reached by interposition of a court of equity. (b) Property belonging to the estate of a decedent by law not subject to payment of his debts in course of administration, but voluntarily charged by the testator with payment of debts generally, or upon which equity fastens a trust for that purpose.—**Equitable conversion**, a transformation of a fund from real to personal or from personal to real, assumed in equity to have been made in order to secure the application to the succession to or administration of that fund of the principles which the intention of a testator or the rights of parties interested require. Thus, where a will imperatively directs real property to be sold and distributed as money, the court may treat the fund as equitably converted from the testator's death, although the executor neglect to make an actual conversion into money.—**Equitable defense or plea**, a defense or plea which, though it would not be available at common law, is available under the rules of equity.—**Equitable dissetzle, estate, estoppel, mortgage, owner, seizin, waste, etc.** See the nouns.—**Equitable title.** See *equitable estate*, under *estate*.—**Syn. 1.** Fair, upright, honest, even-handed.

equitableness (ek'wi-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being equitable or impartial; justice; equity; fairness: as, the *equitableness* of a judge; the *equitableness* of a decision, or of a distribution of property.

Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing. *Locke*.

equitably (ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner; justly; impartially; fairly.

Now, say the objectors, had the law concealed a future state from the Jews, it is plain they were not *equitably* dealt with, since they were to be judged in a future state. *Warburton*, *Divine Legation*, l. 4.

More justly and perhaps more *equitably*. *Goldsmit*, *The Bee*, No. 5.

equitancy (ek'wi-tan-si), *n.* [*F. equitan(t) + -cy.*] Horsemanship. [Rare.]

equitangential (ek'kwi-tan-jen'shal), *a.* [*L. æquus, equal, + E. tangential.*] Having equal tangents.—**Equitangential curve.** See *curve*.

equitant (ek'wi-tant), *a.* [= *F. équitant* (in sense 2), *L. equitan(t)-s*, ppr. of *equitare*, ride, *< eques* (*equit-*), a horse, *< equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. Riding on horseback; mounted upon a horse. *Smart*. [Rare.]—2. Straddling. Hence—(a) In *bot.*, conduplicate and overlapping; applied to distichous leaves whose crowded, conduplicate bases successively overlap from below upward, the upper part of the leaf being a flat, vertical blade; also to a form of venation in which two-ranked (distichous) or three-ranked leaves similarly overlap.

The leaves of the Iris are said to be *equitant*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 383.

(b) In *entom.*, applied to the antennæ or other jointed organs when they are compressed, and each joint appears to be longitudinally folded, inclosing the base of the succeeding one.

equitation (ek-wi-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. équitation* = *Sp. equitacion* = *Pg. equitação* = *It. equitazione*, *< L. equitatio(n)-s*, ppr. of *equitare*, pp. *equitatus*, ride: see *equitant*.] 1. The art or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

The pretender to *equitation* mounted. *Irving*.

There is a species of *equitation* peculiar to our native land, in which a rail from the nearest fence . . . is converted into a steed. *Lowell*, *Fireside Travels*, p. 203.

2†. A ride on horseback.

I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, etc.

Quoted in *Nichols's Illus. of Lit. History*, IV. 497.

equitemporaneous (ek-wi-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= *It. equitemporaneo*, *< L. æquus*, equal, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] Isochronous; occupying the same length of time. [Rare.]

Till Galileo . . . took notice of the vibrations with a mathematical eye, men knew not this property of swinging bodies, that the greater and smaller arches were, as to sense, *equitemporaneous*. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 476.

equites (ek'wi-tēz), *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of eques*, a horseman, knight, *< equus*, a horse: see *Equus*.] 1. In ancient Rome, the knights, a body originally constituting the cavalry of the army, of patrician rank, and equipped by the state, but afterward comprising also rich plebeians, and in part finding their own equipments. The equites, or the equestrian order (in distinction from the senatorial order), finally lost in great part their distinctive military character, and were constituted as a class intermediate between the senatorial order and the ordinary citizens, based on certain limits of property, with a prescriptive right to judicial and financial offices, to high military rank, and to some social distinctions.

2†. [*cap.*] In *zool.*, a Linnean group of butterflies, corresponding to the old genus *Papilio*.

equitcon (ek-wi-tōn'), *n.* A kind of African antelope, *Antelope adenoia*, found on the Gambia. Also called *kobana*.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*< ME. equitee*, *< OF. equite*, *F. équité* = *Pr. equitat* = *Sp. equidad* = *Pg. equidade* = *It. equità*, *< L. equita(t)-s*, equality, justice, fairness, *< equus*, equal, just, fair: see *equal*.] 1. That which is equally right or just to all concerned; equal or impartial justice; fairness; impartiality.

This King is so righteous and of *equity* in his Doomes that men may go sykerlyche thorgh out alle his Contree. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 198.

He dede *equite* to alle eueue-forth his powere.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 305.

With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with *equity*. *Pa. xviii. 9.*

Justice is not postponed. A perfect *equity* adjusts its balance in all parts of life. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

2. In *law*: (a) Fairness in the adjustment of conflicting interests; the application of the dictates of good conscience to the settlement of controverted cases: often called *natural equity*.

Equity in Law is the same that the Spirit is in Religion, what every one pleases to make it. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 46.

(b) The system of jurisprudence or body of doctrines and rules as to what is equitable and fair and what is not, by which the defects of, and the incidental hardships resulting from, the inflexibility of the forms and the universality of the rules of the common-law tribunals are corrected or remedied, and substantial justice is done. In the early history of the English people it was found, as society advanced, that many grievances arose which were not included in the classes of cases which the common law authorized the judges to take cognizance of. Hence it became customary for those who could not obtain redress in the courts, because no common-law action appropriate to their grievance had been sanctioned, or because the common law, while equitable and fair in its general application, was unfair in its application to their particular case, to apply to the king in Parliament or in council for justice. Petitioners in such cases (if it could be shown that there was no adequate remedy at law, or that the operation of the common law was unfair in its application to the particular case in hand) were referred to the chancellor (originally an ecclesiastic), the keeper of the king's conscience, who, after hearing the parties, required what was equitable and just to be done, under penalty of imprisonment, excommunication, etc. Thus, the common-law remedy of collecting a debt by getting judgment and execution became established at a time when property consisted almost entirely of lands and goods; but as wealth increased, and appeared in the forms of intangible property, such as valuable rights in action, contracts, securities, patents, copyrights, etc., the chancellor would entertain a complaint (called a *bill in equity*) from a creditor, setting forth that he was unable to collect his judgment out of property that could be reached by legal process, and that the debtor had other property which ought to be applied in payment, and asking that the defendant be compelled to do what equity and good conscience required to be done. The chancellor (the Court of Chancery) could compel the debtor to assign his intangible property to a receiver, a mode of relief which the law had never conferred on a sheriff the power to afford. Or if a creditor, to secure his demand, obtained from his debtor a deed which in terms was an absolute conveyance, and was proceeding to enforce it as if it were so intended, the Court of Chancery would entertain a complaint from the debtor offering to pay the debt, and asking to be allowed to redeem the land. The steady growth of the complexities of property and of business and social relations increased the cases requiring equitable remedies to supply the deficiency of common-law remedies, or equitable interference with the unconscionable enforcement of common-law rules, until the procedure in equity developed a substantive system of doctrines and remedies covering a great variety of subjects scarcely contemplated by the common law. In England and the United States the doctrines of the common law have now generally been subjected to the established modifications introduced by equity, and in many jurisdictions the two systems of rules thus merged and modified are administered by the same courts. This new system is generally known in the United States as the *code practice*, or the *new or reformed procedure*.

There is not . . . a single department of the law which is more completely fenced in by principle, or that is better limited by considerations of public convenience, both in doctrine and discipline, than *equity*. *Story*, *Misc. Writings*, p. 540.

(c) The court or jurisdiction in which these doctrines are applied: as, a suit in *equity*. (d) An equitable right; that to which one is justly entitled; specifically, a right recognized by courts of equity which the common law did not provide for: as, the wife's *equity*, or her right, when her husband sought to enforce his common-law claim to reduce her property to his own possession, to have a portion of it settled on herself. (e) The remaining interest belonging to one who has pledged or mortgaged his property, or the surplus of value which may remain after the property has been disposed of for the satisfaction of liens. [U. S.] (f) A right or obligation incident to a property or contract as

between two persons, but not incident to the property or contract from its own nature. In this sense used in the plural. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.—**Equity of a statute**, effect given to a statute in accordance with what is deemed its reason and spirit, which might not be given to it by a strictly literal reading.—**Equity of redemption.** (a) The right of a mortgagor or a pledger by absolute deed to redeem the property by paying the debt, even after forfeiture, but before sale under foreclosure, or unconditional transfer of title, or before this right is barred by statutes of limitation. (b) In conveyancing, in the United States, the ownership of or title to real property which is subject to a mortgage: sometimes simply called *equity*.—**Equity side of the court, or equity term**, in a court in which both equity and the common law are separately retained and administered, a session or a term in which causes in equity are heard, as distinguished from those in which common-law causes are heard.—**Syn. 1.** Rectitude, fairness, honesty, uprightness.—2. *Right, Law*, etc. See *justice*.

equity-draftsman (ek'wi-ti-drafts'man), *n.* In England, a barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equivale (ek'kwi-väl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivaled*, ppr. *equivaling*. [*< LL. æquivalere*, have equal power, be equivalent, *< L. æquus*, equal, + *valere*, be strong, have power: see *valiant*, *valid*, and cf. *equivalent*.] To be equivalent to. [Rare.]

A unit of thought would *equivale* many units of life; and a unit of life, many units of purely mechanical force. *Allen and Neurology*, VI. 515.

equivalence (ek'kwiv'a-lens), *n.* [= *F. équivalence* = *Sp. Pg. equivalencia* = *It. equivalenza*, *< ML. æquivalentia*, *< LL. æquivalent(t)-s*, equivalent: see *equivalent*.] The condition of being equivalent; equality in value; correspondence in signification, force, nature, or the like: as, a universal *equivalence* of weights and measures is extremely desirable; exact *equivalence* between different words is rare. Also *equivalency*.

To restore him to some proportion or *equivalence* with that state of grace from whence he is fallen. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 182.

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Bp. Smealbridge*.

Since we regard as the highest life that which, like our own, shows great complexity in the correspondences, . . . the *equivalence* between degree of life and degree of correspondence is unquestionable. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 32.

Equivalence of force, the doctrine that force of one kind becomes transformed into force of another kind of the same value. See *energy*. **Equivalence of functions.** See *function*.

equivalency (ek'kwiv'a-len-si), *n.* [*< equivalence, n.*] To be equivalent to; counterpoise.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 1.

equivalency (ek'kwiv'a-len-si), *n.* 1. Same as *equivalence*.—2. In *chem.*, the property possessed by an element or radical of combining with another element or radical or of replacing it in a compound body in definite and unalterable proportions. The word is sometimes used as synonymous with *valence* or *quantivalence*, as in the extract. See *law of equivalents*, under *equivalent*.

A radicle may as a rule be made to change its *equivalency*, or basic power, by the removal of hydrogen. *W. A. Miller*, *Flem. of Chem.*, § 1063.

equivalent (ek'kwiv'a-lent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. équivalent* = *Sp. Pg. It. equivalente*, *< LL. æquivalent(t)-s*, having equal power, ppr. of *æquivalere*, have equal power: see *equale*.] 1. a. Equal in value, force, measure, power, effect, import, or meaning; correspondent; agreeing; tantamount: as, circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

There is no Request of yours but is *equivalent* to a Command with me. *Horsell*, *Letters*, lv. 34.

Samson, far renown'd,
The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,
None offering fight. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 343.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South*, *Sermons*.

Expressions which are identical are also *equivalent*, but the converse does not hold. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. ii. § 80.

If the constraining force be not literally law, but something of *equivalent* effect, such as a social opinion or expectation, the morality that results will be of the same kind. *J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 159.

2. In *geol.*, contemporaneous in origin; corresponding in position in the scale of rocks: as, the *equivalent* strata of different countries. See II., 2.—3. In *geom.*, having equal areas or equal dimensions; said of surfaces or magnitudes.—4. In *biol.*, having the same morphic valence; homologous in structure.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus*.

II. n. 1. That which is equal in value, measure, power, force, import, or meaning, to something else; something that corresponds, balances, compensates, etc.

For every dinner he gave them, they returned an *equivalent* in praise. *Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, xxvii.

[Some men] fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers*.

2. In *geol.*, a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different lithological character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and agreeing in the character of its fossils if deposited under similar circumstances: thus, the Caen building-stone of France is the *equivalent* of the English Bath oolite.—**Endosmotic equivalent.** See *endosmotic*.—**Law of equivalents**, in *chem.*, the law that the several combining weights of any number of bodies which form compounds with a given other body are either the same or simple multiples of the combining weights of these several bodies when they form compounds with one another. Thus, if a body A unite with other bodies B, C, D, then the quantities B, C, D (the letters being used to denote the combining quantities as well as the bodies) which unite with it, or some simple multiples of these quantities, represent for the most part the proportions in which they unite among themselves. The various quantities A, B, C, D (or multiples of them) are termed the *equivalents* of one another. Thus, 1 part by weight of hydrogen unites with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water, with 35.5 of chlorine to form hydrochloric acid, with 16 of sulphur to form sulphureted hydrogen; these quantities or their multiples are therefore regarded as equivalents of one another, 8 parts of oxygen uniting with 35.5 of chlorine to form chlorine monoxide (Cl₂O), and 16 of sulphur with 8 × 2 of oxygen to form sulphurous oxide (SO₂). When the atomic weights are taken into account (H = 1, O = 16, S = 32, Cl = 35.5), it is seen that one atom of hydrogen is the combining equivalent of one of chlorine, and two atoms of hydrogen of one of oxygen and one of sulphur; and taking the quantitative of hydrogen as unity, chlorine is *univalent*, oxygen and sulphur are *bivalent*. Upon this equivalency or quantitative of the different elements is based their classification into *monads*, *dyads*, *triads*, *tetrads*, etc., and accents (sloping strokes) are frequently appended to the symbols in a formula to show to which class the bodies belong, as H₂O⁺, N⁺H₃, C⁺⁺H₄, or C⁺⁺H₄.—**Mechanical or dynamic equivalent of heat**, in *physics*, the amount of mechanical energy which is equivalent to (that is, which when transformed into heat will produce) one heat unit. This constant quantity has been determined in several ways. The first accurate experiments were by Joule, who measured the amount of heat produced by the friction of a paddle-wheel in a vessel of water, the energy required to turn the paddle being supplied by a known weight descending through a known distance. Joule found that to raise one pound of water 1° F. (heat unit), 772 foot-pounds of mechanical work were required, and to raise it through 1° C., 1,390 foot-pounds. This constant is often called *Joule's equivalent*. See *heat*.—**Morphological equivalents**, the similar forms which occur in different genetic series having a common origin, and probably due to similar causes. *A. Hyatt*.

equivalent (ē-kwiv'ā-lent), *v. t.* [*equivalent*, *a.*] To produce or constitute an equivalent to; answer in full proportion; equal or equalize. *J. N. Lockyer*.

equivalently (ē-kwiv'ā-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an equivalent manner.

We seldom in kind, or *equivalently*, are ourselves clear of that which we charge upon others. *Barrow*, *Works*, I. xx.

2†. In a manner equal to the occasion; sufficiently; adequately.

Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And lande *equivalently*.
Skelton, *Poema*, p. 88.

equivalue (ē-kwi-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *equivalued*, ppr. *equivaluing*. [*L. æquus*, equal, + *E. value*. Cf. *equivale*.] To put the same value upon; rate as equal. [Rare.]

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. *W. Taylor*, in *Robberds*, I. 470.

equivalve (ē'kwi-valv), *a.* and *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, + *valva*, the leaf of a door, a folding door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having valves equal in size and form, as a bivalve mollusk. Also *equivalvular*.—**Syn.** See *equilateral*.

II. *n.* A bivalve shell in which the valves are of equal size and form.

equivalved (ē'kwi-valvd), *a.* [*equivalve* + *-ed*.] Same as *equivalve*. [Rare.]

equivalvular (ē-kwi-val'vū-lār), *a.* [*equivalve*, after *valvular*.] Same as *equivalve*.

equivocacy (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-si), *n.* [*equivocac*(te), *a.*, + *-cy*.] *Equivocalness*.

It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form unto the hatching of a toad. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

equivocal (ē-kwiv'ō-kā), *a.* and *n.* [= *It. equivocale*, < *LL. æquivocus*, of like sound, ambiguous: see *equivoke*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being of doubtful signification; capable of being understood in different senses; ambiguous; doubt-

ful: as, an *equivocal* word, term, or sense; an *equivocal* answer.

The beauties of Shakapere are not of so dim or *equivocal* a nature as to be visible only to leared eyes. *Jeffrey*.

One man's gift is to tell the truth. . . . He does not know how to say anything which is insincere, or even *equivocal* or dubious. *J. F. Clarke*, *Self-Culture*, p. 418.

2. Of doubtful quality, origin, or significance; capable of being ascribed to different motives or causes; suspicious; dubious: as, an *equivocal* character; *equivocal* relations; an *equivocal* reputation.

For this reason he has cut but an *equivocal* figure in benevolent societies. *Lamb*, *My Relations*.

3†. *Equivocating*.

What an *equivocal* companion is this! *Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 3.

Equivocal action. See *action*.—**Equivocal causet**, a principal cause which is of a different nature from and better than its effect.—**Equivocal chord.** See *chord*, 4.

—**Equivocal generation**, in *biol.*, a supposed spontaneous evolution from something of a different kind. See *spontaneous generation*, under *generation*, and *abiogenesis*.

—**Equivocal symptom**, in *pathol.*, a symptom which may arise from several different diseases.—**Equivocal test**, an inconclusive test.

I know well enough how *equivocal* a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it [public confidence]. *Burke*, *To a Noble Lord*.

=**Syn.** *Doubtful*, *Ambiguous*, etc. (see *obscure*, *a.*); *indefinite*.

II. *n.* A word or term of doubtful meaning, or capable of different interpretations.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis*.

In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 168.

equivocally (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-li), *adv.* In an *equivocal* manner; so as to leave the matter uncertain; ambiguously; uncertainly; doubtfully.

Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman, as an image or carcase is a man. *Barrow*, *Sermon on Industry in our Several Callings*.

No language is so copious as to supply words and phrases for every complex idea, or so correct as not to include many *equivocally* denoting different ideas. *Madison*, *Federalist*, No. xxxvii.

equivocalness (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-nes), *n.* [*equivocal* + *-ness*.] The character of being *equivocal*; ambiguity; double meaning.

The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after. *Waterland*, *Ilist. Athanasian Creed*, viii.

equivocant (ē-kwiv'ō-kānt), *a.* [*ML. æquivocant*(-t)s, ppr. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] 1. Having like sounds but different significations.—2. *Equivocal*.

An answer by oracle . . . which verely was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*, *Alo te*, *Æacides*, *Romanos vincere posse*, I say, thyself *Æacides* the Romans vanquish may. *Holland*, *tr. of Ammianus*, p. 224.

equivocate (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *equivocated*, ppr. *equivocating*. [*ML. æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocari*, be called by the same name, have the same sound (> *It. equivocare* = *Sp. Pg. equivocar* = *F. équivoquer*, *equivocate*), < *LL. æquivocus*, having the same sound, ambiguous: see *equivocal*, *equivoke*.] **I.** *intrans.* To use words of a doubtful signification; express one's opinions in terms which admit of different interpretations; specifically, to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; prevaricate.

They were taught by the Jesuits to *equivocate* on oath. *Proceedings against Garnet* (1606), sig. V, 3.

You have a sly *equivocating* vein
That suits me not. *Shelley*, *The Cenci*, i. 2.

Prebendaries and rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xvi.

II. † *trans.* To render *equivocal*; render false or lying.

He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation. *Sir G. Buck*, *Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

equivocatet (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt), *a.* [*ML. æquivocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Having a double signification.

equivocation (ē-kwiv'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. équivoque* = *Sp. equivocación* = *Pg. equivocação* = *It. equivocazione*, < *ML. æquivocatio*(-n), < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*, *v.*] 1. In *logic*, a fallacy depending upon the double signification of some one word: distinguished from *ambiphology*, which depends upon the doubtful interpretation of a whole sentence.

The great sophism of all aophisms being *equivocation* or ambiguity of words and phrase, specially of such words as are most general and intervene in every inquiry. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, II. iii, 394.

Although there be no less than six [verbal fallacies], yet are there but two thereof worthy our notation, and unto which the rest may be referred: that is, the fallacy of *equivocation*, and *ambiphology*, which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous syntaxis of many put together. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, l. 4.

2. Ambiguity of speech; specifically, the use, with a view to mislead, of words or expressions susceptible of a double signification; prevarication.

To lurk under shifting ambiguities and *equivocations* of words in matters of principal weight is childish. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, viii. 1.

I pull in resolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.

=**Syn.** *Prevarication*, etc. (see *evasion*); *shuffling*, *quibbling*, *quibble*, *equivoke*.

equivocator (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tor), *n.* [*ML. æquivocator*, < *æquivocari*, have the same sound: see *equivocate*.] One who *equivocates*; a prevaricator.

Knock, knock: who's there i' the other devil's name? 'Faith, here's an *equivocator*, that could swear in both the scales against either scale; . . . yet could not *equivocate* to heaven; O, come in, *equivocator*. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

A secret liar or *equivocator* is such a one as by mental reservations, and other tricks, deceives him to whom he speaks, being lawfully called to deliver all the truth. *Fuller*, *Holy State*, p. 390.

equivocatory (ē-kwiv'ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*equivocate* + *-ory*.] Indicating or characterized by *equivocation*. *Craig*.

equivoket, *n.* See *equivoke*.

equivoke, *equivoque* (ek'wi-vōk), *n.* [Formerly also *ekivok*; = *G. equivoque* = *Dan. ekivok* = *Sw. ekivok*; < *F. équivoque* = *Pr. equivoc* = *Sp. equivoco* = *Pg. It. equivoco*, < *L. æquivocus*, of like sound, of the same sound but of different senses, ambiguous, < *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice, sound, word, *vocare*, call: see *vocal*.] 1†. One of two or more things of different nature but having the same name or designated by the same vocable.

I know your *equivokes*,
You are growne the better fathers of 'em o' late. *B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, iii. 1.

Equivokes be such things as have one self name, and yet be divers in substance or definition: as a natural dog and a certain star in the firmament are both called by one name in Latin, *Canis*, yet they be nothing like in substance, kind, or nature. *Bumdeville* (1599).

2. An ambiguous term; a word susceptible of different significations.

I loved you almost twenty years ago; I thought of you as well as I do now; better was beyond the power of conception; or, to avoid an *equivoque*, beyond the extent of my ideas. *Bolingbroke*, *To Swift*.

3. *Equivocation*.

When a man can extricate himself with an *equivoque* in such an unequal match, he is not ill off. *Sterne*, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 33.

equivorous (ē-kwiv'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. æquus*, a horse, + *vorare*, devour, + *-ous*.] Feeding or subsisting on horse-flesh; hippophagous. *Smart*.

Equivorous Tartars. *Quarterly Rev.*

Equula (ek'wō-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. equula*, a little mare.] A genus of fishes, type of the family



Equula edentula.

Equulidæ, embracing a few species of the West Indies and the Pacific ocean, as *E. edentula*.

Equuleus (e-kwō'li-ūs), *n.* [*L.*, usually contr. *eculeus*, a colt, a rack (instrument of torture) in the shape of a horse, dim. of *æquus*, a horse.]

1. An ancient northern constellation, supposed to represent a horse's head. It lies west of the head of Pegasus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude. Also *Equiculus*.—2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a kind of rack used for extorting confessions from suspected or accused persons.

—**Equuleus pictoris** [painter's easel], generally called *Pictor*, a southern constellation invented by Lacaille. It lies south of the Dove and west of Canopus, and its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

Equulidæ (e-kwō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Equula* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Equula*. They have an oblong,

compressed body covered with deciduous cycloid scales, an elevated supra-occipital crest, very protractile jaws, minute teeth on the jaws and none on the palate, a long dorsal fin with about 8 spines in front, and a long anal fin with 3 spines. These fishes have been generally approximated to the scombroidea, but have rather the aspect of *Gerridae*. About 20 species of small size occur in the Indo-Pacific region.

Equus (ē'kwus), *n.* [L., a horse, = AS. *coh*, *ch* (poet.), a horse, = OS. *ehu* = OHG. *ehu*, a horse, = Icel. *jör*, aec. *jö* (poet.), a horse, stallion, = Gr. ἵππος, dial. ἵκαος = Skt. *āṣva*, a horse.] The typical genus of the family *Equidæ*, formerly conterminous with the family, now often restricted to the horses proper, as distinguished from the asses and zebras. The horse is *E. caballus*. See *horse*, and cut under *Equidæ*.

er, *adv.* A Middle English form of *erē*¹.

er¹. [ME. *-ere* (in early ME., as in AS., the final *e* was sounded), < AS. *-ere* = OS. *-eri* = OFries. *-ere*, *-er* = D. *-er* = MLG. *-ere*, *-er*, LG. *-er* = OIHG. *-āri*, *-āri*, *-eri*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ari* = Sw. *-are* = Dan. *-er* = Goth. *-arei-s*; a common Teut. formative, suffixed to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in AS. *bæcere*, a baker, *ereōpere*, a creeper (eripple), *del-fere*, a delver, etc.; = L. *-arius*-s (whence directly E. *-ary*¹, *-ari-an*, and ult. *-er*²) = Gr. ἥριος (in L. and Gr. forming adjectives (used also as nouns) from nouns or verbs); orig. a compound suffix, < *-ar* + *-ia*.] An English suffix, originally and properly attached to verbs to form nouns of the agent, as in *baker*, *ereeper*, *delver*, *driver*, *reader*, *sower*, *writer*, etc. Though denoting usually a person, it may denote also, or only, a thing, as *ruler*, *heater*, *grater*, *poker*, etc. In use it is equivalent to the Latin *-or* in such forms as *instructor*, one who instructs, *actor*, one who acts, *confessor*, one who confesses, etc. Accordingly, English verbs from Latin or Greek or perfect participle stems may form their noun of the agent with English *-er* or Latin *-or*: *instructor* or *instructor*, *confessor* or *confessor*, etc. Usually they prefer the Latin form, taking it directly (or mediately through Middle English *-our*, < Old French *-our*, < Latin *-or*, etc.) from the Latin, or forming it by analogy (as *depositor*, *radiator*, etc., for which there is no Latin original). The suffix *-or* is thus a rough means of distinguishing words of Latin origin: compare *auditor*, *instructor*, *factor*, etc., with their literal English equivalents *hearer*, *teacher*, *doer*, etc. In many words, as *biographer*, *geographer*, *philologist*, *philosopher*, etc., there is no accompanying verb, the suffix, which is equally referable to *-er*², being attached, cumulatively (first in *philosopher*), to the original (Latin or Greek) term signifying an agent. (See *-er*².) In another use, also without reference to a verb, *-er*, attached to names of towns or countries, signifies an inhabitant of or one who belongs to the town or country, as *Londoner*, *New-Yorker*, *Hollander*, *Englander*, *New-Englander*, etc., like German *Berliner*, *Leipziger*, *Engländer*, *Holländer*, etc.

er². [ME. *-er*, *-ere*, < OF. *-ier*, *-ier*, F. *-ier* = Sp. Pg. *-iero*, *-ero* = It. *-iere*, *-ero*, < L. *-arius* (whence directly E. *-ary*¹, *-ari-an*, as in *antiquary*, *antiquarian*, *n.*, *justiciary*, etc.) = *-er*¹: see *-er*¹.] A suffix of Latin origin, denoting usually a person, and often an agent, but not, like *-er*¹, usually associated with a verb. It appears in *justicer*, *commissioner*, *officer*, *prisoner*, *pensioner*, etc. In many words of more recent formation the suffix may be taken as either *-er*¹ or *-er*². In some words, as *chancellor*, it has assumed the form of Latin *-or*. In words recently formed or taken from the French it appears as *-ier* or *-eer*. In many words it has become merged or is mergeable with the English *-er*¹.

er³. [ME. *-er*, with suffix of declension *-ere*, often with syncope *-re*, < AS. *-er*, *-or* in adverbs, but in adjectives always with suffix of declension, masc. *-a*, fem. and neut. *-e*, and reg. with syncope *-r-a*, *-r-e*; = OS. *-ir-o* = D. *-er* = OHG. *-ir-o*, *-ro*, MHG. *-ere*, *-er*, G. *-er* = Icel. *-ri-i* = Sw. *-re* = Dan. *-r-e* = Goth. *-iz-a*, *-ōz-a*, fem. *-iz-ei*, *-ōz-ei*, neut. *-iz-ō*, *-ōz-ō* = L. m. f. *-iōr*, neut. *-iūs* (*-iōr*) = Gr. m. f. *-iōv* (*-iōv*), neut. *-iōv* = Skt. *-iyas* (nom. m. *-iyān*, f. *-iyasī*, n. *-iyas*); a comparative suffix, of the orig. Indo-Eur. form **-ias*. It appears as *-es* in the superlative suffix *-est*¹, q. v.] A suffix of adjectives, forming the comparative degree, as in *colder*, *deeper*, *greater*, *bigger*, etc., and being cognate with the Latin comparative suffix *-ior*, neuter *-ius*, *-iūs*, represented in English in *major*, *minor*, *minus*, *prior*, *superior*, *inferior*, etc. In *lesser*, *former*, the suffix is cumulative. In *better*, *worse*, *less* (for irregular suffix, see etymology), the suffix is attached to a now non-existing positive. In *upper*, *inner*, *outer*, *utter*, etc., the positive is adverbial. See the words mentioned.

er⁴. [ME. *-er-en*, < AS. *-er-ian* (not common) = D. *-er-en* = G. *-er-en*, *-er-n*, etc.] A suffix of verbs, giving them a frequentative and sometimes a diminutive sense, as *patter* from *pat*, *scagger* from *seag*, *flutter* from *float*, *sputter* from *spout*, etc. It is equivalent to and cognate with the frequentative *-te* (that is, *-ē*), as in dialectal *pattle* = *patter*, *scuttle* from *scud*, etc. As a formative of new words it is scarcely used.

er⁵. [OF. *-er*, *-re*, term. of nouns from inf., < Iuf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-āre*, *-ere*, *-ere*, inf. suffix of 1st,

2d, and 3d declensions respectively.] A suffix of certain nouns, mostly technical terms of the law (from Old Law French), as *attainder*, *misnomer*, *trover*, *user*, *non-user*, *waiver*, etc. In *endeavor*, *endeavour*, the orig. *-er* is disguised in the spelling.

Er. In chem., the symbol for *erbium*.

er. In her., an abbreviation of *ermine*.

era (ē'ri), *n.* [First in the LL. form *æra*; = G. *ära* = Sw. *era* = Dan. *æra* = F. *ère* = Sp. Pg. It. *era*, < LL. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time is reckoned (first in Isid. Orig. 5, 36, in the 7th century), appar. a particular use of LL. *æra*, a given number according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made (occurring but once in this sense, and somewhat doubtful), this being a particular use of *æra*, an item of an account, a sing. formed from *æra*, pl., the items of an account, counters, pl. of *as*, ore, brass, money: see *as* and *ore*¹. Some refer the LL. word to Goth. *jēr* = E. *year*, q. v.] 1. A tale or count of years from a fixed epoch; a period during which, in some part or parts of the world, years are numbered and dates are reckoned from a particular point of time in the past, generally determined by some historical event. See phrases below.

The series of years counted from any civil epoch is termed an era or count of years. Thus, we speak of the era of the olympiads, of the foundation of Rome, etc. The practice of some historians of treating the terms epoch and era as synonymous is not advisable.

Ideler, Handbook of Chronology (trans.). It is our purpose . . . to fix the epochs at which the eras respectively commenced.

W. L. R. Cates, Encyc. Brit., V. 711.

2. A series of years having some distinctive historical character: as, the era of good feeling (see below).—3. Loosely, an epoch from which time is reckoned, or a point of time noted for some event or occurrence; an epoch in general: as, the era of Christ's appearance.—**Armenian era**, an era commencing A. D. 552, July 9th.—**Byzantine era**. Same as era of Constantinople.—**Cæsarean era**, one of several eras used in Syria, commencing from 49 to 47 B. C.—that is, between the battle of Pharsalia and the arrival of Cæsar in Syria.—**Çaka** or **Saka era**, an era much used in India, beginning A. D. 78.—**Cætonic era**. See era of the foundation of Rome.—**Chaldean era**, an era beginning in the autumn of 311 B. C., but identified by some chronologists with the era of the Seleucids.—**Christian era**. See vulgar era.—**Common era**. Same as vulgar era.—**Era of Actium**, an era dating from the battle of Actium, 31 B. C., September 3d.—**Era of Alexander**, an era dating from the death of Alexander the Great, in May or June, 323 B. C.—**Era of Alexandria**, one of two eras used by early Christians in Alexandria. According to that which was used previous to the accession of Diocletian, that event (A. D. 284) took place in the year 5787 of the world; but soon afterward ten years were struck off from the count.—**Era of Antioch**. (a) A Cæsarean era beginning 49 B. C., Sept. 1st. (b) A Cæsarean era beginning 48 B. C., Oct. 1st. (c) An era coinciding with the reformed era of Alexandria.—**Era of Augustus**, an era dating from the accession of C. Octavianus to the title of Augustus, 27 B. C.—**Era of Christ**. Same as vulgar era.—**Era of Constantinople**, the era used in the Greek Church, according to which the beginning of the vulgar era fell in the year 5509 of the world. The civil year commences September 1st, but the ecclesiastical year in the spring. Also called *Byzantine era*.—**Era of contracts**. Same as Seleucidan era.—**Era of Diocletian**, an era beginning A. D. 284, August 29th, being the beginning of the first Egyptian year after the accession of the emperor Diocletian.—**Era of good feeling**, in U. S. hist., a period corresponding to the greater part of the administrations of James Monroe, or about 1817 to 1824, during which there was little party strife, Monroe being reelected President in 1820 without opposition.—**Era of kings**. Same as Seleucidan era.—**Era of martyrs**, the era of Diocletian: so called because of the great persecutions during his reign.—**Era of Nabonassar**, an important era in ancient astronomy, dating from 747 B. C., February 26th, at noon.—**Era of the Cæsars**. Same as Spanish era.—**Era of the foundation of Rome** (abbreviation, A. U. C., representing the Latin *anno urbis condite*, in the year of the building of the city), the era of ancient Rome, usually reckoned after Varro from 753 B. C. Other dates are those fixed by M. Porcius Cato (the Cætonic era), 751 B. C.; Polybius, 750; and Fabius Pictor, 747. All these eras begin April 21st.—**Era of the Incarnation**. Same as vulgar era.—**Era of Tyre**, an era reckoning from 128 B. C., October 19th.—**Era of Varro**. See era of the foundation of Rome.—**Era of Vikramāditya**, an era much used in India, beginning 57 B. C.—**Era of Yazdegerd**, an era beginning with the accession of Yazdegerd III., A. D. 632, June 16th.—**Gelalisan era**. Same as Persian era.—**Jewish era**, the era used in modern times by the Jews, dating from about 3760 B. C., and connected with their intricate calendar.—**Julian era**, an era dating from the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C., January 1st.—**Mohammedan era**, the era in use among the Arabs, Turks, etc., dating from the hejra, A. D. 622, July 16th. The calendar is lunar.—**Mundane era**, an era beginning with the supposed epoch of the creation. Such are the Jewish and other eras. Bishop Usher placed this event in the year 4004 B. C.—**Olympiadic era**, the epoch of the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., July 1st.—**Persian era**, an era having the same epoch as that of Yazdegerd, but reckoning the years according to a complicated solar-lunar calendar. Also called *Gelalisan era*.—**Pharaonic era**, a supposed era attributed to the Egyptians under the Pharaohs.—**Philippic era**. Same as the era of Alexander: so called after Philippus Arrhidæus, the half-brother and

successor of Alexander.—**Seleucidan era**, an era dating from the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator, in the autumn of 312 B. C., extensively followed in the Levant, and not yet entirely disused. Also called *era of kings* and *era of contracts*.—**Spanish era**, an era dating from 38 B. C., January 1st, in use in Spain until the end of the fourteenth century. Also called *era of the Cæsars*.—**Vulgar era**, or **Christian era**, the era beginning with the birth of Christ; the ordinary count of years in Christian countries; the "years of our Lord," the "years of grace," etc. The abbreviation A. D. (Latin *anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord), or P. C. (Latin *post Christum*, after Christ), is prefixed to the number of years after the epoch, and B. C. (before Christ), or A. C. (Latin *ante Christum*, before Christ), is suffixed to the years before the epoch. The year preceding A. D. 1 is 1 B. C.; but astronomers call the latter year 0, and the year preceding it 1. The vulgar era was invented in the sixth century by Dionysius Exiguus, and came into general use under the Carolingians. The years were originally and are now considered as beginning January 1st. Dionysius supposed that Jesus Christ was born December 25th, A. D. 1, a date which is now universally considered to be from three to six years too late. It was, however, until this century generally understood that the era was fixed upon the supposition that Christ was born December 25th, 1 B. C. It was for several centuries a common practice to begin the year on March 25th, the day of the Annunciation. The result was that in some places the year, which according to the original and now universal practice would begin on January 1st, was taken to begin on the previous March 25th, while in other places it was taken to begin on the subsequent March 25th. In England the latter method was used. The year was often taken to begin on December 25th. During a part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries both years were commonly given to dates between December 25th and the following March 25th: thus, January 9th, 100½. Also called *common era*, *era of Christ*, *era of the Incarnation*. = Syn. 2. *Period*, *Age*, etc. See epoch.

eradiate (ē-rā-di-āt), *v. i.* [*L. e*, out, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

A kind of life radiating and resulting both from intellect and Psyche. Dr. H. More, Notes on Psychozola.

eradiation (ē-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. e* + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, radiate: see *radiate*.] To shoot forth, as rays of light; radiate; beam.

The first supposition some eradiation and emanation of spirit, or secret quality, or whatsoever, to be directed from our bodies to the blood dropped from it.

Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him from whom alone are all the eradiations of true majesty.

Eikon Basilikæ.

eradicable (ē-rad'i-kā-bl), *a.* [*L. e* + *radicalis* + *-ble*.] Capable of being eradicated.

eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eradicated*, ppr. *eradicating*. [*L. e* + *radicatus*, pp. of *radicare* (> It. *eradicare* = OF. *eradiquer*, *erradiquer*, vernaularly *aracrier*, *arachier*, F. *arracher*: see *aracel*), root out, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radice*), a root: see *radical*, etc.] 1. To pull up by the roots; destroy at the roots; root out; extirpate: as, to eradicate weeds.

Making it not only mortal for Adam to taste the one [forbidden fruit], but capital unto his posterity to eradicate the other [mandrake].

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

An oak tree eradicated, that is, torn up by the roots.

Scott.

Hence—2. To destroy thoroughly; remove utterly: as, to eradicate errors or disease.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, eradicate virtue, honesty, and religion.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

The work of eradicating crime is not by making punishments familiar, but formidable.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xvii.

eradication (ē-rad'i-kā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *eradicatio*, < L. *eradicatio* (n-), < *eradicare*, root out: see *eradicate*.] 1. The act of plucking up by the roots, or the state of being plucked up by the roots; extirpation.

The third [assertion] affirmeth the roots of Mandrakes doe make a noyse or give a shreeke upon eradication.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

Hence—2. Complete destruction or removal in general.

Be true and sincere to thy best hopes and interest, by a perfect eradication of all thy exorbitant lusts and corruptions.

Hallywell, Melampronæ, p. 105.

eradicative (ē-rad'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *eradicativus* = It. *eradicativo*; as *eradicate* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to eradicate or extirpate; removing or serving to remove entirely.

II. *n.* In med., a remedy that effects a radical cure.

Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite.

Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 68.

eradiculose (ē-rā-dik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*L. e* + *priv.* + *radicula*, a rootlet (see *radice*), + *-ose*.] In bot., without rootlets.

Eragrostis (er-a-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., prob. < Gr. *ēpa*, earth, + *ἀγροστis*, a kind of grass: see *Agros-*

tis.] A large genus of grasses, distinguished from *Poa* by the more flattened spikelets and the deciduous, carinate, three-nerved flowering glume. There are about 100 species, of warm and temperate regions, of which 20 are found in the United States. They are of little agricultural value.

erandi, *n.* An obsolete form of *errand*¹.

Eranthemum (ĕ-ran'the-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ĕp*, contr. of *ĕap* (orig. **ĕĕap* = L. *ver*), spring (see *ver*, *vernal*), + *ĕrēthov*, a flower, < *ĕrēiv*, flower, bloom. Cf. *chrysanthemum*.] A tropical genus of acanthaceous plants, including 30 species, a few of which are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses.

Eranthis (ĕ-ran'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ĕp*, contr. of *ĕap* (= L. *ver*), spring, + *ĕrēthos*, a flower.] A genus of dwarf spring-flowering herbs, of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, allied to *Helleborus*. The stem bears a solitary flower with several colored sepals. There are only two species, the winter aconite, *E. hiemalis*, of Europe, and *E. sibiricus*, of the mountains of Asia.



Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hiemalis*).

erasable (ĕ-rā'sa-bl, -si-bl), *a.* [*ĕrase* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being erased. *Clarke*.

erase (ĕ-rās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *erased*, ppr. *erasing*. [*ĕrasus*, pp. of *ĕradere*, scratch out, < *ĕ*, out, + *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*, *raze*.] 1. To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; efface; blot or strike out; obliterate; expunge: as, to *erase* a word or a name.

The image that, welligh *erased*,
Over the castle gate he did behold.
Above a door well wrought in colored gold
Again he saw.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 328.

Hence—2. To remove or destroy, as if by rubbing or blotting out.

New England, we love thee; no time can *erase*
From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face.
O. W. Holmes, *Semi-Centennial of the N. E. Society*, p. 136.

3†. To destroy to the foundation; raze.

The city [Aquileia] was entirely *erased* by Attila in the year four hundred and fifty-three.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II, ii. 266.

=*Syn.* 1. *Cancel*, *Obliterate*, etc. (see *efface*); wipe out, rub off, remove.

erase (ĕ-rās'), *a.* [*ĕrasus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *entom.*, sinuate, with the sinuses cut into smaller irregular notches: applied especially to the wings of certain *Lepidoptera*.

erased (ĕ-rāst'), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as having been forcibly torn off, the separated parts being left jagged, as opposed to *couped*. Also *erazed*.

eracement (ĕ-rās'ment), *n.* [*ĕrase* + *-ment*.] Same as *erasure*, *l.* *Bailey* (1727), *Suppl.*



A Lion's Head Erased.

eraser (ĕ-rās'ser), *n.* One who or that which erases. Specifically—(a) A sharp-pointed knife or blade set in a handle for scraping out ink-marks. (b) A piece of prepared caoutchouc used for rubbing out pencil-marks or ink-marks; a rubber.

erasible, *a.* See *erasable*.

erasion (ĕ-rā'zhon), *n.* [*ĕras* as if **erasio*(*n*)-, < *ĕradere*, pp. *ĕrasus*, *erase*: see *erase*.] Same as *erasure*, *l.*

Erasmian (ĕ-ras'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Erasmus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erasmus, a Swiss pelemie (1524-83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

He is sighing for . . . the monastery of the White Fathers, where he sipped the golden cordial, and listened to *Erasmian* stories while the mistral rushed howling through the beffry.

Essays from The Critic, p. 121.

Erasmian pronunciation (of Greek). See *pronunciation*.

II. *n.* One who supports the system of ancient Greek pronunciation advocated by Erasmus: opposed to *Reuchlinian*.

Erastian (ĕ-ras'ti-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Erastus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Thomas Erastus, a Swiss pelemie (1524-83), author of a work on excommunication, in which he purposed to restrict the jurisdiction of the church. Erastianism, or the doctrine of state supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, is often, but erroneously, attributed to him.

An *Erastian* policy has often smoothed the way for Hildebrandine domination.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 102.

The *Erastian* doctrine, according to which the Church, as such, has none of the prerogatives of government, which inhere wholly in the State, had its adherents in England, and left its influence upon the English polity.

G. P. Fisher, *The Reformation*, p. 500.

II. *n.* One who maintains the doctrines held by or attributed to Erastus.

Erastianism (ĕ-ras'ti-an-izm), *n.* [*ĕrastian* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of the supremacy of the state over the church. See *Erastian*, *a.*

This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly government.

Scott, *Old Mortality*, xxi.

erasure (ĕ-rā'zūr), *n.* [*ĕrase* + *-ure*.] 1. The act of erasing, or rubbing or scraping out or off; obliteration. Also *erasion*.

Fear would prevent any corruptions of them [records] by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*.

Horsley, *Prophecies of the Messiah*.

2. An instance of erasing, or that which has been erased, scratched out, or obliterated; the place where something has been erased or obliterated: as, there were several *erasures* in the document.

Tischendorf and Tregelles, in their separate examinations of several thousands of corrections and *erasures*, differed in hardly a single case respecting the original reading.

T. H. Horne, *Introd. to Study of Holy Script.*, IV. xv.

If some words are erased [in the deed] and others superinduced, you mention that the superinduced words were written on an *erasure*.

Prof. Menzies.

3†. The act of razing or destroying to the foundation; total destruction: as, the *erasure* of cities. *Gibbon*.

Erato (er'a-tō), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ēparō*, lit. the Lovely, < *ĕparōs*, lovely, beloved, < *ĕpār*, love.]

1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Muses. She presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry, and is generally represented crowned with roses and myrtle, and with the lyre in the left hand and the plectrum in the right in the act of playing.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of cowries, of the family *Cypræidae*.

Risso, 1826.

Eraz (ĕ'raks), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *ĕpār*, love.] A genus of dipterous insects, or flies, of the family *Asilidae*, founded

by Macquart in 1838 (after Scopoli, 1763). It is characterized by a prominent face, by the third joint of the antennæ being longer than the first, and by the second submarginal cell of the wing being appendicular. The larva of *Eraz bastardi* feeds on the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust, *Catantopus spretus*.

erazed (ĕ-rāzd'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *erased*.

erbt, **erbet**, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *herb*.

erber¹, **erberet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *arbor*².

Orchegardes and *erberes* enesed well clene.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 166.

In a lytly *erber* that I have.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 97 (1st version).

erber², *n.* [ME.] The gullet: a hunting term.

Sythen thay slyt the slot, sased the *erber*,
Schaud with a scharp knyf, & the schyre knitten.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1330.

erbia (er'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < *erbi-um*.] In *chem.*, the oxid of the metal erbium (Er₂O₃), a white powder soluble in acids only.

erbium (er'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < (*Ytterby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral which contains this substance, is found.) Chemical symbol, Er; A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and a number of other rare elements in some rare minerals, as euxenite, fergusonite, and gadolinite, in which it exists as a tantalate or silicate.

erdet, *v. i.* [ME., < AS. *cardiān*, dwell, < *eard*, dwelling, country: see *eard*.] To dwell.

ere¹ (ār), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Also dial. *ear* (see *ear*⁴), *yer*; < ME. *ere*, *er*, *ær*, *ar*, or (see *or*¹), < AS. *ēr*, *adv.*, before, sooner, earlier, formerly; *prep.*, before; in the conjunctive phrases *ēr than the*, *ēr than the* (*ær*, *prep.*, before; *tham*, dat. of *that*, that; *the*, rel. conj., that), abbr. *ēr than*, *ær than*, or simply *ēr*, conj., before (always with reference to time); a contr. of the full compar. form *ērōr*, *adv.*, which also is frequent (= OS. *ēr* = OFries. *ēr* = D. *eer*, sooner, = OHG. *er*, G. *eher*, *ehe* = Icel. *ār*, early,

= Goth. *airis*, sooner), compar. form of AS. *ār* = Icel. *ār* = Goth. *air*, *adv.*, soon, early. See the superl. *erst* and the deriv. *early*.] 1. *adv.* 1. Early; soon.

Er ant late y be thy to. *Lyrical Poems* (ed. Wright), p. 99. (or they be dantit [daunted] with dreid, *er*ar will thaI de.

Gawan and Gologras, ii. 16.

2. Before; formerly.

When it turnyt to the tyme as I told ere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 980.

Whan Galashyn hadde herde that Gawein hadde seide,
he was neuer *er* so gladde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

Sich noyse hard [heard] I never ere.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 156.

III. *prep.* Before, in respect of time.

We sculen . . . forleten ure misdele *er* ure lives ende.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), l. 19.

He would *ere* long make it dearer, and make a Penny
Loaf be sold for a Shilling. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 75.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted season.
Dryden, *All for Love*.

III. *conj.* Before; sooner than.

But his term was tint, or it time were.
Alisunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 30.

It was not long *ere* she inflam'd him so,
That he would algates with Pyrochles fight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, v. 20.

Yer Eurus blew, yer Moon did Wex or Wane,
Yer Sea had fish, yer Earth had grass or grain,
God was not void of sacred exercise.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 1.

The nobleman saith unto him, Sir, come down *ere* my
child die. *John* iv. 49.

ere², *n.* An obsolete form of *ear*¹.

ere³, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *ear*³.

ereart, *v. t.* [An erroneous spelling of *arear*¹, appar. by association with *erect*.] To raise up.

That other love infects the soul of man; this cleanseth;
that depresseth, this *erears*. *Burton*, *Anat.* of *Mel*.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Ēpeβos*, in Homer, etc., a place of nether darkness between the Earth and Hades (see def. 1); in Hesiod a mythical being; cf. adj. *ĕpeβevōs*, contr. *ĕpevōs*, dark, gloomy; perhaps akin to *ōpōvη*, the darkness of night, night, or else to Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, Skt. *rajas*, the atmosphere, thick air, mist, darkness.] 1. In *classical myth.*: (a) A place of nether darkness through which the shades pass on their way to Hades.

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as *Erebus*.

Shak., *M.* of *V.*, v. 1.

Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook
Of *Erebus*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 883.

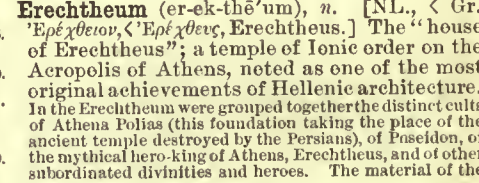
(b) The son of Chaos, who married his sister Night and was the father of Æther (the pure air) and Day; darkness.—2. [NL.] In *zool.*, a genus of noctuid moths. *E. odora* is the largest North American species of *Noctuidæ*, expanding six inches or more, and is of a dark-brown color sprinkled with gray scales; the reniform spot is black, with blue scales, and encircled with brownish-yellow. The species is found from Maine to Brazil. See *cut-thru* under *Noctuidæ*.

Erechtium (er-ek-thi'um), *n.* Same as *Erechtheum*.

Erechtheum (er-ek-thē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Ēpēχθεῖον*, < *Ēpēχθεῖν*, *Erechtheus*.] The "house of Erechtheus"; a temple of Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, noted as one of the most original achievements of Hellenic architecture.

In the Erechtheum were grouped together the distinct cults of Athena Polias (this foundation taking the place of the ancient temple destroyed by the Persians), of Poseidon, of the mythical hero-king of Athens, Erechtheus, and of other subordinated divinities and heroes. The material of the

Erechtheum was Pentelic marble almost throughout; there was but little plastic decoration, apart from the caryatids; but the architectural carving, all the proportions, the masonry, and the execution in general were of the utmost perfection and refinement. (See cuts under *anthemion-molding*, *egg-and-dart molding*, and *caryatid*.) The temple was completed toward the close of the fifth century B. C. In the court of the temple grew the original olive-tree, created by Athena, which sprouted again in one night after its destruction by the Persians; and in buildings connected with this court dwelt the priestesses of Athena and her attendant maidens called *arrhephores*.



The Erechtheum, eastern elevation.

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Erechthites (or-ek-thi'tēz), n. [NL., orig. erroneously Erechites (Rafinesque), appar. < Gr. ἐρέχθιτης (Dioscorides), a name for Senecio or groundsel, < ἐρέχθην, rond, break.] A small genus of senecioid composite plants, found in America, Australia, and New Zealand. The only species in the United States is the fireweed, E. hieracifolia, a coarse annual with numerous heads of whitish flowers and abundant soft white pappus. It is especially frequent where recent clearings have been burned over.

erect (ē-rekt'), v. [*L. erectus*, pp. of *erigere* (> *It. erigere, ergere* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. erigir* = *F. ériger*), set up, < *e*, out, up, + *regere*, make straight, rule; see *regent*. Cf. *arrect*, *correct*, *direct*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position; set up; raise up: as, to erect a telegraph-pole or a flagstaff.

There is a little Chappell made conduitwise, wherein is erected the picture of Christ and the Virgin Mary.

Corjay, *Crudities*, I. 11.

Once more

Erect the standard there of ancient Night.

Milton, *P. L.*, II. 986.

There came out from the niche a low laugh that erected the hairs upon my head.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 352.

2. To raise, as a building; build; construct: as, to erect a house or a temple; to erect a fort.

Inscriptions round the bases of the pillars inform us that the hall was erected by Darius and Xerxes, but repaired or restored by Artaxerxes Mucmon, who added the inscriptions.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 200.

3. To set up or establish; found; form; frame: as, to erect a kingdom or commonwealth; to erect a new system or theory.

There has been more religious wholesome laws in the half-circle of a year erected

For common good than memory e'er knew of.

Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, II. 1.

He had drawn above twenty persons to his opinion, and they were intended to erect a plantation about the Narragansett Bay.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 209.

They procured a royal patent for erecting an academy of projectors in Lagado.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, III. 4.

4. To raise from a lower level or condition to a higher; elevate; exalt; lift up.

This King [Henry II.] founded the Church of Bristol, which K. Henry the Eighth afterward erected into a Cathedral.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 58.

I am far from pretending to infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle.

Locke, *On the Epistles of St. Paul*.

When it [Palestine] was in possession of the Israelites, it was erected into a kingdom under Saul.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. I. 1.

They tried to erect themselves into a community where all should be equally free.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xix.

5†. To animate; encourage.

Erect your princely countenances and spirits.

Fletcher (*and others*), *Bloody Brother*, III. 1.

Variety (as both Music and Rhetoric teaches us) erects and rousets an Auditor, like the maisterfull running over many Corda and divisions.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

6†. To advance or set forth; propound.

Malebranche erects this proposition.

Locke.

7. To draw, as a figure, upon a base; construct, as a figure: as, to erect a horoscope; to erect a circle on a given line as a semidiameter; to erect a perpendicular to a line from a given point in the line.

To erect a figure of the heavens at birth. This is merely to draw a map of the heavens as they may appear at the moment a child was born.

Zadkiel, *Gram. of Astrology*, p. 375.

Erecting glass. Same as *erector*, 1 (b). — **Erecting prism.** See *prism*. — **Syn.** 1. Upraise, uprear. — 2 and 3. Construct, build, institute, establish, plant. — 1 and 4. Elevate. See *raise*.

II. intrans. To take an upright position; rise.

The trifolle, against rain, swellth in the stalk, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks doe erect, and leaves bow downe.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 827.

erect (ē-rekt'), a. [*ME. erect* (= *Pg. erecto* = *It. eretto, erio*: see *alert*), < *L. erectus*, pp., upright, set up; see the verb.] **1.** Having an upright posture; standing; directed upward; raised; uplifted.

His piercing eyes, erect, appear to view

Superior worlds, and look all nature through.

Pope.

Among the Greek colonies and churches of Asia, Philadelphia is still erect — a column in a scene of ruins.

Gibbon.

Tall and erect the maiden stands,

Like some young priestess of the wood.

Whittier, *Mogg Megone*.

The head is drooped as an accompaniment of shame; it is held erect and firm when defiance is expressed.

F. Warner, *Physical Expression*, p. 40.

Specifically — (a) in *her.*, set vertically in some unusual way: thus, a bear's head charged with the muzzle or snout uppermost, pointing to the top of the field, is said to be erect. (b) in *bot.*, vertical throughout; not spread-

ing or declined; upright: as, an erect stem; an erect leaf or ovule. (c) In *entom.*, upright: applied to hairs, spines, etc., when they are nearly but not quite at right angles to the surface or margin on which they are situated. In this sense distinguished from *perpendicular* or *vertical*. Hence — **2.** Upright and firm; bold. — **3.** Intent; alert.

That vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted and dulled.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

All this they read with saucer eyes, and erect and primitive curiosity.

Thoreau, *Walden*, p. 115.

Erect decliner, a dial which stands erect, but does not face any cardinal point. — **Erect dial.** See *dial*. — **Erect direct**, in the position, as a dial, of vertically facing a cardinal point. — **Erect stem**, in *bot.*, an upright stem; a stem that does not twine or require a support. — **Erect vision**, the seeing things right side up — that is, the proper association between local signs of the different parts of the retina and the different parts of the body. — **Erect wings**, those wings which in repose are held upright over the body, as in most butterflies.

erectable (ē-rek'tā-bl), a. [*cf. erect + -able.*] Capable of being erected; erectile.

These erectable feathers, that form the auricles [of the short-eared owl] when alive, are scarcely longer than the rest, and are always depressed in a dead bird.

Montagu, *Ornith. Dict.*

erected† (ē-rek'ted), p. a. Mentally or morally elevated; magnanimous; generous; noble; aspiring.

Having found in him a mind of most excellent composition, a piercing wit, quite void of ostentation, high erected thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, I.

Glory, the reward

That sole excites to high attempts, the flame

Of most erected spirits.

Milton, *P. R.*, III. 27.

erecter (ē-rek'tēr), n. One who or that which erects; specifically, one who raises or builds.

Erecti (ē-rek'tī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *L. erectus*, pp. of *erigere, erect.*] A group of mammals containing man alone: same as *Bimana*, *Archecephala*, *Archontia*, *Anthropida*, *Hominidae*. See these words. Illiger, 1811.

erectile (ē-rek'til), a. [= *F. érectile*; as *erect + -ile*.] Capable of erection; susceptible of being erected, as tissue. — **Erectile tissue**, very vascular connective tissue, which when distended with blood causes the part to become turgid and more or less rigid. The substance of the cavernous and spongy bodies of the penis, the parts composing and surrounding the clitoris, the mammary nipples, and to some extent the lips, are examples of this tissue.

erectility (ē-rek'til'i-ti), n. [*cf. erectile + -ity.*] The quality of being erectile or capable of erection.

erection (ē-rek'shən), n. [= *F. érection* = *Sp. erección* = *Pg. erecção* = *It. erezione*, < *L. erectio(n-)*, < *erectus*, pp. of *erigere*, set up, erect; see *erect*.] **1.** The act of erecting, or setting upright; a raising or lifting up; a stiffening or bristling up: as, the erection of a flagstaff or of a building; the erection of drooping leaves or of a crest of feathers.

It was chosen by all the congregation testifying their consent by erection of hands.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 136.

2. The state of being erect.

And so indeed of any we yet know man only is erect. . . . As for the end of this erection, to look up toward heaven, though confirmed by several testimonies, and the Greek etymologie of man, it is not so readily to be admitted.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

3. The act of building or constructing: as, the erection of a church.

I employed a whole day in walking about this great city, to find out proper places for the erection of hospitals.

Addison, *A Friend of Mankind*.

4. That which is erected, especially a building or structure of any kind: as, there are many ancient erections of unknown use. — **5.** The act of establishing or founding; establishment; settlement; formation; institution: as, the erection of a commonwealth; the erection of a bishopric or of an earldom.

It must needs have a peculiar influence upon the erection, continuance, and dissolution of every society.

South, *Sermons*.

6. The act of raising from a lower position or condition to a higher; elevation: as, the erection of a church into a cathedral.

The history of the various and strange vicissitudes they [the Jews] underwent, from their first erection into a people down to their final extinction.

Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. VII.

7†. Elevation or exaltation of sentiments.

Ah! but what misery is it to know this? Or, knowing it, to want the mind's erection in such extremes?

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, II. 1.

8†. The act of rousing; excitation.

When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an erection of the spirits to attend.

Bacon.

9. In *physiol.*, turgidity and rigidity of a part into which erectile tissue enters: specifically said chiefly of the penis and clitoris.

erective (ē-rek'tiv), a. [*cf. erect + -ive.*] Setting upright; raising.

erectly (ē-rekt'li), adv. In an erect posture; upright.

For birds, they generally carry their heads erectly like man.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

erectness (ē-rekt'nes), n. The state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

If we take erectness strictly, and so as Galen hath defined it, . . . they onely, saith he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thigh bone are carried in right lines.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, IV. 1.

erectopatent (ē-rek-tō-pā'tent), a. [*cf. L. erectus*, erect, + *patent*(-t)s, spreading; see *patent*.]

1. In *bot.*, having a position intermediate between erect and spreading. — **2.** In *entom.*, having, as the wings of an insect when in repose, the anterior pair erect or nearly so, and the posterior pair horizontal, as in the skipper-butterflies.

erector (ē-rek'tor), n.; pl. *erectors* or *erectores* (-torz, ē-rek-tō'rōz). [*cf. NL. erector*, < *L. erigere*, pp. *erectus*, erect; see *erect*.] **1.** One who or that which raises or erects. Specifically — (a) In *anat.*, a muscle which erects or assists in the erection of a part or an organ, as the penis or clitoris. (b) In *optics*, an attachment to a compound microscope, inserted in the draw-tube, which causes a second inversion of the image, so that the object viewed is seen in an erect or normal position. Also called *erecting glass*. — **2.** One who builds, establishes, or founds.

The three first Monarchies of the world; whereof the founders and the erectors thought that they could never have ended.

Raleigh (*Arber's Eng. Garner*), I. 654.

A teacher of learning, and erector of schools.

Waterhouse, *Apology*, p. 21.

erector spinae, the longest muscle of the back. It assists in maintaining the erect posture. It has several subdivisions, the principal of which are the longissimus dorsi and the sacrospinalis, or ilio-costalis. Also called *spini-rector*.

erelong (ēr'lōng'), prep. phr. as adv. [*cf. ere + long*; not prop. a compound, but a prep. phrase.] Before the lapse of a long time; before long; soon.

Mounted upon his [a horse's] back, and see following the stage, erelong avenge him.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The world erelong a world of tears must weep.

Milton, *P. L.*, XI. 627.

[Commonly, and preferably, written as two words, *ere long*.]

eremacausis (er'e-mā-kā'sis), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἔρημα*, slowly, gently, quietly, + *καίσις*, a burning, < *καίειν*, burn; see *caustic*.] In *chem.*, 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, or of niter by the decomposition of animal matter, and in numerous other processes: a term introduced by Liebig.

Slow combustion, such as that of eremacausis or decay, may cause light, as in the luminosity of decaying wood.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 458.

eremic (ē-rō'mik), a. [*cf. Gr. ἐρημικός*, desert, *ἐρημία*, a desert (see *eremite*), + *-ic*.] Inhabiting deserts; living in dry, sandy places: chiefly used in zoölogy.

eremitage† (er'ē-mi-tāj), n. [*cf. eremite + -age*. Cf. *hermitage*.] Hermitage.

A leaden box . . . found in the ruins of an old eremitage, as it was a repairing.

Shelton, *tr. of Don Quixote*, p. 136.

eremital† (er'ē-mi-tāl), a. [*cf. eremite + -al*.] Eremitic.

Not that a conventual, and still less an eremital, way of life would have been more rational.

Southey, *The Doctor*, lxxviii.

eremite (er'ē-mīt), n. and a. [Formerly also *eremit*; = *D. eremiet*, *heremiet* = *G. Dan. Sw. eremit* = *F. ermite*, *hermite* (whence the older *E. forms ermit, hermit*, now only *hermit*) = *Pr. ermita* = *It. eremita* (cf. *Pr. hermitau* = *Sp. ermitaño* = *Pg. ermitão*, < *ML. eremitanus*), < *L.L. eremita*, < *Gr. ἐρημίτης*, a hermit, prop. adj., of the desert, < *ἐρημία*, a solitude, desert, wilderness, < *ἐρημος*, desolate, lonely, solitary, desert; prob. akin to *ἔρημα*, stilly, quietly, gently, slowly, *Lith. ramu*, quiet, tranquil, *Goth. rimis*, n., quiet, *Skt. √ ram*, rest, find pleasure in: see *hermit*, a doublet of *eremite*.] **I. n. 1.** One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

Thou seem'st beneath thy huge, high leaf of green, An Eremit beneath his mountain's brow.

G. Croly, *Lily of the Valley*.

Specifically — **2.** In *church hist.*, in the earlier period, a Christian who, to escape persecution,

fled to a solitary place, and there led a life of contemplation and asceticism. Later the name was applied to a religious order whose members lived isolated from one another: aa, the *Eremites* of St. Augustine.

The king of Portugal caused a Church to be made there, . . . where there are only resident *Eremites*, and all other are forbidden to inhabit there.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 280.

No wild Saint Dominics and Thebaid *Eremites*, there had been no melodious Dante.

Carlyle.

=Syn. See *anchoret*.

II. a. Eremitic.

eremitic, eremitical (er-ē-mit'ik, -i-kal), a. [= F. *éremétique* = Pg. It. *eremitico*, < ML. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*, an eremite: see *eremite*.] Relating or pertaining to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit; living in solitude or in seclusion from the world.

The austere and eremitical harbinger of Christ.

Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

Persons of heroic and eminent graces and operations, . . . of prodigious abstinences, of eremitical retirements.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 46.

The eremite instinct is not peculiar to the Thebais, as many a New England village can testify.

Lowell, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 73.

eremitish (er'ē-mī-tish), a. [*eremite* + *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a hermit; eremitic.

I account Christian good fellowship better than an eremitish and melancholike solitariness.

Bp. Hall, *Meditations and Vows*.

A priest, old, bearded, wrinkled, cowed — never being more perfectly eremitish.

L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 213.

eremitism (er'ē-mī-tizm), n. [*eremite* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a hermit; voluntary seclusion from social life.

erembryoid (er-ē-mō-brī'oid), a. [*Gr. ἐρῆμος*, desolate, solitary (see *eremite*), + *βρύον*, a kind of seaweed, + *-oid*.] In ferns, having the fronds produced at intervals (nodes) along the sides of the rootstock, not at the end, and having the stipes articulated with the rootstalk, becoming detached when old, leaving protuberances with a concave surface. This is the case in the tribe represented by *Polypodium*. See *Desnobia*.

Eremomela (er-ē-mōm'ē-lā), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *μέλος*, a song.] The typical genus of African warblers of the subfamily *Eremomelinae*. C. J. Sunderall, 1850.

Eremomelinae (er-ē-mōm-ē-lī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eremomela* + *-inae*.] A group of warbler-like African birds, of some 50 species, of doubtful relationships, commonly referred to the *Timeliidae*.

Eremophila (er-ē-mōf'ī-lā), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. In this sense commonly written *Eremophilus*. Humboldt, 1805.—2. In *ornith.*, a notable genus of larks, of the family *Alaudidae*,



Horned Lark, or Shore-lark (*Eremophila alpestris*).

containing the horned larks or shore-larks, characterized by the plumicorn on each side of the head. There are several species or varieties, inhabiting the northern hemisphere, of which the best-known is *E. alpestris*, common to Europe and North America. Also called *Phileremos* and *Otocorys*. Boie, 1828.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of orthopterous insects. Burmeister, 1838.

Eremopteris (er-ē-mōp'te-ris), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐρῆμος*, solitary, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns, separated from *Sphenopteris* by Schimper in 1869, by whom it is said to have no analogy with any living fern. The upper part of the fronds is dichotomous. It is found in the coal-measures of Great Britain, and all through the Appalachian coal-field in the United States.



Eremopteris artemisiae folia.

erenach, n. [Also written *herenach*, repr. Ir. *airchinneach*, "a vicar, an erenach, or lay superintendent of church lands" (Donovan), the same

as *airchindeach* (*airchindech*, *archennach*, etc.), "a superior, prior of a convent, provincial of a religious order" (O'Reilly), these being other forms of *airchidechoin*, *airchideochain*, an archdeacon, < LL. *archidiaconus*: see *archdeacon*.] In the *Irish Ch.*, previous to the twelfth century, the name of an ecclesiastic having duties akin to those of an archdeacon.

erenow (ār'nou'), prep. phr. as adv. [*cre* + *now*.] Before this time. [Now written as two words.]

My father has repented him *erenow*.

Dryden.

erept (ē-rept'), a. Snatched away. Bailey, 1727.

ereptation (ē-rep-tā'shōn), n. [*L.* as if **ereptatio*(n-), < **ereptare*, assumed freq. of *crepere*, creep out, < *e*, out, + *reper*, creep: see *reptile*.] A creeping forth. Bailey, 1727.

ereption (ē-rep'shōn), n. [*L.* *ereptio*(n-), < *ereptus*, pp. of *eripere*, snatch away, < *e*, away, + *rapere*, snatch, seize. Cf. *correption*.] A taking or snatching away by force. E. Phillips, 1706.

erert, ereret, n. Middle English forms of *erere*.

Eresidae (ē-res'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eresus* + *-idae*.] A family of saltigrade or leaping spiders, typified by the genus *Eresus*, having the cephalothorax much elevated and convex in front, the two posterior eyes much further apart than the next pair, and the tarsi furnished with 2 or 3 claws. Also *Eresoidae* and *Eresides*.

Eresinae (er-e-sī'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eresus* + *-inae*.] One of two subfamilies of *Eresidae*, having an inframaxillary organ and calamistrum (wanting in *Palpimaninae*). It is composed of the genera *Eresus* and *Dorceus*.

Eresus (er'e-sus), n. [NL.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Eresidae*, containing a few species, such as *E. lineatus* and *E. cinnabarinus*. Walckenaer, 1805.

erethic (e-reth'ik), a. [Irreg. < *Gr. ἐρέθειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Excitable; restless. [Rare.] My mental make-up is inherited mostly from the paternal side, and is erethic in quality.

Amer. Jour. Psychol., I, 375.

erethism (er'e-thizm), n. [*Gr. ἐρεθισμός*, irritation, < *ἐρέθειν*, equiv. to *ἐρέθειν*, rouse to anger, excite, irritate.] In *physiol.*, excitement or stimulation of any organ or tissue, specifically of the organs of generation: as, the sexual erethism.—*Mercurial erethism*, an irritated state of the system produced by the poisonous action of mercury, accompanied by depression of strength, irregular action of the heart, etc.

erethismic (er-e-thiz'mik), a. [*erethism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to erethism.—*Erethismic shock*, a shock in which symptoms of excitement are combined with those of prostration.

erethistic (er-e-this'tik), a. [*Gr. ἐρεθιστικός*, < *ἐρέθειν*, excite: see *erethism*.] Relating to erethism.

erethitic (er-e-thit'ik), a. [Irreg. < *erethism* + *-itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erethism; characterized by erethism; excited; restless.

Erethizon (er-e-thi'zon), n. [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < *Gr. ἐρεθίζων*, ppr. of *ἐρέθειν*, excite, irritate: see *erethism*.] A genus of porcupines, of the family *Hystriidae*, having a stout form, short spines overlaid by hair, a short, thick, blunt, and flattened tail, non-prehensile, the toes four in front and five behind, all armed with strong curved claws, and the habits arboreal and terrestrial. There are two living species, *E. dorsatus*, the urson or Canada porcupine, of eastern North America, and *E. epixanthus*, the yellow-haired porcupine, of western North America. A fossil form is described as *E. cloacinus*. *Echinoprocta* is a synonym. See cut under *porcupine*.

Eretmochelys (er-et-mōk'e-lis), n. [*Gr. ἐρετμόν*, an oar (< *ἔρεσσειν*, row), + *χέλυς*, tortoise.]



Hawkbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

A genus of sea-turtles, including the caret or hawkbill, *E. imbricata*.

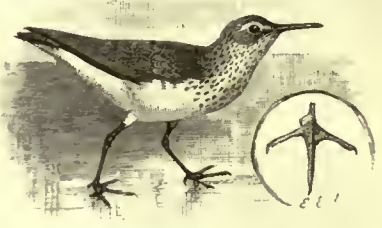
Eretmopodes (er-et-mōp'ō-dēz), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. ἐρετμόν*, an oar, + *πόδες* (πόδ-) = *E. ποδ.*] A division of schizognathous swimming birds, containing the grebes and finfeet, or the families *Podicipedidae* and *Heliornithidae*.

Eretmosauria (e-ret-mō-sā'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Eretmosaurus* + *-ia*.] A group of reptiles, taking name from the genus *Eretmosaurus*. Also *Eretmosaurae*.

Eretmosaurus (e-ret-mō-sā'rus), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐρετμός*, an oar, + *σαύρος*, a lizard.] A genus of reptiles. Seeley, 1874.

Eretrian (e-rē'tri-an), a. [*L. Eretria*, *Gr. Ἐρέτρια*, Eretria (see def.), + *-an*.] Pertaining to Eretria, an ancient city in the island of Euboea, Greece.—*Eretrian school of philosophy*, the Eliac or Elean school: so called from the fact that it removed to Eretria.

Ereunetes (er-ō-nē'tēz), n. [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < *Gr. ἐρευνητής*, a searcher, < *ἐρευνᾶν*, search after.] A genus of small sandpipers, of the family *Scolopacidae*, having the general charac-



Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).

ters of that section of the genus *Tringa* grouped under the genus *Actodromas*, but the feet semipalmate. The type species, *E. pusillus*, is one of the commonest sandpipers of North America, well known as the *semipalmated sandpiper* or *peep*.

erewhile (ār'hwil'), adv. [*erel* + *while*.] Some time ago; a little while before.

I am as fair now as I was erewhile.

Shak., M. N. D., iii, 2.

O, did you find it now? You said you bought it erewhile.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, v, 1.

The knife that was level'd erewhile at his throat, is employ'd now in ripping the lace from his coat.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 16.

erewhile (ār'hwil'), a. [*erewhile*, adv.] Former; recent.

Disraeli . . . has . . . been in a great degree all things to all men, complimenting now the Home Rulers on their good taste and moderation, now some erewhile antagonist on the conscientious energy of his career.

Escoff, quoted in Higginson's *Eng. Statesmen*, p. 49.

erf (erf), n. [ME. *erf*, *erfe*, < AS. *yrfe* = OS. *erbi* = D. *erf*, inheritance, patrimony, ground, = OHG. *erbi*, *arbi*, G. *erbe* = Dan. *arv* = Sw. *ärfv* (ande) = Goth. *arbi*, inheritance.] 1. Inheritance; patrimony; specifically, stock; cattle.

Ik kinnes erf . . .

Was mad of erthe.

Genesis and Exodus, i, 183.

2. [D. *erf*.] In Cape Colony, some parts of the State of New York, and other regions originally settled by the Dutch, a small inherited house-and-garden lot in a village or settlement.

erf-kint, n. [ME., < *erf* + *kin*.] Cattle.

Al erf-kin haunen he nt-led.

Genesis and Exodus, i, 3177.

erg (erg), n. [*Gr. ἔργον* = E. *work*, q. v. Cf. *energy*.] In *physics*, the unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system—that is, the amount of work done by the unit of force, one dyne, acting through the unit of distance, one centimeter. One foot-pound is approximately equal to 1.356×10^7 ergs, and one horse-power (English) is equal to 7.46×10^9 ergs per second. Also *ergon*.

We request that the word *ergon*, or *erg*, be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is, for purposes of measurement, equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy. J. D. Everett, *Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 167.

ergasilan (ēr-gas'i-lan), n. One of the *Ergasilidae*.

Ergasilidae (ēr-ga-sil'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Ergasilus* + *-idae*.] A family of epizoic siphonostomatous crustaceans. Species of *Ergasilus* are parasitic upon fishes; others, of the genus *Nicothoe*, upon lobsters.

Ergasilus (ēr-gas'i-lus), n. [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Ergasilidae*. Also *Ergasilium*.

ergat, v. See *ergot*.

ergata (ēr-gā-tā), n. [L., < *Gr. ἐργάτης*, a sort of capstan or windlass, also a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A capstan; a windlass; a crane. E. Phillips, 1706.

Ergates (ēr-gā-tēz), n. [NL., < *Gr. ἐργάτης*, a workman, < *ἔργον* = E. *work*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Priominae*. It is a very wide-spread genus, though it has but few species, being found in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America. *E. faber* is a large pitch-brown European species, from 1½ to 2 inches long, the larva of which feeds on pine-wood. *E. spiculatus* is the only form known to be found in the United States.

Ergatis (ér'gá-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐργάτις*, fem. of *ἐργάτης*, worker.] 1. A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenida*, having several European species. *Blackwall*, 1841.—2. A genus of tineid moths, of the subfamily *Gelechiinae*. There are 6 species, all European, as *E. brizella*. *Heinemann*, 1870.

ergo (ér'gō), *conj.* [L., therefore. Cf. *argat*².] Therefore: used technically in logic to introduce the conclusion of a complete and necessary syllogism.

Here an Anabaptist will say, "Ah, Christ refused the office of a judge; ergo, there ought to be no judges nor magistrates among christian men."

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

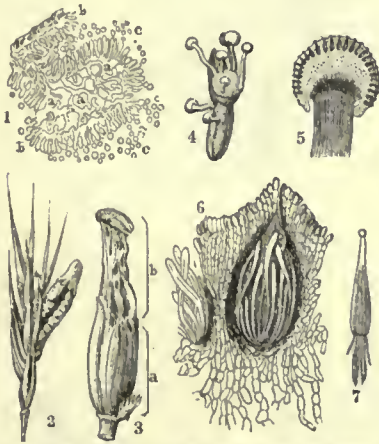
He that loves my flesh and blood is my friend; ergo, he that kisses my wife is my friend. *Shak.*, All's Well, l. 3.

ergometer (ér-gom'e-tér), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔργον*, work, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring work; a dynamometer. Watt's indicator-diagram is an example of an ergometer. Also called *electro-ergometer*.

Work-measuring dynamometers, or *ergometers*, as the author terms them. *Nature*, XXX, 220.

ergon (ér'gon), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔργον* = *E. work*. See *erg*.] Same as *erg*.

ergot¹ (ér'got), *n.* [*F.* *ergot*, also *argot*, a spur, the extremity of a dead branch, in bot. *ergot*; origin unknown.] 1. In *farricry*, a stub, like a piece of soft horn, of about the size of a chestnut, situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock.—2. A morbid growth arising from a diseased condition of the ovary of various grasses, caused by a fungus of the genus *Claviceps*. The growth of the fungus begins by the formation of a filamentous mycelium upon the surface of the ovary, which it destroys and displaces, retaining approximately its shape. The surface of this tissue is marked by furrows. At this stage conidia are produced upon the tips of short hyphae; and in this form it was formerly considered a distinct species, under the generic name *Sphaecelia* (which has become a common name co-ordinate with *sclerotium*). When the formation of conidia is at its height, a thick belt of more compact hyphae is formed at the base of the mass. This assumes a dark-violet color, and continues to grow, pushing upward the sphaecelia, which is torn from its attachments, and soon falls off.



1. Cross-section of the ovary (sphaecelia), in the early stage of the fungus, showing the mycelium (a a a), conidiophores (b b), and conidia (c c). 2. Ergot on its supporting grass. 3. Fully developed ergot (a), bearing the furrowed remains of the ovary (b). 4. Ergot which has produced stromata. 5. Longitudinal medial section of a stroma, showing the numerous perithecia just beneath the surface. 6. Longitudinal medial section of a perithecium, showing the slender asci arising from the base. 7. An isolated ascus from which the filiform spores are escaping. (Figs. 2, 3, and 4 somewhat reduced; 5, magnified; 1, 6, and 7, highly magnified.)

The resulting structure is the *sclerotium* or *ergot*. It is a horn-like mass, often one inch in length. It lies dormant till fall or usually till the following spring, when branches arise in a tuft. Each becomes a stroma, consisting of a stalk and a small head. In the head are formed a number of flask-shaped perithecia, each containing many asci, of which each in turn incloses several filiform spores. The ergot of rye is caused by *Claviceps purpurea*. Ergot is said to cause a sort of gangrene in cattle, especially in the feet. It is used in medicine to cause contraction of the uterus and of the arterioles and as an abortifacient, and also in certain morbid states of the cerebrospinal axis, where its effect may or may not be due entirely to its action on the vessels. Also called *spurred rye*.

3. In *anat.*, the calcar, spur, or hippeocampus minor of the brain. [Rare.]

ergot² (ér'got), *v.* [Also *ergat*; < *F.* *ergoter* (= *Sp. ergotear*), cavil, quibble; < *crgo*, < *L.* *ergo*, therefore.] I. *trans.* To infer; arrive at.

Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 173.

II. *intrans.* To draw conclusions. **ergoted** (ér'got-ed), *a.* [*F.* *ergoté* + *-ed*².] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, by the at-

tack of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea*. See *ergot*¹.

ergotic (ér-got'ik), *a.* [*F.* *ergoté* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from ergot.—**Ergotic acid**, a volatile acid said to exist in ergot.

ergotina (ér-gō-ti'nī), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ergotine*.

ergotine (ér'got-in), *n.* [= *F.* *ergotine*; < *ergoté* + *-ine*².] 1. An amorphous alkaloid of ergot. —2. An aqueous extract of ergot, purified of albumen and gum, and evaporated to a soft extract: specifically called *Bonjean's ergotine*. —3. An extract of ergot soluble in alcohol but insoluble in water or ether.

ergotinine (ér-got'i-nin), *n.* [*F.* *ergotine* + *-inc*².] A crystallizable alkaloid from ergot; suspected, however, of being a mixture.

ergotism¹ (ér'got-izm), *n.* [*F.* *ergotisme*, < *ergot*, *ergot*: see *ergot*¹ and *-ism*.] 1. The spur of rye; ergot.—2. The morbid state induced by the excessive ingestion of ergot, as from the use of spurred or ergoted rye as food. Spasmodic and gangrenous forms are distinguished. **ergotism**² (ér'got-izm), *n.* [*F.* *ergotisme*, < *ergoter*, cavil, quibble: see *ergo*.] A logical inference; a conclusion.

States are not governed by *ergotiana*. *Sir T. Browne*, *Christ. Mor.*, li. 4.

ergotized (ér'got-izd), *a.* [*F.* *ergoté* + *-ize* + *-ed*².] Changed to ergot; infested with the fungus (*Claviceps*) which produces ergot: as, *ergotized grasses*.

erg-ten (ér'g'ten), *n.* A unit of work, based on the c. g. s. system of units, equal to 10¹⁰ (10,000,000,000) ergs, or about 737 foot-pounds.

One horse-power is about three-quarters of an erg-ten per second. More nearly, it is 7.40 erg-nines per second; and one force-de-cheval is 7.36 erg-nines per second.

J. D. Everett, *Units and Phys. Const.*, p. 168.

eri, eria, n. [Native name, Assam.] The name given in Assam to one of the wild silkworms, which feeds on the castor-oil bean, and is more frequently domesticated than the other native varieties. It was described by Boisduval as *Attacus ricini*, and is now referred to the genus *Philosamia*. It is a very near relative of the ailanthus-alkworm, *Bombyx cynthia*. The worms are reared in houses, and the silk obtained is worth from 12 annas to 1 rupee per seer of sicca weight.

eriacht, n. Same as *eric*.

Erian (é'ri-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἔριον* + *-an*.] Relating to Lake Erie or its shores.

The term *Erian* is used as synonymous with *Devonian*, and probably should be preferred to it, as pointing to the best development of this formation known, which is on the shores of Lake Erie. *Princeton Rev.*, March, 1879, p. 290.

On the islands and coasts of this sea was introduced the *Erian* flora. *Sir William Dawson*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*

Erianthus (er-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < *Gr.* *ἔριον*, wool, + *ἄνθος*, flower: so called from the dense villous pedicels of the flowers.] A genus of coarse grasses, chiefly American. *E. flavenna*, of the Mediterranean region, grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet, with large handsome plumes, and is cultivated for ornament and winter decoration.

eric, erick (ér'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *eriach*, < *Ir. ciric*.] A pecuniary fine formerly paid in Ireland by one guilty of murder to the family of the murdered person.

The malefactor shall give unto them [the friends], or to the child or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an *erich*. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

According to this [the Brehon] Code, murder was not punishable by death, but only by fine levied on the relatives of the murderer, and called an *Erick*. Hence bloodshed was frequent; and no Irishman's life was safe.

Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, *Church of Ireland*, p. 140.

In cases of aggravated manslaughter, when a man could not pay the *Eric*, he was put into a boat and set adrift on the sea. *O'Curry*, *Anc. Irish*, l. ii.

Erica (e-ri'kă), *n.* [NL., < *L.* **erica*, *erice*, < *Gr.* *ἔρικη* or *ἔρικη*, heath.] A large genus of branched rigid shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, consisting of more than 400 species, most of which are natives of southern Africa, a few being found in Europe and Asia; the heaths. The leaves are very small, narrow, and rigid, and the globose or tubular four-lobed flowers are axillary, or in terminal racemes. The common British heaths are *E. Tetralix* and *E. cinerea*. Many of the Cape species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. See *heath*.

Ericaceæ (er-i-kă'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous exogenous plants, including 73 genera and over 1,300 species, mostly natives of temperate and cold regions, shrubby, or sometimes herbaceous, and often evergreen. They are divided into 4 suborders, which are by some authors regarded as distinct orders: viz., *Vaccinieæ*, shrubs, mostly American, distinguished by the inferior baccate fruit; *Ericiceæ*, shrubs or trees with superior ovary, gamopetalous corolla, and introrse anthers; *Pyroleæ*, mostly herbs with superior ovary, poly-



Branch of *Erica cinerea*, with section of flower magnified.

petalous corolla, and extrorse anthers; and *Monotropeæ*, herbaceous root-parasites without green herbage. The genera *Gaylussacia* and *Vaccinium*, of the *Vaccinieæ*, yield the huckleberry, blueberry, and cranberry. Besides the large genera *Erica*, *Rhododendron*, and *Gaultheria*, the *Ericiceæ* include *Kalmia*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæa*, and other well-known genera. In the *Pyroleæ* the more common genera are *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, and *Chimaphila*; and the more notable of the *Monotropeæ* are the Indian-pipe, *Monotropa*, and the snowplant, *Sarcodes*.

ericaceous (er-i-kă'shius), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἔρικος*, < *L.* **erica*, heath. Cf. *Ericaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to heath or to the *Ericaceæ*; resembling or consisting of heaths.

erical (e-ri'kal), *a.* [*Gr.* *ἔρικος* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or including the *Ericaceæ*.

Ericææ (e-ris'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erica* + *-ææ*.] A group of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, containing the true heaths.

ericetal (er-i-sē'tal), *a.* [*L.* as if **erictum*, a heath (< *erice*, heath), + *-al*.] Composed of heaths; pertaining to species of the genus *Erica*.

The botany of the high-lands east of Macclesfield is nearly *ericetal* in its nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, v. 589.

ericinone (e-ris'i-nōn), *n.* [*Gr.* *ἔρικος* + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants: identical with *hydroquinone*.

ericius (e-ris'i-us), *n.* [*L.*, also *erincus* (see *Erinaceus*), a hedgehog, both prop. adj., < *ēr* (once in *LL.*), orig. **hēr* = *Gr.* *ἕρῃς* (only in *Hezychius*), a hedgehog, prob. akin to *ἕρῃς*, Attic *ἕρῃς*, hard, dry, stiff, *L. hirsutus*, bristly, hairy (> *E. hirsute*), *horrere*, be bristly, bristle, *Skt.* *√ harsh*, bristle: see *horrid*, *horror*. Hence (from *L. ericius*) ult. *E. urehin*, a hedgehog: see *urehin*. The AS. name for hedgehog was *igl*, contr. *īl*.] A hedgehog. See *Hemiecetes*.

And I will make (t a possession for the *ericius* and pools of waters, and I will sweep it, and wear it out with a besom, saith the Lord of Hosts. *Isa. xiv. 23* (Douay version).

erick, n. See *eric*.

Eridanus (ē-rid'ā-nus), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr.* *Ἰριδάνας*, the mythical and poetical name of a river later identified with the Po, *Padus*, by others with the Rhone, *Rhodanus*, or the Rhine, *Rhenus*.] The ancient southern constellation of the River. It is situated south of Taurus, and contains the star Achernar, or Acanar, of the first magnitude, which is, however, invisible in Europe, and barely visible in Alexandria. In the United States it can be seen in winter anywhere south of Savannah.



Achernar * The Constellation Eridanus.

erigant¹, *n.* [ME., an erroneous form for *arrogant*.] Arrogance.

Thou prayest me & my place ful pover & ful [g]nede, That watz so prest to aproche my presens here-ine; Hoopst thou I be a harlot thi erigant to prayse? *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), li. 143.

Erigeron (ĕ-rij'ĕ-ron), *n.* [NL., < L. *erigeron*, equiv. to *senecio*, groundsel, < Gr. ἔριγγον, groundsel, lit. early-old, so called from its hoary down, < ἔρι, adv., early, connected with ἔριος, adj., early, + γῆραιον, old, an old mau.] A genus of composite herbs, nearly related to *Aster*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the narrower and usually more numerous ray-florets and by the equal and less herbaceous bracts of the involucre. There are over 100 species, 70 of which are found in North America. They are of little importance. The horseweed, *E. Canadensis*, a native of the United States, and widely naturalized in other countries, yields a volatile oil, which is used in medicine as a stimulant. *E. Philadelphicus* (the common fleabane of North America), *E. strigosus* (the daisy-fleabane), and *E. annuus* (the sweet scabions) are employed as diuretics.

erigible (er'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *erigere*, erect (see *erect*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being erected.

On each side the base of the tail there is a very strong spine, . . . *erigible* at the pleasure of the animal. Shaw, Zoology, IV. 378.

Eriglossa (er-i-glos'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔρι-γλωσσα, a strengthening prefix, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, including the lizards proper; all existing lacertilians excepting the chameleons or *Rhoptoglossa*. They are characterized by the flattened tongue, the presence of clavicles whenever limbs are developed, contact of the pterygoid with the quadrate, and entrance of nasal bones into the formation of the nasal apertures. See *Rhoptoglossa*.

Twenty families are combined in the suborder Lacertilia vera, which may be better called *Eriglossa*. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885, 1. 801.

eriglossate (er-i-glos'sāt), *a.* [< *Eriglossa* + *-ate*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eriglossa* or true lizards.

Erignathus (e-rig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρι-γνάθος, a strengthening prefix, + γνάθος, the jaw.] A genus of earless hair-seals, of the family *Phocidae* and subfamily *Phocinae*. The type is the bearded seal, *E. barbatus*, a circumpolar species of dark



Bearded Seal (*Erignathus barbatus*).

color and large size, the male sometimes attaining a length of 19 and the female 7 feet. The genus is closely related to *Phoca* proper, but differs from it in various osteological and especially cranial characters. Gill, 1867.

Erigone (e-rig'ō-nē), *n.* [NL.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidae*, including some of the smallest known spiders, the males of which often have curious protuberances or horns on the head, upon the ends of which the eyes may be borne, and maxillæ dilated at the base.

Erimyzon (er-i-mī'zon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐρι-μύζων, a strengthening prefix, + μύζω, suck.] A genus of suckers, of the family *Catostomidae*. *E. succetta*, the chub-sucker, is found in most streams of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. D. S. Jordan, 1876. See ent under *chub-sucker*.

erinaceid (er-i-nā'sē-id), *n.* An animal of the family *Erinaceidae*; a hedgehog or gymmore.

Erinaceidae (er'i-nā-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-idae*.] A family of terrestrial insectivorous mammals, the hedgehogs and gymnures. They have no cæcum, a slight pubic symphysis, slender or imperfect zygomatic arches, a skull with a small brain-case, no postorbital processes, a triangular foramen magnum, flaring occipital condyles, distinct paroccipital and mastoid processes, and annular tympanic bones. The tibia and fibula are ankylotized above. The family contains two very distinct subfamilies, *Erinaceinae* and *Gymnurinae*. See these words.

Erinaceinae (er-i-nā-sē-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erinaceus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Erinaceidae*, containing the hedgehogs. They are characterized by a defective palate, a spinigerous skin, a highly developed subcutaneous muscle or panniculus carnosus, and the absence of a tail, the caudal vertebrae being rudimentary. The group contains the genera *Erinaceus*, with several subdivisions, and *Aterix*; it is widely distributed in the old world, throughout Europe and Africa and in the greater part of Asia.

erinaceous (er-i-nā'shins), *a.* [< L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., pertaining to a hedgehog; see *Erinaceus*.] Belonging to the hedgehog family; resembling a hedgehog.

Erinaceus (er-i-nā'sē-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *erinaceus*, a hedgehog, prop. adj., like the equiv.

ericius, a hedgehog; see *ericius*.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Erinaceina*, containing the true hedgehogs. There are several species, of which the European hedgehog (*E. europæus*) is the best-known and the most peculiar. All have the power of roll-



Common European Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*).

ing themselves into a ball, presenting the bristling spines in every direction, a process effected by enormously developed and complicated cutaneous muscles, by the action of which the animals tie themselves up in their own skins. See *hedgehog*.

erineum (e-rin'ĕ-nm), *n.*; *pl. erinea* (-ĕ). [NL., < Gr. ἐρίνω, woolly, woolen, < ἔριον, wool, from the same root as *E. wool*, q. v.] An abnormal growth of hair-like structures caused on leaves by attacks of mites (*Acarida*), the latter generally, perhaps always, belonging to the genus *Phytoptus*. The erinea were formerly considered to constitute a genus of fungi.

eringo (e-ring'gō), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *eryngo* to suit *Eryngium*; a corrupt form (cf. Sp. It. *eringio*) of L. *eryngion* or *erynge*. See *Eryngium*.] A common name for species of the genus *Eryngium*, especially for *E. maritimum*, which is found in Great Britain on sandy seashores. Its roots were formerly candied as a sweetmeat, and were believed to possess strong aphrodisiac properties.

Let the sky rain potatoes, . . . hall kissing-comfits, snow *eringoes*, let there come a tempest of provocation. Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

Who lewdly dancing at a midnight ball, For hot *eringoes* and fat oysters call. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 419.

erinoze (er'i-nēs), *n.* [< Gr. ἐρι(ον), wool, + νόσος, disease.] A disease of the leaves of the grape-vine caused by a minute acarid, the *Phytoptus vitis*.

Erinyes (e-rī'nīs), *n.*; *pl. Eriynes* (e-rin'i-ēz). [L., less correctly *Erinnys* (e-rin'is), < Gr. Ἐρινύς, pl. Ἐρινύες, an avenging deity, in Homer always in the plural; in later poets the number is given as three, to whom afterward the names *Tisiphone*, *Megera*, and *Alecto* became attached. They were identified with the Roman *Furie*.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, one of the Furies: usually in the plural, *Erinyes*. See *fury* and *Eumenides*.

Mysterious, dreadful, and yet beautiful, there is the Greek conception of spiritual darkness; of the anger of fate, . . . the anger of the *Erinyes*, and Demeter *Erinnyis*, compared to which the anger either of Apollo or Athena is temporary and partial. Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

2. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Hesperidae*, or skippers. As at present restricted, it has but one species, *E. comma*. It is usually spelled *Erynnis*. (b) A genus of trilobites, of the family *Proötiidae*.

Eriocaulonaceæ (er'i-ō-kā-lō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriocaulon* (the typical genus) (< Gr. ἐριον, wool, + καυλός = L. *caulis*, a stalk; see *caul*³, *caulis*, *cole*²) + *-aceæ*.] An order of aquatic herbs or marsh-herbs, stemless or nearly so, with a cluster of linear leaves, and naked scapes bearing dense heads of minute monocious or dioecious flowers. There are 6 genera and about 325 species, mostly found in the warmer regions of the globe. They are known as *pipeweeds*. The principal genera are *Eriocaulon* and *Peperanthus*. There are a few species found in the United States, of which *Eriocaulon septangulare* occurs also in the west of Ireland and in the isle of Skye, and is the only species found in Europe or northern Asia.

Eriocera (er-i-ōs'e-rā), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), < Gr. ἐριον, wool, + κέρα, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Tipulidae*, or crane-flies, widely distributed, and containing 6 North American species. *E. longicornis* is common in eastern parts of North America. — 2. A genus of noctuid moths, of the subfamily *Gonepterinae*, remarka-

Pipewort (*Eriocaulon setaceum*).

ble for the long tuft of hairs on the palpi. There is only one known species, *E. mitrula*. Guenée, 1852.

Eriocnemis (er'io-ō-nē'mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐριον, wool, + κνήμις, leggin.] 1. A genus of humming-birds, containing about 18 species,



Copper-bellied Puffleg (*Eriocnemis cupreiventris*).

which have downy puffs or muffs about the legs, whence the name. Reichenbach, 1849. Also *Eriopus*. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of large beetles, of the family *Lucanidae*, of which more than 12 species, from Australia, the East Indies, the Moluccas, and Java, have been described.



Pod of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

ring of the seeds, they are known as *silk-cotton trees*, and the material is used for stuffing cushions and for similar purposes.

Eriodes (er-i-ō'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐριον, wool, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of South American

sapajous or spider-monkeys, of the subfamily *Cebinae* and family *Cebidae*, having the thumb more or less rudimentary. *E. arachnoides* is the leading species. Also called *Brachyteles*. I. Geoffroy, 1829.

Eriodictyon (er'io-dik'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the woolly, net-veined leaves), < Gr. ἐριον, wool, + δίκτυον, a net.] A small genus of low, overgreen, resinous shrubs, of the order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, found from California to New Mexico. The species are said to possess medicinal virtues, but their real value is doubtful. *E. glutinosum* is used as a stimulating expectorant.



Spider-monkey (*Eriodes arachnoides*).

Eriogaster (er'io-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL. (Germer, 1811), < Gr. ἐριον, wool, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. A genus of bembeycid moths, remarkable for the densely woolly apex of the abdomen of the female. *E. lacustris* is the type. Species are

found in Europe, Africa, Australia, and South America.—2. A genus of flies, of the family Empidæ. *Maequart*, 1838.

Eriogonum (er-i-og'ō-num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *γόνυ*, the knee. The original species is tomentose and geniculate.] A large genus of plants, characteristic of the flora of the western United States. Of the more than 120 species, 2 only are found east of the Mississippi, and 2 in Mexico. It belongs to the order Polygonaceæ, and is the type of a tribe characterized by having involucre flowers and no stipules. They are mostly low herbs or woody-based perennials, very variable in their manner of growth, with small flowers, and of no recognized value.

erimeter (er-i-om'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. ἔριον*, wool, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An optical instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibers from the size of the colored rings produced by the diffraction of the light in which the objects are viewed.

Eriophorum (er-i-ōf'ō-rum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριόφορος*, wool-bearing (cf. *δένδρον ἐριόφορον*, the cotton-tree), < *ἔριον*, wool, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] A small genus of cyperaceous plants, found in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere, distinguished by the delicate capillary bristles of the perianth, which lengthen greatly after flowering, and form a conspicuous cotton-like tuft; the cotton-grass.

Eriopinae (er-i-ō-pī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eriopus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Eriopus*. More correctly *Eriopodinae*.

Eriopus (er-i-ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *πούς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Eriopinae*, having the fore and hind legs furnished with long hairs, whence the name. The species are found all over the world. *Treitschke*, 1825.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Eriocnemis*. *Gould*, 1847.

Eriosoma (er-i-ō-sō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔριον*, wool, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. Same as *Schizoneura*. *Leach*, 1829.—2. A genus of cerambycid beetles; synonymous with *Xylocharis*. *Blanchard*, 1842.—3. A genus of flies, of the family *Museida*. *Lioy*, 1864.

Eriphia (er-ri-fī-i-ā), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, or ordinary



Eriphia larvmana.

crabs, of the family *Canceride*. *E. larvmana* is an example. *Latreille*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of flies, of the family *Anthomyiæ*, founded by *Meigen* in 1838. It contains large blackish-gray species, whose metamorphoses are unknown. There are a few European species, and 10 have been described by *Walker* from the Hudson's Bay Territory. (b) A genus of zygenid moths. *Felder*, 1874. (c) A genus of tineid moths. *Chambers*, 1875.

Erirhinidæ (er-i-rin'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erirhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Erirhinus*. Also *Erirhinidæ*.

Erirhinus (er-i-rī-nus), *n.* [NL. (*Schönherr*), < Gr. *ἔριπ-*, a strengthening prefix, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] A genus of curculios or weevils, giving name to the family *Erirhinidæ*. *E. infirmus* is an example.

Erismatura (e-ris-ma-tū-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρισμα* (r-), support, + *οἶπό*, tail.] The typical genus of ducks of the subfamily *Erismaturinae*.



Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*).

E. rubida is the common ruddy duck of the United States, and there are several other species. See *duck*2. Also called *Ceronecles*, *Gymnura*, *Oxyura*, and *Urdina*.

Erismaturinae (e-ris'ma-tū-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erismatura* + *-inae*.] The rudder-ducks, a subfamily of *Anatidæ*. They are distinguished from *Fuligininae* by the stiffened lance-linear tail-feathers, from 16 to 20 in number, exposed to the base by reason of the shortness of the coverts; a comparatively small head and thick neck; a moderate bill; short tarsi; and very long toes. There are several species, as of the genera *Erismatura*, *Nomonyx*, etc.

Eristalineæ (e-ris-ta-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eristalis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Syrphidæ*, typified by the genus *Eristalis*.

Eristalis (e-ris'ta-lis), *n.* [NL. (*Latreille*, 1804).] A remarkable genus of flies, typical of the subfamily *Eristalineæ*, having the marginal cell closed and petiolate, the thorax without any yellow markings, and the front evenly arched. The larvæ are known as *rat-tail maggots*, and feed in manure and soft decaying vegetable substances. The genus is widely distributed over the globe, and more than 20 North American species are described. *E. tenax* is an almost cosmopolitan species, occurring in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and closely resembles a large bumblebee.

eristic (e-ris'tik), *a. and n.* [= F. *éristique* = It. *eristico*, < Gr. *ἔριστικός*, given to strife, < *ἔρις*, strife, dispute, < *ἔρις*, strife.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to disputation or controversy; controversial; disputatious; captious.

The ground for connecting any such associations [materialistic] with this ideal of perfect identity without difference lies in what Plato would have called its *eristic* character: that is, its tendency to exclude from judgment, and therefore from truth and knowledge, all ideal synthetisms. *B. Bosanquet*, *Mind*, XIII. 357.

Eristic science, logic.

II. n. 1. One given to disputation; a controversialist.

Fanatic Error and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an *Eristick*, Praying as well as Predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

2. An art of logical criticism practised by the Megarics and other ancient philosophers. It has the appearance of mere captiousness and quibbling, but had a serious motive.

eristical (e-ris'ti-kal), *a.* [*Gr. ἔριστικός*, given to strife, < *ἔρις*, strife, < *ἔρις*, strife.] Same as *eristic*.

erithacet, *n.* [*Gr. ἔριθάκη*, bee-bread.] The honeysuckle.

Erix, *n.* See *Eryx*.

erket, *a.* A Middle English form of *irk*.

erliche, *adv.* See *early*.

erlish, *a.* An obsolete variant of *eldrich*.

And up there raise an *erlish* cry —
"He's won among us a!"

The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 124).

erl-king (ēr'king), *n.* [E. *acc.* of G. *erl-könig*, *erlen-könig*, *acc.* of Dan. *elle-konge*, *elver-konge*, lit. king of the elves, *elle-*, *elver-*, being the pl. (only in comp.; = Sw. *elfror*, pl.) of *alf*, pl. otherwise *alfer*, = E. *elf*; cf. Dan. *atfe-konge*, *elf-king*.] In German and Scandinavian poetical mythology, a personified natural power which devises and works mischief, especially to children.

The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or *Oak King*, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction. *Scott*, *Erl King*, Pref.

erly, *adv.* See *early*.

ermet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *earn*4.

ermefult, *a.* A Middle English form of *yearnful*.

ermelint (ēr'mē-lin), *n.* [Also *ermelin*, *hermeline* (and *ermly*); < G. *hermelin* (whence also It. *ermellino*, etc.), the ermine: see *ermine*1.] Same as *ermine*.

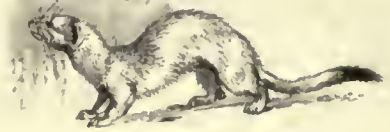
Sables, Marternes, Beuers, Otters, *Hermelines*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 493.

They have in their eyes adamant that will draw youth as the Iet the strawe, or the sight of the Panther the *Ermy*.
Greene, *Never Too Late*.

Fair as the furry coat of whitest *ermelin*.
Shenstone, *Schoolmistress*.

ermine1 (ēr'min), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ermin*, *ermyn*; < ME. *ermin*, *ermyn*, *ermine*, < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *hermine*, mod. F. *hermine* = Pr. *ermīni*, *ermi*, *hermin* = Sp. *armīño* = Pg. *armīno*, *ermine*: the same, with reduced term., as E. *ermelin*, *ermly* (obs.) = Sw. Dan. *hermelin* = It. *ermellino*, *armellino* (ML. *armelinus*), < MHG. *hermelin*, G. *hermelin* (cf. LG. *harmke*, *hermelke*), *ermine*, dim. of MHG. *harme*, OHG. *harma*, the ermine, = AS. *hearma* (in glosses, e. g., "netila, *hearma*" between *otor*, otter, and *nearth*, marten, an ermine or rather weasel (*netila* is a scribe's error for *L. mustela*), = Lith. *szermu*, *szarmā*, *szarmonys*, a weasel. The common "derivation" from *Armenia* (cf. *Er-*

*mine*2), as if *mus Armenius*, 'Armenian mouse', equiv. to *mus Ponticus* (Pliny), an ermine, is without any foundation.] 1. The stoat, *Putorius erminea*, a small, slender, short-legged car-



Ermine, or Stoat (*Putorius erminea*), in winter pelage.

nivorous quadruped of the weasel family, *Mustelidæ*, and order *Feræ*, found throughout the northerly and cold temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. The term is specially applied to the condition of the animal when it is white with a black tip to the tail, a change from the ordinary reddish-brown color, occurring in winter in most latitudes inhabited by the animal. The ermine is a near relative of the weasel, the ferret, and the European polecat, all of which belong to the same genus. There are several allied species or varieties of the stoat which turn white in winter and yield a fur known as ermine. The ermine fur of commerce is chiefly obtained from northern Europe, Siberia, and British America, and is in great request. See *stoat*.

It rob no *Ermy* of his dainty skin
To make mine own grow proud.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, III. 117.

2. In *entom.*, one of several arctiid moths: so called by English collectors. The buff ermine is *Arctia lubricipeda*; the water-ermine is *A. urticae*.—3. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes, by having the black of the tail inserted at regular intervals so that it contrasts with the pure white of the fur. The fur, with or without the black spots, is used for lining and facing certain official and ceremonial garments, especially, in England, the robes of judges.

Their chiefe furrer are . . . Blaque fox, Sables, . . . Gurnestalles or *Arminis*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 477.

Law and gospel both determine
All virtues lodge in royal *ermine*.

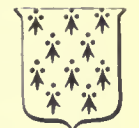
Swift, *On Poetry*.

Hence—4. The office or dignity of a judge, and especially the perfect rectitude and fairness of mind essential to the judge's office: as, he kept his *ermine* unspotted.

I call upon . . . the judges to interpose the purity of their *ermine* to save us from this pollution.

Lord Chatham.

5. In *her.*, one of the furs, represented with its peculiar spots black on a white ground (argent, spots sable). The black spots are indeterminate in number. In some cases a single spot suffices for one surface: thus, in a *mantling ermine* the dugs have each one spot in the middle. Abbreviated *er*.



Ermine.

The arms of Brittany were "Ermine," i. e. white, with black ermine spots.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.], I. 96, note 3.

Ermine spot, in *her.*, one of the black spots representing the tail of the ermine and contributing to form the tincture so called.

ermine1 (ēr'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ermined*, ppr. *ermining*. [*Gr. ἔριμις*1, *n.*] To cover with or as with ermine.

The snows that have *ermined* it [a tree] in winter.
Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 237.

Ermine2t, *n.* [ME.; cf. OF. *Armenie*, ML. *Herminia*, *Armenia*.] An Armenian. *Chaucer*.

ermine (ēr-mi-nā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *ermin*, *ermine*, *ermine*.] In *her.*, composed of four ermine spots: said of a cross so formed. This cross is always sable on a field argent, and this need not be mentioned in the blazon; it is also blazoned four ermine spots in cross.

ermined (ēr'mind), *a.* 1. Clothed with ermine; adorned with the fur of the ermine.

Ermined Age, and Youth in arms renown'd,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground.
Scott, *Don Roderick*, st. 29.

2. Invested with the judicial power, or with the office or dignity of a judge.

ermine-moth (ēr'min-mōth), *n.* A moth, *Yponomeuta padella*, so called from its white and black coloration.

ermines (ēr'minz), *n.* In *her.*, a fur of a black ground with white spots (sable, spots argent): the reverse of *ermine*. Also called *counter-ermine*, *contre-ermine*.



Ermines.

erminites (ēr'mi-nīts), *n.* In *her.*, a fur sometimes mentioned, the same as *ermine*, but with a single red hair on each

side of the black spots. This can be shown only on a very large scale, and is rare.



Erminois.

erminois (er'mi-nois), n. [Heraldic F., < OF. ermin, ermine.] In her., a fur of a tincture resembling ermine, except that the ground is or.

ermit, n. An obsolete form of hermit. Jer. Taylor.

ern¹, erne¹, v. t. Obsolete forms of earn¹.

ern², erne², v. i. Obsolete forms of earn².

ern³, erne³, n. See earn³.

ern⁴, erne⁴, v. i. Same as earn⁴.

ern⁵, n. [AS. ern, a retired place or habitation, scarcely used except in comp. (-ern, -ern), as in berern, contr. bern (> E. barn¹), corth-ern, a grave, etc.] A retired place or habitation: chiefly in composition. See etymology.

-ern. [L. -ernus, -erna, -ternus, -terna, prop. a compound suffix, < -er, -ter + -no-; used to form nouns and adjectives.] A termination of Latin origin, occurring in nouns, as in cavern, cistern, lantern, tavern, etc., also in adjectives, as modern, but in adjective use generally extended with -al, as in eternal, fraternal, maternal, paternal, external, internal, infernal, supernal, etc. In some words -ern is an accommodation of various other terminations, as in pasterne, pattern, postern, bittern, etc.

ern-bleater (ern'blē'tēr), n. The common snipe, Gallinago media or caelestis. Also called bog-bleater, heather-bleater.

ernest¹, n. and a. An obsolete form of earnest¹.

ernest², n. An obsolete form of earnest².

Ernestine (er'nes-tin), a. Of or pertaining to the elder and ducal branch of the Saxon house which descended from Ernest (German Ernst), Elector of Saxony (1441-86), who in 1485 divided with his younger brother Albert the territories ruled by them in common. The Ernestine and Albertine lines thus founded still continue. The latter wrested the electoral title from the former in 1547, and became the royal house of Saxony in 1806. The Ernestine line now holds the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar and the duchies of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Ernestine pamphlet, a pamphlet published about 1530, under the auspices of the Ernestine Saxon line, advocating the debasement of the currency. See Albertine tracts, under Albertine.

erode (ē-rōd'), v.; pret. and pp. eroded, ppr. eroding. [< L. erodere, gnaw off, < e, out, off, + rodere, gnaw: see rodent.] I. trans. 1. To gnaw or eat into or away; corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath an antipathy with the lungs if it cometh near the body, and erodeth them. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 983.

The blood, being too sharp or thin, erodes the vessels. Wiseman, Surgery.

Hence—2. To wear away, as if by gnawing: specifically used in geology of the action of water, etc., in wearing down the earth's surface.

When this change began, it caused a decreasing river-slope in the northern portions, and a diminishing power to erode. Science, III. 57.

II. intrans. To become worn away.—Eroded margin, in entom., a margin with irregular teeth and emarginations.—Eroded surface, in entom., a surface with many irregular and sharply defined depressions, appearing as if gnawed or carved.

erodent (ē-rō'dent), n. [< L. erodentis, ppr. of erodere, gnaw off: see erode.] A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths; a caustic.

Erodii (e-rō'di-i), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἐρωδιός, the heron or heronshaw.] Same as Herodii.

Erodium (e-rō'di-um), n. [< Gr. ἐρωδιός, also ῥόδιος (= L. ardea), the heron (Ardea cinerea, A. egretta, A. stellaris, A. nycticorax).] A genus of plants, closely related to Geranium, from which it differs in having only five fertile stamens, and the tails of the carpels bearded upon the inside. There are about 50 species, natives mostly of the old world, though several are very widely naturalized. Some of the common species are known as heron's-bill or stork's-bill.

erogate (er'ō-gāt), v. t. [< L. erogatus, pp. of erogare (> It. erogare = Sp. Pg. erogar), pay, pay out, expend (prop. out of the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people), < e, out, + rogare, ask: see rogation. Cf. arrogate, derogate.] To expend, as public money; lay out; bestow.

For to the squint of science belongeth understanding and memory, which, as a treasury, hath power to retain, and also to erogate, and distribute, when opportunity happeneth. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 22.

erogation (er'ō-gā'shon), n. [= Sp. erogacion = It. erogazione, < L. erogatio(n-), < erogare, pay out: seerogate.] The act of erogating.

Some think such manner of erogation not to be worthy the name of liberality. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour.

Touching the Wealth of England, it never also appeared so much by public Erogations and Taxes, which the long Parliament raised. Howell, Letters, iv. 47.

erogenic (er-ō-jen'ik), a. Same as erogenous.

In somnambulism the various hyper-excitable spots or zones—erogenic, reflexogenic, dynamogenic, hypnogenic, hysterogenic—are best studied. Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 497.

erogenous (e-roj'e-nus), a. [< Gr. ἔρωσ, love (see Eros), + -γενής, producing: see -genous.] Inducing erotic sensation; producing sexual desire.

Eros (ē'ros), n. [L., < Gr. Ἔρως (Ἐρως-), the god of love, a personification of ἔρωσ (ἔρωτ-), love, < ἐρᾶν, love.] 1. Pl. Erotes or Erotes (e-rō'tēz, ē'ros-ez). In Gr. myth., the god of love, identified by the Romans with Cupid. See Cupid.

On the front of the base [of the statue of Zeus at Olympia] were attached works in gold representing in the centre Aphrodite rising from the sea and being received by Eros and crowned by Peitho. A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 127.

A bevy of Erotes apple-cheek'd, In a shallop of crystal ivory-beak'd. Tennyson, The Islet.

2. [NL.] In zoöl., a genus of malacostracous beetles, of the family Telephoridae. There are many species, of Europe and America, as E. mundus of North America.

erose¹ (ē-rōs'), a. [< L. erosus, pp. of erodere, gnaw off: see erode.] Gnawed; having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed: applied to a leaf, to an insect's wing, etc.



Erose Leaf.

erose² (ē'rōs), a. See arose.

erosion (ē-rō'zhon), n. [= F. érosion = Sp. erosión = Pg. erosão = It. erosione, < L. erosio(n-), < erodere, pp. erodus, gnaw off: see erode.] 1. The act or operation of eating or gnawing away. Hence—2. The act of wearing away by any means. Specifically—(a) In gun., the wearing away of the metal around the interior of the vent, around the breech-mechanism, and on the surfaces of the bore and chamber of cannon, due to the action of powder-gas at the high pressures and temperatures reached in firing.

The heated gases, passing over these fused surfaces at a high velocity and pressure, absolutely remove that surface, and give rise to that erosion which is so serious an evil in guns where large charges are employed. Science, V. 392.

(b) In zoöl., the abrasion or wearing away of a surface or margin, as if by gnawing; the state of being erode; the act of eroding. (c) In geol., the wearing away of rocks by water and other agencies of geological change.



Section showing the erosion of the summit of a mass of stratified rock bent into a low anticlinal.

Erosion through solvent action is promoted by the presence in the waters both of carbonic acid and organic acids. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXX. 186.

3. The state of being eaten or worn away; corrosion; canker; ulceration.—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.

erosionist (ē-rō'zhon-ist), n. [< erosion + -ist.] In geol., one who holds the erosion theory.

There were the erosionists, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 5.

erosive (ē-rō'siv), a. [= It. erosivo, < L. erodere, pp. erodus, erode (see erode, erose¹), + -ive.] 1. Having the property of eating away or corroding; corrosive.—2. Wearing away; acting by erosion.

The great erosive effect of water on the clay soil of the west. Science, III. 214.

erostate (ē-ros'trāt), a. [< L. e-priv. + rostratus, beaked, < rostrum, a beak: see rostrum.] In bot., having no beak.

erotematic (er'ō-tē-mat'ik), a. [< Gr. ἐρωτηματικός, interrogative, < ἐρωτημα(τ-), interrogation: see eroteme.] Proceeding by means of questions.—Erotematic method, a method of instruction in which the teacher asks questions, whether catechetical or dialogical.

eroteme (er'ō-tēm), n. [< LL. erotema, < Gr. ἐρώτημα, a question, < ἐρωτᾶν, ask.] The mark or note of interrogation: a name adopted by the grammarian Gould Brown, but not in common use.

Erotes, n. Latin plural of Eros.

erotesis (er-ō-tē'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐρώτησις, a questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] In rhet., a figure of speech consisting in the use of a

question or questions for oratorical purposes, as, for instance, to imply a negative, as in the following quotation. Also called eperotesis and epitrochasmus. See question.

Must we but weep o'er days more blest? Must we but blush?—Our fathers lead? Byron, Don Juan, III., The Isles of Greece (song).

erotetic (er-ō-tet'ik), a. [< Gr. ἐρωτητικός, skilled in questioning, < ἐρωτᾶν, question, ask.] Interrogatory.

erotic (e-rot'ik), a. and n. [Formerly erotick; = F. erotique = Sp. erótico = Pg. It. erotico (cf. D. G. erotisch = Dan. Sw. erotisk), < Gr. ἐρωτικός, pertaining to love, < ἔρωσ (ἔρωτ-), love: see Eros.] I. a. Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love; amorous.

An erotic ode is the very last place in which one would expect any talk about heavenly things. Saturday Rev.

II. n. An amorous composition or poem. erotical (e-rot'ik-al), a. [< erotic + -al.] Same as erotic.

So doth Jason Prtensis . . . (who writes copiously of this erotical love) place and reckon it amongst the affections of the brain. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 442.

erotomania (e-rō-tō-mā'ni-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτομανία, raving love, < ἔρωσ (ἔρωτ-), love, + mania, madness.] In pathol., mental alienation or melancholy caused by love; love-sickness.

erotomaniac (e-rō-tō-mā'ni-ak), n. [< erotomania + -ac.] A person suffering from or afflicted with erotomania.

erotomany (er-ō-tom'ā-ni), n. [< NL. erotomania.] Same as erotomania.

erotylid (e-rot'i-lid), a. and n. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Erotylidae.

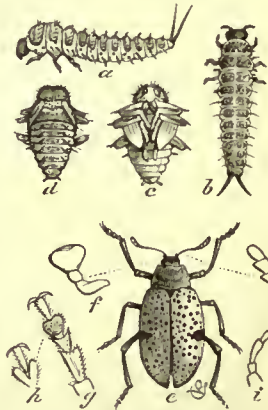
II. n. One of the Erotylidae.

Erotylidae (er-ō-til'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Erotylus + -idae.] A family of clavicorn Coleoptera. The dorsal abdominal segments are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are four-jointed, more or less dilated and spongy beneath; the wings are not fringed with hairs; and the anterior coxae are globose. The species are mostly South American, and fungicolous. Groups corresponding more or less nearly to the Erotylidae are named Erotylti, Erotylinae, Erotylidae, Erotylides, and Erotylusidae.

Erotylus (e-rot'i-lus), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐρωτύλος, a darling, sweetheart, dim. of ἔρωσ (ἔρωτ-), love.]

The typical genus of the family Erotylidae, distinguished by the two spines with which the maxillae are armed at the tip, and the ovate, not cylindrical, form of the body.

These species are peculiar to Central and South America, only one, E. boisduvali, extending from Mexico into Arizona and Colorado. It is 10 millimeters long, obovate, black, opaque, with the elytra ochereous and covered with numerous deeply impressed black punctures, and having a triangular black spot near the middle of the side margin. It lives in fungi growing on old pine logs.



Fungus-beetle (Erotylus boisduvali). a, b, larva, lateral and dorsal views; c, d, pupa, ventral and dorsal surfaces; e, beetle; f, palpus; g, tarsus, from below; h, terminal joint of tarsus, from above; i, antenna. f, g, h, and i enlarged.

erpetology (er-pe-tol'ō-jī), n. An erroneous form of herpetology.

err (ēr), v. [< ME. erren, < OF. errer = Pr. Sp. Pg. errar = It. errare, < L. errare, wander, stray, err, mistake, orig. *ersare = Goth. airzjan, tr., cause to err, mislead, = OHG. irrōn, irrōn, MHG. G. irren, intr., wander, stray, err; cf. Goth. airzjis, adj., = OHG. irri, G. irre, astray; prob. the same word as OHG. irri = AS. yrre, corre, angry, enraged (for sense cf. L. delirius, crazy, raving, lit. out of the furrow: see delirious), but (?) cf. L. ira, anger.] I. intrans. 1. To wander; go in a devious and uncertain course. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O verrey goost, that erreth to and fro. Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 302.

G, in no labyrinth can I safelier err, Than when I lose myself in praising her. B. Jonson, Toetaster, I. 1.

2. To deviate from the true course or purpose; hence, to wander from truth or from the path of duty; depart from rectitude; go astray morally.

We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep. Book of Common Prayer, General Confession.

But *errs* not Nature from this gracious end,
From burning suns when livid deaths descend?
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 141.

Aim'd at the helm, his lance *err'd*. *Tennyson, Gerald.*
3. To go astray in thought or belief; be mis-
taken; blunder; misapprehend.

Thereby shall we shadow
The numbers of our host, and make discovery
Err in report of us. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 4.*

They do not *err*
Who say that, when the poet dies,
Mute Nature mourns her worshipper.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

II.† *trans.* 1. To mislead; cause to deviate
from truth or rectitude.

Sometimes he (the devil) tempts by covetousness, drunken-
ness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, defects, saves, kills, pro-
tects, and rides some men as they do their horses.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 50.

2. To miss; mistake.

I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton, P. L., x. 206.*

errable (er'a-bl), *a.* [*< err + -able.*] Liable
to mistake; fallible. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

errableness (er'a-bl-nes), *n.* Liability to mis-
take or *err.* [Rare.]

We may infer, from the *errableness* of our nature, the
reasonableness of compassion to the seduced.

Decay of Christian Piety.

errabund (er'a-bund), *a.* [*< L. errabundus,*
wandering to and fro, *< errare, wander: see*
err.] Erratic; wandering; rambling. [Rare.]

Your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the lit-
erary compass. *Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xiii.*

errand (er'and), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errant,*
errant, errant; < ME. erende, erande, erende,
etc., *< AS. ærende = OS. arundi = OHG. aranti,*
arunti, arandi, etc., = Icel. eyrendi, örendi =
Sw. ärände = Dan. erende, errand, message;
cf. *AS. ar = OS. pl. eri = Icel. arr = Goth. air-*
rus, a messenger; origin uncertain; perhaps
ult. connected with Skt. ar, go.] A special
business intrusted to a messenger; a verbal
charge or message; a mandate or order; some-
thing to be told or done; as, the servant was
sent on an errand; he told his errand; he has
done the errand.

Ye do symple youre mayster *ernde*, as he yow co-
manded for to seche Merlin. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 43.*

I have a secret *errand* unto thee, O king. *Judges iii. 19.*
Our soul is not sent hither, only to go back again: we
have some *errand* to do here. *Donne, Letters, xxvii.*

One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to
stay long at his *errand*. *Hoswell, Eng. Proverbs, p. 2.*

Fool's or gawk's errand, the pursuit of something un-
attainable; an absurd or fruitless search or enterprise.
To send one on a *fool's errand* is to direct or induce one
to set about doing something that the sender knows, or
should know, will be useless or without result.

errand, *a.* An obsolete variant of *errant*.
errant (er'ant), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also
errant (see *errant*, now differentiated from *er-*
rant); *< ME. erraunt, arraunt, < OF. errant (un*
chevalier errant, a knight errant, le Juif errant,
the wandering Jew, etc.), usually taken as the
ppr. (< L. errant(-)s) of errer, < L. errare, wan-
der (see err); by some taken as the ppr. of errer,
make a journey, travel: see errant².] I. a. 1.
Wandering; roving; rambling: applied particu-
larly to knights (knights errant) of the middle
ages, who are represented as wandering about
to seek adventures and display their heroism
and generosity.

An outlawe, or a thief *errant*.
Chaucer, Maniple's Tale, l. 120.

Where as noon *arraunt* knyght sholde not cesse to karole,
till that a certein knyght com thider.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

A shady glade
Of the Rhiposan hills, to her reveal'd
By *errant* Sprights, but from all men conceal'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

I am an *errant* knight that fellow'd arms,
With spear and shield.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, til. 4.

2. Deviating; straying from the straight, true,
or right course; erring.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and *errant* from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

But she that has been bred up under you, . . .
Having no *errant* motion from obedience,
Flies from these vanities as mere illusions.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, l. 1.

Supped at the Lord Chamberlaine's, where also supped
the famous beauty and *errant* lady the Dutchesse of Maza-
rine.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 6, 1676.

But when the Prince had brought his *errant* eyes
Home from the rock, sideways he let them glance
At Enid, where she droopt.
Tennyson, Gerald.

3. In *zool.*, free; not fixed; locomotory; spe-
cifically, pertaining to the *Errantia*; not tu-

bicolous: as, the *errant* annelids.—4†. Notori-
ous; manifest: in this sense now spelled only
arrant. See *arrant*, 2.

II. *n.* A knight errant. [Rare.]

"I am no admirer of knights," he said to Hogg, "and
if we were *errants*, you should have the tilting all to
yourself."
E. Douden, Shelley, l. 166.

errant (er'ant), *a.* [*< OF. errant, ppr. of errer,*
errer, oirer, oirrer, earlier edrer, edrar, make a
journey, travel, go, move, etc., < ML. iterare
(for L.L. itinerari), make a journey, travel, < L.
iter (itiner-), a journey, road, way, > OF. erre,
aire, ME. erre, eyre, mod. E. (in archaic
spelling) eyre, a journey, circuit: see eyre, itine-
rant. Cf. errant¹.] Itinerant.

Our judges of assize are called justices *errant*, because
they go no direct course, but this way and that way from
one town to another, where their sittings be appointed.
C. Butler, Eng. Grammar (1633).

Errantia (e-ran'shiǎ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L.*
errant(-)s, ppr. of errare, wander: see errant¹.]
A group of active locomotory polychaetous an-
nelids, as distinguished from the sedentary
or tubicolous group of the same order. They
seldom construct tubular habitations, have numerous para-
podia not confined to the anterior parts of the body, and
possess a praestomium, and usually eyes, tentacles, and
a proboscis armed with chitinous teeth. Like the rest
of the *Polychaeta*, they are normally diocious and marine
worms, vermiform in shape, with large setigerous feet,
and gills on the back; they correspond somewhat to the
Linnean genus *Nereis* (which see), and are known as *Au-*
temnata, Kapacia, Notobranchia, Chaetopoda, etc., ranking
as an order or a suborder. The families *Nereidae* and
Nephtyidae are central groups. See *Polynoe*, a typical
member of the group.

errantry (er'ant-ri), *n.* [*< errant¹ + -ry.*] 1†.
A wandering; a roving or rambling about.

After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got
safe back to Dunkirk. *Addison, Freeholder.*

2. The condition or way of life of a knight er-
rant. See *knight-errantry*.

In our day the *errantry* is reversed, and many a strong-
hearted woman goes journeying up and down the land,
bent on delivering some beloved hero from a captivity
more terrible than any the old legends tell.
L. M. Atcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 238.

errata, *n.* Plural of *erratum*.

errate, *n.* [*< L. erratum, mistake: see errat-*
um.] A mistake; a fault. *Hall. (Halliwell.)*

erratic (e-rat'ik), *a. and n.* [*< ME. erratik,*
erratyk, < OF. (and F.) erraticque = Pr. erratic,
eratic = Sp. errático = Pg. It. erratico, < L.
erraticus, wandering, < errare, wander: see err.]
I. *a.* 1. Wandering; having no certain course;
roving about without a fixed destination.

Short remnants of the wind now and then came down
the narrow street in *erratic* puffs.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 150.

2. Deviating from the proper or usual course in
opinion or conduct; eccentric.

A fine *erratic* genius, . . . he has not properly used his
birthright. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 249.*

3. Moving; not fixed or stationary: applied to
the planets as distinguished from the fixed stars.

Ther he saugh, with ful avysemente,
The *erratyk* sterres, herkenynge armonye,
With sownes ful of hevenyng melodye.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1812.

4. In *med.*, irregular; changeable; moving from
point to point, as rheumatic or other pains, or
appearing at indeterminate intervals, as some
intermittent fevers.

They are incommoed with a slimy matter cough, stiock
of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey, Consumptions.*

5. In *geol.*, relating to or explanatory of the condi-
tion and distribution of erratics. See II., 2.
—**Erratic blocks**, the name given by geologists to those
boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been
transported from their original sites by ice in the Pleisto-
cene period, and carried often to great distances. Such
blocks are on the surface or in the most superficial depos-
its. See *boulder*.—**Erratic map**, one on which the dis-
tribution of the erratics in a certain district is illustrated.
—**Erratic phenomena**, the phenomena connected with
erratic blocks.—**Syn.** 4. Abnormal, unreliable. See *ir-*
regular.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which has wan-
dered; a wanderer.

William, second Earl of Lonsdale, who added two splen-
did art galleries to Lowther Castle, which he . . . made a
haven of rest for various *erratics* from other collections.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 509.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, a boulder or block
which has been conveyed from its original site,
probably by ice, and deposited at a distance;
an erratic block. See *erratic blocks*, under I.

We have good reason to believe that the climate of
America during the glacial epoch was even then some-
what more severe than that of Western Europe, for the
erratics of America extend as far south as latitude 40°,
while on the old continent they are not found much be-
yond latitude 50°. *J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 72.*

3. An eccentric person.

We have *erratics*, unscholarly foolish persons.

J. Cook, Marriage, p. 98.

erratical (e-rat'i-kal), *a.* [*< erratic + -al.*]
Same as *erratic*. [Rare.]

erratically (e-rat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an erratic
manner; without rule, order, or established
method; irregularly.

They . . . come not forth in generations *erratically*, or
different from each other, but in specifical and regular
shapes. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 6.*

erraticalness (e-rat'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state
of being erratic.

erration (e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. erratio(n), < er-*
rare, wander: see err.] A wandering. *Cock-*
eram.

erratum (e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *errata* (-tā). [L.,
neut. of *erratus*, pp. of *errare, err, make a mis-*
take: see err. Cf. errate.] An error or mistake
in writing or printing. The list of the *errata* of a book
is usually printed at the beginning or end, with references
to the pages and lines in which they occur.

A single *erratum* may knock out the brains of a whole
passage. *Cotper.*

erret, *n.* A Middle English form of *arr¹*.

errhine (er'in), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. ἔρρινος, an er-*
rhine, < ἔρ, in, + ῥίς (ῥίω-), the nose.] I. a.
In *med.*, affecting the nose, or designed to be
snuffed into the nose; occasioning discharges
from the nose.

II. *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up the nose,
to promote discharges of mucus; a sternuta-
tory.

erringly (er'ing-li), *adv.* In an erring manner.

He serves the muses *erringly* and lit
Whose aim is pleasure, light and fugitive.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, Ded.

erroneous (e-rō'nē-us), *a.* [Formerly also *er-*
ronious; *< L. erroneus, wandering about, stray-*
ing (cf. erro(u)-), a wanderer, error, wandering,
< errare, wander: see err.] I†. Wandering;
roving; devious; unsettled; irregular.

They roam
Erroneous and disconsolate. *Philips.*

2. Controlled by error; misled; deviating from
the truth.

A man's conscience and his judgment is the same thing,
and as the judgment, so also the conscience may be *er-*
roneous. *Hobbes, Works, III. 29.*

And because they foresaw that this wildness might
be looked upon as a place of liberty, and therefore might
in time be troubled with *erroneous* spirits, therefore they
did put in one article into the confession of faith, on pur-
pose, about the duty and power of the magistrate in mat-
ters of religion.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 146.

3. Containing error; false; mistaken; not
conformable to truth or justice; liable to mis-
lead: as, an *erroneous* opinion; *erroneous* doc-
trine or instruction.

I must . . . protest against making these old *er-*
roneous maps a foundation for new ones, as they can be
of no use, but must be of detriment.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 267.

There are, probably, few subjects on which popular
judgments are commonly more *erroneous* than upon the
relations between positive religions and moral enthusi-
asm. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 150.*

erroneously (e-rō'nē-us-li), *adv.* In an *errone-*
ous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely.

The profession and use of Poesie is most ancient from
the beginning, and not, as manie *erroniously* suppose, af-
ter, but before any civil society was among men.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 3.

How innumerable have been the instances in which
legislative control was *erroneously* thought necessary!

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 439.

erroneousness (e-rō'nē-us-nes), *n.* [*< erroneous*
+ -ness.] The state of being erroneous, wrong,
or false; deviation from truth or right: as, the
erroneousness of a judgment or proposition.

error (er'or), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *errou*;
< ME. errou, arroue, < OF. error, errou, mod. F.
erreu = Pr. Sp. Pg. error = It. errore, < L.
error, a wandering, straying, uncertainty, mis-
take, error, < errare, wander, err: see err.] I.
A wandering; a devious and uncertain course.
[Obsolete or archaic.]

He [Æneas] through fatal *errou* long was led
Full many years. *Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 41.*

Driv'n by the winds and *errou*s of the sea.
Dryden, Æneid.

The damsel's headlong *error* thro' the wood.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. A deviation from the truth; a discrepancy
between what is thought to be true and what is
true; an unintentional positive falsity; a false
proposition or mode of thought.

Lord, such *errou* amange them thei haue,
It is grede sorowe to seee. *York Plays, p. 283.*

Error is . . . a mistake of our judgment, giving assent
to that which is not true.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xx. 1.

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.

There is but one effective mode of displacing an error, and that is to replace it by a conception which, while readily adjusting itself to conceptions firmly held on other points, is seen to explain the facts more completely.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 6.

When men do not know the truth, they do well to agree in common error based upon common feeling; for thereby their energies are fixed in the unity of definite aim, and not dissipated to waste in restless and incoherent vagaries.

Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 219.

3. An inaccuracy due to oversight or accident; something different from what was intended, especially in speaking, writing, or printing: as, a clerical error (which see, below).

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.

Dryden, All for Love, Prol.

4. A wrong-doing; a moral fault; a sin, especially one that is not very heinous.

Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults.

Ps. xix. 12.

If to her share some female errors fall,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

Pope, R. of the L., ii. 17.

If it were thine error or thy crime,
I care no longer.

Tennyson, Vision of Sin, Epil.

5. The difference between the observed or otherwise determined value of a physical quantity and the true value: also called the *true error*. By the error is often meant the error according to some possible theory. Thus, in physics, the rule is to make the sum of the squares of the errors a minimum—that is, that theory is adopted according to which the sum of the squares of the errors of the observations is represented to be less than according to any other theory. The error of an observation is separated into two parts, the *accidental error* and the *constant error*. The accidental error is that part of the total error which would entirely disappear from the mean of an indefinitely large series of observations taken under precisely the same circumstances; the constant error is that error which would still affect such a mean. The *law of error* is a law connecting the relative magnitudes of errors with their frequency. The law is that the logarithm of the frequency is proportional to the square of the error. This law holds only for the accidental part of the error, and only for certain kinds of observations, and to those only when certain observations affected by abnormal errors have been struck out. The *probable error* is a magnitude which one half the accidental errors would in the long run exceed; this is a well-established but unfortunate expression. The *mean error* is the quadratic mean of the errors of observations similar to given observations.

6. In law, a mistake in a judicial determination of a court, whether in deciding wrongly on the merits or ruling wrongly on an incidental point, to the prejudice of the rights of a party. It implies, without imputing corruptness, a deviation from or misapprehension of the law, of a nature sufficiently serious to entitle the aggrieved party to carry the case to a court of review.

7f. Perplexity; anxiety; concern.

He . . . thought well in his courage that they were right high men and greater of estate than he cowde thinke, and a-boute his herte com so grete error that it wete all his visage with teeres of his yien.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

Assignment of errors, in law, specification of the errors suggested or objected to.—**Clerical error**, a mistake in writing; the erroneous writing of one thing for another; a slip of the pen: from all writers having been formerly called clerics or clerks.—**Court of error**, court of errors, a court exercising appellate jurisdiction by means of writs of error. The highest judicial court of Connecticut is called the Supreme Court of Errors, those of Delaware and New Jersey the Courts of Errors and Appeals.—**Error in fact**, a mistake of fact, or ignorance of a fact, embraced in a judicial proceeding and affecting its validity, as, for example, the granting of judgment against an infant as if he were adult.—**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.—**Error of collimation**. See *collimation*.—**Joinder in error**, in law, the taking of issue on the suggestion of error.—**Writ of error**, a process issued by a court of review to the inferior court, suggesting that error has been committed, and requiring the record to be sent up for examination; now generally superseded by appeal.—**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Mistake*, *Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

errorist (er'or-ist), *n.* [*< error + -ist.*] One who errs, or who encourages and propagates error. [Rare.]

Especially in the former of these Epistles [Colossians and Ephesians] we find that the Apostle Paul censures a class of *errorists* who are not separated from the Church, but who cherish and inculcate notions evidently Gnostic in their character.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 387.

ers (ers), *n.* [*< F. ers = Pr. ers = Cat. er = Sp. yervo = It. ervo, < L. erum, the bitter vetch: see Ervum.*] A species of vetch, *Vicia Ervilia*.

Erse (ers), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Earse*; a corruption of *Irish*.] *I. a.* Of or belonging to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language: as, the *Erse* tongue.

The native peasantry everywhere sang *Erse* songs in praise of Tyrconnel.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. n. The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish origin. The Highlanders themselves call it *Gaelic*.

The *Erse* has many dialects, and the words used in some islands are not always known in others.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

ersh, *n.* See *carsh*.

erst (erst), *adv.* [Early mod. E. (dial.) also *yerst*; *< ME. erst, arst, erst, erest, arest, first, once, formerly, for the first time, < AS. ārest, adv., first (cf. adj. āresta, ME. erste, the first), superl. of ār, before, formerly, sooner, in positive use soon, early: see ere, early, etc.*] **1.** First; at first; at the beginning.

On of Ector owne brether, that I *erst* nenenyt,
And Modernus, the mayn kyng, on the mon set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6792.

2. Once; formerly; long ago.

Once All was made; not by the hand of Fortune
(As fond Democritus did *yerst* importune).
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Gentle spirit of sweetest humour, who *erst* did sit upon
the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 24.

3. Before; till then or now; hitherto.

Itony and wax as *erst* is now to make,
What shall he saide of wynde is tente to take.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Whence look the Soldier's Cheeks dismay'd and pale?
Erst ever dreadful, know they now to dread?
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

[Archaic in all senses.]

At erst, (*a*) At first; for the first time. (*b*) At length, at present: especially with *now* (*now at erst*).

In dremes, quod Valerian, han we be
Unto this tyme, brother myn, ywis;
But *now at erst* in trouthe our dwelling is.

Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 264.

My boughes with bloomes that crowned were at firste . . .
Are left both bare and barren *now at erst*.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Of erst, formerly.

The enigmas which of *erst* puzzled the brains of Socrates
and Plato and Seneca. *The Catholic World*, April, 1884.

ersti, *a.* [ME. *erste*, *< AS. āresta = OS. āristu = OFries. ērosta, āristu = OHG. ēristo, MHG. erste, G. erst, first: see erst, adv.*] First.

erstwhile (erst'hwil), *adv.* [*< erst + while.*] At one time; formerly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Those thick and clammy vapors which *erstwhile* ascended
in such vast measures . . . must at length obey the laws
of their nature and gravity.

Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

The beautiful dark tresses, *erstwhile* so smoothly braided
about the small head, . . . were tangled and matted until
no trace of their former lustre remained.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 227.

ert¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *art*¹.

ert², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *art*².

erthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *earth*.

erubescence, **erubescency** (er-ū-bes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *erubescence* = Sp. *erubescencia* = It. *erubescenza, erubescenzia, < LL. erubescētia, blushing (for shame), < erubescen(-t)s, ppr., blushing: see erubescen.*] A becoming or growing red; specifically, redness of the skin or other surface; a blush.

erubescēt (er-ū-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *erubescēt* = It. *erubescēte, < LL. erubescēn(-t)s, ppr. of erubescere, grow red, redden, esp. for shame, blush, < e, out, + rubescere, grow red: see rubescēt.*] Growing red or reddish; specifically, blushing.

erubescite (er-ū-bes'it), *n.* [*< L. erubescere, redden, + -ite*².] An ore of copper, so called because of the bright colors of its surface when tarnished. Its surface is often iridescent with hues of blue, purple, and red: hence called *variegated copper ore*, and by miners *peacock ore* and *horse-flesh ore*, and by the French *cuvère panaché*. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, with a varying proportion of the latter. Also called *bornite*.

eruca (e-rū'kū), *n.* [L., a caterpillar, a canker-worm, also a sort of colewort; see *eruke*.] **1.** An insect in the larval state; a caterpillar.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of cruciferous plants, of the mountains of Europe and central Asia. *E. sativa* is the garden-rocket, which when young and tender is frequently eaten as a salad, especially on the continent of Europe.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of univalve mollusks.

eruciform (e-rū'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. eruca, a caterpillar, + forma, form.*] **1.** In *entom.*, resembling a caterpillar: said of certain larvae, as those of the saw-fly.—**2.** In *bot.*, worm-like; shaped like a caterpillar: applied to the spores of certain lichens. Also *eruciform*.

erucivorous (er-ū-siv'ō-ras), *a.* [*< NL. erucivo-*

eruct (ē-rukt'), *v. t.* [= It. *eructare* = Sp. *eructar, < L. eructare, belch or vomit forth, cast forth, < e, out, + ructare, belch: see ructation.*] Same as *eructate*. Bailey, 1727.

eructate (ē-ruk'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eructated*, ppr. *eructating*. [*< L. eructatum, pp. of eructare, belch forth: see eruct.*] To belch forth or eject, as wind from the stomach.

Etna in times past hath *eructated* such huge goblets of fire.

Howell, Letters, l. i. 27.

eructation (ē-ruk-tā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *eructation* = Pr. *eructatio* = Sp. *eructacion* = Pg. *eructação = It. eruttazione, < LL. eructatio(-n), < L. eructare, belch: see eruct.*] **1.** A belching of wind from the stomach; a belch.

Cabbage ('tis confess'd) is greatly accus'd for lying undigested in the stomach, and provoking *eructations*.

Evelyn, Acetaria.

2. A violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Thermæ are hot springs or fiery *eructations*. Woodward.

erudiate (e-rū'di-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg. *< L. erudire, pp. eruditus, instruct: see erudite.*] To instruct; educate; teach.

The skillful goddess there *erudiates* these
In all she did.

Panshaw.

erudite (er'ū-dit), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *érudit* = Sp. Pg. It. *erudito, < L. eruditus, learned, accomplished, well informed, pp. of erudire, instruct, educate, cultivate, lit. free from rudeness, < e, out, + rudis, rude: see ruda.*] **I. a.** **1.** Instructed; taught; learned; deeply read.

The kinges highnes as a most *erudite* prince and a most faithful kinge.

Sir T. More, Works (trans.), p. 645.

2. Characterized by erudition.

Erudite and metaphysical theology. Jer. Taylor.

II. n. A learned person.

We have, therefore, had logicians and speculators on the one hand, and *erudites* and specialists on the other.

L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., l. 140.

eruditely (er'ū-dit-li), *adv.* With erudition; learnedly. Bailey, 1727.

eruditeness (er'ū-dit-nes), *n.* [*< erudite + -ness.*] The quality of being erudite. Coleridge.

erudition (er-ū-dish'ōn), *n.* [= F. *érudition* = Sp. *erudición = Pg. erudição = It. erudizione, < L. eruditio(-n), an instructing, learning, erudition, < erudire, instruct: see erudite.*] Learning; scholarship; knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; particularly, learning in literature, history, antiquities, and languages, as distinct from knowledge of the mathematical and physical sciences.

There hath not been . . . any king . . . so learned in all literature and *erudition*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 4.

Fam'd be thy tutor, and thy parts of nature
Thrice-fam'd beyond, beyond all *erudition*.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The great writings of St. Thomas Aquinas and his followers, and, in more modern times, the massive and conscientious *erudition* of the Benedictines, will always make certain periods of the monastic history venerable to the scholar.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 222.

Those who confound commentatorship with philosophy, and mistake *erudition* for science, may be said to study, but not to study the universe.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 58.

There is a superfluity of *erudition* in his novels that verges upon pedantry, because it is sometimes paraded with an appearance of ostentation, and is introduced in season and out of season.

Edinburgh Rev.

=**Syn.** *Learning, Scholarship, Lore, etc.* See *literature*.

erugate (er'ū-gāt), *a.* [*< L. erugatus, pp. of erugare, clear from wrinkles, < e, out, + ruga, wrinkle: see rugate.*] Freed from wrinkles; smoothed; smooth. Smart.

erugation (er-ū-gā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. erugatio(-n), < erugare, pp. erugatus, clear from wrinkles: see rugate.*] The act of smoothing, or freeing from wrinkles. Bailey.

eruginous, *a.* See *eruginous*.

eruket, *n.* [ME., *< L. eruca, canker-worm.*] A canker-worm. Wyclif.

erumpent (ē-rum'pent), *a.* [*< L. erumpen(-t)s, ppr. of erumpere, break out: see erupt.*] In *bot.*, prominent, as if bursting through the cortical layer or epidermis, as is seen in some tetraspores of algae, certain structures in lichens, and many leaf-fungi.

erunda, **erundie** (e-run'dū, -di), *n.* [E. Ind., *< Skt. eranda.*] The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

erupt (ē-rupt'), *v.* [*< L. eruptus, pp. of erumpere, break out, burst forth, tr. cause to break out, < e, out, + rumpere, pp. ruptus, break: see rupture. Cf. abrupt, corrupt, irrupted.*] **I. intrans.** To burst forth suddenly and violently; break or belch out; send forth matter.

"Old Faithful" is by no means the most imposing of the geysers, either in the volume of its discharge or in the height to which it *erupts*. *Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II. 20.*

II. trans. To throw out suddenly and with great violence; emit violently; cast out, as lava from a volcano; belch.

It must be borne in mind, however, that it [a volcano] does not "burn" in the sense in which a fire burns, but it merely offers a channel through which heated matter is erupted from below. *Huxley.*

The summit of Flagstaff Hill once formed the lower extremity of a sheet of lava and ashes, which were erupted from the central, crateriform ridge. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 88.*

eruption (ê-rup'shôn), *n.* [= F. *éruption* = Sp. *erupcion* = Pg. *erupção* = It. *eruzione*, < L. *eruptio* (-*n*), a breaking out, < *erumpere*, pp. *eruptus*, break out: see *erupt*.] 1. A bursting forth; a sudden breaking out, as from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission or outbreak: as, an eruption of flame and lava from a volcano; an eruption of military force; an eruption of ill temper.

This bodes some strange eruption to our state. *Shak., Hamlet, I. 1.*

The Turks having then embraced the Mahometan superstition; which was two hundred and fourteen years after their eruption out of Seythia. *Sandys, Travels, p. 34.*

Dr. Junghuhn ascribes the origin of each volcano [in Java] to a succession of subaerial eruptions from one or more central vents. *Lyell.*

The period of eruption, or "cutting" of the teeth. *W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.*

2. The act of forcibly expelling matter from inclosure or confinement.

Pompeii . . . was overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius, Aug. 24, 79. *Amer. Cyc., XIII. 694.*

3. In *pathol.*: (a) A breaking out, as of a cutaneous disease.

Seven initial symptoms, followed on the third day by an eruption of papules. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1442.*

(b) The exanthema accompanying a disease, as the rash of scarlet fever.

The declining rash of measles leaves a mottling of the skin, not unlike the mulberry eruption of typhus. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 927.*

=**Syn.** 1. Outburst, outbreak.

eruptional (ê-rup'shôn-ál), *a.* [*eruptio* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to eruptions; of the nature of an eruption; eruptive: as, eruptional phenomena. *R. A. Proctor.*

eruptive (ê-rup'tiv), *a. and n.* [= F. *éruptif* = Sp. Pg. *eruptivo* = It. *eruttivo*, < L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpere*, break out: see *erupt*.] **I. a.** 1. Bursting forth; of the nature of or like an eruption.

The sudden glance
Appears far south eruptive through the cloud. *Thomson, Summer, I. 180.*

2. In *pathol.*, attended with a breaking out or eruption; accompanied with an eruption or rash: as, an eruptive fever.

All our putrid diseases of the worst kind; I mean the eruptive fevers, the petechial fever, . . . and the malignant sore throat. *Sir W. Forster, Muriatic Acid, p. 1.*

It is the nature of these eruptive diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear. *Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.*

3. In *geol.*, produced by eruption: as, eruptive rocks, such as the igneous or volcanic.

II. n. In *geol.*, a rock or mineral produced by eruption.

The more southerly rocks are all eruptives. *Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 241.*

Quartz veins that are sometimes auriferous, and cut by eruptives of the granite group. *Science, III. 762.*

eruptivity (ê-rup-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*eruptive* + *-ity*.] Eruptive action. [Rare.]

In one of these the volcano continues in a state of comparatively gentle eruptivity. *Contemporary Rev., I. 483.*

Ervilia, *Ervillia* (êr-vil'i-ä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of siphonate accephalous mollusks, of the family *Amphidesmidae*. *Tarleton, 1822; Gray, 1847.* — 2. A genus of infusorians, giving name to the *Ervillinae*. *Dujardin, 1841; Stein, 1878.*

ervillian (êr-vil'i-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ervillinae*.

Ervillinae (êr-vil'i-nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ervilia* + *-inae*.] 1. In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, represented by *Ervilia*, *Trochilia*, and *Huxleya*. — 2. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), a family of ciliate infusorians, consisting of the genera *Ervilia* and *Trochilia*.

Ervillia, *n.* See *Ervilia*.

Ervum (êr'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *ervum* (> It. *ervo* = Sp. *yervo* = Pr. F. *ers*: see *ers*), a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, = Gr. *ὀροβος*, the bit-

ter vetch (cf. *ἐρβιδος*, the chick-pea, = Skt. *aravinda*, the name of a certain plant), = OIG. *araveiz*, *arwez*, MHG. *erweiz*, *arwez*, G. *erbs* = D. *erwet*, *erwet*, *ert*, the pea; hence the Scand. forms, Icel. *ertr*, pl. = Sw. *ärter* = Dan. *ært*, *ert*, pl. *ærter*, *erter*, peas.] A leguminous genus of plants not now maintained, its species being referred to *Vicia* and *Lens*.

ery (er'i), *a.* A dialectal contraction of *every*¹. **-ery**. [Early mod. E. also *-erie*; < ME. *-erie*, < OF. *-erie*, F. *-erie* = Sp. It. *-eria*, *-aria*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, fem. of *-erius*, *-arius*: see *-ary*, *-er*¹, *-er*². Etymologically, *-ery* is *-er*² (ult. *-er*¹) with an abstract fem. ending.] A suffix originally of nouns from the French, but now used freely as an English formative. It is added to nouns, adjectives, and sometimes verbs, to form nouns in which the force of the suffix varies. Originally abstract, denoting the collective qualities of the subject (as in *fozery*, *fozery*, *goozery*, *hogzery*, *witchery*, etc.), it has also or only a concrete sense, as in *fishery*, *greenery*, etc. In a particular phase of this use it denotes a business, as in *fishery*, *grocery*, *pottery*, etc.; hence it came to refer to wares, etc., collectively, as in *grocery*, now usually in plural *groceries*, *pottery*, *crocker*, etc., and to the place where such wares are made or sold, or to any place of business, as in *grocery*, *pottery*, etc., *cannery*, *fishery*, *tinners*, *trigery*, etc., or to any place where the things represented by the subject are collected, as in *fervery*, *pinery*, *rockery*, etc., especially to places where animals are collected, or to the animals collectively, as in *henery*, *goosery*, *rookery*, *pluggery*, *hogzery*, etc. This termination easily associates with *-er* of whatever origin, especially with *-er*¹ or *-er*², denoting a person engaged in business. Compare *fisher* and *fishery*, *grocer* and *grocery*, *potter* and *pottery*, *crocker* and *crocker*, *tanner* and *tinners*, etc. In many cases it appears syncretized as *-ry*, especially in the collective use, as in *citizenry*, *Englishry*, *yeomanry*, etc.

Erycina (er-i-si'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inae*.] A family of colubiform serpents found in deserts of many parts of the world, having a pair of conical anal protuberances, and a short, thick, non-prehensile tail, which assists the creature in working its way into sand and gravel; the sand-snakes. *Charina* has been regarded as an American representative, but is quite distinct. The family is seldom maintained, most of its members being placed in *Boidea*, *Charina* being made the type of another family. See *Eryx*.

Erycina (er-i-si'nê), *n.* [NL., < L. *Erycina*, < Gr. *Ἐρυκίνη*, an epithet of *Venus* (Aphrodite), fem. of *Erycinus*, Gr. *Ἐρικός*, adj., < *Ἐρως*, I. *Eryx*, the name of a high mountain in Sicily (now called *San Giuliano*), and of a city near it famous for its temple of *Venus*.] 1. A genus of butterflies, giving name to the family *Erycinidae*. The species are of brilliant colors and known as *dryads*. *Fabricius, 1808.* — 2. A genus of bivalve mollusks. Also *Erycina*. *Lamarck, 1805.*

Erycinae (er-i-si'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryx* (*Eryc-*) + *-inae*.] In *herpet.*, a subfamily of *Boidea*, represented by the genus *Eryx* and its relatives, having a non-prehensile tail. It corresponds to the *Erycinidae* without the genus *Charina*, or the old-world sand-snakes. See out under *Eryx*.

erycinid (er-i-si'nid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Erycinidae*.

II. n. 1. In *conch.*, a bivalve mollusk of the family *Erycinidae*. — 2. A butterfly of the family *Erycinidae*.

Erycinidae (er-i-sin'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1851), < *Erycina* + *-idae*.] 1. A family of butterflies, named from the genus *Erycina*. Also called *Lemoniidae* (which see). They are intermediate between the nymphalids and lycenids. There are about 100 species, mainly tropical and especially South American, divided into 36 genera and 4 subfamilies.

2. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Erycina*. The shell is thin and usually transparent; the hinge narrow, with 1 or 2 teeth, and generally elongated cardinal ones; the muscular impressions small and indistinct, and the pallial line simple. The apices are of small size, and are found in most seas.

Eryngium (êr-in'ji-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *eryngion* and *erynge*, < Gr. *ἔρυγγιον*, dim. of *ἔρυγγος*, also *ἔρυγγη*, a sort of thistle, the eringo: see *eringo*.] A genus of coarse, umbelliferous, perennial herbs, with coriaceous toothed or prickly leaves, and blue or white bracted flowers, closely sessile in dense heads. There are more than 100 species, found in temperate and subtropical climates. A few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. *E. maritimum* and *E. campestre*, European species known as eringo, were formerly celebrated as diuretics. (See *eringo*.) The button-snakeroot, *E. yuccaefolium*, a native of the United States, is reputed to be diaphoretic and expectorant. *E. fetidum* is cultivated in tropical America for flavoring soups.

eryngo, *n.* See *eringo*.

eryngust, *n.* [*Gr. ἔρυγγος*, eringo: see *Eryngium*, eringo.] Same as *eringo*.

When the leading goats . . . have taken an eryngus, or sea holly, into their mouths, all the herd will stand still. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 775.

Erynnis, *n.* See *Erynnis*, 2 (a).

Eryon (er'i-on), *n.* [NL. (so called from the large expanded earpace), < Gr. *ἐρύων*, pp. of *ἐρύω*, draw, draw out, keep off.] A genus of fossil macrurous crustaceans, representing a peculiar type occurring in the Mesozoic rocks, and giving name to the subfamily *Eryoninae*. The species lived in the seas of the Secondary period.

Eryonidae (er-i-on'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idae*.] Same as *Eryonitidae*.

Eryoninae (er'i-ō-ni'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of marine and chiefly fossil crawfish, of the family *Astacidae*, having four or five pairs of chelate feet. *Eryon* is a fossil genus from the Solenhofen (Bavaria) slates; *Polycheles* (or *Willemonia*) is a deep-sea form.

eryontid (er-i-on'tid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or relating to the *Eryontidae*.

II. n. A crustacean of the family *Eryontidae*.

Eryontidae (er-i-on'ti-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eryon* + *-idae*.] A family of macrurous crustaceans, related to *Astacidae*, typified by the genus *Eryon*. The broad earpace has lateral margins horizontally compressed and serrate, the cephalon is dorsally depressed and without a rostrum, the eyes are wanting or abnormal, the first pair of antennae support two multilobulate flagella, and the foot-jaws or gnathopodites are pediform. The typical genus is extinct, but a number of deep-sea relatives have been described in recent years. Also *Eryontidae*.

Erysimum (er-is'i-mum), *n.* [NL., < L. *erysimum*, a sort of grain also called *irio* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐρίσιμον* (var. *ἐρίσιμον*, *ρίσιμον*), hedge-mustard.] A genus of cruciferous plants having narrow entire leaves and yellow or orange flowers. The number of species is variously estimated at from 20 to over 100, natives of the mountains of Europe and central Asia, and of North America. Two or three species are cultivated for their showy flowers, among them the western wallflower, *E. asperum*, common over a large part of the United States, with large flowers resembling those of the wallflower.

erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* [Formerly *erysipely*; < OF. *erysipèle*, F. *erysipèle* = Pr. *crispila* = Sp. Pg. *erisipela* = It. *risipola*, < L. *erysipelas*, < Gr. *ἐρύσιπλος* (-*πλος*), erysipelas, lit. 'red-skin,' < *ἐρύσι-*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red (see *Erythrus*), + *πίλος*, skin, = E. *fell*.] A disease characterized by a diffuse inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue, spreading gradually from its initial site and accompanied by fever and other general disturbance. It seems to be caused by a micrococcus. Also called *St. Anthony's fire*, and popularly in Great Britain *rose*.

erysipelatoid (er'i-si-pel'a-toid), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρύσιπλοειδής*, contr. *ἐρύσιπλοειδής*, like erysipelas, < *ἐρύσιπλος*, erysipelas, + *είδος*, form.] Resembling erysipelas.

erysipelatos (er'i-si-pel'a-tus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρύσιπλοτος* (-*πλος*) + *-atus*.] Of the nature of or resembling erysipelas; accompanying or accompanied by erysipelas.

When a person, who for some years had been subject to erysipelatos fevers, perceived the usual forerunning symptoms to come on, I advised her to drink tar-water. *Dr. Berkeley, Siris, § 6.*

erysipelous (er-i-sip'e-lus), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρύσιπλος* + *-ous*.] Same as *erysipelatos*. *Clark*. [Rare.]

Erysiphe (er-is'i-fê), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔρυσπη*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σῆμα*, a tube.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Erysiphaceae*, in which the perithecia have appendages similar to the mycelium, and each perithecium contains several asci. *E. communis* is injurious to the common pea and other plants. *E. Cichoracearum* grows on numerous plants, especially of the order *Compositae*.

Erysiphæe, **Erysiphæi** (er-i-sif'ê-ê, -i), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. or masc. pl. of **Erysiphæus*, adj., < *Erysiphe*, *q. v.*] A group of parasitic cleistocarpous pyrenomycetous fungi. Their vegetative portion consists of a loose network of threads spread over the surface of the supporting leaf (or stem), appearing as a white mildew. Reproduction is of two kinds. Conidia are formed in chains by abstriction at the tips of erect hyphæ. Some of these were formerly referred to the genus *Oidium*. The sexual fruit consists of closed spheroidal perithecia, which appear as blackish specks among the mycelial threads. Each perithecium has several or many appendages radiating from it, like the spokes of a wheel. In the genera *Podosphera* and *Microsphaera* the appendages are dichotomously forked at the tip, often in a very beautiful manner. Each perithecium contains from one to many asci, according to the genus and species to which it belongs, and the asci contain from two to eight spores. The principal genera are *Sphaerotheca*, *Erysiphe*, *Uncinula*, *Phyllactinia*, *Podosphera*, and *Microsphaera*. Many species are injurious to cultivated plants.

Erythaca (er-ith'â-kâ), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Erythacus*.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Erythacus*. — 2. A genus of mollusks. *Swainson, 1831.*

Erythacinæ (er'i-thâ-si'nê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythacus* + *-inae*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, of no determinate limits or exact definition, containing the genus *Erythacus* and several others, chiefly of the old world.

Erythacus (e-rith'ā-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800, improp. for *Eriothacus* (Gesner, 1555); Linnaeus), < L. *erithacus* (Pliny), < Gr. *ἐριθακος*, an unidentified solitary bird which could be taught to speak; also called the *ἐριθαλος* and *ἐριθαίς*; supposed, erroneously, to be connected with *ἐρυθρός*, red, and hence assumed to mean 'red breast', whence the NL. use and spelling.] A genus of old-world oscine passerine birds, of the family *Sylviidae*, the type of which is the European robin redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. Also *Erythaca*. See cut under robin.

erythanthema (er-i-than'the-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red (see *Erythrus*), + *ἀνθημα* (in comp.), a flowing; cf. *eczanthema*.] In *pathol.*, an angioneurotic and neurotic affection of the skin in which inflammation is prominent.

erythema (er-i-thē'mā), *n.*; pl. *erythemata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθμα*, a redness or flush on the skin, < *ἐρυθαινειν*, poet. for *ἐρυθραίνειν*, reddening, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin; specifically, in *pathol.*, such a redness, varying in extent and form, which may be attended with more general disorder.

The blush of shame and anger is an *erythema* produced by the immediate action of the vaso-motor nervous system. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 464.

erythematic, erythematous (er'i-thē-mat'ik, er-i-them'g-tus), *a.* [*erythema*(-t-) + *-ic, -ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of erythema; attended with erythema.

erythematoid (er-i-them'g-toid), *a.* [*erythema*(-t-) + *-oid*.] Resembling erythema.

erythematous, a. See *erythematic*.—*Erythema* eczema. See *eczema*.

Erythraea (er-i-thrē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθραία*, fem. of *ἐρυθραῖος*, equiv. to *ἐρυθρός*, red; see *Erythrus*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Gentianaceae*, of about 30 widely distributed species. They are low herbs, mostly annuals, with red or pink flowers, and are bitter tonic, like the gentians. The centaury, *E. Centaureum*, is a common species of Europe. About a dozen species are found in western North America and Mexico, where several are in medicinal repute under the name of *canchalagua*. *E. Centaureum* and *E. Chilensis* are used in medicine like gentian.

erythrean (er-i-thrē'an), *a.* [*L. erythraeus*, reddish, < Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος*, red, reddish; *Ἐρυθραῖος πόντος*, *Ἐρυθραία θάλασσα*, the Red Sea (Indian ocean). See *Erythraea*.] Of a red color.—*Erythrean Sea*, in *anc. geog.*, the Indian ocean, including its two arms, the Red Sea and the Persian gulf.

erythric (e-rith'rik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to erythrin.—*Erythric acid*. Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrichthini (er'i-thrik-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrichthys* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrichthys*: same as *Erythrininae*. *C. L. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Erythrichthys (er-i-thrik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of *Erythrichthini*: same as *Erythrinus*.

erythrin (e-rith'rin), *n.* [*erythrin* + *-in*.] 1. An organic principle (C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀) obtained from *Roccella tinctoria*, *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens, which furnish the blue dyestuff called litmus. It is a crystalline compound formed by the union of ether, orsellinic acid, and erythrite. Also called *erythric acid*, *erythrinic acid*. 2. Same as *erythrite*, 1.

Erythrina (er-i-thrī'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red. Cf. *Erythrinus*.] A genus of leguminous shrubs or trees, of 25 species, mostly tropical, with trifoliate leaves, and terminal racemes of large flowers, usually blood-red. They are ordinarily known as *coral-trees*. One species, *E. herbacea*, is common through the southeastern part of the United States, and two others, tropical American species, are also found in Florida. Several are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their flowers. *E. Indica* is often mentioned by Indian poets, and is fabled to have been stolen from the celestial gardens by Krishna for his wives. It is a spiny species, and is planted for hedges. *E. Caffra*, the kaffrboom of South Africa, furnishes, like the last mentioned, a very soft and light wood, which has industrial value.

erythrinic (er-i-thrin'ik), *a.* [*erythrin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of erythrin.—*Erythrinic acid*. Same as *erythrin*, 1.

Erythrinidae (er-i-thrin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-idae*.] A family of characineoid fishes, typified by the genus *Erythrinus*, containing such *Characineae* as have no adipose dorsal fin.

Erythrinina (e-rith-ri-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Characineae*, having no adipose dorsal fin. Its constituents are dispersed by others among the subfamilies *Erythrininae*, *Lebiasininae*, *Pyrhulwininae*, and *Stevardiinae*.

Erythrininae (e-rith-ri-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythrinus* + *-inae*.] A South American subfamily of fishes, of the family *Characineae*, differing from others of the family in having no adipose fin. They have an elongated form, short dorsal and anal fins, ventrals under the dorsal, and acute conic teeth in the jaws and palate. They are fresh-water fishes, some of them of economic importance. They are known as *haimra*, *trahira*, *vaubeen*, and *yarrow*, and belong to the genera *Erythrinus*, *Heterothrinus*, and *Macrodon*. Also *Erythrichthini*.

erythrinine (e-rith'ri-nin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Erythrininae*.

2. *n.* A characineoid fish of the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrinoid (e-rith'ri-noid), *a. and n.* Same as *erythrinine*.

Erythrinus (er-i-thrī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρίνος*, a kind of red mullet, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] A



Waubeen (*Erythrinus unitaniatus*).

genus of South American characineoid fishes, as *E. unitaniatus*, giving name to the subfamily *Erythrininae*.

erythrim (e-rith'rizm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, ruddy, + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a condition of dichromatism characterized by excess of red pigment in the plumage of birds which are normally brown, gray, etc. It is constantly exhibited by sundry owls, as species of *Scops* and *Glaucidium*, the common screech-owl of the United States (*Scops asio*), for example, occurring indifferently in the red or the gray plumage. Compare *albinism* and *melanism*.

erythrisimal (er-i-thriz'mal), *a.* [*erythrim* + *-al*.] Characterized by erythrim; exhibiting erythrim: as, "the erythrisimal condition," *Coues*. Also *erythritic*.

erythrite (e-rith'rit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ite*.] 1. A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, of a rose-red color, occurring in radiated or acicular crystalline forms and as a pulverulent incrustation. Also called *cobalt-bloom* and *erythrin*.—2. A rose-red variety of orthoclase feldspar from amygdaloid near Kilpatrick, Scotland.—3. A crystalline organic principle (C₄H₆(OH)₄) obtained from several species of lichens by extraction with milk of lime.

erythritic (er-ith-rit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-itic*.] 1. Pertaining to or containing erythrite, in either sense.—2. Same as *erythrisimal*.

erythrobenzene (e-rith-rō-ben'zēn), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *E. benzene*, *q. v.*] A red coloring matter made directly from nitrobenzol by the action of iron-filings and concentrated hydrochloric acid.

erythrocarpous (e-rith-rō-kār'pus), *a.* [*NL. erythrocarpus*, < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *lichenology*, red-fruited; having red or reddish apothecia.

erythrodestrine (e-rith-rō-deks'trin), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *E. destrine*, *q. v.*] A modification of destrine, which is colored red by iodine. It is an amorphous substance, soluble in water, dextro-rotatory, not directly fermentable, but fermenting in the presence of diastase.

Erythrogonyx (er-ith-rog'ō-nis), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *γόνυ* = *E. knee*.] A genus of Australian plovers, the type and only species of which is the red-kneed dotterel, *E. cinctus*.

erythroid (er'ith-roid), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρυθροειδής*, of a ruddy look, < *ἐρυθρός*, ruddy, + *εἶδος*, form.] Of a red color.

Erythroides (er-ith-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής*, of a ruddy look; see *erythroid*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Erythrinidae*. *Cuvier* and *Valenciennes*, 1846.

erythroleic (er-ith-rō'lē-ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, having a red color and an oily appearance: applied to an acid obtained from archil.

erythrolein (er-ith-rō'lē-in), *n.* [As *erythroleic* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalis, and gives a purple color.

erythrolitmin (e-rith-rō-lit'min), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *NL. litmus* + *-in*.] A compound contained in litmus. Its color is red, and it dissolves with a blue color in alkalis.

erythromelalgia (e-rith' rō-me-lal'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρομέλας*, blackish red (< *ἐρυθρός*,

red, + *μέλας*, black), + *άλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, an affection of the feet and occasionally of the hands, characterized by burning pain and tenderness in the soles (or palms) attended with a purplish coloration.

Erythroheura (e-rith-rō-nū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew, = *L. nervus*, > *E. nerve*.] A genus of homopterous insects, containing



Imago (with wings closed and spread) and Pupa of *Erythroheura tricineta*. (Cross and lines show natural sizes.)

small slenderly fusiform species, with four cells on the wing-covers, confined to their tips, as *E. tricineta*. *E. vitis* is a United States species which infests grape-leaves, is ivory-yellow in color, and is marked with black and crimson. This species is everywhere erroneously called by American grape-growers the *grape-vine thrips*. See *leafhopper*.

Erythronium (er-i-thrō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρόνιον*, a certain plant of the satyrium kind, < *ἐρυθρός*, red.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, natives of northern temperate regions, commonly known as the *dog-tooth violet*. They are low and nearly stemless herbs, with a solid acaly bulb, two smooth leaves which are often mottled, and a scape bearing one or several large yellow, purplish, or white nodding lily-like flowers. The only species found in the old world is *E. Dens-canis*, which has solitary purple flowers. The remaining 10 or 12 species are North American. 2. [*l. c.*] A name sometimes given to vanadate of lead.

Erythrophloeum (e-rith-rō-flē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φλοιός*, bark.] A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Leguminosae*, containing three species, two found in Africa, and the third in Australia. *E. Guineense*, the sassy-bark of Sierra Leone, is a large tree, native of western tropical Africa, the bark of which is a powerful poison, and is used by the natives in their ordeals. The red juice of the tree is equally poisonous. Both kinds are sometimes used merely as strong emetics.

erythrophobe (e-rith'rō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φοβέιν*, fear.] An animal so constituted as to be made uncomfortable by red light, and which hence seeks to avoid it, as if fearing it.

erythrophyll, erythrophyll (e-rith'rō-fīl), *n.* [= *F. erythrophyllite*; < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyll*.] A name given by Berzelius to the substance to which the red color of leaves in autumn is due.

erythrophyllin (e-rith-rō-fīl'in), *n.* [As *erythrophyll* + *-in*.] Same as *erythrophyll*.

erythrophytoscope (e-rith-rō-fī'tō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *φύτον*, a plant, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *erythroscopé*.

erythroptid (e-rith-rō-prō'tid), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *E. protéin* + *-id*.] A reddish-brown amorphous matter obtained from protein.

erythroscopé (e-rith'rō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of optical apparatus devised by Simler, used in examining the light reflected from different bodies. It consists of two plates of glass, one of them cobalt-blue in color, thick enough to allow the extreme red of the spectrum to pass through, but no orange or yellow, the other of deep yellow, capable of transmitting the light-rays as far as the violet. A landscape viewed through these glasses is strikingly transformed, the green of the foliage appearing of a deep red (since green leaves reflect the red rays), the sky greenish-blue, the clouds purplish-violet, and so on. The effect of light and shade are left unchanged. Also called *erythrophytoscope*.

erythrosis (er-i-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, plethora or polyemia.

erythrostomata (er-i-thrōs'tō-mum), *n.*; pl. *erythrostomata* (e-rith-rō-stō'mā-tā). [*Gr. ἐρυθρός*, red, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A term proposed by Desvauets for an aggregate fruit composed of drupelets, as in the blackberry; a form of heterio.

erythroxyll (er-ith-rok'sil), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the *Erythroxyloideae*.

Erythroxyloae (e-rith-rok-sil'ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Erythroxyllon* + *-eae*.] A tribe of the natural order *Linaceae*, distinguished from the rest of the order by a shrubby or arborescent habit and by the drupaceous fruit.

Erythroxyton (er-ith-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The principal genus of the tribe *Erythroxyloae*. It contains 90 species, natives mainly of tropical America. The best-known species, *E. Coca*, of Bolivia and Peru, yields the drug coca. (See *coca*.) Several other South American species are reputed to possess medicinal properties. *E. monogramum* is a small tree of southern India, with a very hard dark-brown heart-wood, which is used as a substitute for sandal-wood. Some others have a bright-red wood, occasionally used in dyeing. See cut on next page.



Flowering branch of *Erythrozyton Coca*, with leaf on larger scale.

erythrozym (e-rith'rō-zim), *n.* [*< Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ζυμη, leaven.*] A name given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

Erythrus (er'ith-rus), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + ἔρπον, *pōb, = E. red, rud.*] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects. *Walker, 1829.* (b) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, erected upon certain eastern Asiatic forms by *White* in 1853.

Eryx (ē'riks), *n.* [*N.L., appar. named from L. Eryx, a mountain in Sicily (now San Giuliano): see Erycina.*] 1. The typical genus of sand-snakes of the family *Erycidae*. *E. jaculus* is a European and Asiatic representative; *E. johni* is an Indian species. *Daudin, about 1800.*—



Sand-snake (*Eryx jaculus*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*; synonymous with *Cistella*. *Stephens, 1832.*—3. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Swainson, 1840.*—4. A genus of crustaceans.

Also *Erix*.

es¹, *n.* See *ess*.

es² (es), *n.* [*G.*] In *music*, *E♭*.—*Ea dur*, the key of *E♭* major.—*Ea moll*, the key of *E♭* minor.

es¹. [*ME. es-, as-, < OF. es-, as-, < L. ex-: see ex.*] A prefix of Latin origin, being a French or other Romance modification of Latin *ex-*. Examples are seen in *escheat, eschaufe*, etc. Words having in Middle English *es-* have reverted to the original Latin *ex-*. See *exchange, exploit*, etc.

es². [*ME. es-, < F. es-, Sp. Pg. es-, < LL. i-s-: see def.*] An apparent prefix, of Romance origin, being radical initial *s* before another consonant, preceded by a slight euphonic vowel, as in *escalade, esquire, especial, estale, estray*, of ultimate Latin origin, and *escarp, escheur*, etc., of Teutonic origin, some of which have also forms (original or aphetic) without the *e-*, as *scutcheon, squire, special, state, stray*, etc., while some with original (Old French or Middle English) *es-* have only *s-* in modern English, as *serivener, spiritual, strain*, etc. This Old French *es-* in most cases became later *e-*, modern French *é-*: see *equery, ten*. In *eschequer* this original *es-* has become *ex-*, suggesting falsely a Latin origin.

es³. [*Mod. E. reg. written 's, < ME. -es, -is, < AS. -es: see -s1.*] The early form of the possessive or genitive case singular, now regularly written *'s*, but still pronounced as *-es* (*-ez*) after a sibilant, namely, *s, z, sh, ch* (= *tsh*), *j*, written *-age, -ge* (= *dzh*), *x* (= *ks*), as in *lass's, pace's, horse's, rose's, bush's, church's, hedge's, fox's*, etc. (formerly written *lasses, paces, horses, roses, bushes, churches, hedges, foxes*, etc.), words forced to conform in spelling to other words, like *boy's, man's*, etc. (formerly written *boys, mans*, etc.), where the *e* is actually suppressed in pronunciation; in Middle English and earlier the suffix was regularly *-es*, which still remains in possessives like *horses* (Anglo-Saxon and Middle English *horses*), *guides* (Middle English *gides*), now written with the apostrophe, like other words, *horse's, guide's*. See *-s1*.

es². [*Mod. E. -es or -s according to preceding consonant, < ME. -es, -is, < AS. -as, nom. and*

acc. pl. of masc. and neut. nouns having orig. vowel-stems: see *-s2*.] The earlier form of the now more common plural suffix *-s*, retained after a sibilant (like the phonetically similar possessive suffix: see *-es1*), as in *lasses, paces, horses, roses, bushes, churches, hedges, foxes*, etc. When the nominative singular ends in a final silent *e*, the plural suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es* (the nominative final *e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, and the medial *e* (in *-es*) being suppressed by syncope after vowels and non-sibilant consonants), as in *does, dues, ties*, etc., *companies, families*, etc., plural of *doe, due, tie*, etc., *company, family*, and other words in *-y*, originally *-ie*.

es³. [*ME. -es, -s: see -s3.*] The earlier form of *-s3*, the suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, retained after a vowel, as in *huzzaes, goes, does*, etc. When the infinitive ends in silent *e*, the personal suffix is regarded, orthographically, as simply *-s*, but it is historically *-es*, the infinitive *-e* being dropped before inflectional suffixes, as in *rues, endue*, etc., *defies, supplies, accompanies*, etc., infinitive *rue, endue, defy, accompany*, etc., the termination *-y* being formerly *-ie*.

es⁴. [*L. -es, nom. sing. term. of some nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, being usually stem-vowel -e- or -i- + nom. sing. -s.*] The nominative singular termination of some Latin nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *tabes, pubes*.

es⁵. [*L. -es, nom. and acc. pl. of masc. and fem. nouns and adjectives of the 3d declension, = AS. -as, E. -es, -s: see -es2, -s2.*] The nominative plural termination of Latin masculine and feminine nouns and adjectives of the third declension. Examples of such nouns, used in New Latin or English, are *Ares, Pisees, fasses*.

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *n.* [*Formerly also escalado; < OF. escalade (also F.), < Sp. Pg. escalada (= It. scalata), an escalade, prop. fem. pp. of escalar (= It. scalare), scale, climb, < escala = It. scala, < L. scala, a ladder: see scale3.*] A mounting by means of a ladder or ladders; especially, an assault on a fortified place by troops who mount or pass its defenses by the aid of ladders.

In this Time of the Regent's Absence from Paris, the King of France drew all his Forces thither, using all Means possible, by *Escalado*, Battery, and burning the Gates, to enter the City. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 184.*

Sn enters, not by *escalade*, but by cunning or treachery. *Buckminster.*

escalade (es-kā-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *escaladed*, ppr. *escalading*. [= *F. escalader*; from the noun.] To scale; mount and pass or enter by means of a ladder: as, to *escalade* a wall.

The Spaniards, by battering a breach in the wall with their cannon on the first day, and then *escalading* the inner works with remarkable gallantry upon the second, found themselves masters of the place.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 318.

escalader (es-kā-lā'dèr), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. escalador = It. scalatore*; from the verb.] One who enters a fortified or other place by *escalade*.

The successful *escaladers* opened the gates to the entire Persian host. *Grote, Hist. Greece, V. 117.*

escalador, *n.* See *escalade*.

escalier-lace (es-kal'ia-lās), *n.* [*< F. escalier, a staircase (< LL. ML. scalare, L. (in pl.) scalaria, a staircase, neut. of L. scalaris, pertaining to a stair or ladder: see scalary), + E. lace.*] A solid or filled-up lace, with small set patterns, of squares, made by leaving out two or three stitches at a time.

Escallonia (es-ka-lō'ni-ā), *n.* [*N.L., named after Escallon, a Spanish traveler in South America, who first found the species in the United States of Colombia.*] A South American genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Sarifragaceae*, allied to the *Itea* of the United States. There are about 25 species, evergreens, bearing panicles of red or white flowers. A few have been introduced into cultivation.



Escallonia macrantha.

escalop, escalop (es-kol'op), *n.* and *v.* Same as *scallop*.

escalopé (ea-kal-ō-pā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escaloped*.

escaloped, escaloped (es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, represented as covered with *escalop-* or *scallop-*shells: said of the field; also, covered with an imbricated pattern of curving lines. Also *escalopé, counter-escaloped, counter-scalloped*.



The Field Escaloped.

escalop-shell (es-kol'op-shel), *n.* See *scallop-shell*.

escambio (es-kam'bi-ō), *n.* [*< It. escambio, now scambio (= E. exchange), < ML. excambium, exchange: see exchange.*] In *Eng. law*, a writ formerly granted to merchants to empower them to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the sea.

escapable (es-kā'pā-bl), *a.* [*< escape + -able.*] Capable of being escaped; avoidable. *North British Rev.*

escapade (es-kā-pād'), *n.* [*< OF. and F. escapade, a prank, trick, frolic, fling of a horse, orig. an escape, < It. scappata (= Sp. Pg. escapada), escape, flight, prank, < scappare, escape: see escape.*] 1. The fling of a horse, or a fit of flinging and capering about.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand survey'd,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade*:
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Pressing, and seeming still to quit his ground.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. 1.

2. A capricious or freakish action; a wild prank; a foolish or reckless adventure.

There was an almost insane streak in her, showing itself in strange freaks and *escapades*.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 135.
More than once I have had to pay for the *escapades* of my horse in snatching up a bunch of spring onions and incontinently devouring it under the nose of the merchant.
O'Donovan, Merv, vi.

escape (es-kāp'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *escaped*, ppr. *escaping*. [*< ME. escapen, assimilated eschapen, more commonly with initial a, ascapen, askapen, aschapen, achapen, and by apheresis scapen (> mod. scape1, q. v.), < OF. escaper, escha-per, exaper, F. échapper = Pr. Sp. Pg. escapar = It. scappare, escape, prob. orig. 'slip out of one's cape or cloak' (with ref. to thus expediting flight, or getting away after being seized); < ML. ex capa, ex cappa, out of cape or cloak: L. ex, out of; ML. capa, cappa, a cape or cloak: see cape1, cope1. Cf. It. inappare, invest with a cape or cope, fall into a snare, be caught; Gr. ἐκδύσθαι, escape, get away, lit. put off one's clothes.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To slip or flee away; succeed in evading or avoiding danger or injury; get away from threatened harm: as, he *escaped* scot-free.

Escape for thy life; . . . escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed. Gen. xix. 17.

All perishen of man, of pelf,
Ne aught *escapen*'d but himself.
Shak., Pericles, II., Prol.

Thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgor'd and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces *escapes*.
Cowper, Task, I. 138.

2. To free or succeed in freeing one's self from custody or restraint; gain or regain liberty.

Our soul is *escaped* as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers; the snare is broken, and we are *escaped*. Ps. cxiv. 7.

Like the caged bird *escaping* suddenly,
The little innocent soul flitted away.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

= *Syn.* To abscond, decamp, steal away, break loose, break away.

II. *trans.* To succeed in evading, avoiding, or eluding; be unnoticed, uninjured, or unaffected by; evade; elude: as, the fact *escaped* his attention; to *escape* danger or a contagious disease; to *escape* death.

A small number that *escape* the sword shall return. Jer. xlv. 28.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not *escape* calumny. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.*

How few men *escape* the yoke,
From this or that man's hand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 220.

escape (es-kāp'), *n.* [*< escape, v.* Also, by apheresis, *scape*: see *scape1, n.*] 1. Flight to shun danger, injury, or restraint; the act of fleeing from danger or custody.

I would hasten my *escape* from the windy storm and tempest. Ps. iv. 8.

2. The condition of being passed by without receiving injury when danger threatens; avoidance of or preservation from some harm or in-

jury: as, *escape* from contagion, or from bankruptcy.

You have cause
(So have we all) of joy; for our *escape*
Is much beyond our loss. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, II. 1.

3. In law, the regaining of liberty or transcending the limits of confinement, without due course of law, by a person in custody of the law. A *constructive escape* is where the prisoner, though still under restraint, gets more liberty than the law allows him. The word *escape* is commonly used in reference to the liability of the sheriff for suffering an escape; and, thus considered, escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary* or *negligent*: voluntary, when an officer permits an offender or a debtor to quit his custody without consent of the creditor or without legal discharge; and involuntary or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will.

4. A means of flight; that by which danger or injury may be avoided, or liberty regained: as, a *fire-escape*.

The refuge and consolation of serious and truly religious minds is more and more in literature and in the free *escapes* and outlooks which it supplies.

John Burroughs, *The Century*, XXVII. 920.

5†. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion.

St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance.

Raleigh.

6†. That which escapes attention; an oversight; a mistake.

Reader to correct *escapes* in those languages, then to be controlled, fitter to teach others, than learn of anye.

Lyly, *Euphues and his England*, p. 459.

In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood and so the *escapes* less subject to observation.

Brewer, *Languages*.

7†. An escapade; a wild or irregular action.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.

Shak., *Tit. And.*, IV. 2.

8. In bot., a plant which has escaped from cultivation, and become self-established, more or less permanently, in fields or by roadsides.—

9. Leakage or loss, as of gas, or of a current of electricity in a telegraph or electric-light circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; also, in *elect.*, a shunt or derived current.—10. In *arch.*, the curved part of the shaft of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge. See *cut under column*.

escapement (es-kāp'ment), *n.* [OF. **escapement*, *eschapement*, *eschappement*, F. *échappement* = Sp. *escapamiento* = It. *scappamento*; as *escape* + *-ment*.] 1†. The act of escaping; escape.—2. The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the pressure of the wheels (which move always in one direction) and the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel are accommodated the one to the other. By this contrivance the wheelwork is made to communicate an impulse to the regulating power (which in a clock is the pendulum and in a watch the balance-wheel), so as to restore to it the small portion of force which it loses in every vibration, in consequence of friction and the resistance of the air. The leading requisite of a good escapement is that the impulse communicated to the pendulum 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, and the *anchor*- or *crutch*-*escapement*, in common clocks—both also termed *recoiling escapements*; the *dead-beat escapement* and the *gravity*-*escapement*, used in the finer kind of clocks; the *horizontal escapement* or *cylinder-escapement*, the *detached escapement*, the *lever-escapement*, the *duplex escapement*, the *pinwheel escapement*, all used in the finer classes of watches; and the *half-dead escapement*, in which there is a slight recoil. In the horizontal escapement the teeth of a horizontal wheel act upon a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance, to give the impulse.

escaper (es-kā'pēr), *n.* One who or that which escapes. 2 Ki. ix. 15, margin.

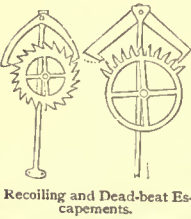
escape-valve (es-kāp'valv), *n.* A loaded valve fitted to the end of a steam-cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming-valve. *E. H. Knight*.

escarbuncle (es-kār'bung-kul), *n.* [OF. *escarboucle* (with excrement *es*), a carbuncle: see *carbuncle*.] In *her.*, same as *carbuncle*.

escargatoire, *n.* [Prop. **escargatoire*, repr. a possible F. **escargatoire*, equiv. to *escargotière*, < *escargot*, a snail, OF. *escargol* (with excrement *es*) = Sp. Pg. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] A nursery of snails.

At the Capuchins I saw the *escargatoire*. . . It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food when they are well dressed.

Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 517.



Recoiling and Dead-beat Escapements.

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Addison, *Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

escarp (es-kārp'), *v. t.* [F. *escarper* = Sp. Pg. *escarpar* = It. *scarpare*, cut steep, as rocks or slopes, to render them inaccessible. Hence, by aphesis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *v.*] In *fort.*, to slope; give a slope to.

escarp, escarpe (es-kārp'), *n.* [F. *escarpe* (= Sp. Pg. *escarpa* = It. *scarpa*); from the verb. Hence, by aphesis, *scarp*, the usual E. form: see *scarp*, *n.*] In *fort.*, that side of a ditch surrounding a rampart which is nearest to the rampart: the opposite of *counterscarp*.

escarpment (es-kārp'ment), *n.* [F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, *escarp*: see *escarp* and *-ment*.] 1. In *fort.*, ground cut away, nearly vertically, about a position in order to render it inaccessible to an enemy.

The old Porto Batavo walls still surround the town, with moat and *escarpments*.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 82.

Arch, tower, and gate, grotesquely windowed hall,
And long *escarpment* of half-crumbled wall.

Whittier, *The Panorama*.

Hence—2. The precipitous side of any hill or rock; its abrupt face of a high ridge of land; a cliff.

We here [in the mountains of New South Wales] see an original *escarpment*, not formed by the sea having eaten back into the strata, but by the strata having originally extended only thus far.

Darwin, *Geol. Observations*, I. 149.

escartelé (es-kār-te-lā'), *a.* [OF., pp. of *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*, fourth, quarter: see *quarter*.] In *her.*, broken by a square projection or depression: said of a straight line serving as the division between two parts of the field, and also of either of the divisions.

escarteled (es-kār'teld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escartelé*.—**Escarteled counter**, in *her.*, broken by projections, one tincture into the other and reciprocally. Properly this should be limited to square projections, but pointed and even curved breaks of the boundary-line are sometimes blazoned in this way.

escartele (es-kār'te-lē), *a.* [OF. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*, quarter: see *escartelé*.] Same as *escartelé*.

-esce. [L. *-escere*, parallel to *-iscere*, *-ascere* = Gr. *-έσκειν*, *-ίσκειν*, *-άσκειν*, being a formative suffix *-sc* added to the simple verb-stem to form the present, rarely other tenses, with inceptive force. The L. suffix *-escere*, *-iscere* is also the ult. source of the termination *-ish* in E. verbs like *abotish*, *diminish*, *finish*, etc.: see *-ish*². The suffix *-sc* appears also in Teut., in the verb *mix*, AS. *miscan*: see *mix*.] A termination of verbs of Latin origin, having usually an inceptive or inchoative force, as in *convalesce*, begin to be well, *effervesce*, begin to boil up, *deliquesce*, begin to melt away, etc.; in some verbs, as *coalesce*, the inceptive force is less obvious. The present participle of such verbs appears in English as an adjective in *escent*, as in *effervescent*, *deliquescent*, etc., such adjectives often existing without a corresponding verb in *-esce* (which, however, is optionally usable), as in *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc. The noun is in *-escence*, as *effervescence*, *opalescence*, etc.

-escence, -escent. See **-esce**.

esch, *n.* The fish commonly called the grayling.

The *esch* (thymallus), the trout (trutta).

Boete, *Orbis Pictus*, xxxiv.

eschalot (esh-ā-lot'), *n.* [OF. *eschalote*: see *shallot*.] Same as *shallot*.

eschar¹ (es'kār), *n.* [Formerly also *escarre*, < OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *ἔσχαρα*, a scab, scar: see *scar*¹, the same word through ME.] In *pathol.*, a crust or scab on the skin, such as is occasioned by a burn or caustic application, and which sloughs off.

The ashes of certain locusts . . . cause the thick rousfas and *escharres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xxx. 13.

At length nature seem'd to make a separation between the cancerated and sound breast, such as you often see where a caustic hath been applied, the *esch* divides between the living and the dead.

Boyle, *Works*, VI. 647.

eschar², *n.* See *eskar*.

Eschara (es'kār-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσχαρα*, a scab, scab: see *eschar*¹.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Escharidae*.

Escharidæ (es-kār'idē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Eschara*. They have the principal opening of the cell semicircular or circular, the secondary

opening reduced, the colony consisting either of rounded or flattened branches, with the cells on opposite sides. The polyzoarium is calcareous, radicate, and erect, foliaceous or ramose, or incrusting; the zoecia are urceolate, entirely calcified in front, and the cells are disposed quincuncially on one or both sides of the zoarium.

Escharina (es-kār-i'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eschara* + *-ina*.] A superfamily of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, containing those with the zoecium mostly calcareous, and a lateral opening of the quadrate or semi-oval cell, as in the families *Eschariporidae*, *Escharidæ*, and others.

Escharipora (es-kār-ī'pō-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσχαρα*, a scab, + *πόρος*, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of polyzoans of the family *Eschariporidae*. *Hall*, 1847.

Eschariporidae (es'kār-ī'pō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Escharipora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans, having rhomboid or cylindrical cells, with semicircular opening, and the anterior margin split or perforated.

escharotic (es-kār-ō'tik), *a. and n.* [Gr. *ἔσχαρωτικός*, forming a scab, < *ἔσχαρῶν*, form a scab, < *ἔσχαρα*, a scab: see *eschar*¹.] 1. *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

After the nature of septic and *escharotic* medicines, it corrodes and consumes the flesh in a very short time.

Greenhill, *Art of Embalming*, p. 272.

II. *n.* A caustic application; an application which sears or destroys flesh.

An *esch* was made by the cathartick, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharotics*.



Escharipora philomela, highly magnified, showing three cells and halves of two others.

eschatologic, eschatological (es'kār-tō-logic, -i-kal), *a.* [eschatology + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to eschatology.

I do not mean to say that Christ never expressed Himself in the *eschatologic* language which occupies so prominent a part of the utterances assigned Him in the Gospels.

J. Owen, *Evenings with Skeptics*, II. 85.

eschatologist (es-kār-tō-logic-ist), *n.* [eschatology + *-ist*.] One versed in or engaged in the study of eschatology.

eschatology (es-kār-tō-logic-ē), *n.* [Gr. *ἔσχατος*, furthest, uttermost, extreme, last (τὸ ἔσχατον, the end), prob. transposed from **ἔξχατος*, superl. of *ἔξ*, out (cf. *utmost*, *uttermost*, superl. of *out*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine of the last or of final things; that branch of theology which treats of the end of the world and man's condition or state after death. The topics which belong theologically to eschatology are death, immortality, the resurrection, the second coming of Christ, the millennium, the judgment, and the future state of existence.

Harnack also lays great stress on the *eschatology* of the early believers, which he makes, in fact, their distinguishing peculiarity.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 175.

eschaufet, *v. t.* [ME. *eschaufen*, *eschaufer*, < OF. *eschaulfer*, F. *échauffer* (= Pr. *escaufar*), < L. *excalfacere*, heat, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, heat, chafe: see *chafe*. Cf. *excalfaction*.] To make hot; heat.

The deveys fornays that is *eschaufid* with the fuyr of helle.

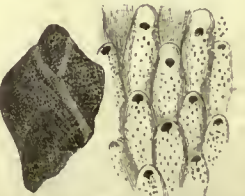
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Which that apperid as thing infinite;
With wine of Angoy, and ala of Rochel tho
Which wold *eschaufe* the braynes appetite.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 969.

eschauget, *n.* A Middle English form of *exchange*.

escheat (es-chēt'), *n.* [ME. *eschete*, also abbr. *chete*, an escheat, < OF. *eschet*, *eschet*, *eschéoit*, AF. *eschet*, *m.*, also *eschete*, *eschéite*, *eschéite*, etc., *f.*, that which falls to one, rent, spoil, orig. pp. of *eschéoir*, F. *échoir* = Pr. *eschazer* = It. *scadere*, fall to one's share, < ML. *excadere*, fall upon, meet, a restored form of reg. L. *excidere*, fall upon, fall from, < *ex*, out, + *cadere*, fall: see *case*¹, *chance*, *accident*, *decay*, etc., from the same ult. source. Hence, by aphesis, *cheat*.] 1. The reverting or falling back of lands or tenements to the lord of the fee or to the state, whether through failure of heirs or (formerly) through the corruption of the blood of the tenant by his having been attained, or by forfeiture for treason. By modern legislation there can be



Eschara elegans, natural size and magnified.

the fulfilment of some condition, when it is to be delivered to the grantee. Not until such delivery does it take effect as a deed or binding contract, and then it ceases to be called an *escrow*. But the word *deed* is often applied in a loose way to the writing from the time of its execution, in anticipation of its becoming the deed of the party by ultimate delivery.

The defendant asserted that he had executed an *escrow*, making his resignation null and void thereby.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 429.

2. The conditional execution and deposit of an instrument in such way.—3. The custody of a writing so deposited.

escry, *v.* [*< ME. eserien, var. of ascrien, ascryen; see ascry.*] **I. trans.** 1. To call out.—2. To desery.

He could not *escry* about 80. ships in all.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 596.

II. intrans. To cry out.

They beyng aferd *escryed* and sayd verely this is an empty vessel.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

escuage (es'kū-āj), *n.* [*< OF. escuage, F. écuage, < OF. escu, F. écu, a shield; see écu and scutage.*] In later feudal law, a commutation paid by feudal tenants in lieu of military service; scutage.

The most and best part that spake was for the remaining of *escuage*: but the generalist applause was upon them that would have taken it away.
Sir T. Wilson, Note of Dec. 4, 1606.

Escuage, which was the commutation for the personal service of military tenants in war, having rather the appearance of an indulgence than an imposition, might reasonably be levied by the king.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

escudero (es-kō-dā'rō), *n.* [Sp. (= E. *esquire*, q. v.)] A shield-bearer; an esquire.

His *escuderos* rode in front,
His cavaliers behind.
T. B. Adrich, Knight of Aragon.

escudo (es-kō'dō), *n.* [Sp. (= It. *scudo* = F. *écu*, a coin), *< L. scutum*, a shield; see *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*.] A Spanish silver coin, in value equal to about 50 cents in United States money.

Esculapian, *a. and n.* See *Æsculapian*.

esculent (es'kū-lent), *a. and n.* [*< L. esculentus*, good to eat, eatable (cf. L.L. *escare*, eat), *< esca*, food, for **elsea*, *< edere* = E. eat.] **I. a.** 1. Eatable; edible; fit to be used for food: as, *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

We must not . . . be satisfied with dividing plants, as Dioscorides does, into aromatic, *esculent*, medicinal, and vinous.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 115.

2. Furnishing an edible product: as, the *esculent* swift (a bird, *Collocalia esculenta*, whose nests are eaten in soup).

II. n. 1. Something that is eatable; that which is or may be used as food. Specifically—**2.** In common use, an edible vegetable, especially one that may be used as a condiment without cooking.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as in radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

esculetin (es-kū-lē'tin), *n.* Same as *esculin*.

esculin, **æsculin** (es'kū-lin), *n.* [*< Æsculus + -in²*.] A crystalline bitter principle, difficultly soluble in water and alcohol, which is found in the bark of the horse-chestnut tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

escutcheon (es-kuch'ōn), *n.* [Formerly *escoccheon*, *escocchion* (rare), but in E. first in the abbr. form, *scutcheon*, *scutchion*, *scuchin*, etc., *< OF. escusson*, *escusçon*, F. *écusson*, an escutcheon, *< OF. escu*, *escut*, F. *écu*, *< L. scutum*, a shield; see *scute*, *scutum*, *scutcheon*.] **1.** In *her.*, the surface upon which are charged a person's armorial bearings, other than the crest, motto, supporters, etc., which are borne separately. This surface is usually shield-shaped, and *shield* is often used as synonymous with *escutcheon*. But the escutcheon of a woman is lozenge-shaped and should not be styled a shield, and the sculptured escutcheons of the eighteenth century were commonly panels of fantastic form, surrounded by rococo scrollwork, and usually having a convex rounded surface. (See *cartouche*, 7.) The space within the outline of the escutcheon is called, for the purposes of blazon, the *field*. (See *field*.) A shield used as a bearing is sometimes improperly called an escutcheon. See *shield*. Also *scutcheon*.

The duke's private band, . . . displaying on their breasts broad silver *escutcheons*, on which were emblazoned the arms of the Guzmans.
Prescott.

2. Something, either artificial or natural, having more or less resemblance to an escutcheon. Specifically—(a) *Naut.*, the panel on a ship's stern where her name is painted. (b) In *carp.*, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a *scutcheon*. (c) In *mammal.*, a shield-like surface or area upon the rump, defined by the color or texture of the hair. It is conspicuous in many animals, especially of the deer and antelope kind, forming a large white or light area of somewhat circular form over the tail, as in the

North American antelope and wapiti. The escutcheon is also a distinctive mark of some breeds of domestic cattle. (d) In *conch.*, the depression behind the beak of a bivalve mollusk which corresponds to the lunule or that in front of the beak. (e) In *entom.*, the scutellum, or small piece between the bases of the elytra, in a coleopterous or hemipterous insect.—**Escutcheon of pretense**, in *her.*, a small escutcheon charged upon the main escutcheon, indicating the wearer's pretensions to some distinction, or to an estate, armorial bearings, etc., which are not his by strict right of descent. It is especially used to denote the marriage of the bearer to an heiress whose arms it bears. Also called *inescutcheon*. Compare *impalement*.—**False escutcheon**, in *entom.*, the postscutellum.

escutcheoned (es-kuch'ōnd), *a.* Having a coat of arms or an ensign; marked with or as if with an escutcheon.

For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 356.

escutellate (ē-skū'tel-āt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + NL. scutellum*: see *scutellum*, *scutellate*.] In *entom.*, having no visible scutellum: applied to *Coleoptera* in which the scutellum of the mesothorax is hidden under the elytra. Also *exscutellate*.

eset, *n. and v.* A Middle English form of *ease*.

-ese. [*OF. -ese*, later *-ois*, *-ais* = Sp. Pg. *-es* = It. *-ese*, *< L. -ensis*, forming adjectives from names of places, as *Hispani-ensis*, of Hispania, Spain, etc.] A suffix of Latin origin, added to names of places (towns or countries), (a) properly, to form adjectives meaning 'of or belonging to,' such a place, and hence (the same being used as nouns by omission of the appropriate noun) to signify (b) 'an inhabitant of' such a place, or (c) the 'language' or 'dialect of' such a place, as in *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, *Milanese*, *Veronese*, *Viennese*, *Berlinese*, etc. Nouns with this suffix (being originally adjectives) remain unchanged in the plural, though plurals like *Chinese* (Milton), *Portuguese*, etc., occur in the literature of the seventeenth century. Nouns in *-ese* (which are much oftener used in the plural than in the singular) are sometimes popularly regarded as plurals in *-s*, and give rise to singulars like *Chinese*, *Portuguese*. With reference to language, this suffix is sometimes used humorously with the name of a person, as in *Johnsonese*, *Carlylese*, etc., the language or style of Dr. Johnson, Carlyle, etc. In *burgess* the suffix, of earlier introduction, is shortened; in *bourgeois*, of recent introduction, it retains the French form.

E. S. E. An abbreviation of *east-south-east*.

esement, *n.* A Middle English form of *esemplastic*.

esemplastic (es-em-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐς, εἰς, into, + ἐν, neut. of εἶς (ἐν-), one (= E. same), + πλαστικός, skilful in molding or shaping; see plastic, emplastic.*] Molding, shaping, or fashioning into one.

It was instantly felt that the Imagination, the *esemplastic* power, as Coleridge calls it, had produced a truer history . . . than the professed historian.
A. Falconer.

esepate (ē-sep'āt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + septum*, partition; see *septum*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, without septa or partitions.

eserine (es'e-rin), *n.* [*< esere*, a native name of the plant, + *-ine²*.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum*, assumed by some authorities to be identical with physostygmine. It forms colorless bitter crystals, which are an active poison; applied to the conjunctiva, it produces contraction of the pupil.

esguard (es-gārd'), *n.* [Improp. *< es- + guard*, formally after *OF. esgard*, respect, heed, regard (where the prefix is superfluous); perhaps suggested by *escort*.] Guard; escort: as, "one of our *esguard*," Beauv. and Fl.

esh (esh), *n.* [Teut. *esch*.] A dialectal form of *ash¹*. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

Break me a bit o' the *esh* for his 'eaid, lad, out o' the fence!
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

esiet, *a.* A Middle English form of *easy*.

esilicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *easily*.

esiphonal (ē-sī'fō-nal), *a.* [*< c-priv. + siphon + -al*.] Having no siphons: applied to nummulitic or foraminiferous shells when they were supposed to be minute fossil cephalopods.

esiphonate (ē-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [*< L. e-priv. + E. siphon + -ate¹*.] Same as *asiphonate*.

eskar, **esker** (es'kār, -kèr), *n.* [Also, less prop., *escar*, *eschar*; *< Ir. eisoir*, a ridge.] In *geol.*, a ridge of water-worn materials running across valleys and plains, along hillsides, and even over watersheds, and forming a very marked feature in the topography of certain regions, especially Sweden, Scotland, Ireland, and parts of New England. These ridges are often very narrow on the top, having steep slopes, and may sometimes be followed for many miles. The word *eskar* was until recently used only by Irish geologists, but it is now sometimes employed by writers in English on glacial geology, as the equivalent of the Swedish *ås*. "That these ridges are in some way connected with the former glaciation of the regions where

they occur is considered highly probable by most geologists; but no very satisfactory explanation of the mode of their formation has yet been given." A. Geikie (1855). Called in Scotland *kame*.

The great elongated ridges of gravel called *eskers*, and the wide-spread deposits of similar material which are met with so abundantly, especially in the central parts of Ireland, have long been famous. J. Geikie, Ice Age, p. 374.

Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *n. and a.* [Pl. prop. *Esquimos*, but also like *sing.*, in imitation of the F. pl. *Esquimaux*, pron. es-kē-mō'; *< Dan. Eskimo*, pl. *Eskimoer*; G. *Esquimo*, sing. and pl., based, like the obsolete E. *Esquimaux*, pl. (*> sing. Esquimaux*), on F. *Esquimaux*, pl., *> Sp. Pg. Esquimales*, etc. The name was orig. applied by the Indians of Labrador to the Eskimos of that region; Abenaki *Eskimatsic*, Ojibwa *Askimeg*, are said to mean 'those who eat raw flesh.' The natives call themselves *Innu*, the people.] **I. n.** One of a race inhabiting Greenland and parts of arctic America and Asia (on the Bering sea), on or near the coasts. They are generally short and stout, with broad faces, are naturally of a light-brown color, live by hunting and fishing, and dress in skins. Their dwellings are tents of skin in summer and close huts in winter, usually partly underground, and often, for temporary use, made of snow and ice. Their affinities are uncertain, and some regard them as remains of a prehistoric coast race of Europe. The Eskimo language is polysynthetic, and has been cultivated to some extent by missionaries. Also *Esquimaux*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the Eskimos.—**Eskimo curlew**, the dough-bird, *Numenius borealis*. See *curlew* and *Numenius*.—**Eskimo dog**. See *dog*.

eskin (es'kin), *n.* [E. dial.] A pail or kit. [North. Eng.]

esloint, **esloynet**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *eloin*.

esmalt, **esmalye**, *n.* Same as *amel*.

Esmia (es'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of gastropods: same as *Aplysia*. J. E. Gray, 1847, after Leach's MS.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing one species, *E. turbata* of Brazil. Pascoe, 1860.

esne, *n.* [AS.: see *earn¹*.] In *Anglo-Saxon hist.*, a hiring of servile condition.

The *esne* or slave who works for hire.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 37.

esnecy (es'ne-si), *n.* [*< ML. ainescia* (*ainescia*, *anescia*, *enecia*, *eyncia*), *< OF. ainsnece*, *ainsnesse*, *ainnesche*, etc., mod. F. *ainesse* (ML. type **antenatitia*), OF. also *ainsneage*, *ainsneage*, *esneage*, etc. (ML. *antenagium*), the right of the first-born, *< OF. ainsré*, F. *ainé*, *< ML. antenatus*, first-born, one born before: see *ante-nati*.] In *Eng. law*, the right of the eldest coparcener, when an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of a male heir, to make the first choice in the division of the inheritance. Also spelled *anescey*.

eso- [*< Gr. ἔσω*, older form of *εἶσω*, adv., to within, within, *< ἐς, εἰς*, prep., into, orig. prob. **ἐνς*. Cf. *ἐν* = L. *in* = E. *in*.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'within.'

Esoces (es'ō-sēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Esox*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose dorsal fin, with short intestine having no caeca, and the edge of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary, or, when not thus formed, the maxillary edentulous, and concealed in the thickness of the lips. It included the pikes, *Esocidae*, and a number of fishes of other families now known to be little related to the type.

esocid (es'ō-sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a luciod.

Esocidae (e-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-idae*.] A family of haplousom physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Esox*. They have a long slender body, with long head, flattened snout, and mouth armed with numerous strong sharp teeth, some of which are movable; upper jaw not protrusile, its border formed by the maxillary bone; dorsal fin far back, opposite the anal; scales small; and no pyloric caeca. The family is now restricted to the single genus *Esoc*, the pikes. (See cuts under *Esoc*, *pike*, and *scapulocecaoid*.) In Bonaparte's and some other early systems it was equivalent to Cuvier's *Esocae*. Groups approximately or exactly corresponding to *Esocidae* have been named *Esoces* (Cuvier, 1817), *Esocinae* (Swainson, 1839), *Esocini* (Bonaparte, 1841), and *Esocidae* (Rafinesque, 1815). Also called *Luciidae*.

esociform (e-sos'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. esox* (*esoc-*), *pike* (see *Esoc*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a pike; pike-like.

esocoid (es'ō-kōid), *a. and n.* [*< Esox* (*Esoc-*) + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Of or relating to the *Esocidae*.

II. n. An esocid or pike.

esoderm (es'ō-dèrm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔσω*, within, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *entom.*, the delicate cutaneous layer forming the inner surface of the integuments, elytra, etc. Kirby.

esodic (e-sod'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἐς, εἰς, into, + ὁδός, a way.*] In *physiol.*, conducting impressions

to the brain and spinal cord; afferent: said of certain nerves.

eso-enteritis (es-ō-en-ter-i'tis), n. [*Gr. ēσω, within, + enteritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines; enteritis.
esogastritis (es-ō-gas-tri'tis), n. [*NL., < Gr. ēσω, within, + gastritis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

esonarthex (es-ō-nār'theks), n. [*Gr. ēσω, within, + νάρθηξ, the court or exterior portico of a Greek church: see narthex.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the inner narthex or vestibule, when there are two, the outer being called the *exonarthex*.

The *esonarthex* opens on to the church by nine doors, to the *exonarthex* by five.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 245.

esophageal, œsophageal (ē-sō-faj'jē-āl), a. [*< esophagus, NL. œsophagus: see esophagus.*] Pertaining or relating to the esophagus: as, *esophageal glands*.—**Esophageal fold.** (a) One of the ordinary lengthwise folds or ridges of the esophagus when undistended. (b) The lip of the special esophageal groove of ruminants.—**Esophageal glands,** numerous small compound racemose crypts or follicles of the esophagus, as of man, lodged in the submucous tissue and opening by excretory ducts upon the mucous surface of the tube. In some cases, as of birds, they are highly specialized and yield a copious milky fluid used to feed the young, as those of the crop of pigeons. This secretion is called *pigeon's milk*. The remarkable proventricular glands of birds, of similar character, yield a digestive fluid like gastric juice.—**Esophageal groove.** See the extract, and *ruminant*.

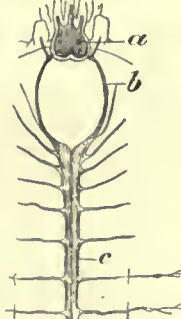
A groove (*esophageal groove*) which leads from the œsophagus into the reticulum, and is shut off by a valvular process from the first two divisions of the stomach, represents that portion of the œsophagus which has entered into the formation of the stomach and formed the first two portions of that organ by bulging out on one side.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 559.

Esophageal opening or orifice, the hole in the diaphragm through which the gullet passes with the pneumogastric nerve.—**Esophageal ring,** in *Invertebrata*, a circle of commissural nerves around the anterior part of the alimentary canal, connecting the cerebral or peroral ganglia with the ventral ganglionic chain. It is a usual structure in annelids, arthropods, and many other invertebrate animals, but varies greatly in its details. See *cerebral*. Also known as *esophageal commissure, nerve-ring, nerve-pentagon* (in *echinoderms*, etc.).—**Esophageal teeth,** certain enameled processes of the backbone which project into the gullet of serpents of the subfamily *Dasyplatinae*. See *Rhachiodontida*.

esophagean, œsophagean (ē-sō-faj'jē-ān), a. Same as *esophageal*.

esophagotomy, œsophagotomy (ē-sōf-a-gōt'jē-mi), n. [*< Gr. οισοφάγος, esophagus, + τομή, a cutting.*] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the esophagus, as for the purpose of removing any foreign substance that obstructs the passage.

esophagus, œsophagus (ē-sōf'a-gus), n. [*< NL. œsophagus, < Gr. οισοφάγος, the gullet, lit. the passage for food, < οἶσεν, fut. inf., associated with φέρειν = E. bear¹, carry, + γάγειν, cat.*] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. In man the esophagus is a musculomembranous tube about nine inches long, extending from the pharynx to the stomach. It begins in the neck, where the pharynx is reduced from a funnel to a tube, opposite the fifth intervertebral space, descends vertically upon the front of the spinal column behind the windpipe, traverses the chest in the posterior mediastinum upon the front of the spine, perforates the diaphragm together with the pneumogastric nerves, and ends at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, opposite the ninth dorsal vertebra. It is nearly straight, but has a slight curvature both anteroposteriorly and laterally. Its surgical relations are very important, especially in the neck. The esophagus has two principal coats, the outer longitudinal and the inner circular. They are continuous above with fibers of the inferior of the esophagus of the pharynx. The muscles in the upper part of the esophagus are red and in part at least striped, but below are pale, unstriped, and "involuntary." The mucous coat is internal, continuous with that of the pharynx above and the stomach below. It is thick, of a reddish color above and paler below, disposed in longitudinal folds or plies, which disappear on distention. Its surface is studded with minute papillae and invested throughout with stratified pavement epithelium. The mucous and muscular coats are loosely connected with each other by a layer of connective tissue, sometimes described as the *areolar coat*, between which and the mucous membrane is a layer of longitudinal unstriped muscular fibers called the *muscularis mucosae*. The esophagus is well supplied with glands called *esophageal* (which see, and see *cuta* under *alimentary, diaphragm, and mouth*). In lower animals the esophagus, as a canal from the mouth or fauces to the stomach, under-



Esophageal Ring. Anterior end of nervous system of *Polychaeta*, a polychaete annelid, showing, a, cerebral ganglia, connected by the esophageal ring, b, with the ventral series of ganglia, c.

goes numberless modifications of relative size, of shape, structure, and position. It very often presents special dilatations, as the crop or craw of birds, and its lower end, where it enters the stomach, may present special contrivances for conducting food and drink, as the esophageal groove of a ruminant. Special aggregations of esophageal glands are also found.

Esopian, a. See *Æsopian*.
Esopic (ē-sōp'ik), a. Same as *Æsopian*.

esoreciate (ē-sō-rō'di-āt), a. [*< L. e-priv. + sorecium + -ate¹.*] In *lichenology*, without soredia; not granular.

esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), a. and n. [*< Gr. ἐσωτερικός, inner; prob. first suggested by its opposite ἐξωτερικός (see exoteric); < ἔσω, within (see eso-), + -τερος, compar. suffix, + -ικός.*] I. a. 1. Literally, inner: originally applied to certain writings of Aristotle of a scientific, as opposed to a popular, character, and afterward to the secret or acroamatic teachings of Pythagoras; hence, in general, secret; intended to be communicated only to the initiated; profound. There grew up, in the minds of some commentators, a supposition of exoteric doctrine as denoting what Aristotle promulgated to the public, contrasted with another secret or mystic doctrine reserved for a special few, and denoted by the term *esoteric*; though this term is not found in use before the days of Laclan. I believe the supposition of a double doctrine to be mistaken in regard to Aristotle; but it is true as to the Pythagoreans, and is not without some colour of truth even as to Plato.
Grote.
He [Josephus] fancied himself to have learned all, whilst in fact there were secret *esoteric* classes which he had not so much as suspected to exist.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.
When there exist two distinct explanations, or statements, about the signification of an emblem, the true one *esoteric*, and known only to the few, the other *exoteric*, incorrect, and known to the many, it is clear that a time may come when the first may be lost, and the last alone remain.
T. Inman, Symbolism, Int., p. viii.

2. In *embryol.*, endoblastic. See the extract. [Rare.]
An upper layer of cells differentiated from the lower, an *esoteric* as contrasted with an *exoteric* layer, the representatives of these being respectively the apical and basal in the earliest stages of the Calcispongiae, and in later stages the endoblast and ectoblast.
Hyatt, Proc. Ent. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 91.

II. n. 1. An esoteric doctrine. [Rare.]
As to what *esoterica* I have vented, such as the foundation of moral duties upon self-interest; the corporeity of mental organs; . . . these seemed necessary to complete a regular system. A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 6.

2. A believer in esoteric doctrines.

esoterical (es-ō-ter'i-kal), a. [*< esoteric + -al.*] Same as *esoteric*.

esoterically (es-ō-ter'i-kal-i), adv. In an esoteric manner.

esotericism (es-ō-ter'i-sizm), n. [*< esoteric + -ism.*] Esoteric doctrine or principles; devotion to or inclination for mysticism or occultism. Also *esoterism*.

esoterics (es-ō-ter'iks), n. [Pl. of *esoteric*: see -ics.] Mysterious or hidden doctrines; occult science.

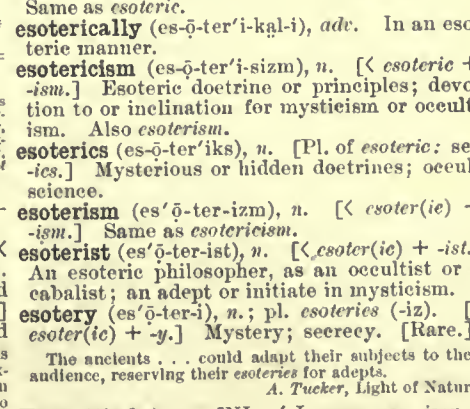
esoterism (es'ō-ter-izm), n. [*< esoter(ie) + -ism.*] Same as *esotericism*.

esoterist (es'ō-ter-ist), n. [*< esoter(ie) + -ist.*] An esoteric philosopher, as an occultist or a cabalist; an adept or initiate in mysticism.

esotry (es'ō-ter-i), n.; pl. *esoterics* (-iz). [*< esoter(ie) + -y.*] Mystery; secrecy. [Rare.]

The ancients . . . could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *esoterics* for adepts.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature.

Esox (ē'soks), n. [*NL., < L. esox, var. isox, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike.*] A genus of



Cartilaginous Cranium of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), with its intrinsic ossifications.

A, top view; B, side view; V, VIII, exits of trigeminal and of pneumogastric nerves; 3, small ossifications in the rostrum; N, A', nasal fosse; IO, interorbital septum; Eth, ethmoid; Prf, Ptf, prefrontal and postfrontal; PrO, prootic; EpO, epiotic; OpO, opisthotic; Pt, pterotic; EO, exoccipital; BO, basioccipital; BS, basisphenoid; AS, alisphenoid.

fishes, typical of the *Esocida*, formerly used in a very comprehensive sense, including representatives of diverse families, but now restricted to the common pike and closely related species. Also called *Lucius*. See *cut* under *pike*.

espadon (es'pā-don), n. [*Sp. (> F. espadon), = It. spadone, aug. of spada = OF. espec, F. épée, a sword: see spade¹ and spade².*] A kind of two-handed sword used by infantry in the fifteenth century and later. See *spadone*.

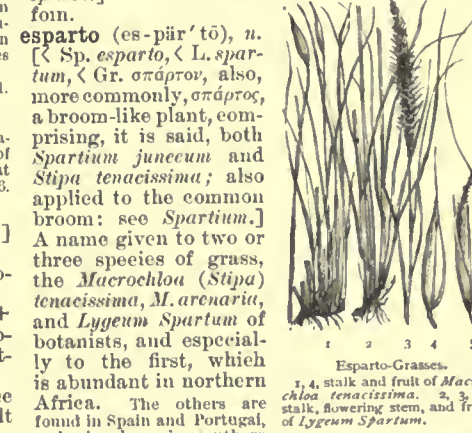
espallier (es-pal'yér), n. [*< F. espallier, formerly espallier (ult. identical with épaulière, q. v.), < It. spalliera, a support for the shoulders, back (of a chair, etc.), espallier (= Sp. espaldera, espallier), < spalla = Sp. Pg. espalda = OF. espauile, F. épauile, the shoulder, < L. spatula, a broad piece, a blade: see epaule, spatula.*] In *horticulture*: (a) A trelliswork of various forms on which the branches of fruit-trees or -bushes are extended horizontally, in fan shape, etc., in a single plane, with the object of securing for the plant a freer circulation of air as well as better exposure to the sun.
O blackbird! sing me something well: . . .
The *espalliers* and the standards all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.
(b) A tree or plant trained on such a trellis or system. Trees trained as *espalliers* are not subjected to such abrupt variations of temperature as wall-trees.

Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbors darken, his *espalliers* meet.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 80.

espallier (es-pal'yér), v. t. [*< espallier, n.*] To train on or protect by an *espallier*, as a tree or trees.

esparcet (es-pär'set), n. [*< F. esparcette, esparcet, < Sp. esparceta, sainfoin; cf. Sp. esparcilla, spurry, both dim., appar. < esparcir, OSP. espargir, scatter, < L. spargere, scatter: see sparse.*] A kind of sainfoin.

esparto (es-pär'tō), n. [*< Sp. esparto, < L. spartum, < Gr. σπάρτον, also, more commonly, σπάρτος, a broom-like plant, comprising, it is said, both Spartium junceum and Stipa tenacissima; also applied to the common broom: see Spartium.*] A name given to two or three species of grass, the *Macrochloa* (*Stipa*) *tenacissima*, *M. arenaria*, and *Lygnum Spartium* of botanists, and especially to the first, which is abundant in northern Africa. The others are found in Spain and Portugal, and elsewhere in southern Europe. From *esparto* are manufactured printing-paper, cordage, shoes, matting, baskets, nets, mattresses, sacks, etc.



Esparto-Grasses. 1, 4, stalk and fruit of *Macrochloa tenacissima*. 2, 3, 5, stalk, flowering stem, and fruit of *Lygnum Spartium*.

esparto-grass (es-pär'tō-grās), n. Same as *esparto*.

esparver (es-pär'vér), n. Same as *sparver*.

espathate (ē-spā'thāt), a. [*< L. e-priv. + spatha, spathe, + -ate.*] In *bot.*, not having a spathe.

espaulière, n. Same as *épaulière*.

especial (es-pesh'al), a. [Early mod. E. *especial*, < ME. *especial*, < OF. *especial*, mod. F. *spécial* = Sp. Pg. *especial* = It. *speciale*, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a particular kind, < *species*, kind: see *species*, *special*.] Of a particular kind; distinguished from others of the same class or kind; particular; eminent; principal; chief: as, in an *especial* manner or degree.

Abraham, the father of the faithful, and *especial* friend of God, was called out of his country, and from his kindred, to wander in a strange land.
Barrow, Works, III. viii.

Take *especial* knowledge, pry,
Of this dear gentleman, my absolute friend.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, l. 1.

In *especial*, especially. [Archaic.]

With grete wronge and a-gel'n right do the barons of
this loude a-gel'n hym werre, and in *especiall* thet that
ought hym to love and holde moste dere.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), tl. 190.

In *especial* all officers to dyne with the olde maire.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

especially (es-pesh'al-i), adv. [*< ME. especial-ly; < especial + -ly².*] In an *especial* manner; particularly; principally; chiefly; peculiarly;

specialy; in reference to one person or thing in particular.

Pirrus full princely persaynit onon,
By a spie, that especially sped for to wete,
That hys Emes full egurly editil to wode,
Forto hunt in the holtes.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13518.

A savage holds to his cowa and hia women, but especially to his cows.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 205.

The Duke was especially angered with Michelangelo because he refused to alect a site for a fortreass which he wished to build at Florence.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 295, note.

especialness (es-pesh'al-nes), *n.* The state of being especial. *Loc.* [Rare.]

espeirt, *n.* [ME., also *espeyre*, < OF. *espeir*, *espoir* (= Pr. *esper*), hope, < *esperer*, hope, < L. *sperare*, hope.] Expectation.

This stante envie in good espire
To ben him self the divels heire.

Gower, Conf. Amant, l. 265.

esperancet (es'pe-rans), *n.* [< ME. *esperancee*, < OF. *esperance*, F. *espérance* = Pr. *esperansa* = Sp. *esperanza* = Pg. *esperança* = It. *speranza*, hope, < L. *sperant* (-s), ppr. of *sperare*, hope.] Hope.

There is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears.

Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

Esperella (es-pe-rel'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Esperellinae*. *Vosmaer*.

Esperellinae (es'pe-re-li'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Esperella* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of sponges, of the family *Desmacidonidae*, typified by the genus *Esperella*, whose fiber is not characterized by projecting spicules. *Ridley and Dendy*.

Esperia (es-pé'ri-ä), *n.* See *Hesperia*.

espiailet, *n.* A Middle English form of *espial*.
espial (es-pi'al), *n.* [< ME. *espiaile*, *espiaille*, < *espian*, *espy*: see *espy*. Hence, by abbrev., *spial*.] 1. The act of spying; observation; watch; scrutiny.

He had a somonour redy to his hond,
A slyer boy was noon in Engeland;
For subtillye he had his espiaille.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 25.

Screened from *espial* by the jutting cape.
Byron, Corsair, l.

The Council remained doubtful of the conformity of Mary's chaplains: and her house, for the next thing, was placed under *espial*.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

2†. A spy.

By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3.

Her father and myself (lawful *espials*)
Will so beaow ourselves, that, seeing, unseen,
We may of their encounter frankly judge.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Our judge stands as an *espial* and a watch over our actions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 111.

espibawn (es'pi-bän), *n.* [Ir. *caspuig-ban*.] An Irish name for the whiteweed or oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

espièlerie (es-piä-glè-rè'), *n.* [F.] Jesting; raillery; good-humored teasing or bantering.

They chaff one another with sickening *espièlerie*.
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

espier (es-pi'er), *n.* [< ME. *aspierre*, < *aspian*, *espian*, *espy*. see *espy*, *espy*.] One who spies, or watches like a spy.

Ye covetous misers, . . . ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren!

Harnar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 175.

espignole (es-pi-nyöl'), *n.* [OF.] An early war-engine somewhat resembling the modern mitrailleuse, having a number of barrels mounted on a cart and fired by machinery. Compare *orgues*.

espinel (es-pi-nel'), *n.* [< OF. *espinelle*, F. *spinnelle*: see *spinel*.] Same as *spinel*.

espinette (es-pi-net'), *n.* Same as *spinet*.

espionage (es'pi-ō-nāj) or, as F., es-pé-ō-nāzh'), *n.* [< F. *espionnage*, < *espion*, a spy, < It. *spione*, a spy: see *spy*, *espy*.] The practice of spying; secret observation of the acts or utterances of another by a spy or emissary; offensive surveillance.

espiotte (es-pi-ot), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *espiote*, a sharp-pointed weapon.] A species of rye.

espirituel, *a.* [< OF. *espirituel*, < L. *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] A Middle English form of *spiritual*.

esplanade (es-plā-nād'), *n.* [< OF. *esplanade* = Sp. Pg. *esplanada* = It. *spianata*, < OF. *esplaner*, level, explain, = Sp. *esplanar*, *explanar* = It. *spianare*, < L. *explanare*, level, explain, etc.: see *explain*. Hence, by apheresis, *splanade*.] 1. In *fort.*: (a) The glacis of the counterscarp, or

the sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country. (b) The open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.—2. Any open level space or course near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

There was a temple here [at Tenedos] to Sminthean Apollo, which probably was in the fine *esplanade* before the castle, where there now remain some fluted pillars of white marble. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 21.

All the world was gathered on the terrace of the Kur-aal and the *esplanade* below it, to listen to the excellent orchestra.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 181.

esplees (es-plēz'), *n. pl.* [OF. *esples*, *espleits* (pl. of *espleit*, pp.), < ML. *expleta*, the products of land, pl. of *expletum*, rent, service, etc.: see *exploit*.] In *law*, the products of land, as the hay of meadows, herbage of pastures, eorn of arable lands, rents, services, etc.

espleit, **espleyt**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *exploit*.
esponcion (es-pon'ton), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.
esposaget (es-pou'zāj), *n.* [< *espose* + *-age*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousage*.] Espousal; wedlock.

Such a one as the king can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *esposage*.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

espousal (es-pou'zal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *esposall*, < ME. *esposaille*, < OF. *esposailles*, pl., F. *épousailles* = Pr. *esposalhas* = Sp. *esposales* = Pg. *esposasas*, *esposasias*, < L. *sponsalia*, a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, adj. (see *sponsal*), < *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*, one betrothed, a spouse: see *spouse*. Hence, by apheresis, *spousal*.] 1. *n.* 1. The act of espousing or betrothing; formal contract or celebration of marriage: frequently used in the plural.

I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine *esposals*.
Jer. ii. 2.

This was the burnt offering which Shalim offered in the day of his *esposals*.
Addison, Hithah and Shalim.

2. Assumption of the protection or defense of anything; advocacy; a taking upon one's self; adoption as by wedding.

If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him.
Walpole.

Esposals of the Blessed Virgin, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a festival celebrated on January 23d.

II. *a.* Relating to the act of espousing or betrothing; marriage (used adjectively).

The ambassador . . . put his leg . . . between the *esposal* sheets.
Bacon, Henry VII., p. 80.

esposet (es-pouz'), *n.* [< ME. *esposse*, < OF. *espos*, *espos*, *m.*, *esposse*, *f.* (= It. *sposo*, *m.*, *sposa*, *f.*), < L. *sponsus*, *m.*, *sponsa*, *f.*, one betrothed, pp. of *spondere*, promise, promise in marriage: see *sponsor*, *respond*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *n.*, q. v.] A spouse.

The Erle the *esposse* courtisly forth lad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 954.

espose (es-pouz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *espoused*, ppr. *espousing*. [< ME. *esposen*, < OF. *esposser*, F. *esposer* = Pr. *espozar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, *espose*, < L. *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise, promise in marriage, betroth: see *espose*, *n.* Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *spouse*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To promise, engage, or bestow in marriage; betroth.

When as his mother Mary was *espoused* to Joseph.
Mat. 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 *espose* her to the peer she loves. *Pope*.

2. To take in marriage; marry; wed.

He which shall *espose* a woman bringeth witnesses, and before them doth betroth her with money, or somewhat money-worth, which he giveth her, saying, Be thou *espoused* to me according to the Law of Moses and Israel.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 213.

The rest [of the Bucentaur is] accommodated with seats; where he [the Doge] solemnly *espouseth* the Sea; confirmed by a ring thrown therein.
Sandys, Travailles, p. 2.

3. To take to one's self, or make one's own; embrace; adopt; become a participator or partizan in: as, to *espose* the quarrel of another; to *espose* a cause.

They have severally owned to me that all men who *espose* a party must expect to be blackened by the contrary side.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

He that doth not openly and heartily *espose* the cause of truth will be reckoned to have been on the other side.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

The Puritans *espoused* the cause of civil liberty mainly because it was the cause of religion. *Macaulay, Milton*.

4†. To pledge; commit; engage.

In the election of our friends we do principally avoid those which are impatient, as those that will *espose* us to many factions and quarrels.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 315.

esposement (es-pouz'ment), *n.* [< *espose* + *-ment*.] The act of espousing; espousal. *Craig*.

esposer (es-pou'zër), *n.* 1. One who espouses, or betroths or weds.

As woovers and *esposers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage.
Ep. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 156.

2. One who defends or maintains something, as a cause.

The *esposers* of that unauthorized and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert that there is a knowledge in the clect, peculiar to those chosen vessels.
Allen, Sermon before Univ. of Oxford (1761), p. 11.

espressivo (es-pres-sé'vō), *a.* [It., = E. *expressive*.] In *music*, expressive: noting a passage to be rendered with ardent expression.

espringalt, **espringaldt**, **espringalet**, **espringolet**, *n.* See *springal*.

esprit (es-prè'), *n.* [F., < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *sprite*, *spirit*.] Spirit; wit; aptitude, especially of comprehension and expression.—**Esprit de corps**, the common spirit or disposition developed among men in association, as in a military company, a body of officials, etc.

espy (es-pi'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *espied*, ppr. *espying*. [Formerly also *espice*; < ME. *espyen*, usually with initial *a*, *aspyen*, *aspian*, also abbr. *spyen*, *spien*, mod. E. *spy*: see *aspy* and *spy*, v.] I. *trans.* 1. To see at a distance; catch sight of or discover at a distance.

I did *espie*
Where towards me a sory wight did coast.
Spenser, Daphnaida.

I was forced to send Captaine Stafford to Croatan, with twentie to feed himselfe, and see if he could *espie* any sayle passe the coast.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, l. 92.

Now as Christian was walking solitary by himself, he *espied* one afar off, come crossing over the field to meet him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 92.

2. To see or discover suddenly, after some effort, or unexpectedly, as by accident: with reference to some person or thing in a degree concealed or intended to be hidden: as, to *espy* a man in a crowd.

"If it be aoth," quod Pieres, "that ge seyne I shal it sone *aspye*!"
ge ben wastoures, I wote wel and Treuthe wote the sothe!"
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 131.

M. More thinketh that his errors be so subtilly couched that no man can *espy* them.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 15.

As one of them opened his sack, . . . he *espied* his money.
Gen. xiii. 27.

Apollyon, *espying* his opportunity, began to gather up close to Christian, and, wrestling with him, gave him a dreadful fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 128.

3†. To inspect narrowly; explore and examine; observe and keep watch upon; spy.

Full secretly he goth hym to *aspye*,
Hym for to do amn shame and vclanye.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1357.

In Ebron, Josue, Calephe, and here Companie comen first to *aspyen*, how thei myghte wyngen the Lond of Beheste.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again.
Josh. xiv. 7.

He sends angela to *espy* us in all our ways. *Jer. Taylor*.

=Syn. To discern, deary, perceive, catch sight of.

II. † *intrans.* To look narrowly; keep watch; spy.

Stand by the way and *espy*. *Jer. xlviii. 19.*

And to *espie* in this meane while, if any default were in the Lambe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 123.

espyt (es-pi'), *n.* [Formerly also *espice*; < ME. *espice*, usually with initial *a*, *aspye*, *aspice*; abbr. *spye*, *spie*, mod. E. *spy*: see *spy*, *n.*] 1. A spy; scout; watch.

Than thei sente their *espies* thourgh-oute the londe, for to knowe the rule of kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 146.

Of these he made subtille investigation
Of his owne *espice*, and other mens relation.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 203.

2. Espial; espionage.

The muster-master general . . . thought a check upon his office would be a troublesome *espy* upon him.

Swift, Character of the Earl of Wharton.

Esq., **Esqr.** Abbreviations of *esquire*, as an appended title.

esquamate (ē-skwā'māt), *a.* [< NL. **esquamatus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *squama*, scale, + *-ate*: see *squamate*.] In *zool.*, not squamate; having no scales.

esquamulose (ē-skvam' ū-lōs), *a.* [*<* NL. *esquamulosus*, *<* L. *e-* priv. + NL. *squamula*, dim. of L. *squama*, a scale; see *squamulose*.] In bot., without squamula or minute scales.

-esque. [*<* F. *-esque*, *<* It. *-esco*, *<* OHG. *-isc*, MHG. *G. -isch* = AS. *-isc*, E. *-ish*, an adj. suffix, = L. *-iscus*, a dim. suffix of nouns; see *-ish* and *-iscus*, *-isk*.] A termination in adjectives of French or other Romance origin, meaning 'having the style or manner of,' as in *grotesque*, *picturesque*, *arabesque*, *Moresque*, *Dantesque*, etc.

Esquimaux, *n.*; pl. *Esquimaux*. See *Eskimo*.

esquire (es-kwīr'), *n.* [*<* OF. *esquier*, *escuier*, *escuyer*, an esquire, shield-bearer, also a shield-maker, mod. F. *écuyer* = Pr. *escudier*, *escuder*, *escuier* = Sp. *escudero* = Pg. *escudeiro* = It. *scudiere*, *scudiero*, *<* ML. *scutarius*, a squire, a shield-bearer, shield-maker, *<* L. *scutum*, a shield; see *scutum*, *scute*, *scutage*, *escutcheon*, *scutcheon*, etc. Hence, by apheresis (though actually older in E.), *squire*, *q. v.*] 1. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; an armiger; an attendant on a knight. See *squire*, 1.—2. A title of dignity next in degree below that of *knight*. In England this title is properly given to the eldest sons of knights and the eldest sons of the younger sons of noblemen and their eldest sons in succession, officers of the king's courts and of the household, harriers, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, etc. There are also esquires of knights of the Bath, each knight appointing three at his installation. The title is now usually conceded to all professional and literary men. In the United States the title is regarded as belonging especially to lawyers. In legal and other formal documents *Esquire* is usually written in full after the names of those considered entitled to the designation; in common usage it is abbreviated *Esq.* or *Esqr.*, and appended to any man's name as a mere mark of respect, as in the addresses of letters (though this practice is becoming less prevalent than formerly). In the general sense, and as a title either alone or prefixed to a name, the form *Squire* has always been the more common in familiar use. See *squire*.

I am Robert Shallow, sir; a poor esquire of this county, and one of the king's justices of the peace.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Esquires and gentlemen are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes that every *esquire* is a gentleman, and a gentleman is defined to be one qui arma gerit, who bears coat-armour, the grant of which was thought to add gentility to a man's family. It is indeed a matter somewhat unsettled what constitutes the distinction, or who is a real *esquire*; for no estate, however large, per se confers this rank upon its owner.

1 *Broom and Head*. Com. (Walt's ed.), p. 317.

The office of the *esquire* consisted of several departments; the *esquire* for the body, the *esquire* of the chamber, the *esquire* of the stable, and the carving *esquire*; the latter stood in the hall at dinner, carved the different dishes, and distributed them to the guests.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

It makes an important practical difference to an Englishman, by the way, whether he is legally rated as *Esquire* or "Gentleman," the former class being exempt from some burthenous jury duties to which the latter is subject.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 408, note.

3. A gentleman who attends or escorts a lady in public.—*Esquire bedel*. See *bedel*.

esquire† (es-kwīr'), *v. t.* [*<* *esquire*, *n.*] To attend; wait on; escort, as a gentleman attending a lady in public. Todd. See *squire*, *v.*

esquire² (es-kwīr'), *n.* [*<* OF. *esquiere*, *esquierre*, *esquarre*, a square; see *square* and *squire*².] In *her.*, a bearing somewhat resembling the gyron, but extending across the field so that the point touches the opposite edge of the escutcheon.

esquirearchy (es-kwīr'ār-ki), *n.* [*<* *esquire* + *-archy*, as in *hierarchy*, *oligarchy*, etc., *<* Gr. *ἀρχή*, rule. Cf. *squirearchy*.] The dignity or rank of an esquire; squirearchy. [Rare.]

As to the tender question of *esquirearchy*, I am convinced that the only prudent principle now is to bestow the coveted title on every one alike.

Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania, p. 317.

ess, **es**¹ (es), *n.* [*<* ME. *es*, *ess*, *<* AS. *ess*, *<* L. *es*, the name of the letter S, s, *<* e, the usual assistant vowel in forming the names of letters, + s.] 1. The name of the letter S, s. It is rarely so written, the symbol S, s, being used in its stead.—2. A large worm; so called from its often assuming the shape of an S. [Prov. Eng.]

-ess. [(1) Early mod. E. also *-esse*, *-isse*, *-is*, *<* ME. *-esse*, *-isse*, *<* (a) OF. *-esse*, F. *-esse*, (b) AS. *-isse* (as in *abbodisse*, *abess*), *<* L. *-issa*, *<* Gr. *-issa* (i. e., *-issa*, the vowel *i* and sometimes the first *σ*, in that case orig. τ, prop. belonging to the stem of the noun), a fem. suffix of adjectives, and nouns from adjectives, orig. compound, *<* κ (as in *-i-κός*, L. *-i-κός*, E. *-ic*) + *-ya* (as in *-i-ος*, L. *-i-ος*, fem. *-ια*, L. *-ia*), both common Indo-Eur. formatives. (2) In some words, as in *empress*, *-ess* is a reduced form of Latin *-tria*, *-triccum*, in E. usually *-tress*, as in *actress*, *directress*,

etc., fem. forms usually associated with masc. ones in *-tor*, *-tress* being in popular apprehension equiv. to *-tor* + *-ess* (1).] A suffix theoretically attachable to any noun denoting an (originally masculine) agent, to form a noun denoting a female agent, as *hostess*, *abbess*, *prioress*, *chief-tiness*, *authoress*, etc. It is most frequent with nouns in *-er*, as *bakeress*, *breweress*, *Quakeress*, etc. In such words as *instructress*, *directress*, *editress*, *mistress*, *visitress*, etc., the suffix is really *-tress* (see *-tress*), but in popular apprehension it is *-ess* added to the termination of the corresponding masculines, *instructor*, *director*, *editor*, *mistress* (*master*), *visitor*, etc., such masculines being usually in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, assimilated to native English nouns in *-er*, as *director*, *instructor*, *visitor*, etc., *editor* as if **editer*, etc. In some cases the feminine form exists, while the masculine form is obsolete, as in *governess* (*governor* in a corresponding sense being obsolete); *mistress*, used in some senses without a corresponding use of *mistress* or *master*.

essay (es'ā, formerly e-sā'), *n.* [The older E. form is *assay*, *q. v.*; *<* ME. *assay*, *assay*, *assai*, *assai*, trial, attempt, *<* OF. *asai*, *essai*, *assai* (later only *essai*, *>* later E. *essay*), mod. F. *essai* = Pr. *essay* = Sp. *ensayo* = Pg. *ensaio* = It. *saggio*, *assay*, trial, experiment, *<* LL. *exagium*, a weighing, a weight, a balance, *<* L. **exagere*, *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, drive out, require, exact, examine, try, *<* ex, out, + *agere*, drive, lead, bring, etc. See *examen*, *examine*, from the same source. The Gr. ἔξαιον, sometimes quoted as the origin of the L. *exagium*, is rare LGr., and is taken from the L. term; it denotes a certain weight, 1½ drachme. Popular etym. altered the form to ἔξαιον, as if *<* ἔξ = E. *six*.] 1. A trial, attempt, or endeavor; an effort made; exertion of body or mind to perform or accomplish anything; as, an *essay* toward reform; an *essay* of strength.

All th' admirable Creatures made before,
Which Heav'n and Earth and Ocean doo adorn,
Are but *Essays*, compar'd in every part
To this divinest Master-Piece of Art.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

Your *essay* in crossing the channel gave us great hopes you would experience little inconvenience on the rest of the voyage.

Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 331.

Well hast thou done, great artist Memory,
In acting round thy first experiment
With royal frame-work of wrought gold;
Needs must thou dearly love thy first *essay*.

Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

My *essay* in the profession after which my soul had longed was an ignoble failure.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 42.

2. An experimental trial; a test.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue.

Shak., Lear, i. 2.

The Poet here represents the Supreme Being as making an *Essay* of his own Work, and putting to the trial that reasoning Faculty with which he had endued his Creature.

Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

3. An assay or test of the qualities of a metal. See *assay*, *n.*—4. In *lit.*, a discursive composition concerned with a particular subject, usually shorter and less methodical and finished than a treatise; a short disquisition; as, an *essay* on the life and writings of Homer; an *essay* on fossils; an *essay* on commerce.

To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader, . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *Essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient.

Bacon, To Prince Henry.

Seneca's Epistles to Lucillus, if one mark them well, are but *Essays*, that is dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles.

E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 438.

The *essay* is properly a collection of notes, indicating certain aspects of a subject, or suggesting thought concerning it, rather than the orderly or exhaustive treatment of it. It is not a formal treatise, but a series of assaults, essays, or attempts upon it. It does not pursue its theme like a pointer, but goes hither and thither like a bird to find material for its nest, or a bee to get honey for its comb.

New Princeton Rev., IV. 228.

To take the *essay*! (of a dish), to try it by tasting; formerly done in great houses by the steward or the master carver. Nares.

To come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose.

G. Rose, Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth (1682), p. 20.

=Syn. 1. Struggle.—4. Treatise, dissertation, disquisition, paper, tract, tractate. See definition of *treatise*.

essay (e-sā'), *v. t.* [The older E. form is *assay*, *q. v.*; *<* ME. *assayen*, *assaien*, *assaien*, *assaien*, try, make trial of, *<* OF. *assaiier*, *assayer*, F. *essayer* = Pr. *assaiar*, *essaiar* = Sp. *ensayar* = Pg. *ensaiar* = It. *saggiare*, *assaggiare*, try; from the noun.] 1. To make trial of; attempt; exert one's power or faculties upon; put to the test; as, to *essay* a difficult feat; to *essay* the courage of a braggart.

While I this unexampl'd task *essay*.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, l.

Then in my madness I *essay'd* the door;
It gave.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

And twice or thrice he feebly *essays*
A trembling hand with the knife to raise.

Whittier, Mogg Megone.

2. To try and test the value and purity of, as metals. Now written *assay* (which see).

The standard of our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *assaying* suited to it should remain unvariable.

Locke.

=Syn. 1. Undertake, Endeavor, etc. See *attempt*.

essayer (e-sā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who essays or attempts to do something; one who makes trial.—2 (e-sā'ēr). One who writes essays; an essayist. [Rare.]

A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship that have written since his time.

Addison, Spectator, No. 68.

essayette (es-ā-yet'), *n.* [F., *<* *essayier*, test; see *essay*, *v.*] In *ceram.*, a piece used as a test of all the contents of a kiln, by means of which the degree of baking of the other pieces in the kiln can be judged. The *essayette* is put where it can easily be seen by a person looking through the *montre*.

essayish (es'ā-ish), *a.* [*<* *essay* + *-ish*.] Resembling or having the character of an essay.

Carefully elaborated, confessedly *essayish*; but spoken with perfect art and consummate management.

Trenchman, Life and Letters of Lord Macnulty, II. 281.

essayist (es'ā-ist), *n.* [= F. *essayiste*; II. *essay* + *-ist*.] A writer of an essay; one who practices the writing of essays.

Such are all the *essayists*, even their master Montaigne.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's] as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachryme.

B. Jonson, Masques.

"If then," said the gentleman, . . . "If I am not to have admittance as an *essayist*, I hope I shall not be repulsed as an historian."

Goldsmith, A Reverie.

essayistic (es-ā-is'tik), *a.* [*<* *essayist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an essay or of an essayist.

Good specimens of De Quincey's writings—autobiographical, imaginative, narrative, critical, and *essayistic*.

H. W. Beecher, quoted in Independent, May 29, 1862.

ess-cock (es'kōk), *n.* The European water-ouzel or dipper, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.] C. Swainson.

essed, **essed** (es'ed, es'ē-dā), *n.* [L. *essedum*, later also fem. *essedā*, of old Celtic origin.] A heavy two-wheeled war-chariot, used by the ancient Britons and Gauls, and adopted at Rome as a pleasure vehicle.

British chariots have been described by Roman historians as consisting of two kinds, called respectively the *covina* and the *essedā*; this last from *esse*, a Celtic word. The former was very heavy and armed with scythes, the latter much lighter, and consequently better calculated for use in situations where it would be difficult to employ the *covina*.

E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 250.

essence (es'ēns), *n.* [= D. *essence* = G. *essenz* = Dan. Sw. *essens*, *<* F. *essence* = Pr. *essencia* = Sp. *essenca* = Pg. *essenca* = It. *essenzia* (obs.), *essenza*, *<* L. *essentia*, the being or essence of a thing, an artificial formation from *esse* (as if *<* **essen* (t)-s, ppr.), to translate Gr. *οὐσία*, being, *<* ὄν (ov-), ppr. of *εἶναι* = L. *esse*, be; see *am* (under *be*), and *ens*, *entity*.] 1. The inward nature, true substance, or constitution of anything. The Greek *οὐσία* (see the etymology) denotes a subject in *esse*, something whose mode of being corresponds to that of a subject, as distinguished from a predicate, in speech. But while this is the original conception, the word *essence*, even in Latin, usually carries a different sense. The *essence* is rather the idea of a thing, the law of its being, that which makes it the kind of thing that it is, that which is expressed in its definition. In regard to artificial things, the conception of an *essence* is usually tolerably clear; thus, the *essence* of a bottle is that it should be a vessel with a tubular orifice. Those philosophers who speak of the *essences* of natural things hold that natural kinds are regulated by similar ideas. Nominalists hold that definitions do not belong to things, but to words; and accordingly they speak of the *essences* of words, meaning what is directly implied in their definitions.

Justice in her very *essence* is all strength and activity.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

First, *essence* may be taken for the being of anything, whereby it is what it is. And thus the real internal, but generally in substance unknown, constitution of things, whereon their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their *essence*. . . . Secondly, . . . but, it being evident that things are ranked under names into sorts or species only as they agree to certain abstract ideas, to which we have annexed those names, the *essence* of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea which the general or sortal (if I may have leave so to call it from sort, as I do general from genus) name stands for. And thus we shall find to be that which the word *essence* imports in its most familiar use. These two sorts of *essences*, I suppose, may not unfitly be termed, the one the real, the other the nominal, *essence*.

Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

Whatever makes a thing to be what it is, is properly called its *essence*. Self-consciousness, therefore, is the *essence* of the mind, because it is in virtue of self-consciousness that the mind is the mind—that a man is himself.

Perrier.

But when in heaven she shall his *essence* see,
This is her sovereign good and perfect bliss.

Sir J. Davies.

I shall not fear to know things for what they are. Their *essence* is not less beautiful than their appearance.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 180.

To hold everything worthy of knowledge but the faith by which he has lived, is to hold the accidents of life better than its *essence*.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 218.

Hence—2. The distinctive characteristic; that which is expressed by the definition of any term: as, the *essence* of a miser's character is avarice.

When Louis XIV. said, "I am the state," he expressed the *essence* of the doctrine of unlimited power.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

The *essence* of savagery seems to consist in the retention of a primordial condition.

Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 235.

He who believes in goodness has the *essence* of all faith. He is a man "of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 259.

3. That part of anything which gives it its individual character or quality: as, this summary contains the *essence* of the book.

Mix'd with bestial aim,
This *essence* to incarnate and imbrute.

Milton, P. L., ix. 166.

4. Existence; being.

I might have been persuaded to have resign'd my very *essence*.

Sidney.

I would resign my *essence*, that he were
As happy as my love could fashion him.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 4.

Our love scarce measur'd a short hour in *essence*,
But in expectancy it is eternal.

Beau. and Fl. (2), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

5. An elementary ingredient or constituent; anything uncombined: as, the fifth *essence* (that is, the fifth element in the philosophy of Aristotle, or the upper air, the other four being, in their order, earth, water, air, and fire). See *quintessence*.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*.

Bacon.

6. Anything of ethereal, pure, or heavenly substance; anything immaterial. [This meaning is derived from the use of *fifth essence* for the ether or upper air (see def. 5).]

Her honour is an *essence* that's not seen,
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

As far as gods and heavenly *essences*
Can perish.

Milton, P. L., i. 138.

7. Any kind of matter which, being an ingredient or a constituent of some better-known substance, gives it its peculiar character; an extract; especially, an oil distilled at a comparatively low temperature from a plant in which it already exists: as, *essence* of peppermint. In pharmacy the term is applied also to solutions of such oils in alcohol, to strong alcoholic tinctures, etc.

These poems differ from others as a tar of roses differs from ordinary rose water, the close packed *essence* from the thin diluted mixture.

Macaulay, Milton.

8. Perfume; odor; scent; also, the volatile matter constituting perfume.

What though the Flower it self do waste,
The *Essence* from it drawn does long and sweeter last.

Cowley, The Mistress, Dialogue.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.

Pope, R. of the L., ii. 94.

His *essences* turn'd the live air sick.

Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

9†. Importance; moment; essentiality.

I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and *essence* in studying.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

There's something
Of *essence* to my life, exacts my care.

Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

Banana essence. See *banana*.—Being of *essence*. See *quidditative being*, under *being*.—**Bergamot-pear essence**, an artificial essence imparting the flavor of the bergamot-pear. It is a solution of 30 parts of acetate of amyli ether and 1 of acetic ether in 200 parts of alcohol.—**Essence of anchovies**, a kind of anchovy-sauce.—**Essence of bergamot**. See *bergamot*.—**Essence of cumin**. See *cumin*.—**Essence of mirbane**. Same as *nitrobenzol*.—**Essence of pineapple**. Same as *ethyl butyrate* (which see, under *butyrate*).—**Nominal, real essence**. See the citation from Locke under def. 1.—**Oriental-pearl essence, essence of the East**, a liquor prepared from the scales of various cyprinoid and clupeoid fishes, some of which are popularly known as whittings, as the bleak, *Alburnus lucidus*, and used to give their brilliant iridescent coating to artificial pearls. The scales are taken from the fish, left in water until the slimy matter adhering to them settles, then rubbed down in a mortar

with fresh water, and strained through a linen cloth. Ammonia is added, both to prevent decomposition and, by its volatilization, to aid in coating the pearls, whether the nacreous film is to be on the interior surface of a blown pearl or on the exterior of a bead of glass or paste, as for Chinese or Roman pearls.

essence (es'ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *essenced*, ppr. *essencing*. [*< essence, n., 8.*] To perfume; scent.

Let not powder'd Heads, nor *essenc'd* Hair,
Your well-believing, easie Hearts ensnare.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

And tender as a girl, all *essenc'd* o'er
With odours.

Cowper, Task, ii. 227.

essence-peddler (es'ens-ped'lér), *n.* The skunk. [Low, U. S.]

Essenes (e-senz'), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *Essens*; < LL. *Esseni*, < Gr. *Ἐσσηνοί*, also *Ἐσσαίοι*, the Essenes. The origin of the name is unknown. See *Assidean*.] A community of Jews in Palestine formed in the second century B. C., originally representing a tendency rather than constituting an organized sect, and aiming at a higher degree of holiness than that attained by other Jews. Later they were organized into a sort of monastic society, bound together by oaths to piety, justice, obedience, honesty, and secrecy. According to Philo, their conduct was regulated by three rules—"the love of God, the love of virtue, and the love of man." They rejected animal sacrifices, but were strict in their observance of the non-Levitical Mosaic law. They were ascetics and generally celibates. They never extended, as a body, beyond the bounds of Palestine, and disappeared after the destruction of Jerusalem.

Except happily we like the profession of the *Essens*, of whom Josephus speaketh, that they will neither have wife nor servants.

Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric (1553).

Essenian (e-sē'ni-an), *a.* [*< Essene + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Essenes.

The survivors of those [Jews] who had suffered in Egypt under Trajan, who were half Christian and *Essenian*, . . . had at first no dislike to Hadrian.

N. A. Rev., CXXXVII. 496.

Essenism (e-sē'nizm), *n.* [*< Essene + -ism.*] The doctrines, principles, or practices of the Essenes.

essential (e-sen'shal), *a. and n.* [= F. *essentiel* = Pr. *essencial* = Sp. *esencial* = Pg. *essencial* = It. *essenziale*, < ML. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*, *essence*: see *essence*.] **I. a.** 1. Involved in the essence, definition, or nature of a thing or of a word: as, an *essential* character; an *essential* quality.

Life's but a word, a shadow, a melting dream,
Compar'd to *essential* and eternal honour.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

The soul's *essential* pow'rs are three:
The quick'ning pow'r, the pow'r of sense, and reason.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxxiii.

In proportion to the diversity and multiplicity of the cases to which any statement applies is the probability that it sets forth the *essential* relations.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 262.

As physicists we are forced to say that, while somewhat has been learned as to the properties of matter, its *essential* nature is quite unknown to us.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, Int., p. 2.

2. Constituting or making that which is characteristic or most important in a thing; fundamental; indispensable: as, an *essential* feature of Shakspeare's style.

To the Nutrition of the Body there are two *essential* Conditions required, Assumption and Retention.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

I doubted if the near neighborhood of man was not *essential* to a serene and healthy life.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 143.

For verification is absolutely *essential* to discovery.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., i. 128.

3. Specifically, in *med.*, idiopathic, not symptomatic merely.—4. Pertaining to or proceeding from an essence; of the nature of an essence or extract.

From humble violet, modest thyme,
Exhaled, the *essential* odors climb.

Wordsworth, Devotional Incitement.

Essential act. See *act*.—**Essential breadth.** See *breadth*.—**Essential character**, a character involved in the definition of that to which it belongs.—**Essential cognition**. See *cognition*.—**Essential convenience**, mity of essence; identity.

Simple *convenience* is either essential or accidental. *Essential* is that which we call identity.

Burgeradićius, tr. by a Gentleman, l. 20.

Essential definition. See *definition*.—**Essential difference, distinction, diversity**, a difference, distinction, etc., given in the definitions of the things distinguished.—**Essential dignity.** See *dignity*.—**Essential form.** Same as *substantial form* (which see, under *form*).—**Essential harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Essential notes.** See *note*.—**Essential oil**, a volatile oil occurring in a plant, and giving it its characteristic odor. *Essential* oils are either distilled or expressed; they are mostly hydrocarbons. Many of them have precisely the same chemical composition, and though they are distinguished by various physical characters, their excellence can only be

determined by the sense of smell.—**Essential perfection.** See *perfection*.—**Essential seventh**, in *music*, the seventh tone or the seventh chord of the dominant of any key.—**Essential singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in the latter becoming altogether indeterminate for a certain value of the variable. Thus, $e^{1/x}$ is altogether indeterminate for $x = 0$; for it is represented by an infinite series of circles tangent to one another at one point; and one of these circles is infinitely small.—**Essential whole**, that whose parts are matter and form.—**Syn. 2. Requisite**, etc. (see *necessary*), vital.

II. n. 1†. Existence; being. [Rare.]

His utmost ire, which, to the leighth enrag'd,
Will either quite consume us, and reduce
To nothing this *essential*.

Milton, P. L., ii. 97.

2. A fundamental or constituent principle; a distinguishing characteristic.

I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great *essentials*, of matter, form, and place.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 8.

The dispute . . . about surplises and attitudes had too long divided those who were agreed as to the *essentials* of religion.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

In what regards poetry I should just as soon expect a sound judgment of its *essentials* from a boatman or a waggoner as from the usual act of persons we meet in society.

Landor.

essentiality (e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*< essential + -ity.*] The quality of being essential.

Another property, the desirableness and *essentiality* of which is no less obvious on the part of an aggregated mass of testimony, is that of being complete.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 2.

The *essentiality* of what we call poetry.

Poe, Poetic Principle.

essentially (e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. By reason of natural constitution; in essence: as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

That I *essentially* am not in madness,
But mad in craft.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Malvolio is not *essentially* ludicrous.

Lamb, Old Actors.

We cannot describe the time of an event except by reference to some other event, or the place of a body except by reference to some other body. All our knowledge, both of time and place, is *essentially* relative.

Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xviii.

2. In an essential manner or degree; in effect; fundamentally: as, the two statements do not differ *essentially*.

In estimating Shakespeare, it should never be forgotten that, like Goethe, he was *essentially* observer and artist, and incapable of partisanship.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 152.

essentialness (e-sen'shal-nes), *n.* Same as *essentiality*.

essentiate (e-sen'shi-āt), *v.* [*< L. essentia, essence, + -ate*.] **I. intrans.** To become of the essence of something.

What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate*.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of His Humour, v. 4.

II. trans. To form or constitute the essence or being of.

Boyle.

essling (es'ling), *n.* A young salmon. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 352. [Eng.]

essoirt, **essoirt** (e-soin'), *n. and a.* [= Sc. *essonyie, essonzie*; < ME. *essoynne, essoine, essonnie, assoine, assoine*, excuse, < OF. *essoine, essonnie, exoine*, mod. F. *exoine*, reflected in ML. *essonia, exoina, exonia* (> E. *exon*, q. v.), < es-, L. *ex*, out, + *soin*, care, trouble. Cf. *bisognio*.] **I. n. 1.** In *old Eng. law*, an excuse for not appearing in court to defend an action on the day appointed for that purpose; the alleging of such an excuse.

In which suite no *essoine*, protection, wager of lawe, or injunction shall be allowed. *Haakuyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

The freeman who ought to have attended [the Popular Courts] preferred to stay at home, sending his excuse or *essoirt* for the neglect, and submitting to a fine if it were insufficient.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 178.

2. Excuse; exemption.

From everie worke he challenged *essoynne*
For contemplation sake.

Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

3. One who is excused for non-appearance in court on the day appointed.—**Clerk of the essoins.** See *clerk*.

II. a. In *law*, allowed for the appearance of suitors: an epithet applied to the first three days of a term, now disused.

essoirt (e-soin'), *v. t.* [*< essoirt, n.*] In *old Eng. law*, to allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; excuse for absence.

Away, with wings of time; I'll not *essoirt* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements, I enjoin thee.

Quarles, Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G. 3. (E. D.)

essoiner (e-soi'nér), *n.* One who *essoirts*, or offers an excuse for non-appearance in court; specifically, an attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of his clients or of one who has been summoned.

essonier (e-so-niā'), *n.* In *her.*, a diminutive of the orle, having usually half its width.
essonite (es'ō-nīt), *n.* Same as *hessonite*.
essorant (es'ō-rant), *a.* [*F. essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, *soar*: see *soar*.] In *her.*, about to soar: said of a bird, especially an eagle, standing with the wings lifted up as if about to rise on the wing.

est, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *east*.
est², **estet**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *AS. est* (= *OFries. Est*, *cst* = *OS. anst* = *OHG. anst* = *Icel. ást* = *Goth. anst*), grace, favor.] Grace; favor.

As y yow say, be Goddys est!
Itom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 1416.

-est¹. [*ME.* *-est*, < *AS. -est, -ast, -ost, -st* = *OS. -ist, -ost* = *OFries. -ist, -ost, -est* = *D. -est* = *MLG. LG. -est* = *OHG. -ist, -ost, MHG. -ist, -est, G. -est* = *Icel. -str, -astr* = *Sw. -ast* = *Dan. -est* = *Goth. -ist, -ost* = *L. -issimus* (regarded, without much probability, as an assimilation of **-istimus*: for the additional suffix *-us*, see *former*¹ and *-most*) = *Gr. -ιστος* = *Skt. -ishtha*; a superl. snffix, of the orig. form **-yas-ta*, being the compar. **yas*, *E. -er*³, + *-ta*, *E. -th* in ordinals, etc.: see *-er*³, and *-th*³ *-eth*². The suffix appears as *-st* in some contracted forms, as *best*, *erst*, *first*, *last*, *least*, *most*, *worst*, *next* (for *ME. nehst*), obs. *hexst* (for *ME. hehst*).] A suffix of adjectives, forming the superlative degree, as in *coldest*, *deepest*, *greatest*, *biggest*, etc. See *-er*³.

-est². [*ME.* *-est*, < *AS. -est, -ast, -st* = *OS. -is, -os* = *OFries. -est, -st* = *D. -est, -st* = *MLG. LG. -est, -st* = *OHG. -is, MHG. -es, -est, G. -est, -st* = *Icel. -r, -ar* = *Goth. -is, -os, -eis* = *L. -is, -as, -es* = *Gr. -αι, -εις* = *Skt. -si*, prob. orig. identical with the second personal pronoun, *Gr. σὺ* = *L. tu* = *AS. thū*, *E. thou*: see *thou*. Cf. *-eth*³, *-es*³.] The suffix of the second person singular of the present and preterit indicative of English verbs, often syncopated to *-st*: as, present *singest* or *singst*, *doest* or *dost*, *hast*, etc., preterit *sangest*, *sungest*, *thoughtest* or *thoughtst*, *diddest* or *didst*, *hadst*, etc. Its use in the preterit of strong verbs is comparatively recent and is rare (the auxiliary construction *thou didst sing*, etc., being used instead); and, owing to the disappearance of *thou* in ordinary speech, its use in either tense is now confined almost entirely to the language of prayer and poetry.

estable, *a.* A Middle English form of *stable*¹. *Chaucer*.

establish (es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [*ME. establissen*, < *OF. establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establr*, *F. établir* (cf. *D. etablissen* = *G. etabliren* = *Dan. etablere* = *Sw. etablera*) = *Pr. establir*, *stabilr* = *Sp. establecer* = *Pg. estabelecer* = *It. stabilire*, *establish*, < *L. stabilire*, *make stable*, < *stabilis*, *stable*: see *stable*¹. Hence, by aphoresis, *stabilish*, *q. v.*] 1. To make stable, firm, or sure; appoint; ordain; settle or fix unalterably.

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant.
Gen. xvii. 19.

O king, establish the decree.
Dan. vi. 8.

The country being thus taken into the king's hands, his majesty was pleased to establish the constitution to be by a governor, council, and assembly.
Beverley, Virgins, l. ¶ 53.

2. To put or fix on a firm basis; settle stably or fixedly; put in a settled or an efficient state or condition; inceptively, set up or found: as, his health is well established; an established reputation; to establish a person in business; to establish a colony or a university.

He [Stephen] got the Kingdom by Promises, and he Established it by Performances.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 46.

As my favour with the Bey was now established by my midnight Interviews, I thought of leaving my solitary mansion at the convent.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, l. 39.

A government was to be established, without a throne, without an aristocracy, without castes, orders, or privileges.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

3. To confirm or strengthen; make more stable or determinate.

So were the churches established in the faith.
Acts xvi. 5.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.
Rom. iii. 31.

I pray continually, that God will please to establish your heart, and bless these good beginnings.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 407.

4. To confirm by affirmation or approval; sanction; uphold.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her husband may make it void.
Num. xxx. 13.

5. To make good; prove; substantiate; show to be valid or well grounded; cause to be recognized as valid or legal; cause to be accepted as true or as worthy of credence: as, to estab-

lish one's claim or one's case; to establish a marriage or a theory.

For they, . . . going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God.
Rom. x. 3.

The certainty of them [miracles] was so well established and transmitted to after-ages as that no fair, impartial considerer should be able to doubt of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. 1.

6. To fix or settle permanently, or as if permanently: with a reflexive pronoun.

From that period Sir Giles had established himself in what were called the "state apartments."
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 17.

The ability of the English to establish themselves in New England in spite of the objections of the original inhabitants, was tested in a serious manner twice, and only twice.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., l. 147.

7. To settle, as property.

We will establish our estate upon
 Our eldest, Malcolm. . . *Shak., Macbeth, l. 4.*

Established church. See *church*.—*Syn. 2.* To plant, constitute, organize, form, frame.

establisher (es-tab'lish-ēr), *n.* One who establishes, in any sense.

God being the author and establisher of nature, and the continual sustainer of it by his free providence,
Barrow, Works, II. xx.

I revered the holy fathers as divine establishers of faith.
Lord Digby.

establishment (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [*OF. établissement*, *F. établissement* (= *Sp. establecimiento* = *Pg. estabelecimento*; cf. *It. stabilimento*), < *establr*, *establish*: see *establish* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of establishing, ordaining, confirming, setting up, or placing on a firm basis or sure footing; the act of settling or fixing permanently, or of proving, substantiating, or making good: as, the establishment of a factory; the establishment of a claim.

Linnaeus, by the establishment of the binomial nomenclature, made an epoch in the study of systematic botany.
G. Bentham, Euphorbiaceæ, p. 193.

This establishment or discovery of relations—we naturally call it *establishment* when we think of it as a function of our own minds, discovery when we think of it as a function determined for us by the mind that is in the world—is the essential thing in all understanding.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 192.

2. A fixed or settled condition; secured or certain permanence; fixity or certainty.

There he with Belge did awhile remaine . . .
 Until he had her settled in her rslue
 With safe assurance and establishment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 35.

Whilst we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us.
Abp. Wake.

3. Fixed or settled order of things; constituted order or system, as of government; organization.

Bring in that establishment by which all men should be constituted in duty.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the whole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment.
Swift.

5. That which has been established or set up for any purpose. Specifically—(a) A permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government: as, the king has establishments to support in the four quarters of the globe. (b) An organized household or business concern and everything connected with it, as servants, employees, etc.; an institution, whether public or private: as, a large establishment in the country; a large iron or clothing establishment; a hydropathic or water-cure establishment.

However, Augusta has her carriage and establishment.
Charlotte Brontë, Vilette, vi.

6. The authoritative recognition by a state of a church, or branch of a church, as the national church; the legal position of such a church in relation to the state; hence, also, the religious body thus recognized by the state, and maintained and more or less supported as the state church: especially used of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland. See *established church*, under *church*.

The essence of an Establishment seems to be that it is maintained by law, which secures the payment of its endowments, securing from the soil, or produce of the country.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 295.

The church is accepted by the state as the religious body in England which is the legitimate possessor of all property set apart and devoted to religious uses, except the rights of some other religious body be specially expressed. . . . Its rights are carefully guarded by law. . . . This position of the church towards the state is called its Establishment. It has arisen not from any definite act of parliament or the state, but from the gradual interpenetration of the state by the church, and from their having mutually grown up together.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 350.

7. The quota or number of men in an army, regiment, etc.: as, a peace establishment.—**Establishment of the port**, the mean interval between the time of high water at any given port and the time of the moon's passing the meridian immediately preceding. This interval is influenced by local circumstances, and consequently is different at different places. For New York the establishment is 8 hours 13 minutes.

establishmentarian (es-tab'lish-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< establishment + -arian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with an established church, or the doctrine of establishment in religion. [*Rare*.]

II. *n.* An upholder of the doctrine of the recognition of a church by the state and its maintenance by law. [*Rare*.]

establishmentarianism (es-tab'lish-men-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* The doctrine or principle of establishment in religion; support of an established church. [*Rare*.]

Establishmentarianism, all the more grateful for its "linked sweetness long drawn out," was, however, wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatical tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 44.

estacade (es-ta-kād'), *n.* [*F. estacade*, < *Sp. Pg. estacada* (= *It. steccata, steccato*), a paling, a palisade, < *estear*, *stake*, inclose with stakes set in the ground, < *estaca* = *It. stecca* = *OF. estaque, estache*, a stake, of *LG.* origin: see *stake*.] A dike formed of piles set in the sea, a river, or a morass, and connected by chains, to check the approach of an enemy.

estadal (Sp. pron. es-tä-däl'), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish long measure, equal to 12 feet of Burgos, or 10 feet 11.6 inches English. The older statement which makes it exceed 11 feet is incorrect. In Peru the estadal is equal to only 6 Peruvian feet, or 5 feet 7 inches English.

estafet, estafette (es-ta-fet'), *n.* [*F. estafette* = *Sp. Pg. estafeta*, < *It. staffetta*, a courier, < *It. staffa*, a stirrup, < *OHG. stapho, staph*, *MHG. stapp*, a step, = *E. step*, *q. v.*] A military courier; an express of any kind.

An estafet was despatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Bender to suspend his march.
Sir P. Boothby, To Edmund Burke, p. 84.

estall, *v. t.* [*ME.*; var. of *stall*, or *enstall*, *install*.] To install.

She was translated eternally to dwell
 Amongst terres, where that she is estalled.
MS. Digby, 230. (Halliwell.)

estamin (es-tam'in), *n.* [*OF. estamin, estamine*, *F. étamine*, *bolting-cloth*: see *camine*, *tamin*, *taminy*, *tammy*, *tamin*.] A woolen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, etc.; tammy. *Simmonds*.

estaminet (es-ta-mē-nā'), *n.* [*F.* of unknown origin.] A cheap coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

Frequenters of billiard-rooms and estaminets, patrons of foreign races and gaming-tables.
Thackeray.

We scrambled ashore and entered an estaminet where some sorry fellows were drinking with the landlord.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 31.

estancia (es-tan'si-ä), *n.* [*Sp. Pg.*, = *E. stance*, *q. v.*] A mansion; a dwelling; an establishment; in Spanish America, a landed estate; a domain.

We stopped for a time at Mr. Holt's large estancia, where . . . the traces of the ravages of the locusts were only too visible.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, l. vi.

estate (es-tāt'), *n.* [*< ME. estat*, < *OF. estat*, *F. état* = *Pr. estat*, *stat* = *Sp. Pg. estado* = *It. stato*, < *L. status*, *state*, condition: see *state*, which is partly an aphetic form of *estate*.] 1. A fixed or established condition; a special form of existence; state.

I giv to be a-weary of the sun,
 And wish the estate o' the world were now undone.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5.

2. Condition or circumstances of a person or thing; situation; especially, the state of a person as regards external circumstances.

I will settle you after your old estates.
Ezek. xxxvi. 11.

The congregated college have concluded
 That labouring art can never ransom nature
 From her inaidable estate.
Shak., All a Well, II. l.

Do not look back on what hath been,
 As some divinely gifted man,
 Whose life in low estate began
 And on a simple village green?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxiv.

Thou, O Most Compassionate!
 Who didst stoop to our estate.
Whittier, My Dream.

3. Rank; quality; status.
 Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate?
Sir P. Sidney.

He [the chancellor] had said . . . that "if he had done anything that touched the king in his sovereign estate, he would not answer for it to any person alive save only to the king when he came to his age."

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 333.

4. Style of living: usually with a distinctive epithet, *high, great, etc.*, implying pomp or dignity.

His daughter queene of Inde as ye shall here,
Keping right grete estate withynne the lande.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 18.

5. In law: (a) The legal position or status of an owner, considered with respect to his property; ownership, tenancy, or tenure; property in land or other things. When the thing in question is an immovable, such as land, etc., the estate, if a fee, or for a life or lives, is termed *real*. (See *real*.) If it is only for a term of years, or relates only to movables, it is termed *personal*.

Land was once not regarded as property at all. People owned not the land, but an *estate* in the land; and these *estates* still continue to haunt, like ghosts, the language of real property law.

Sir J. F. Stephen, National Rev., Laws relating to Land.

(b) More technically, and with relation only to land, the degree or quantity of interest, considered in respect to the nature of the right, its period of duration, or its relation to the rights of others, which a person has in land. If that interest, in a given case, does not amount to an absolute entire ownership, it is because there is at the same time another interest in the same thing pertaining to other persons. Thus, one man may have the ultimate right of property, another the right of possession, and a third actual possession: each of these interests being *qualified* or *incomplete estates*, which, if transferred to and merged in one person, would constitute an *absolute estate* or fee simple. (See *merger*.) Such special estates are said to be carved out of the fee. A *future estate*—that is, one which is not to be enjoyed until a future time—is nevertheless deemed to have a present existence in anticipation, even if it may never take effect, or if it is wholly uncertain who will be its owner; it is, in such case, called a *contingent estate*. *N. Y. Rev. St., III. 2175, § 5.*

The grant of land to a man, without specifying what *estate* he is to take, will to this day give him no interest beyond his own life. *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 55.*

6. Property in general; possessions; particularly, the 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*.

Which charge of feeding so many beastly [beasts'] mouths is able to eat up a countryman's *estate*.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Orner, I. 89).

7. 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.

No need to sweat for gold, wherewith to buy
Estates of high-priz'd land. *Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.*

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, Maud, I. 5.

8†. The body politic; state; commonwealth; public; public interest.

The Moscouite, with no lesse pompe and magnificence,
... sends his Ambassadors to forren Princes, in the affairs of *estate*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 251.

The true Greatness of Kingdoms and *Estates*.
Bacon, Title of Essay.

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, Essays.

9. One of the orders or classes into which the population of some countries is or has been divided, with respect to political rights and powers. In modern times this division has been into nobility, clergy, and people (now, in Great Britain, lords temporal and spiritual and commons), called the *three estates*. Formerly in France a legislative assembly representing the three estates, called the *states-general*, was summoned only in emergencies; the last began the revolution of 1789.

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.
Disraeli.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is governed by its king or queen and two Houses of Parliament. These are commonly known as the "Three Estates of the Realm"; but this phrase properly applies to the three classes of which Parliament is composed, viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons.

A. Fonblanque, How we are Governed, p. 11.

10†. A person of high station or rank; a noble.
Richard, Duke of Gloucester, [was] . . . hardy favoured of visage, such as in *estates* is called a warlike visage, and among common persons a crabbed face.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 314.

She is a dutchess, a great *estate*. *Latiner.*
Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief *estates* [revised version, *men*] of Galilee.
Mark vi. 21.

Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Cloth of estate.** See *cloth*.—**Conditional estate, or estate upon condition,** an estate the existence of which depends upon the happening or not happening of some uncertain event, whereby the estate may be either originally created or enlarged, or finally defeated. *Blackstone. See condition, 8.*—**Conventional estates.** See *conventional*.—**Convention of estates.** See *convention*.—**Equitable estate or title,** a right to claim the profits or enjoyment of ownership from the person who holds the legal title as trustee; a beneficial interest, recognized by courts of equity as belonging to one person, while the legal title—that is, the title recognized by courts of common law—is in another person. Thus, sometimes a trustee is said to hold the legal title to the trust property, and the beneficiary an equitable estate or title.—**Estate at will,** that estate held by one who is in possession of the land of another by his consent, and holds it at the will of the latter, or at the will of both parties.—**Estate by statute.** See *statute*.—**Estate by sufferance.** See *sufferance*.—**Estate by the courtesy.** See *courtesy of England (under courtesy)*.—**Estate for life,** an estate limited to a man to hold the same for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one. (*Stephen*.) When used without qualification, the phrase usually implies tenancy for one's own life.—**Estate for years,** an estate which, by the terms of its creation, is measured by the lapse of a specified period of time (it may be a fraction of a year or more), so that it must expire by a certain date. An *estate for years* is often called a *term*.—**Estate in common.** See *tenancy*.—**Estate in expectancy.** See *expectancy*.—**Estate in fee.** See *fee*.—**Estate in joint tenancy,** an estate held, whether in fee, for life, for years, or at will, by several persons jointly (as distinguished from an *estate in severalty*, or held separately). Its characteristics are that it was created as a single estate, in which the owners were conjoined (*unity of estate*), and must therefore owe its origin to one act or deed (*unity of title*), the interest of each commencing at the same time (*unity of time*), and the possession of either being legally equivalent to the possession of all (*unity of possession*). It follows from these qualities that on the death of one the entire estate remains in the others, who are said to take by *right of survivorship*. A conveyance by one of his interest terminates the joint character of the interest conveyed, because the unities are not preserved, and the transferee, if a stranger, is a tenant in common. To illustrate the distinction, trustees hold as joint tenants, heirs as tenants in common. See *tenancy*.—**Estate in possession.** See *possession*.—**Estate in severalty.** See *severalty*.—**Estate in tail,** an estate in fee cut down (*taille*) by restricting it to certain descendants or classes of descendants, leaving usually a right of reentry in the creator of the estate, in the event of the failure of such descendants. See *tail* and *entail*.—**Estate of inheritance,** an estate that on the death of the owner survives, and if he dies intestate passes to his heirs. (One subject to a condition that might prevent its passing (as where the lord's consent was necessary) has been termed an *estate of inheritance qualified*.)—**Estate tail female,** an estate limited to females and female descendants of females.—**Estate tail general,** an estate limited to the heirs of the donee's body generally, without restriction, in which case it would descend to every one of his lawful posterity who could take in due course.—**Estate tail male,** an estate limited to males and male descendants of males, thus securing that the land should always be owned by one of the same surname as the ancestor.—**Estate tail special,** an estate limited to certain heirs of the holder's body, usually the issue of a particular marriage.—**Executed estate,** an estate in possession, as distinguished from an *executory estate*, which depends on some contingency for coming into existence in enjoyment in the future.—**Executory estate,** a future estate which is contingent, but yet is not necessarily dependent, for its commencement in possession upon the time when some precedent estate shall have terminated, as distinguished from one which is limited to take effect on the termination of a precedent estate, and is termed a *remainder*. See *executory devise, under devise, and remainder*.—**Expectant estate.** See *expectancy*.—**Fourth estate.** (a) A name for the lowest classes of society, as the artisans, servants, day-laborers, etc., as distinguished from the third estate or commons; the proletariat. (b) A name humorously given in recent times to the newspaper press, or the body of journalists, as constituting a power in the state distinct from that of the three recognized political orders.—**Freehold estate.** See *freehold*.—**Future estate.** See *def. 5 (b)*.—**Landed Estates Court.** See *court*.—**Legal estate.** See *equitable estate, and legal*.—**Merger of estates.** See *merger*.—**Particular estate,** the estate, usually a lesser one, that precedes a remainder. See *particular*.—**Settled Estates Act.** See *settle*.—**Third estate,** the common people in their relations to the state or to political power; a phrase made famous by the struggles of the representatives of this order (*the tiers état*) in the last French states-general for power equal to that of both the other orders, and their final assumption of supreme authority, consummating the great revolution.—**Vested estate,** an estate in which there is an immediate right of present enjoyment or a present fixed right of future enjoyment, or in regard to which, if all precedent estate should instantly terminate, the right to enjoyment would immediately be in an existing person. If, however, notwithstanding such supposed termination, the right of enjoyment would still depend on an unascertained contingency, the estate is said to be *contingent*.

estate (es-tāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. estated, ppr. estating. [*< estate, n.*] 1†. To establish in possession; settle.

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Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, II. 1.

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He intended that son to my profession, and had provided him already 300*l.* a-year, of his own gift in church livings, and hath *estimated* 300*l.* more of inheritance for their children.
Donne, Letters, Ixx.

To the only use and behoof of my s'd child, I do hereby *estate* and intrust all the particulars hereafter mentioned.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 453.

3. To settle an estate upon; 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 seas.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

estately, a. [*< ME. estately, estally, estallich; < estate + -ly*]. Hence, by aphoresis, *stately*.] **Stately;** dignified.

It peined hire to countrefeten chere
Of court, and ben *estallich* of manere,
And to ben holden digne of reverence.
Chaucer, Gen. ProL to C. T., I. 140.

estatuter, n. An obsolete form of *statute*. *Chaucer.*

estet, n. See *est*².

esteem (es-tēm'), v. [First at end of 16th century; *< F. estimer = Pr. Sp. Pg. estimar = It. estimare, stimare, < L. estimare, aestumare, value, rate, weigh, estimate; see estimate, and aim, an older word, partly a doublet of esteem.*] **I. trans.** 1. To estimate; value; set a value on, whether high or low; rate.

Then he forsook God which made him, and lightly *esteemed* the Rock of his salvation.
Deut. xxxii. 15.

One man *esteemeth* one day above another; another *esteemeth* every day alike.
Rom. xiv. 5.

You would begin

attachment, the result of the mental process of reckoning up the merits or useful qualities of a person: as, he is held in very general esteem. *Estimation* has covered the meanings of both *estimate* and *esteem*. *Respect* is commonly the result of admiration and approbation: as, he is entitled to our respect for his abilities and his probity; it omits, sometimes pointedly, the attachment expressed in *esteem*. *Regard* may include less admiration than *respect* and be not quite so strong as *esteem*, but its meaning is not closely fixed in quality or degree.

The nearest practical approach to the theological *estimate* of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics.

Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 117.

The trial hath indamaged thee no way,
Rather more honour left, and more esteem.

Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 207.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just estimation priz'd above all price.

Couper, *Taak*, II. 34.

Estimation of one's society is a reflex of self-estimation; and assertion of one's society's claims is an indirect assertion of one's own claims as a part of it.

H. Spencer, *Study of Sociol.*, p. 265.

Peel, too, had, even at the beginning of his career, too great a respect for his own character to allow himself to be dragged through the dirt by his superior colleagues.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 220.

A generation whom his choice regard
Should favour equal to the sons of heaven.

Milton, *P. L.*, I. 653.

esteemable (es-tē'mā-bl), *a.* [*esteem* + *-able*. Cf. *estimable*.] Worthy of esteem; estimable. [Rare.]

Homer . . . allows their characters *esteemable* qualities.
Pope, *Iliad*, vi. 390, note.

esteemer (es-tō'mēr), *n.* One who esteems; one who sets a high value on anything.

This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others.

Locke.

ester (es'tēr), *n.* Same as *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

esthacyte (es'thā-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *αἰσθη-σάβη*, perceive, feel, + *κύτος*, a hollow (cell).] One of the supposed sense-cells of sponges. See the extract. Also *asthacyte*.

Esthacytes were first observed by Stewart and have since been described by Von Lendenfeld. . . They are spindle-shaped cells. . . the distal end projects beyond the ectodermal epithelium in a fine hair or palpcill; the body is granular and contains a large oval nucleus, and the inner end is produced into fine threads which extend into the collenchyme and are supposed . . . to become continuous with large multiradial collenchytes.

Sollas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 420.

esthematology, æsthematology (es-thē-mā-tōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*esthema* (τ-), a perception (< *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive: see *esthetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of science which relates to the senses, or the apparatus of the senses.

Estheria (es-thē'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., said to be an anagram of the name of St. Theresa.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.—2. The typical genus of crustaceans of the family *Estheriidae*. The origin of the species dates back to the Devonian epoch, and they are still existent.

estherian (es-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Estheriidae*.

II. *n.* One of the *Estheriidae*.

Estheriidae (es-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Estheria* + *-idae*.] A family of *Crustacea*, of the order *Phyllopoda* or *Branchiopoda*, represented by such genera as *Estheria*, *Limnadia*, and *Limnætis*.

The shell is bivalve; the antennæ are highly developed; the antennule small; the swimming-feet from 10 to 27 in number; the telson is large, with a pair of appendages; and one or more pairs of legs are chelate in the male. The soft bivalve carapace resembles that of *Daphnia*; but the numerous segments of the body and the foliaceous limbs are those of typical *Phyllopoda*. The males are equal in number to the females, or may exceed them. The structure of the family is clearly illustrated under *Limnætis*. Also called *Limnadiidae*.



Estheria californica, highly magnified.

esthesia, n. See *æsthesia*.

æsthesiogen, æsthesiogen (es-thē'si-ō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. αἰσθησις*, feeling (see *æsthesia*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A substance whose contact with or proximity to the body is supposed to give rise to certain unexplained nervous actions or affections, as exalted sensation. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 150.

æsthesiogenic, æsthesiogenic (es-thē'si-ō-jen'-ik), *a.* [*æsthesiogen, æsthesiogen*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to an *æsthesiogen* or to *æsthesiogeny*.

Æsthesiogenic points are developed. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 409.

æsthesiogeny, æsthesiogeny (es-thē-si-ō-jē-nī), *n.* [*As æsthesiogen, æsthesiogen*, + *-y*.] The action of an *æsthesiogen*; the induction of exalted sensations.

The transference of hemianæsthesia by magnets (the form of *æsthesiogeny* which has been most debated).

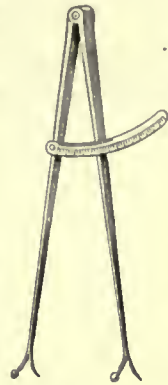
F. W. H. Myers, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.*, Oct., 1886, p. 151.

æsthesiography, æsthesiography (es-thē-si-ō-g'ra-fī), *n.* [*Gr. αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of or a treatise on the organs of sense.

æsthesiology, æsthesiology (es-thē-si-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. αἰσθησις*, perception, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which is concerned with sensations. *Dunghison*.

æsthesiometer, æsthesiometer (es-thē-si-ōm'e-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. αἰσθησις*, feeling, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the degree of tactile sensibility.

It resembles a pair of dividers, having the points or extremities of the legs somewhat blunted. The two points are pressed upon the skin, and the distance between them necessary to their being distinguished as two, as shown on the scale, gives the degree of tactile sensibility of the skin at that spot.



Æsthesiometer.

æsthesioneurosis, æsthesioneurosis (es-thē'si-ō-nū-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesioneurosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, + *-osis*.] An affection of sensation, especially when marked by no discoverable anatomical lesion.

It is applicable to cases in which there is loss of sensation in a part (anæsthesia); loss of the sense of pain (analgesia); pain on slight stimulation (hyperalgesia); and formation and other disorders of sensation.

æsthesionosis, æsthesionosis (es-thē-si-ō-nō'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesionosis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *æsthesia*), + *νόσος*, disease.] Same as *æsthesioneurosis*.

æsthesis, æsthesis (es-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *æsthesis*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*: see *æsthesia*.] Same as *æsthesia*.

æsthesodic, æsthesodic (es-thē-sod'ik), *a.* [*Gr. αἰσθησις*, sensation, + *ὁδός*, a road, a way.] In *physiol.*, sensitive; sensory; conveying sensory impulses or impressions.

He [Schiff] named it the *æsthesodic* substance. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 304.

esthete, æsthete (es'thēt), *n.* [*esthetic, æsthetic*, formed after the analogy of *athlete, athletic*.] 1. Properly, one who cultivates the sense of the beautiful; one in whom the artistic sense or faculty is highly developed; one very sensible of the beauties of nature or art.—2. Commonly, a person who affects great love of art, music, poetry, and the like, and corresponding indifference to practical matters; one who carries the cultivation of subordinate forms of the beautiful to an exaggerated extent: used in slight contempt.

You perhaps mean the mania of the *æsthetes*—boudoir pictures with Melancon as the chief deity—an art of mere fashions and whims.

A. D. White, *Century's Message*, p. 16.

esthetic, æsthetic (es-thet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. esthétique* = *Sp. estético* = *Pg. estético* = *It. estetico*, < Gr. *αἰσθητικός*, perceptive, sensitive, < *αἰσθητός*, perceptible by the senses (cf. *αἰσθησις*, perception), < *αἰσθάνεσθαι*, *αἰσθεσθαι*, perceive by the senses, extended from *αἰεῖν*, hear, perceive, akin to *L. audire*, hear: see *audient*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to or originating in the sense of the beautiful: as, the *esthetic* faculty.

Comparative criticism teaches us that moral and *æsthetic* defects are more nearly related than is commonly supposed. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 127.

Beauty, if it does not take precedence of Utility, is certainly coeval with it; and when the first animal wants are satisfied, the *æsthetic* desires seek their gratification.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. iv. § 18.

2. Having a sense of the beautiful; characterized by a love for the beautiful.

On the whole, birds appear to be the most *æsthetic* of all animals, excepting of course man, and they have nearly the same taste for the beautiful as we have.

Darwin, *Descent of Man*, II. 37.

3. Pertaining to the practice of the fine arts; pertaining to or accordant with the rules, principles, or tendencies of the fine arts: as, an

esthetic pose; *esthetic* dress.—4. In the *Kantian philos.*, pertaining to sensation or the sensibility; sensuous.—*Esthetic accent*. See *accent*, § (a).—*Esthetic certainty*, that kind of certainty which can be produced by inductive reasoning; scientific certainty, as opposed to philosophical or discursive certainty.—*Esthetic clearness*. See *clearness*.—*Esthetic perfection, beauty*.—*Esthetic sense*, the mental power to perceive and appreciate the beautiful.

II. *n.* 1. The science of beauty. See *esthetics*.

It is now nearly a century since Baumgarten, a celebrated philosopher of the Leibnitzio-Wolffian school, first applied the term *æsthetic* to the doctrine which we vaguely and periphrastically denominate the philosophy of taste, the theory of the fine arts, the science of the beautiful and sublime, etc.; and this term is now in general acceptance, not only in Germany, but throughout the other countries of Europe.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. In the *Kantian philos.*, the forms of sensation (space and time), or of sensibility.—*Transcendental æsthetic*, in the *Kantian philos.*, the science of the a priori principles of sensibility, space, and time. Its main proposition, according to Kant, is that space and time are pure intuitions and forms of sensibility, not things, or forms of things, independent of the perceiving mind.

esthetical (es-thet'i-kəl), *a.* [*esthetic* + *-al*.] Same as *esthetic*.

esthetically, æsthetically (es-thet'i-kəl-i), *adv.* According to the principles of *esthetics*; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

Bowles, in losing his temper, lost also what little logic he had, and though, in a vague way, *esthetically* right, contrived always to be argumentatively wrong.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 430.

In the evening . . . I again repaired to the "Navel of the World"; this time *esthetically* to enjoy the delights of the hour after the "gandy, babbling, and remorseful day."

R. F. Burton, *El-Medinah*, p. 396.

esthetician, æsthetician (es-thē-tish'ian), *n.* [*esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ian*.] One skilled or engaged in the study of *esthetics*; a professor of *esthetics*.

estheticism, æstheticism (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* [*esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ism*.] 1. The principles or doctrines of *esthetics*.—2. Attachment to *esthetics*; a tendency to indulge and cultivate the sense of the beautiful: often used in a disparaging sense, to imply an exaggerated devotion to the subordinate forms of the beautiful, which often results in mere whimsicality or grotesqueness.

esthetize, æstheticize (es-thet'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *esthetized, æstheticized*, ppr. *esthetizing, æstheticizing*. [*esthetic, æsthetic*, + *-ize*.] To render *esthetic*; bring into conformity with the principles of *esthetics*.

Schäsler speaks of these essays [of English writers] as "Empiristic æsthetics," tending in one direction to raw materialism, in the other, by want of method, never lifting itself above the plane of "an æstheticizing dilettantism."

J. Sully, *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 221.

esthetics, æsthetics (es-thet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *esthetic, æsthetic*: see *-ics*.] The science which deduces from nature and taste the rules and principles of art; the theory of the fine arts; the science of the beautiful, or that branch of philosophy which deals with its principles; the doctrines of taste.

The name *Æsthetics* is intended to designate a scientific doctrine or account of beauty in nature and art, and of the faculties for enjoying and for originating beauty which exist in man.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 194.

Categorical *æsthetics* are useless, because the final judgment of the world on questions of taste is intuitive.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 466.

esthetophore, æsthetophore (es-thet'ō-fōr), *n.* [*Gr. αἰσθητός*, sensible, perceptible by the senses (see *esthetic*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = *F. bear*.] A hypothetical substance which may sustain consciousness; a supposed physical basis of consciousness and primary means of its manifestation other than ordinary matter.

Like combustion, which is only communicable under suitable conditions, consciousness, having been once transmitted to a new *esthetophore*, lives on it, and requires constant supplies of material for its sustenance.

E. D. Cope, *Amer. Naturalist*, XVI. 467.

esthiology, æsthiology (es-thi-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Short for *esthesiology, æsthesiology*, q. v.] Same as *esthophysiology*.

esthiomene (es-thi-ōm'e-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἔσθιόμενος*, fem. of *ἔσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἔσθιεν*, eat, corrode: see *esthiomenous*.] In *pathol.*, lupus of the genitals. [Rare.]

esthiomenous (es-thi-ōm'e-nus), *a.* [*Gr. ἔσθιόμενος*, ppr. mid. of *ἔσθιεν*, eat, corrode.] In *pathol.*, eating; corroding: applied to diseases which quickly eat away the part affected, as in syphilis or cancer.

Esthonian (es-thō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Esthonia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Esthonia, a government of Russia lying between the Gulf

of Finland on the north and Livonia on the south.

A German aristocracy, with German traders in the towns, ruled over a peasantry of the *Esthonian*, Lettish, and Lithuanian races. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL1. 325.

II. n. 1. One of a Finnish people inhabiting Esthonia, Livonia, and other districts of Russia.—**2.** The language of the Esthonians. It belongs to the Finnish family, and exists under two principal dialects, the Dorpat Esthonian and the Revel Esthonian.

esthophysiology, æsthophysiology (es'thō-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [Short for **æsthesiophysiology*, **æsthesiophysiology*, < Gr. *αἰσθησις*, perception (see *æsthetic*), + *E. physiology*.] The physiology of sensation; that branch of science which treats of the correlation of phenomena of consciousness and nervous phenomena; nervous phenomena treated as phenomena of consciousness.

Æstho-physiology has a position that is entirely unique. It belongs neither to the objective world nor to the subjective world, but, taking a term from each, occupies itself with the correlation of the two.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 52.

estiferous, æstiferous (es-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. æstus*, heat (see *estive*), + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*.] Producing heat. *Colles*, 1717.

estimable (es'ti-mā-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*F. estimable* = *Pr. Sp. estimable* = *Pg. estimavel* = *It. estimabile, stimabile*, < *L. estimabilis*, worthy of estimation, < *astimare*, value, esteem: see *estimate, esteem*.] **I. a. 1.** Capable of being estimated or valued: as, *estimable damage*.—**2†.** Valuable; worth a price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, is not so *estimable*, profitable, neither, As flesh of muttons, heeds, or goats.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or respect; deserving of good opinion or regard.

A lady said of her two companions that one was more amiable, the other more *estimable*. *Temple*.

He now . . . found that such friends as benefits had gathered round him were little *estimable*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Jesus was always more tender with the Sadducees than with the Pharisees. He evidently regarded an honest sceptic as more *estimable* than a ritualist. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 185.

II. † n. That which is valuable or highly esteemed; one who or that which is worthy of regard. [Rare.]

The Queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 50.

estimableness (es'ti-mā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being estimable; the quality of deserving esteem or regard.

estimably (es'ti-mā-bli), *adv.* In an estimable manner; so as to be capable of being estimated.

estimate (es'ti-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estimated*, ppr. *estimating*. [*L. æstimatus*, pp. of *astimare*, older form *æstimare*, value, rate, esteem: see *esteem*.] **1.** To form a judgment or opinion regarding the value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of; compute, appraise, or value by judgment, opinion, or approximate calculation; fix the worth of; judge; reckon.

There is so much infelicity in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to *estimate* the comparative happiness of others. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

John of Salisbury's acquaintance with Roman literature can only be *estimated* by a careful reading of the Polycratia. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 154.

My belief is that, as years gather more and more upon us, we *estimate* more and more highly our debt to preceding ages. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 13.

2†. To esteem; honor.

A man . . . *estimated* by his brethren. *Hoffman*, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), p. 196.

=*Syn. Value, Prize, Esteem, etc.* (see *appreciate*); to count, judge, appraise.

estimable (es'ti-māt), *n.* [*L. estimate*, *v.*] **1.** A judgment or opinion as to the value, degree, extent, quantity, etc., of something; especially, a valuing determined by judgment, where exactness is not sought or is not attainable.

Let us apply the rules which have been given, and take an *estimate* of the true state and condition of our souls. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

Shrewd, keen, practical *estimates* of men and things. *W. Black*.

'Tis as different from dreams,
From the mind's cold, calm *estimate* of bliss,
As these stone statues from the flesh and blood.
Browning, In a Balcony.

2†. Estimation; reputation.

There stands the castle; . . .
In it are the lords of York, Berkley, and Seymour,
None else of name and noble *estimate*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Commissioners of estimate and assessment. See *commissioner*. = *Syn. Estimation, Respect, etc.* See *esteem*.

estimation (es-ti-mā'shōn), *n.* [*ME. estymacyon*, < *OF. estimation*, *F. estimation* = *Pr. estimatio* = *Sp. estimacion* = *Pg. estimacão* = *It. estimazione, stimazione*, < *L. æstimatio(n)*, a valuation, < *astimare*, value: see *estimate, esteem*.]

1. The act of estimating; the act of judging something with respect to value, degree, quantity, etc.

Dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
Just *estimation* priz'd above all price.

Cowper, Taak, ii. 34.

2. Calculation; computation; especially, an approximate calculation of the worth, extent, quantity, etc., of something; an estimate: as, an *estimation* of distance, magnitude, or amount, of moral qualities, etc.

The Tote and the Custom of his Marchantes is withouten *estymacyon* to ben nombred.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 149.

If the scale do turn
But in the *estimation* of a hair,
Thou dieat, and all thy goods are confiscate.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

3. In *chem.*, the process of ascertaining by analysis the quantity of a given substance contained in a compound or mixture.—**4.** Opinion or judgment in general; especially, favorable opinion held concerning one by others; esteem; regard; honor.

The very true cause of our wanting *estimation* is want of desert. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

I shall have *estimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wisdom* viii. 10.

Tacitus, in the obscure passage in which he describes the apportionment of the land, mentions the dignatio, or *estimation* of the individual, as one of the principles of partition. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

5†. Conjecture; supposition; surmise.

I speak not this in *estimation*
As what I think might be, but what I know
Is ruminated, plotted, and set down.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

=*Syn. 2.* Appraisal, valuation.—**4.** *Estimate, Regard*, etc. (see *esteem*); admiration, reverence, veneration.

estimative (es'ti-mā-tiv), *a.* [Formerly also *æstimative*; = *F. estimatif* = *Pr. estimatiu* = *Pg. estimativo* = *It. estimativo, stimativo*; as *estimate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the power of estimating, comparing, or judging.

The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakenly concludes that colour to belong to the wall which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle*, Colours.

We find in animals an *estimative* or judicial faculty. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. Meditative; contemplative. [Rare.]

Phantastie, or imagination, which some call *estimative*, or cogitative, . . . is an inner sense which doth more fully examine the species perceived by common sense, . . . and keeps them longer, recalling them to mind againe, or making new of his owne. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

estimator (es'ti-mā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. estimateur* = *Sp. Pg. estimador* = *It. estimatore, stimatore*, < *L. æstimator*, < *astimare*, value, estimate: see *estimate*.] One who estimates or judges.

Yet if other learned men, that are competent *estimators*, . . . profess themselves satisfied with them, the probabilities may yet be cogent. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 175.

estinto (es-tēn'tō), *a.* [*It.* (< *L. extinctus*, extinct), pp. of *extinguere*, < *L. extinguere*, extinguish: see *extinct, extinguish*.] In *music*, extinguished: noting the extreme of softness in piano-music.

estivage (es'ti-vāj), *n.* [*F.*, < *estiver* = *Sp. estivar*, pack: see *steve*.] A mode of stowing cargoes by pressing or screwing by means of capstan machinery, in order to trim the vessel: practised in American and Mediterranean ports. Also called *estive*.

estival, æstival (es'ti-val), *a.* [= *F. Pr. Sp. Pg. estival* = *It. estivale*, < *LL. æstivalis*, equiv. to *L. æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*.] Pertaining or appropriate to summer.

Beside vernal, *estival*, and autumnal, . . . the ancients had also hyemal garlands. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc., p. 92.

Occident estival, Orient estival. See the nouns.

estivate, æstivate (es'ti-vāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *estivated, æstivated*, ppr. *estivating, æstivating*. [*L. æstivatus*, pp. of *æstivare* (> *Pr. estivar* = *F. estiver*), pass the summer, < *æstivus*, of the summer: see *estive*.] **1.** To pass the summer, as in a given place or in a given manner. *Smart*.—**2.** In *zool.*, to pass into or remain in the summer sleep, as some mollusks; be dormant in summer.

They [certain mollusks] also *estivate*, or fall into a summer sleep, when the heat is great. *Müller*.

The curious Binnea, with a body much larger than its shell, envelopes itself, in *estivating*, in a case of materials similar to the hibernacula of other land shells. *Science*, IV. 366.

estivation, æstivation (es-ti-vā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. estivation* = *Sp. estivacion*, < *L.* as if **æstivatio(n)*, < *æstivare*, pass the summer: see *estivate*.] **1.** The act of passing the summer.

On the under storey, towards the garden, let it be turned to a grotto, or place of shade, or *estivation*. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Specifically—**2.** In *zool.*, the summer sleep of certain animals, as mollusks; the act of falling into a more or less permanent condition of sleep or dormant state in summer.—**3.** In *bot.*, prefloration; the disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud.

estive¹, æstive¹, a. [*L. æstivus*, of summer, < *æstas* (*æstat*-), summer, akin to *æstus*, fire, heat, glow, surge, tide (> *ult. E. estuary, estuate*), to *Gr. αἴθρᾱ*, the upper air (> *E. ether*), *αἴθερ*, fire, heat, and *AS. æd*, funeral pile, *æt*, a kiln (> *E. oast*). etc.; from the verb repr. by *Gr. αἴθεω*, glow, *Skt. √ idh*, kindle.] Of summer; of glowing heat.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright
(Elae styl'd Heliuchus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, iii.

estive² (es'tiv), *n.* [*F.*, = *Sp. estiva* = *It. stiva*, the stowing of a cargo; from the verb, *F. estiver*, *Sp. Pg. estivar*, *It. stivare*, pack: see *steve*.] Same as *estivage*.

estivous, a. [*ME. estyvus*, < *L. æstivus*, of summer: see *estive*.] *æstival*.] Of summer; summer-like.

It wol moost avance
In landes that both *estyvous* for heete
The ftree latly riping forto gete.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

estoc (es-tok'), *n.* [*OF.*, < *G. stock* = *E. stock*: see *stock*, *n.*, and cf. *tuck*.] A sword used for thrusting, especially a second sword carried by knights in the middle ages. In some cases it was worn in place of the dagger at the right side, in others attached to the saddle, while the sword of arms was attached to the belt or armored skirt of the knight.

estocadet (es-to-kād'), *n.* [*F.* (after *Sp. Pg. estocada* = *It. stocata*), < *estoc*, a sword: see *estoc, tuck*.] In the latter part of the sixteenth century, a heavy rapier: so called to distinguish it from the swords used more for cutting and for breaking through steel armor than for thrusting. The term continued in use throughout the seventeenth century for a thrusting-sword of any sort.

estoile (es-toil'), *n.* [*Also étoile, OF. estoile, F. étoile*, a star, < *L. stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] In *her.*, a star, usually having six points, and then distinguished from the mullet in having the rays wavy instead of straight.

When it has more than six points they are either all waved or more usually alternately waved and straight. The number of points must always be mentioned in the blazon when it exceeds six. Also *estole*.—**Estoile of four points**, in *her.*, same as *cross estoile* (which see, under *cross*).



Gules, an estoile argent.

estoilé (F. pron. es-two-lā'), *a.* [*OF. estoilé*, pp. of *estouler*, set with stars, < *estoile*, a star: see *estoile*.] In *her.*, like a star.—**Cross estoilé**. See *cross*.

estop (es-top'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estopped*, ppr. *estopping*. [*OF. estoper, estouper*, stop with tow, impede, eram, *F. étouper* = *OSP. estopar* = *It. stoppare*, < *ML. stupare*, stop with tow, eram. From the same *ult. source*, through *AS.*, comes *E. stop*: see *stop*.] To bar; stop; debar; specifically, in *law*, to bar, prevent, or preclude, usually by one's own act. See *estoppel*.

A man shall always be *estopped* by his own deed, or not permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once . . . solemnly avowed.

Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

The President of the United States . . . is a politician, chosen for but four years to the highest office open by election to man, and conventionally *estopped*, at least in modern times, from essaying any other line of public preferment after leaving the presidential office.

The Century, XXXV. 964.

estoppel, estoppelle (es-top'el), *n.* [Formerly also *estopel, estople*; < *estop*, *v.*] **1.** Stoppage; impediment.

But *estoppes* of water courses doe in some places grow by such means, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.

Norden, Surveyors Dialogue (1610).

2. In *law*, the stopping of a person by the law from asserting a fact or claim, irrespective of its truth, by reason of a previous representation, act, or adjudication inconsistent therewith.

If a tenant for years levies a fine to another person, it shall work as an *estoppel* to the cognizor. *Blackstone*.

Estoppel by deed, estoppel resulting from the execution of an instrument under seal.—**Estoppel by record**, estoppel resulting from an adjudication of a court of record.—**Estoppel en pais**, or equitable estoppel, estoppel resulting from conduct or words under circumstances rendering it inequitable to allow the party to withdraw from the position taken: thus, where the claimant of property has stood by and allowed it to be sold as the property of another without objection, the law holds him estopped from reclaiming it from the buyer.

estoufado (es-tō-fād'), *n.* [*<* OF. *estouffade*, F. *étouffade*, *<* OF. *estouffer*, F. *étouffer*, stifle, choke, suffocate: see *stuff*.] In *cooking*, a mode of stewing meat slowly in a closed vessel.

estovers (es-tō'vēr), *n. pl.* [*<* OF. *estover*, *estoveir*, *estovoir*, *estovoir*, *estover*, *estover*, etc., need, necessity, necessities, being a substantive use of the inf. *estover*, *estovoir*, etc., be necessary, be fit. Hence, by aphorism, *stover*, *q. v.*] In *law*: (a) So much of the wood and timber of the premises held by a tenant as may be necessary for fuel, for the use of the tenant and his family, while in possession of the premises, and so much as may be necessary for keeping the buildings and fences thereon in suitable repair. *Bingham*. See *bote*¹, 2 (b). (b) The right which the common law gave a tenant to take such wood. (c) In a more general sense, supplies, as alimony for a wife, or supplies for the use of a felon and his family during his imprisonment.—Common of estovers. See (b), above.

estrade (es-trād'), *n.* [F., *<* Sp. Pg. *estrado*, a drawing-room or guest-chamber, its carpets, etc., = Pr. *estrat* = It. *strato*, floor, pavement, carpet, etc., *<* L. *stratum*, a pavement, floor, bed-covering, couch, etc.: see *stratum* and *street*.] An elevated part of the floor of a room; a raised platform or dais.

He [the teacher] himself should have his desk on a mounted *estrade* or platform. *J. G. Fitch*, *Lectures on Teaching*, p. 69.

estradiot (es-trād'i-ōt), *n.* [*<* OF. *estradiot* = Sp. *estradiote* = It. *stradiotto*, *<* Gr. *στρατιώτης*, a soldier: see *stratiotes*, *stradiot*.] A soldier of a light cavalry corps in the Venetian service and in the service of other European countries in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The estradiots were recruited in Dalmatia, Albania, etc.; they wore a semi-oriental dress, and carried javelin, bows and arrows, etc. Also *stradiot*.

Accompanied with cross-bowmen on horseback, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines*, tr. by Daniel, sig. FF 3.

estrait, *v. t.* [Var. of *strait*, *v.*] To narrow or confine; straiten.

So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayed* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass. *Sir T. More*, *Dialogue*, p. 145.

estramaçon (es-tram'a-son), *n.* [F., *<* It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, gash: see *stramazzone*, *stramash*.] 1. A long and heavy sword for cutting as well as thrusting.—2. That part of the edge of a cutting-sword which is near the point.—3. A cut with the edge of a sword: a term in sword-play. [Rare in English in any sense.]

estranget, *a. and n.* [*<* ME. *estranget*, *<* OF. *estrange*, F. *étrange* = Sp. *extraño* = Pg. *estranho* = It. *estraneo*, *estranio*, *stranco*, *stranio*, *<* L. *extraneus*, foreign, outside, *<* *extra*, without: see *extraneous*, *extra*. Hence, by aphorism, *strange*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* 1. Foreign; strange.—2. Reserved; haughty.

His high porte and his maners *estrangeth*. *Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 1084.

II. *n.* A stranger; a foreigner.

It is to sey y^t non *estrangeth* bey or sella w^t any o^r *estrangeth* any maner marchandise wythin y^r fraunches of the same cite vpon peyne of forfeitour of y^r same marchandise. *Charter of London*, in *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 39.

estrange (es-trānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estranged*, ppr. *estranging*. [*<* OF. *estrange*, F. *étranger* (= Pr. *estranhar* = Sp. *extrañar* = Pg. *estranhar* = It. *straniare*, *stranare*), alienate, *<* OF. *estrange*, adj., *strange*: see *estrangle*, *a.*] 1. To alienate; divert from its original use or possessor; apply to a purpose foreign to its original, proposed, or customary one.

They . . . have *estranged* this place, and have burned incense in it unto other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

2. To alienate the affections of; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity; turn from intimate association to strangeness, indifference, or hostility.

I believe that our *estranged* and divided ashes shall unite again. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 48.

Will you not dance? How coms you thus *estrang'd*? *Shak.*, I. L. L., v. 2.

All sorts of men, by my successful arts,
Abhorring kings, *estrange* their alter'd hearts
From David's rule. *Dryden*, *Abs. and Achit.*, l. 290.

In truth, there could hardly be found a more efficient device for *estranging* men from each other, and decreasing their fellow-feeling, than this system of state-almsgiving. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 351.

3. To keep at a distance; withdraw; withhold: generally used reflexively.

Had we . . . *estranged ourselves* from them in things indifferent, who seeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to so good a cause? *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*.

I thus *estrange* my person from her bed. *Dryden*.

We must *estrange* our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. *Glanville*, *Scep. Sci.*

4. To cause to appear strange or foreign.

Sure they are these garments that *estrange* me to you. *B. Jonson*, *Challenge at Tilt*.

estrangedness (es-trānj'jed-nes), *n.* The state of being estranged.

Disdaining to eat with one being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another. *Prynne*, *Vind. of Four Questions* (1645), p. 2.

estrangeful (es-trānj'fūl), *a.* [*<* *estrange*, *a.*, + *-ful*.] Strange; foreign.

Over these they drew graves or buskins, embroidered with gold and interlaced with rows of feathers; altogether *estrangeful* and Indian-like. *Beaumont (and others)*, *Mask of the Middle Temple (and Lincoln's Inn)*.

estrangement (es-trānj'mēt), *n.* [*<* *estrange* + *-ment*.] The act of estranging, or the state of being estranged, in any sense of that word.

Desires . . . by a long *estrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South*, *Works*, II. vi.

estranger (es-trānj'jēr), *n.* One who estranges. *Browning*.

estranglet (es-trānj'gl), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *estrangler*, *strangle*: see *strangle*.] To strangle. *Golden Legend*.

estrapade (es-tra-pād'), *n.* [F., *estrapade* (see *def.*), also *strappado*, *<* It. *strappata*, a pulling out, wringing, strappado, *<* *strappare*, pull, wring, tear off, break: see *strappado*.] In the *manège*, the action of a horse that tries to get rid of his rider by rearing and kicking.

estray (es-trā'), *v. i.* [*<* OF. *estrayer*, *estraier*, *stray*: see *astray* and *stray*.] To stray.

How much from verity this age *estrays*. *Middleton*, *Micro-Cynicon*, i. 1.

estray (es-trā'), *n.* [*<* *estray*, *v.*] 1. A tame beast, or valuable animal, as a horse, ox, or sheep, which is found wandering or without an owner; a beast supposed to have strayed from the power or the inclosure of its owner. In law it implies that the owner is unknown, wherefore the common law gave the ownership to the sovereign. In other than legal usage the more common form is *stray*.

The king had a right to . . . *estrays*—valuable animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation made in the parish church and two market towns next adjoining to the place where they were found. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, I. 25.

Then the sombre village crier,
Ringing loud his brazen bell,
Wandered down the street proclaiming
There was an *estray* to sell.

Longfellow, *Pegasus in Pound*.

2. Figuratively, anything which has strayed away from its owner.

Our minds are full of walls and *estrays* which we think are our own. *O. W. Holmes*, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 287.

How he grides upon some promising *estray*, and makes the most of it! *Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 33.

estre¹, *n.* [ME., state, condition, *<* OF. *estre*, being, state, condition, etc., prop. inf. *estre*, mod. F. *être*, be, *<* L. *esse* (LL. **essere*, *>* **estere*, *>* OF. *estre*), be: see *am* (under *be*) and *essence*.] State; condition.

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your *estre*? *Gower*.

Porus the kyng had will with the mestre
To write of Alisaundra *estre*;
To write his *estre* and his beyng
Grete wille had Porus the kyng.
King Alisaundra, l. 5466 (Weber's *Metr. Rom.*, I.).

estre², *estreet*, *n.* [ME., *<* OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, a way, road, passage, F. dial. (Norm.) *estree*, a paved road, a street, *<* L. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved road, a street: see *street*, of which *estre²* is a doublet.] A way; a passage: usually in the plural: applied to the various passages, turnings, etc., of a house, garden, etc.

The *estres* of the grisly place,
That highte the grete temple of Mars in Trace.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1113.

Than gede a grom of Greece in the gardyn to plese,
To bi-hold the *estres* and the herberes [arbors] so faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1763.

estreat (es-trēt'), *n.* [*<* OF. *estret*, *estrait*, *estretie* (F. *estrait*), an abstract, extract (= Pr.

estrat = It. *estratto*), *<* *estraise* (F. *extraire*), *<* L. *extrahere*, draw out, extract: see *extray*, *extract*.] In *Eng. law*, an extract or a copy of a writing; a certified extract from a judicial record, especially of a fine or an amercement imposed by court.

The said commissioners are to make their *estreats* as accustomed of peace, and shall take the ensuing oath. *Milton*, *Articles of Peace with the Irish*.

The commissioners were to amerce severely all rebellious or disobedient Jurors and bailiffs of the king or lords of liberties who should neglect to attend and to assize and obey them, causing the *estreats* of the amercements to be sent into the exchequer.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, I. 55.

Clerk of the estreats, a clerk charged with recording *estreats* in the English Exchequer. The office was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 99.

estreat (es-trēt'), *v. t.* [*<* *estreat*, *n.*] In *Eng. law*: (a) To extract or copy from records of a court of law, as a forfeited recognizance, and return to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

If the condition of such recognizance be broken, . . . the recognizance becomes forfeited or absolute; and being *estreated* or extracted (taken out from the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer), the party and his sureties . . . are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xviii.

(b) To levy (fines) under an *estreat*.

The poor . . . seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amercements that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their lord.

Boyle, *Against Swearing*, p. 112.

Estrelida (es-trel'dī), *n.* [NL., also *Estrilda* (Swainson, 1827), *Astrilda*, *Astrilda*.] A genus of small conirostral oscine passerine birds, based on the *Loxia astrilda* of Linnaeus, commonly referred to a subfamily *Spermestinae*, of the family *Ploceidae*, and held to cover a large number of African species.

Estremenian (es-tre-mē'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*<* Sp. *Estremeño*, an inhabitant of Estremadura, + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Belonging or relating to Estremadura.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient province of Estremadura in Spain.

estrep (es-trēp'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *estreped*, ppr. *estreping*. [*<* OF. *estrepere* = Pr. *estrepere*, waste, ravage, destroy, *<* L. *extirpare*, *extirpare*, root out, uproot: see *extirpate*.] In *law*, to commit waste or destruction, to the damage of another, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, buildings, etc.

estrepement (es-trēp'mēt), *n.* [*<* OF. *estrepement* (ML. *estrepamentum*), a wasting, waste, *<* *estrepere*, waste: see *estrepere*.] In *law*, spoil; waste; a stripping of land by a tenant, to the prejudice of the owner.—Writ of *estrepement*, an ancient common-law process to prevent waste.

estrich, *estridge* (es'trich, -trij), *n.* [Early mod. E. var. forms of *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] 1. An ostrich.

Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Lyly*, *Euphues*, sig. N 4, b.

All plum'd like *estridges* that with the wind
Bated—like eagles having newly bath'd.
Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 1.

The brains of peacocks, and of *estriches*,
Shall be our food. *B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, III. 6.

2. The commercial name of the fine down of the ostrich. *Brande*, *Diet. of Sel., Lit., and Art.*

E-string (ē'string), *n.* In a stringed instrument, a string which is tuned to give the note E when open; specifically, the smallest and highest string of the violin; the chanterelle.

estrot, *n.* [*<* L. *astrus*, *<* Gr. *αἰστρος*, a gadfly: see *astrus*.] 1. An *æstrus*; a gadfly. Hence

—2. Any violent or irresistible impulse. *Nares*.

But come, with this free heat,
Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme
(For these are phrases both poetical),
Will we go rate the prince. *Marston*, *The Fawne*, II.

estuanct, *n.* See *estuanct*.

estuant, *a.* [ME. *estuant*, *<* L. *æstuan(t)-s*, ppr. of *æstuar*, burn, glow: see *estuate*.] Burning; glowing.

Yit leve a litel hool oute atte to brethe
Thaire heetes *estuant* forto alethe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

estuarian (es-tū-ā'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *estuary* + *-an*.] Same as *estuarine*.

estuarine (es-tū-ā-rin), *a.* [*<* *estuar-y* + *-ine*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to an estuary; formed in an estuary.

Beds of red clay with marly concretions, which from their mineralogical resemblance to the overlying Pampean formation seemed to indicate that at an ancient period the Rio Plata had deposited an *estuarine* formation. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, II. 367.

Fossil remains of land animals are, of course, rarely found except in lacustrine or *estuarine* deposits.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 285.

2. Inhabiting or found in estuaries: as, "fluviatile or *estuarine* Cetacea," *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 342.

estuary (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *estuary*; < *L. estuarium*, a part of the sea-coast which during the flood-tide is overflowed but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud, a channel extending inland from the sea, an air-hole, in *ML.* also a hot bathing-room, < *æstus* (*astu-*), the swell of the sea, the surge, the tide, also glowing heat, fire, etc.: see *estivē*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *estuaries* (-riz). 1. An arm or inlet of the sea, particularly one that is covered by water only at high tide. [The original sense, now rare.]—2. That part of the mouth or lower course of a river flowing into the sea which is subject to tides; specifically, an enlargement of a river-channel toward its mouth in which the movement of the tides is very prominent. The principal estuaries, as thus restricted, are those of the St. Lawrence in North America, the Plata in South America, the Thames in England, the Elbe in Germany, and the Gironde in France.

The other side of the peninsula is washed by the mouth—here we must not say *estuary*—of a stream yellow as Tiber. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 99.

3^t. A place where water boils up.

Whether it be observed that over the *estuary* . . . there arise any visible mineral fumes or smokes, . . . and, if such fumes ascend, how plentiful they are, of what colour, and of what smell? *Boyle*, *Works*, IV. 799.

II. a. Belonging to or formed in an estuary: as, *estuary strata*.

We may conclude that the mud of the Pampas continued to be deposited to within the period of this existing *estuary* shell. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, il. 317.

estuatet, estuatiōn. See *estuate, estuation*.

estuff, *n.* An obsolete form of *stuff*.

estufa (es-tō'fā), *n.* [Sp.: see *stove*.] A stove; an oven; a close room where heat or a fire is steadily maintained for any purpose. See the *extract*, and *stove* (in horticulture). *F. Parkman*. [Used in parts of the United States originally settled by Spaniards.]

At different points about the premises were three circular apartments sunk in the ground, the walls being of masonry. . . . These apartments [in which a fire is kept constantly burning] the Pueblo Indians called *estufas*, or places where the people held their political and religious meetings. *L. H. Morgan*, *Amer. Ethnol.*, p. 157.

esturet, n. See *esture*.

esurier (ē-sū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. esurient* (*t-*), *s.*, ppr. of *esurire, essurire*, be hungry, hunger, lit. desire to eat, desiderative of *edere*, pp. *esus*, eat, = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] **I. a.** Inclined to eat; hungry. [Rare.]

The severest exaction surely ever invented upon the self-denial of poor human nature . . . is to expect a gentleman to give a treat without partaking of it; to sit *esurier* at his own table, and commend the flavour of his venison upon the absurd strength of his never touching it himself. *Lamb*, *Elia*, p. 427.

II. † n. One who is hungry or greedy.

Sure it is that he was a most dangerous and seditious person, a politic pulpit driver of independency, an insatiable *esurier* after riches and what not, to raise a family, and to heap up wealth. *Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*

esurinet (es'ū-ri-u), *a.* and *n.* [Improp. < *L. esurire*, be hungry (see *esurier*); in the adj. use with ref. to *edere*, eat.] **I. a.** Eating; corroding; corrosive.

Over-much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid. *Wiseman*.

II. n. In *med.*, a drug which stimulates the appetite or causes hunger.

et, prep. A dialectal variant of *at*.

-et¹. [ME. *-et*, < OF. *-et*, *m.*, *-ete*, *f.*, mod. F. *-et*, *-ette* = Sp. *-eto*, *-eta* = It. *-etto*, *-etta*, a dim. suffix; cf. *-ette*, and *-ot*, *-otte*. *E. -et* represents both F. *-et*, *m.*, and *-ette*, *f.*; later words from F. *-ette* retain that ending in *E.* Cf. *-let*. In some words *-et* is of AS. origin: see *def.*] A suffix of French or other Romance origin, properly diminutive in force, as in *billet¹*, *billet²*, *bullet*, *fillet*, *hatchet*, *islet*, *jacket*, *locket*, *mallet*, *pallet*, *pullet*, *ticket*, etc. In most words of this sort the diminutive force is but slightly or not at all felt in English, and it is no longer used as an English formative, except as in *-let*. In *summit* this diminutive suffix appears as *-it*. In some words, as *gannet*, *hornet*, perhaps *linnet*, etc., *-et* is of Anglo-Saxon origin.

-et². [See *-ate¹*, *-ad¹*.] A suffix of Latin origin, another form of *-ate*, *-ad*, as in *ballet*, *sallet*, *sonnet*, etc. Compare the doublets *ballad*, *salad*, *sonata*.

eta (ē'- or ā'tā), *n.* [Gr. *ἦτα*, orig. the name of the aspirate, < Phen. (Heb.) *hēth*. See *II.*

The seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, written II or η.

etaac, n. Same as *blawbok*, 1.

etacism (ā'tā-sizm), *n.* [*< Gr. ἦτα* (as pronounced ā'tā) + *-ism*. Cf. *iotacism*, *rhotacism*, *lambdacism*, etc.] The Erasmian pronunciation of ancient Greek, characterized by giving the letter η its ancient sound of *a* in *mate* or *ey* in *they*: opposed to *iotacism*, the Rhenish and modern Greek method, which gives to η and to some other vowels and some diphthongs the sound of *e* in *be* or *i* in *machine*.

etacist (ā'tā-sist), *n.* [As *etacism* + *-ist*.] One who practises or upholds etacism.

étagère (ā-tā-zhār'), *n.* [F., < *étager*, place in rows one above another, < *étage*, a stage: see *stage*.] An ornamental piece of furniture consisting essentially of a set of open shelves intended for holding small ornamental objects.

et al. A common abbreviation of Latin *et alii* (masculine) or *et alie* (feminine), 'and others': used in legal captions: as, *Smith, Brown, Jones, et al.*

Etamin (et'a-min), *n.* [Ar. *ras-el-tannin*, the dragon's head.] A star of the second magnitude above the head of the Dragon; γ Draconis. It is the zenith-star of the Greenwich observatory, where it has always been used for determinations of aberration.

etamine (et'a-min), *n.* [*< F. étamine*, OF. *estamine*, bolting-cloth: see *estamin*, *tanin*, *tanmy*, *stamin*.] A textile fabric; a kind of bunting. See *tamin*.

Cream-colored *etamines* with close canvas ground. . . . Then there are cotton *etamines*.

Philadelphia Times, March 21, 1886.

etape (e-tap'), *n.* [F. *étape*: see *staple*.] 1. A public store-house for goods; a staple-town. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. An allowance of provisions and forage for soldiers during the time of their march through a country to or from winter quarters. *Bailey*, 1727.—3. In Russia, a prison-like building with a stockaded yard, used to confine and shelter at night parties of exiles proceeding under guard from one place to another.

Our convict party spent Tuesday night in the first regular *etape* at Khsaldyeva. . . . Half the prisoners slept on the floor under the nares [sleeping-platforms] and in the corridors. . . . The sleeping-platforms and the walls of every Siberian *etape* bear countless inscriptions, left there by the exiles of one party for the information . . . of their comrades in the next.

Kennan, *The Century*, XXXVII. 43.

etapiert, n. [F. *étapier*, < *étape*: see *etape*. Cf. *stapler*.] One who contracts to furnish troops with provisions and forage in their march through a country. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

état-major (ā-tā'ma-zhōr'), *n.* [F.] *Milit.*, the staff of an army or a regiment. See *staff*.

etc. A common abbreviation of *etcetera*.

et cetera, etcetera (et-set'ē-rā). [*L.*: *et*, and; *cetera*, neut. pl. of *ceterus*, fem. *cetera*, neut. *ceterum*, other, another, rare in sing., usually pl. *ceteri*, *cetera*, *cetera*, the others, the other things, the rest, the remainder (the *L.* spelling *cetera*, etc., is preferred, but *cetera* is in good use); prob. < **ci-*, *qui-*, pronominal stem in *quis*, any one, etc., + *-terus*, compar. suffix, as in *alter*, other. See *alter*, *other*, etc. In *E.* also written *etcetera*, *et cetera*; also abbr. *etc.*, *etc.*, formerly *etc.*, the character &, &, being a ligature of *et*.] And others; and so forth; and so on: generally used when a number of individuals of a class have been specified, to indicate that more of the same sort might have been mentioned, but for shortness are omitted: as, stimulants comprise brandy, rum, whisky, wine, beer, *etcetera*. [It is sometimes used as an English noun, with plural *etceteras*.]

Come we to full points here, and are *etceteras* nothing? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., il. 4.

And is indeed the selfsame case With theirs that swore *et ceteras*. *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*, I. il. 650.

I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cetera*. *Addison*, *Tatler*, No. 133.

I called the pangs of disappointed love And all the sad *etcetera* of the wrong, To help him to his grave. *Wordsworth*, *Prelude*, viii.

An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c."

Hallam, *Const. Hist.*, ix.

etch¹ (ech), *v.* [*< D. etsen*, *etch*, = Dan. *atse* = Sw. *etsa*, < G. *ätzen*, feed, bait, corrode, *etch*, < MHG. *etzen*, OHG. *ezenen*, give to eat, lit. cause to eat, caus. of *ezan* = *E. eat*: see *eat*.] **I. trans.** 1. To cut or bite with an acid or mordant; spe-

cifically, to engrave by the use of a mordant: as, to *etch* a design on a copperplate: applied in the fine arts either to a design or to the plate upon which it is made. See *etching*.

I have very seldom seen lovelier cuts made by the help of the best tempered and best handled gravers than I have seen made on plates *etched*, some by a French and others by an English artificer. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 459.

It was found to liberate iodine from potassium iodide, attack mercury, and *etch* glass. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 317.

2. To sketch; delineate.—To *etch* with the dry-point, to draw in free-hand upon bare copper with a sharp tool ground to a cutting edge.

II. intrans. To practise etching.

etch² (ech), *n.* A contracted form of *eddish*. Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

etch³ (ech), *v. t.* [*< ME. echen*, var. of *eken*, *eke*: see *eke*.] A dialectal or obsolete variant of *eke*.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case. *Cotton*, tr. of *Montaigne*, v.

It is, not without all reason, supposed that there are many such empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems, where their understandings could not furnish them with conceptions from things. *Locke*.

etcher (ech'ēr), *n.* One who etches; one whose profession is etching.

etch-grain (ech'grān), *n.* A crop sown in spring after plowing the stubble. [*Prov. Eng.*] See *eddish*, 2.

etching (ech'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *etch¹*, *v.*] 1. A process of engraving in which the lines are produced by the action of an acid or mordant instead of by a burin. A plate (usually of copper, but sometimes of glass, stone, etc., according to the use to which it is to be put, or the effect sought to be produced) is covered with a ground made of asphaltum, wax, and pitch, which is evenly blackened with the smoke of wax tapers. (See *etching-ground*.) On this ground the design is drawn with a steel point or needle, as with a pencil on paper (care being taken not to cut the metal), the point leaving the metal exposed where it passes. The plate is then submerged in a bath of dilute acid, which bites in those parts of the surface exposed by the drawn lines, while the remainder of the surface is protected from its action by the wax coating. Furrows are thus formed which, when the plate has been cleaned and charged with ink, will, if impressed upon a piece of moist paper, print an impression of the design. When blackened, the plate may be plunged into cold water to give its surface a polish. For copperplates to be used in printing, the mordant commonly used is nitric acid, but in its place some modern etchers employ a so-called "Dutch mordant," made of muriatic acid and chlorate of potash. When the fainter lines of the design appear to be sufficiently bitten in, the plate is taken from the bath and, after being carefully washed in cold water these lines are stopped out with a paint-brush charged with a varnish made of asphaltum and turpentine, so that they will be protected from the acid when the plate is replaced in it. This process is repeated from time to time until the strongest lines in the design have been sufficiently bitten in, after which the remaining ground is washed off with spirits of turpentine, and the plate is ready to be inked. Artists who etch from nature while the plate is in the acid bath proceed inversely—that is, they begin by biting in the stronger lines, and end with the fainter; but in either case, whether the latter are stopped out or last put in, they are subjected to a smaller degree of acid action. If the first impressions are imperfect, the plate can be retouched with the dry-point, or rebitten after a fresh ground has been laid on with a roller. The tools used in etching comprise needles, graters or burins of different shapes, scrapers, burnishers, oil-rubbers, dabbers, camel's-hair brushes, etc. A surface of porcelain may be etched and bitten, and the sunken lines then filled with a metallic pigment which on refining can be burned into the ware and covered with glaze.

Some plates were sent abroad about the year 1530, eaten with aqua fortis after Parmesano; and *etching* with corrosive waters began by some to be attempted with laudable success. *Evelyn*, *Sculpture*.

2. An impression taken from an etched plate.—3. A line etched, or appearing as if etched. [Rare.]

Never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the *etchings* of his countenance. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 32.

Calligraphic etching, a process consisting in drawing with a pen dipped in common ink on a well-cleaned copperplate. When the ink is dry the plate is covered with a thin etching-ground, and afterward smoked. It is then left for a quarter of an hour in a bath of cold water, which softens the ink, so that when on removal from the bath the surface is gently rubbed with a piece of flannel, the ink and the varnish over it will come away together, leaving the design clearly traced in bright lines on the copper, to be bitten in as usual.—**Etching-embroidery**, a kind of fancy-work done with black silk and with water-color, such as scopia and India ink, upon a light silk ground, in imitation of prints from engravings and etchings. It was very much in fashion during the early part of the nineteenth century.—**Etching figure**. See *figure*.—**Painter's etching**, a phrase used to designate an etching which in first conception, composition, delineation, and mechanical execution is entirely the work of one artist, as opposed to an etching executed after a design or picture by another artist.—**Soft-ground etching**, also called *gravure en manière de crayon*, an etching executed by covering a plate with a ground made of equal parts of

the ordinary etching-ground and tallow, or, in summer, of two thirds of the first and one third of the second, melted together, which, when cooled, is rolled into balls wrapped in silk. After laying the ground and smearing it lightly, a piece of thin paper with a grain is laid upon it, on which a design is drawn with a lead-pencil. As the varnish attaches itself to the paper in proportion to the pressure of the hand, when the paper is lifted the lines traced by the pencil are exposed upon the plate, and when bitten in will yield a facsimile impression of the design.

etching-ground (etch'ing-ground), *n.* The varnish or coating used in etching to protect the surface of the metal plate from the action of the mordant. An ordinary ground is made of 2 ounces of natural or Egyptian asphaltum, 1½ ounces of virgin wax, and 1 ounce of Burgundy pitch. These ingredients are melted over a slow fire, thoroughly compounded, and, while still pliant, rolled into balls for use. A transparent ground for retouching is made of 5 parts of white wax, to which, when melted, 3 parts of gum mastic in powder have been added; or of 1 ounce of resin and 2 ounces of wax, set to simmer over a fire in a glazed pipkin; or of turpentine varnish with a small quantity of oxid of bismuth.

etching-needle (etch'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A sharp instrument of steel for tracing outlines, etc., on plates to be etched. Needles for use in etching proper are sharpened perfectly round and are of several degrees of fineness; those used in etching with the dry-point are sharpened on a flat hone but not strapped, so as to produce a cutting angle on one side of the point.

etching-point (etch'ing-point), *n.* A steel or diamond point employed in etching; an etching-needle.

eteopormorphism (et'ē-ō-pel-i-mōr'fizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *εἰσός*, true, + *E. polymorphism*.] True polymorphism. [Rare.]

eteostic (et-ōs'tik), *n.* [With last syllable accom. as in *aerostic*, *q. v.*; prop. **eteostich*, *<* Gr. *ἔτος* (*ēto-*), a year, + *στρίχος*, a line, a verse.] A chronogrammatical composition; a phrase or piece the numeral letters in which form a date; a chronogram.

eterio, *n.* See *hetario*.

eterminable (ē-tēr'mi-nā-bl), *a.* [*<* L. *et-priv.* + *E. terminable*. Cf. *interminable*.] Without end; interminable. *Skelton*.

etern, **eterne** (ē-tēr'n), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *eterne*, *<* OF. *eterne* = Sp. Pg. *It. eterno*, *<* L. *eternus*, everlasting, eternal, contr. of **avitermus*, (with suffix *-turnus*) *<* *ævum*, elder *ævom*, an age, *eternity*, = Gr. *αἰών* (**aiōn*), an age (*>* *æon*, *eon*); see *age*, *ay*, *con*.] *I. a.* 1. Eternal; perpetual; everlasting. [Obsolete or archaic.]

New be welle ware that thou have not misdrawe
Hire tendr gongthe fro God that is *eterne*.
Lydgate, MS. Sec. Ant., 134, fol. 6. (*Halliwell*.)

But in them nature's copy 's not *eterne*.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

O thou *eterne* by whom all belags move!
H. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, l. 4.

A library . . . full of what Lamb calls "Great Nature's
Stereotypes," the *eterne* copies that never can grow stale
or unproductive. *J. T. Fields*, *Underbrush*, p. 8.

II. n. Eternity. *Chaucer*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

etern, **eternel**, *v. t.* [*<* *etern*, *a.* Cf. *eternish*.] To make eternal or immortal.

O Idlet's shame, and Envy of the Learned!
O Verse (Psalms of David) right-worthy to be ay *eternel*!
O richest Arras, artificial wrought
With Huestest Colours of Concept-full Thought!
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Trophies*.

eternal (ē-tēr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *eternal*, *eternall* (with the simple form *etern*: see *etern*), *<* OF. *eternal*, F. *eternal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *eternal* = It. *eternale*, *<* L. *eternalis*, *<* L. *eternus*, everlasting, eternal; see *etern*.] **I. a.** 1. Existing without beginning or end of existence; existing throughout all time.

To know whether there is any real being whose duration has been *eternal*. *Locke*.

2. Having a beginning but no end of existence or duration; everlasting; endless; imperishable: as, *eternal* fame.

He there does now enjoy *eternall* rest.
Spenser, F. Q., l. ix. 40.

This did this holy ordinance which God had instituted for the refreshing of their bodies, the instruction of their souls, and as a type of *eternal* happiness, vanish into a smoky superstition amongst them.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 123.

3. In a special metaphysical use, existing outside of all relations of time; independent of all time-conditions; not temporal.

For there were no days and nights and months and years before the heaven was created, but when he created the heaven he created them also. All these are the parts of time, and the past and future are created species of time, which we unconsciously but wrongly transfer to the *eternal* essence; for we say indeed that he was, he is, he will be, but the truth is that "he is" alone truly expresses him, and that "was" and "will be" are only to be spoken of generation in time.
Plato, *Timeus* (trans. by Jowett), § 33.

4. By hyperbole, having no recognized or perceived end of existence; indefinite in duration; perpetual; ceaseless; continued without intermission.

Thenceforth *eternall* union shall be made
Betweene the nations different afore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

The summer is here *eternal*, caus'd by the natural and
adventitious heats of the earth, warm'd through the sub-
terranean fires.
Etelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 7, 1645.

The sound the water made,
A sweet *eternal* murmur, still the same.
Bryant, *Sella*.

Eternal generation, in *theol.*, the communication of the divine essence from God the Father to God the Son. The Catholic, orthodox, or Trinitarian doctrine is that God the Son, being truly God equally with God the Father, is existent from all eternity to all eternity, and that accordingly God has always existed as Father and as Son, so that the divine act of generation is itself eternal, that is, never had a beginning and can never have an end. This doctrine is opposed to the Arian teaching that "there was [a time] when he [the Son] was not," and that "before being begotten he was not." As involving paternity and filiation, the act by which the Son proceeds from the Father is distinctively called *begetting* or *generation*, while that by which the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (according to John xv. 26 and the terminology of the Eastern Church), or from the Father and the Son (in the language of Western theology), is called *procession* simply, or distinctively *spiration*. = *Syn.* *Eternal*, *Everlasting*, *Immortal*, *Perpetual*; interminable, perennial, imperishable. *Eternal* primarily means without beginning or end, but secondarily without end; *everlasting* properly means lasting from the present to an endless future. Both *eternal* and *everlasting* are peculiarly associated with the divine being or function. *Immortal* applies to that which cannot or will not die: as, "immortal hate," *Milton*, P. L., l. 104; "married to immortal verse," *Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 137. It is sometimes applied to God (1 Tim. i. 17). *Perpetual* points to the future, and applies especially to that which is established: as, a *perpetual* covenant, desolation, feud. It is freely applied to anything that lasts indefinitely. All the four words are often used by hyperbole for that which has long duration. See *incessant*.

What can it then avail, though yet we feel
Strength undiminish'd, or *eternal* bliss,
To undergo *eternal* punishment?
Milton, P. L., l. 155.

These summer seas, quiet as lakes, and basking in *ever-*
lasting sunshine.
De Quincy, *Homers*, l.

Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,
And think they grow *immortal* as they quote.
Young, *Love of Fame*, l. 89.

Their time seems to have been consumed in a *perpetual*
struggle with the sea, which they had not yet learned to
confine with dykes and embankments.
C. Elton, *Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 51.

II. n. 1. That which is everlasting. [Rare.]

All godlike passion for *eternals* quench'd. *Fount.*

2. Eternity. [Rare.]

Since *eternal* is at hand,
To swallow time's ambitions,
. . . what avail
High titles, high descent, attainments high,
If unattain'd our highest?
Young, *Night Thoughts*, viii. 34.

The Eternal, God.

The law whereby the *Eternal* himself doth work.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

His trust was with the *Eternal* to be deem'd
Equal in strength, and rather than be less
Cared not to be at all. *Milton*, P. L., ll. 46.

eternalist (ē-tēr'nal-ist), *n.* [*<* *eternal* + *-ist*.] One who holds that matter or the world has existed from eternity.

I would ask *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect or desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? *Bp. Burnet*, *Theory of the Earth*.

eternality (ē-tēr'nal'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternalitie*, *eternalitee*; = It. *eternalità*; as *eternal* + *-ity*.] The condition or quality of being eternal; eternalness.

The great goodness of God . . . dyd, in the fayth of the sayd Medlatour, remytte and forgoe them the *eternalitie* of the payne dew unto theyr offence.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 1292.

For thus he speaketh unto Moses, I am that I am; signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot change.
J. Udall, *On John ix*.

eternalize (ē-tēr'nal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternalized*, ppr. *eternalizing*. [*<* *eternal* + *-ize*.] To make eternal; give endless existence to; eternize. [Rare.]

We do not *eternalize* memory by making it inherent in them [atoms]. *G. S. Hall*, *German Culture*, p. 96.

eternally (ē-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* 1. Without beginning or end of duration, or without end only; with reference to or throughout eternity.

That which is morally good . . . must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so. *South*, *Sermon*.

Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss.
Sharp, *Works*, l. xii.

2. Perpetually; incessantly; at all times.

Where western gales *eternally* reside.
Addison, *Letter from Italy*, l. 65.
Eternally in pursuit of happiness, which keeps *eternally* before us. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 95.

The sea
Sighed further off *eternally*,
As human sorrow sighs in sleep.
D. G. Rossetti, *Ave*.

eternalness (ē-tēr'nal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being eternal.

eternel. See *etern*.

eternify (ē-tēr'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*<* L. *aternus*, eternal, + *-ficare*, make: see *-fy*.] To make eternal or everlasting; eternize.

True Fame, the trumpeter of heav'n, that doth desire in-
flame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name.
Mir. for Mags., p. 559.

This said, her winged shoes to her feet she tied,
Formed all of gold, and all *eternified*. *Chapman*.

eternisation, **eternise**. See *eternization*, *eternize*.

eternish (ē-tēr'nish), *v. t.* [*<* *etern* + *-ish*.] To make eternal or immortal.

If this order had not bene in our predecessors, . . . they had *aueer* bene *eternished* for wise men.
Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 126.

eternity (ē-tēr'nj-ti), *n.*; pl. *eternities* (-tiz). [*<* ME. *eternite*, *eternytec*, *<* OF. *eternite*, F. *eternité* = Pr. *eternitat* = Sp. *eternidad* = Pg. *eternidade* = It. *eternità*, *<* L. *eternitas* (-*is*), *eternity*, *<* *aternus*, eternal: see *etern*.] 1. The condition or quality of being eternal. (a) Infinite duration or continuance, or existence without beginning or end.

Democritus . . . expressly asserts the *eternity* of matter, but denies the *eternity* of the world.
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, l., *Expl.*

By being able to repeat the idea of any length of duration we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xvii. 5.

(b) The state of things in which the flow of time has ceased. There time, like fire, having destroyed whatever it could prey on, shall, at last, die itself, and shall go out into *eternity*.
Boyle, *Seraphic Love*.

(c) Existence outside of the relations of time.

Some years ago I ventured to make an apology for the popular conception of *eternity*, as being endless time, in opposition to the ordinary metaphysical doctrine that *eternity* is timelessness. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 601.

2. The state or condition of existence preceding life, or subsequent to death.

She might be assumpt, I pray thyn excellence,
Vnto thil troone, and so to be commende,
In bodye and saule euer withoutyn ends
With the to reyne in thyn *eternyte*.
York Plays, p. 515.

At death we enter on *eternity*. *Dwight*.

The narrow isthmus 'twixt two boundless seas,
The past, the future, two *eternities*!
Moore, *Velled Prophet*.

3. Indefinite duration of time or vast extent of space; anything that seems endless; endless round: as, an *eternity* of suspense; the great desert with its *eternity* of sand.

Thus maketh that of thaire fertilliee
In helping nature a felre *eternitee*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

Call this *eternity* which is to-day,
Nor dream that this our earth can pass away.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 238.

Small matters acting constantly in the *eternities*, or in the vast tracts of space and periods of time, produce great effects. *The Century*, Feb., 1884.

eternization (ē-tēr-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*<* *eternize* + *-ation*.] The act of eternizing; the act of rendering immortal or enduringly famous. Also spelled *eternisation*. *Imp. Diet*.

eternize (ē-tēr'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eternized*, ppr. *eternizing*. [*<* OF. *eterniser*, F. *eterniser* (= Sp. Pg. *eternizar*), *<* *eternus*, L. *aternus*, eternal: see *etern* and *-ize*.] 1. To make eternal, everlasting, or endless.

Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize*? *Shelley*, *Queen Mab*, iii.

2. To prolong the existence or duration of indefinitely; perpetuate.

With two fair gifts
Crested him endow'd; with happiness,
And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other served but to *eternize* woe.
Milton, P. L., xi. 60.

3. To make forever famous; immortalize: as, to *eternize* the exploits of heroes.

Julius Cæsar was noe less diligent to *eternize* his name be the pen then by the sword.
A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), *Ded.*, p. 2.

The Queen Philippa . . . added one thing more to the *eternizing* of her husband's and son's famous and renowned valours.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 608).

My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*.
Spenser, *Sonnets*, lxxv.

Also spelled *eternise*.
eternness (ē-tēr'n-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *eternesse*; *<* *etern* + *-ness*.] The quality of being eternal. *Nares*.

Corruption and eternness at one time,
And in one subject, let together, loosse?
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy.

etesian (ē-tē'zian), a. [= F. étésien, pl., = Sp.
Pg. It. etesio (It. more common etesie, pl.), < L.
ctesius, < Gr. ἐτικός, lasting a year, recurring
yearly, annual, < ἐτος, a year, orig. ἔτος = L.
vetus, old: see veteran.] Recurring every year;
occurring at stated times of the year; periodical.
The term was especially applied by Greek and Roman
writers to the winds which blow from the north during
the summer months, with great regularity and accom-
panied by a clear sky, over the Mediterranean, especially
in its eastern portion. The etesian wind is the trade-wind
abnormally prolonged toward the north by the peculiar
climatic influences of the Sahara.

And he who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind;
And gentle breezes fill thy sails,
Supplying soft Etesian gales.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, l. 3.

étété (F. pron. ā-tā-tā'), a. [F., < é-priv. + tête,
head: see tête.] In her., headless: applied to
a beast or bird used as a bearing. Such a bearing
is usually represented with the neck erased, as if the head
had been torn off violently.

eth (eth or eθ), n. [< e, the usual assistant
vowel in letter-names, as in es, em, etc., + th,
representing AS. ð: see th.] A name of the
Anglo-Saxon character ð or θ, used to distin-
guish it from the other character for th, namely
þ, called thorn. See thorn and th.

-eth¹. [See -th¹.] A suffix now merged in -th¹,
of which it is one of the forms. See -th¹.

-eth². [See -th².] The form of -th, the ordinal
suffix, after a vowel, as in twentieth, thirti-
eth, etc. See -th².

-eth³. [ME. -eth, < AS. -eth, -ath, etc. See -th³
and -es³, -s³.] The older form of the suffix of
the third person singular present indicative of
verbs, as in singeth, hopeth, etc. See -th³ and
-es³, -s³.

ethal (ē'thal), n. [< eth(cr) + al(cohol).] Ce-
tyl alcohol (C₁₆H₃₃OH), a substance separated
from spermaceti by Chevreul, and named by
him. It is a solid, fusible at nearly the same point as
spermaceti, and on cooling crystallizes in plates. It is sus-
ceptible of union with various bases, with which it forms
salts or soaps.

ethaldehyde (ē-thal'dē-hid), n. [< eth(er) +
aldehyde.] An oxidation product of alcohol
(CH₃CHO). It is a mobile inflammable liquid having
a pungent odor, used in the arts as a solvent and reducing
agent. Also called acetic aldehyde or acetaldehyde.

ether, a. and adv. See eth.

ethel¹ (eth'el), n. [AS. ethel, inheritance, prop-
erty, home: see alodium, udal.] In Anglo-
Saxon times, the domain or allotment of an in-
dividual.

Whatever land a man could call his own, whether it
was the house and enclosure of the free townsman or the
domain of the king or great man, was his ethel or alod.
K. E. Digby, Hist. Law of Real Prop., p. 11.

The land held in full ownership might be either an
ethel, an inherited or otherwise acquired portion of ori-
ginal allotment, or an estate created by legal process out
of the public land. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 36.

ethel² (eth'el), a. See ethel².

etheling, n. See etheling.

ethene (ē'thēn), n. [< eth(er) + -ene.] Same as
ethylene.

Etheostoma (ē-thē-os'tō-mā), n. [NL. (Raf-
inesque, 1819), provided by the orig. namer with
a def. ('having different mouths') which shows
that he was attempting to form *Heterostoma
(Gr. ἕτερος, other, different), but accepted by
zoölogists in the orig. form and provided with
another etymology, namely, irreg. < Gr. ἕθειν,
sift, strain, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of small
American fresh-water fishes, typical of a sub-
family Etheostominae and family Etheostomidae.
They are known as darters. See darter.

Etheostomatinae (ē-thē-os'tō-ma-tī'nē), n. pl.
[NL., < Etheostoma(-) + -inae.] Same as Ethe-
ostominae.

etheostomatine (ē'thē-ō-stō-mā-tin), a. and n.
I. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of
the Etheostominae.

II. n. A fish of the subfamily Etheostomatinae
or Etheostominae.

etheostome (ē'thē-ō-stōm), n. A percoid fish
of the subfamily Etheostominae.

etheostomid (ē-thē-os'tō-mid), n. One of the
Etheostomidae.

Etheostomidae (ē'thē-ō-stō-mi-dē), n. pl. [NL.,
< Etheostoma + -idae.] The darters as a fam-
ily of percoid fishes.

Etheostominae (ē-thē-os'tō-mī'nē), n. pl. [NL.,
< Etheostoma + -inae.] The darters as a sub-
family of Percidae. They have 6 branchiostegal rays,
obsolete pseudobranchiae, and generally an unarmed pre-

operculum. There are about 70 species. Also Etheos-
tomatinae. See cut under darter.

etheostomoid (ē-thē-os'tō-moid), a. and n. I.
a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the
Etheostomidae or Etheostomidae.

II. n. A fish of the family Etheostomidae or
Etheostomidae. L. Agassiz.

Etheostomidae (ē-thē-os'tō-moi'dē), n. pl.
[NL.] Same as Etheostomidae or Etheostominae.
L. Agassiz.

ether¹ (ē'thēr), n. [Also ather; = F. éther =
Pr. ether = Sp. eter = Pg. ether = It. etere = D.
ether = G. äther = Dan. æther = Sw. eter, < L.
aether, < Gr. αἰθήρ, the upper, purer air (opposed
to ἀήρ, the lower air), hence heaven, the abode
of the gods; also the blue sky (cf. αἶθρα, αἶθρα,
the clear sky, fair weather), < αἶθερ, kindle,
burn, glow: see estive¹, estival.] 1. The upper
air; the blue heavens. It was supposed by Aris-
totle to extend from the fixed stars down to the
moon.

These fields of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

It lies in Heaven, across the food
Of ether. D. G. Rossetti, Blessed Damozel.

2. In astron. and physics, a hypothetical me-
dium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed
to be diffused throughout all space (as well as
among the molecules of which solid bodies are
composed), and to be the medium of the trans-
mission of light and heat. See the extract.

The phenomena of Light are best explained as those of
undulations; but undulations, even in the most extensive
use of the term, as signifying any periodic motion or con-
dition whose periodicity obeys the laws of wave motion, must
be propagated through some medium. Heat, while passing
through space, presents exactly the same undulatory char-
acter, and requires a medium for its propagation. Elec-
trical attraction and repulsion are explained in far the
most satisfactory way by considering them as due to local
stresses in such a medium. Current electricity seems
due to a throb or series of throbs in such a medium, when
released from stress. Magnetic phenomena seem due to
local whirlpools, set up in such a medium. . . . We are
led to infer, therefore, that there is such a medium, which
we call the Luminiferous Ether, or simply the Ether; that
it can convey energy; that it can present it at any instant,
partly in the form of kinetic, partly in that of potential
energy; that it is therefore capable of displacement and
of tension; and that it must have rigidity and elasticity.
Calculation leads us to infer that its density is (Clerk Max-
well) that of water, or equal to that of our atmosphere at a height of about 210 miles,
a density vastly greater than that of the same atmosphere in
the interstellar space, and that its rigidity is about
that of steel; hence, that it is easily displace-
able by a moving mass, that it is not discontinuous or gran-
ular, and hence that as a whole it may be compared to
an impalpable and all pervading jelly through which
Light and Heat waves are constantly throbbing, which is
constantly being set in local strains and released from
them, and being whirled in local vortices, thus producing
the various phenomena of Electricity and Magnetism, and
through which the particles of ordinary matter move
freely, encountering but little retardation, if any, for its
elasticity, as it closes up behind each moving particle, is
approximately perfect.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 208.

3. In chem.: (a) One of a class of organic bodies
divided into two groups: (1) Simple ethers, con-
sisting of two basic hydrocarbon radicals united
by oxygen, and corresponding in constitution
to the metallic oxids, as CH₃OCH₃, methyl ether,
or methyl oxid, analogous to AgOAg, silver oxid.
(2) Compound ethers, consisting of one or more
basic or alcohol radicals and one or more acid
hydrocarbon radicals united by oxygen, and cor-
responding to salts of the metals, as CH₃COO
C₂H₅, ethyl acetate, or acetic ether, correspond-
ing to CH₃COONa, sodium acetate. Also called
esters. (b) Specifically, ethyl oxid or ethyl ether
(C₂H₅)₂O, also called, but improperly, sulphuric
ether, because prepared from a mixture of sul-
phuric acid and alcohol. Ether is a light, mobile,
colorless liquid having a characteristic refreshing odor
and burning taste. It is highly volatile and inflammable.
It is chiefly used as an anesthetic agent, by inhalation.
The ordinary ether of the United States Pharmacopœia
consists of 74 per cent., and the stronger (ether fortior) of
94 per cent., of ethyl oxid.—Acetic ethers. See acetic.
—Benzole, butyric, chloric, formic, etc., ether. See
the adjectives.—Ether-engine. See engine.—Gelat-
inized ether, in med., ether shaken with white of eggs
until it forms an opaline jelly. U. S. Dispensatory.—
Hydrochloric ether. Same as chloric ether (which see,
under chloric).—Methylic ether, (CH₃)₂O, methyl oxid,
a colorless agreeable-smelling gas.

ether², a., pron., and conj. An obsolete form
of ether.

ether³, n. and v. A dialectal variant of edder¹.

ether⁴, n. A dialectal form of adder¹.

etheral (ē-thēr'āl), a. [Prop., as formerly,
etherial, formerly also aetheral; < L. aetherius,
< Gr. αἰθέριος, high in air, heavenly, etheral, <
αἰθήρ (aîthēr), ether: see ether¹.] 1. Formed of
or containing or filled with ether (sense 1);
hence, relating or belonging to the heavens

or heaven; heavenly; celestial; spiritual: as,
etheral space; etheral regions.

Nor would I, as thou dost ambitiously aspire
To thrust thy forked top into th' etherial fire.
Dryden, Polyolbion, vii.

Go, heavenly guest, etheral messenger,
Sent from whose Sovran Goodness I adore!
Milton, P. L., viii. 646.

Those etheral fires shall then be scattered and dis-
persed throughout the Universe, so that the Earth and all
the works that are therein shall be turned into one finer-
al Pile.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

2. Figuratively, having the characteristics of
ether or air; light, intangible, etc.

A lady . . . with . . . an etheral lightness that made
you look at her beautifully slippered feet, to see whether
she trod on the dust or floated in the air.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Existing in the air; resembling air; looking
blue like the sky; aerial: as, "etheral moun-
tains," Thomson.—4. In physics, of, pertain-
ing to, or having the constitution of ether
(sense 2).

It has been supposed for a long time that light consists
of waves transmitted through an extremely thin etheral
jelly that pervades all space.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 85.

5. In chem., of or pertaining to an ether or to
ether: as, "etheral liquids," Gregory.—Etheral
extract, an extract made by means of a menstruum
containing ether.—Etheral medium, the ether.—Ethe-
real oil. (a) The oleum ætherium of the pharmacopœia,
a volatile liquid consisting of equal volumes of heavy
oil of wine and of stronger ether. Also called heavy oil
of wine. (b) Same as volatile oil (which see, under volatile).
= Syn. 1. Aëry, aerial, empyreal.

etherialisation, etherialise. See etherializa-
tion, etherialize.

etherialism (ē-thēr'āl-izm), n. [< etheral +
-ism.] The state or character of being ethe-
real; etheriality. Eclectic Rev.

etheriality (ē-thēr'āl'î-tî), n. [< etheral +
-ity.] The quality or condition of being ethe-
real; incorporeity; spirituality.

The ghost, originally conceived as quite substantial,
fades into etheriality. H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 115.

In the Tonga Islands, the future life was a privilege
of caste; for while the chiefs and higher orders were to
pass in divine etheriality to the happy land of Bolotu, the
lower ranks were believed to be endowed only with souls
that died with their bodies.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 19.

etherialization (ē-thēr'āl-i-zā'shən), n. [<
etherialize + -ation.] The act or the result of
etherializing, or making etheral or spiritual.
Also spelled etherialisation.

He [Aristotle] conceives the moral element as . . . ethe-
realization, spiritualization of the physical, rather than
as something purely intellectual. J. H. Stirling.

etherialize (ē-thēr'āl-î-z), v. t.; pret. and pp.
etherialized, ppr. etherializing. [< etheral +
-ize.] To make etheral; purify and refine;
spiritualize. Also spelled etherialise.

Etherialized, moreover, by spiritual communications
with the better world. Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xi.

etherially (ē-thēr'āl-î), adv. In an etheral
manner; as or with reference to ether.

Something [light] intermediate between Spirit and Mat-
ter etherially bridging the measureless chasm.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 74.

etherialness (ē-thēr'āl-nes), n. [< etheral
+ -ness.] The quality of being etheral. Bai-
ley, 1727.

ethereous (ē-thēr'ē-us), a. [Prop. etherious (=
Sp. etéreo = Pg. etherco = It. etereo), < L. aeth-
erius (not *athereus), < Gr. αἰθήρ, of ether, ethe-
real: see etheral.] Formed of ether; heavenly;
etheral.

This ethereous mould whereon we stand,
This continent of apacious heaven, adorn'd
With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gema, and gold.
Milton, P. L., vi. 473.

Etheria, n. See Etheria.

etheric (ē-thēr'ik), a. [= F. éthérique; as ether
+ -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ether.

The "etheric force" of Mr. T. A. Edison was primarily
a question of physics, but for its investigation needed and
obtained the cooperation of physiologists.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 331.

2. Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the
chemical substance known as ether: as, etheric
oils.

etherical (ē-thēr'ik-əl), a. [< etheric + -al.]
Same as etheric.

Etherida, n. pl. See Etherida.

etherification (ē'thēr-i-fī-kā'shən), n. [< etheri-
fy (see -fy) + -ation.] The formation of the
chemical substance ether.

Several attempts were made to prepare this compound
[ethylie dinitroethylate] by the usual methods of etherifi-
cation, but with only partial success.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chemistry, p. 224.

etheriform (ē'thēr-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. aether*, ether, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of ether.

The author believes that the original etheriform mass of our solar system condensed to cosmical clouds; the solid particles aggregated forming large rotating bodies like the earth, which continue to enlarge by the addition of cosmical material from without. *Science*, V. 432.

etherify (ē'thēr-i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherified*, ppr. *etherifying*. [*L. aether*, ether, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into the chemical substance ether.

Various salts are . . . capable of etherifying alcohol, if heated strongly with it under pressure. *W. A. Miller*, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 1142.

etherin (ē'thēr-in), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-in*.] In chem., a polymeric form of ethylene which separates in transparent, tasteless crystals from heavy oil of wine. Also called *concrete oil of wine*.

ethering (ē'thēr-ing), *n.* and *a.* [*L. aether* + *-ing*.] *I. n.* A flexible rod used in making hedges.

II. a. Made of flexible rods.

When you intend to stock a pool with Carp or Tench, make a close ethering hedge across the head of the pool, about a yard distance of the dam, and about three feet above the water, which is the best refuge for them I know of, and the only method to preserve pool-fish.

Quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 200, note.

etherisation, etherise, etc. See *etherization, etc.*

etherism (ē'thēr-izm), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ism*.] In med., the aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether as an anesthetic.

etherization (ē'thēr-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ation*.] *1.* The act of administering ether as an anesthetic. — *2.* The state of the system when under the anesthetic influence of ether. — *3.* In chem., the process of producing ether; etherification.

Also spelled *etherisation*.

etherize (ē'thēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *etherized*, ppr. *etherizing*. [= *F. étheriser* = *It. etrificare*; as *ether* + *-ize*.] *1.* To convert into the chemical substance ether. — *2.* To subject to the influence of ether: as, to etherize a patient.

And gradually the mind was etherized to a like dreamy placidity, till fact and fancy, the substance and the image, floating on the current of reverie, became but as the upper and under halves of one unreal reality.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 139.

Also spelled *etherise*.

etherizer (ē'thēr-i-zēr), *n.* An apparatus for administering ether. Also spelled *etheriser*.

etherol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ol*.] In chem., a pale-yellow oily liquid, having an aromatic odor, obtained from heavy oil of wine.

ethic (ē'th'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* = *F. éthique* = *Sp. ético* = *Pg. ético* = *It. ético*, < *LL. ethicus*, moral, ethic, < *Gr. ἠθικός*, of or for morals, moral, expressing character, < *ἠθος*, character, moral nature: see *ethos*. *II. n.* ME. *ethique*, < *OF. éthique*, *F. éthique* = *Sp. ético* = *Pg. ético* = *It. ético*, < *LL. ethica*, fem. sing., also neut. pl., < *Gr. ἠθική*, fem. sing. also *ἠθικά*, neut. pl. of *ἠθικός*, ethic: see *I.*] *I. a.* Same as *ethical*.

A minority of minds of high calibre and culture, lovers of freedom, moreover, who, though its objective hull be riddled by logic, still find the ethic life of their religion unimpaird. *Tyndall*.

II. n. Same as *ethics*.

The maxims of ethic are hypothetical maxims. *W. K. Clifford*.

[Rare in both uses.] **ethical** (ē'th'i-kəl), *a.* [*L. aether* + *-al*.] Relating to morals or the principles of morality; pertaining to right and wrong in the abstract or in conduct; pertaining or relating to ethics.

He [Pope] is the great poet of reason, the first of ethical authors in verse. *T. Harton*, *Essay on Pope*.

In the absence of a social environment ethical feelings have no existence. *Mind*, X. 7.

Ethical dative, the dative of a first or second personal pronoun, implying a degree of interest in the person speaking or the person addressed, used colloquially to give a lively or familiar tone to the sentence: thus, *τι σοι μαθησομαι*, what shall I learn for you? *quid mihi Celanus agit*, how is my Celsus?

It [snack] ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish, dull, and erudy vapours which environ it; . . . then the vital commoners and inland petty spirits muster me all to their captain, the heart. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Ethical truth, the agreement of what is said with what is really believed; veracity: opposed to *lying*.

ethically (ē'th'i-kəl-i), *adv.* According to the doctrines of morality.

The law-giver has the same need to be ethically instructed as the individual man. *Gladstone*, *Church and State*, II. § 69.

The principle of non-resistance is not ethically true, but only that of non-aggression. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 300.

ethicist (ē'th'i-sist), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ist*.] A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. *Imp. Dict.*

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ethicize (ē'th'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ethicized*, ppr. *ethicizing*. [*L. aether* + *-ize*.] To render ethical; assign ethical attributes to.

It . . . [the English school] by naturalizing ethica reverses the idealizing process which rather ethicizes nature. *J. Martineau*, *Types of Ethical Theory*, quoted in *Science*, [VI. 136.]

ethicoreligious (ē'th'i-kō-rē-līj'us), *a.* Touching both ethics or morality and religion.

In its interpretation of Christianity, theosophy does not limit itself to its practical ethico-religious import for man, but seeks to apprehend its cosmical meaning, its significance for the universe. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 241.

ethics (ē'th'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ethic* (see *-ics*), after *Gr. τὰ ἠθικά*, neut. pl., ἡ ἠθική, fem. sing., ethics: see *ethic*.] *1.* The science of right conduct and character; the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation; the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others. Kant distinguishes between pure morals, or the science of the necessary moral laws of a free will, and ethics properly so called, which considers those laws as under the influence of sentiments, inclinations, and passions to which all human beings are more or less subject.

This fable seems to contain a little system of morality; so that there is scarce any better invention in all ethics. *Bacon*, *Fable of Dionysius*.

Ethics may either be regarded as an inquiry into the nature of the Good, the intrinsically preferable and desirable, the true end of action, &c.: or as an investigation of the Right, the true rules of conduct, Duty, the Moral Law, &c. *II. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 2.

Professor Birks came nearer a satisfactory definition when he said that Ethics is the science of ideal humanity—the only objection to it being that it does not necessarily imply self-determination and obligation. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 183.

Ethics, taken in its proper signification, includes two things. On the one hand, it consists of an investigation into the nature and constitution of human character; and, on the other hand, it is concerned with the formulating and enunciating of rules for human conduct. *Mind*, XIII. 89.

2. The whole of the moral sciences; natural jurisprudence. In this application ethics includes moral philosophy, international law, public or political law, civil law, and history, profane, civil, and political.

3. A particular system of principles and rules concerning moral obligations and regard for the rights of others, whether true or false; rules of practice in respect to a single class of human actions and duties: as, social ethics; medical ethics.—*Stoical ethics*. See *stoical*. = *Syn.* *1.* *Virtue, Manners, etc.* See *morality*.

ethide (ē'th'id or -id), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ide*.] In chem., a compound formed by the union of an element or a radical with the monad radical ethyl.

ethine (ē'thin), *n.* [*L. aether* + *-ine*.] Same as *acetylene*.

ethionic (ē-thi-on'ik), *a.* [*L. aether* + *-ic*.] Relating to the combination of a radical of the ethylene group with a sulphur acid.—*Ethionic acid*, $C_2H_4.H_2S_2O_7$, a dihauc acid (ethylene sulphonic acid), known only in aqueous solution, which forms crystalline but very unstable salts.—*Ethionic anhydride*, $C_2H_4.S_2O_6$, a crystalline compound formed by the action of sulphur trioxide on absolute alcohol. Also called *carbonyl sulphate*.

Ethiop (ē'thi-op), *n.* [*L. Aethiops*, pl. *Aethiopes*, < *Gr. Αἰθίοψ*, pl. *Αἰθίοπες*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian, i. e., an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an indefinite region south of Egypt. The Ethiopians of Homer are mythical; later the term came to imply a negro, a blackamoer, and popular etymology, followed by modern writers, derived the name from *aithēr*, burn (or *aithōs*, burnt), + *ὄψ*, ὄψ, eye, face; as if 'the Burnt-Faces' (cf. *αἰθόψ*, fiery-looking, flashing, sparkling, fiery, hot, in *LGr.* also swart, black, < *aithōs*, burnt, fiery, + *ὄψ*, face); but the form *Αἰθίοψ* would not result from such composition, and it is probably a corruption of some Egyptian or African original.] *1.* An inhabitant of ancient Ethiopia; an Ethiopian.—*2.* In a wider sense, in both ancient and modern times, an African; a negro.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night As a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. *Shak.*, *R.* and *J.*, I. 5.

Also spelled *Aethiop*. **Ethiopian** (ē-thi-ō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also formerly *Aethiopian*; < *L. Aethiopia*, < *Gr. Αἰθιοπία*, Ethiopia: see *Ethiop*.] *I. a.* In *geog.*, relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants.

II. n. *1.* A native or an inhabitant of Ethiopia, an ancient region of eastern Africa, south of Egypt, including modern Abyssinia. The dominant race of Ethiopians, also called *Cushites*, were Se-

mitic, and are represented by the modern Abyssinians, who, however, have become much mixed. Ethiopia in a restricted sense denoted a kingdom corresponding partly with Nubia, and also called *Meroc*.

A man of Ethiopia, an eunuch of great authority under Candace queen of the Ethiopians. *Acts* viii. 27.

2. In an extended sense, an African in general; a negro. See *Ethiop*, *2.*

Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots? *Jer.* xiii. 23.

Also *Aethiopian*. **Ethiopic** (ē-thi-op'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Aethiopicus*, < *Gr. Αἰθιοπικός*, pertaining to the Ethiopians or to Ethiopia.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to Ethiopia or Abyssinia; Ethiopian.

The alphabet of the early Christian period, which is still used by the Abyssinians for liturgical purposes, is usually called the *Ethiopic*. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 350.

II. n. The language of ancient Ethiopia or Abyssinia, a Semitic tongue, most allied to the Himyaritic of southwestern Arabia, and having a Christian literature. Also called *Geēz*.

ethiops, n. See *Aethiops*.

ethmocranial (ēth-mō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *cranial*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the rest of the cranium: as, the *ethmocranial* angle (the angle made by the inclination of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone with reference to the basiscranial axis).

ethmofrontal (ēth-mō-fron'tal), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *frontal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and frontal bones: as, the *ethmofrontal* notch.

ethmoid (ēth'moid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ἠθμοειδής*, like a strainer or sieve (τὸ ἠθμοειδὲς ὄστρον (Galen), the ethmoid bone), < ἠθμός, a strainer, collar, sieve, < ἠθεύω, ἠθέω, sift, strain.] *I. a.* *1.* Sieve-like; cribriform: in anatomy specifically applied to a bone of the skull. See *II.* — *2.* Specifically, pertaining to the ethmoid: as, the *ethmoid* region of the skull.

II. n. A bone of the cranium, situated in the middle line of the skull, in advance of the sphenoid, above the basiscranial axis, transmitting the filaments of the olfactory nerve, and constituting the bony skeleton of the organ of smell: so called because, in the human subject and mammalia generally, it has a cribriform plate perforated with numerous holes for the passage of the olfactory nerves. The human ethmoid is comparatively small, of a cubical figure, with its cribriform plate horizontal. It consists of a median perpendicular plate or mesethmoid, and of the horizontal or cribriform plate, from which latter the main body of the bone depends on either side, forming the so-called lateral masses, or ethmoturbinals. The texture of these is extremely light and spongy, full of large cavities connecting with the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses, and lined with mucous membrane, the Schneiderian membrane, upon which the olfactory nerves ramify after leaving the cavity of the cranium through the holes in the cribriform plate. (See cut under *nasal*.) The so-called os planum of the ethmoid is simply the exterior surface of these lateral masses, which contributes to the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. The lateral masses are each partially divided into two, called the superior and middle turbinate bones, or scroll-bones (the inferior turbinate being a different bone), which respectively overlie the corresponding nasal meatuses. (See cut under *mouth*.) The ethmoid is wedged into the ethmofrontal notch of the frontal bone, and also articulates with the vomer, sphenoid, sphenoturbinals, nasals, maxillaries, lacrymalia, palatals, and maxilloturbinals. It is developed from three ossific centers, one for the perpendicular plate, and one for each lateral mass. In other animals the ethmoid exhibits a wide range of variation in size, shape, and connections, and below mammals loses much or all of the particular characters it presents in man. (See cut under *Eoz.*) It is relatively larger and more complicated in mammals of keen scent, as carnivores and ruminants.

ethmoidal (ēth'moi-dəl), *a.* [*L. ethmoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid.—*Anterior ethmoidal canal*, a canal formed from a groove on the anterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid. It transmits the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.—*Ethmoidal foramina*. See *foramina*.—*Posterior ethmoidal canal*, a canal formed from a groove on the posterior part of the ethmoidal edge of the orbital plate of the frontal bone by articulation with the ethmoid bone. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

ethmolacrymal (ēth-mō-lak'ri-məl), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *lacrymal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the lacrymal bones: as, the *ethmolacrymal* articulation.

ethmomaxillary (ēth-mō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the maxillary bones: as, the *ethmomaxillary* suture.

ethmonasal (ēth-mō-nā'səl), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *nasal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the nasal bones: as, the *ethmonasal* suture.

ethmopalatal (ēth-mō-pal'ā-təl), *a.* [*L. ethmo(id)* + *palatal*.] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the palatal bones: as, the *ethmopalatal* notch.

ethmopresphenoidal (eth-mō-prē-sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + presphenoidal.*] Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and to the presphenoid bone: as, the *ethmopresphenoidal* suture. *Huxley.*

ethmose (eth'mōs), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθμος, a sieve, + -ose.*] *I. a.* Full of interstices or small openings; ethmoidal; areolar: as, *ethmose* tissue.

II. n. In *histol.*, areolar tissue.

Ethmosphæra (eth-mō-sfē'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ἔθμος, a sieve, + σφαῖρα, sphere.*] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Ethmosphæridæ*. *Haeckel, 1860.*

Ethmosphæridæ (eth-mō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ethmosphæra + -idæ.*] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, of the group *Polycystina*, typified by the genus *Ethmosphæra*.

ethmosphenoid (eth-mō-sfē'noid), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + sphenoid.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and sphenoid bones: as, the *ethmosphenoid* articulation.

ethmoturbinal (eth-mō-tēr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< ethmo(id) + turbinal.*] *I. a.* Turbinated or scroll-like, as the lateral masses of the ethmoid; pertaining to the ethmoturbinal.

II. n. One of the two so-called lateral masses of the ethmoid bone, constituting the greater part of that bone, as distinguished from the perpendicular and cribriform plates; the light cellular or spongy bone of which the ethmoid chiefly consists, known in human anatomy as the *superior* and *middle turbinate* bones, forming most of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye, and nearly filling the nasal fossæ above the inferior meatus of the nose. See cut under *nasal*.

ethmoturbinate (eth-mō-tēr'bi-nāt), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + turbinate.*] Same as *ethmoturbinal*.

ethmoverine (eth-mō-vom'ē-rin), *a.* [*< ethmo(id) + vomerine.*] Pertaining to the ethmoid and to the vomer, or to the ethmoidal and vomerine regions of the skull: specifically applied to a forward expansion of the trabeculæ cranii of an embryo, which forms the foundation of the future mesethmoid and ethmoturbinal bones. See cut under *chondrocranium*.

The *ethmoverine* cartilages spread over the nasal sacs, roof them in, cover them externally, and send down a partition between them. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 22.*

ethnarch (eth'närk), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθναρχης, < ἔθνος, a nation, people, + ἀρχεω, rule.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a viceroy; a governor of a province.

In lieu thereof, he created him *ethnarch*, and as such permitted him to govern nine years.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 78.

ethnarchy (eth'när-ki), *n.*; *pl. ethnarchies* (-kiz). [*< Gr. ἔθναρχία, < ἔθναρχης, an ethnarch: see ethnarch.*] The government or jurisdiction of an ethnarch.

ethnic (eth'nik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *ethnique*; *< F. ethnique = Sp. etnico = Pg. ethnico = It. etnico, < L. ethnicus, < Gr. ἔθνικός, of or for a nation, national, in eccl'es. writers gentile, heathen, < ἔθνος, a company, later a people, nation; pl., in eccl'es. use, τὰ ἔθνη, L. gentes, 'the nations,' i. e., the gentiles, the heathen.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to race; peculiar to a race or nation; ethnological.*

Between Frenchmen, Spaniards, and northern Italians there is, indeed, a close *ethnic* affinity.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 86.

Unless we are sure that an *ethnic* title is one which a race gives itself, we can draw no conclusion from its etymology. *G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 226.*

2. Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan: opposed to *Jewish* and *Christian*.

This man beginning at length to loath and dislike the *ethnik* religion, and the multitude of false gods, applied his mind unto the religion of Christ.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 222.

"What means," quoth he, "this Devil's procession With men of orthodox profession? 'Tis *ethnique* and idolstrous, From heathenism deriv'd to us."

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 761.

Those are ancient *ethnic* revels, Of a faith long since forsaken. *Longfellow.*

II. n. A heathen; a gentile; a pagan.

No certain species, sure; a kind of mule That's half an *ethnic*, half a Christian!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, il. 1.

The people of God redeem'd, and wash'd with Christ's blood, and dignify'd with so many glorious titles of Saints, and sons in the Gospel, are now no better reputed than impure *ethnicks*, and lay dogs.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., I.

ethnical (eth'ni-kal), *a.* [*< ethnic + -al.*] Same as *ethnic*.

The High Priest . . . went abroad in Procession, . . . having a rich silver cross carried before him, and accompanied with many that carried silke banners and flags after a very *Ethnicall* and prophane poime.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 4.

ethnically (eth'ni-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to race; racially.

Viewed *ethnically*, the Celtic race, he [Bismarck] argued, was of the female sex, while the Teutonic people was the masculine element permeating and fructifying all Europe.

Love, Bismarck, I. 588.

ethnicism (eth'ni-sizm), *n.* [*< ethnic + -ism.*] Heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

A hallowed temple, free from taint Of *ethnicisme*, makes his muse a saint.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xiii.

The other was converted to Christianity from *Ethnicisme*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

ethnogenic (eth-nō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< ethnogeny + -ic.*] Pertaining to ethnogeny.

ethnogeny (eth-nōj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, + *γενεῖα, < γενεῖς, producing: see -geny.*] That branch of ethnology which treats of the origin of races and nations of men.

ethnographer (eth-nōg'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is engaged or versed in the study of ethnography.

ethnographic, ethnographical (eth-nō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethnography + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to ethnography.

The document [the tenth chapter of Genesis] is in fact the earliest *ethnographic* essay that has come down to our times.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 168.

If the Greeks were as purely Aryan as their language would lead us to believe, all our *ethnographic* theories are at fault.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 232.

ethnographically (eth-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards ethnography; in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnography.

He [Mr. Bancroft] divides the natives of the Pacific Coast into seven groups, arranged geographically rather than *ethnographically*.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 37.

ethnographist (eth-nōg'ra-fist), *n.* [*< ethnography + -ist.*] An ethnographer.

A five-year-old girl playing with her doll is a better medium for studying primitive mythologies than the heaviest volumes of anthropologists and *ethnographists*.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV.

ethnography (eth-nōg'ra-fī), *n.* [= *F. ethnographie = Sp. etnografía = Pg. ethnographia = It. etnografia, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] The scientific description and classification of the different races and nations of mankind. See extract under *ethnology*.

It is the object of *ethnography*, or ethnology, whichever we like to call it, to trace out, as far as the facts of history, of physiology, and of language permit, the interconnection of nations.

G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, ii. 175.

ethnologist (eth-nōl'ō-jēr), *n.* An ethnologist.

A body which the *ethnologist* proper would most likely call mainly Celtic. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 93.*

ethnological, ethnological (eth-nō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethnology + -ic-al.*] Relating to ethnology.

The *ethnological* confusion is like that of another self-styled Imperial personage, who thought that he could get at a Tartar by scratching a Russian.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 160.

ethnologically (eth-nō-loj'ik-i), *adv.* As regards race or nationality; according to or in accordance with the methods or principles of ethnology.

People and folk in the singular form usually meant, in Old-English, a political state, or an *ethnologically* related body of men, considered as a unit: in short, a nation.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xii.

ethnologist (eth-nōl'ō-jist), *n.* [*< ethnology + -ist.*] One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology.

The *ethnologist*, from his point of view, is much less concerned with individuals than with masses.

Nature, XXXVII. 293.

ethnology (eth-nōl'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. ethnologie = Sp. etnología = Pg. ethnologia, < Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science of the races of men and of their character, history, customs, and institutions. See the extract.

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." *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethnopsychological (eth'nō-si-kō-loj'ik-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnopsychology.

Prince Bismarck has been the first to solve the *ethnopsychological* problem which lies concealed in the nature

of the Oriental, by treating the Turks with indulgence and perseverance.

Love, Bismarck, II. 131.

ethnopsychology (eth'nō-si-kōl'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθνος, a people, a nation, + E. psychology, q. v.*] The investigation of the spiritual conditions and institutions of races.

For this method [philological] we propose to substitute, as one main instrument, the method of *Völkerpsychologie*, or "Folklore," or *ethnopsychology*, or anthropology, or, to use Dr. Taylor's term, "the Hottentot method."

Nineteenth Century, XIX. 58.

ethnography (ē-thog'ra-fī), *n.* [*< Gr. ἔθνος, ens-tom, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] A description of the moral characteristics of man. *Krauth-Fleming.*

ethologic, ethnological (eth-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< ethology + -ic-al.*] Treating of or pertaining to ethics or morality.

ethologist (ē-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< ethology + -ist.*] 1. One versed in ethnology; one who studies or writes on the subject of manners and morals.—2†. A mimic. *Bailey, 1727.*

ethology (ē-thol'ō-ji), *n.* [= *F. éthologie = Pg. ethologia = It. etologia; in sense based on the moral sense of ethos, ethics; in form < L. ethologia, < Gr. ἠθολογία, the art of depicting character by mimic gestures, < ἠθολόγος, L. ethologus, depicting, or one who depicts, character by mimic gestures, < Gr. ἦθος, character, manners, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] 1. The science of ethics; especially, applied ethics.

Mr. Mill calls *ethology* the science of the formation of character.

Krauth-Fleming.

We want an *ethology* of the schoolroom, somewhat more discriminative than that *ethology* of the assembly that Aristotle gives in his "Rhetoric."

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 259.

2†. Mimicry. *Bailey, 1731.*

ethopoetic (ē'thō-pō-et'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. ἠθοποιη-τικός, expressive of character, < ἠθοποιέω, form or express character or manners, < ἦθος, character, manners, + ποιέω, make.*] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character; character-making. [Rare.]

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* [*< Gr. ἦθος, an accustomed seat, in pl. abodes or haunts (of animals, etc.); custom, usage; the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character (L. ingenium, mores); in pl., manners; a lengthened form of êthos, custom, habit (orig. *σφῆθ-), = AS. sidu, sido, seodu (lost in E.) = OS. sidu = D. zede = OHG. situ, MHG. site, G. sitte = Icel. sidhr = Sw. sed = Dan. sæd = Goth. sidus, custom, habit, etc., = Skt. svadhā, wont, custom, pleasure. The verb appears in the Gr. ἔθω, being accustomed, perf. εἰθῶ, as pres. be accustomed, perf. part. εἰθῶς, accustomed.] 1. Habitual character and disposition.*

Many other social forces, national character, ideas, enations—the whole inherited *ethos* of the people—individual peculiarities, love of power, sense of fair dealing, public opinion, conscience, local ties, family connections, civil legislation—all exercise upon industrial affairs as real an influence as personal interest; and, furthermore, they exercise an influence of precisely the same kind.

Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 211.

From the end of the second to the beginning of the sixteenth century there can be no doubt as to the contents and *ethos* of that system.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 188.

Specifically—2. In the *Gr. fine arts*, etc., the inherent quality of a work which produces, or is fitted to produce, a high moral impression, noble, dignified, and universal, as opposed to a work characterized by *pathos*, or the particular, accidental, passionate, realistic quality.

By *ethos*, as applied to the paintings of Polygnotus, we understand a dignified bearing in his figures, and a measured movement throughout his compositions.

Encyc. Brit., II. 359.

Ethusa, n. See *Æthusa*.

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* [*< eth(er) + -yl.*] C₂H₅. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. It has never been obtained in the free state. Alcohol is the hydrate of ethyl.—**Ethyl butyrate.** See *butyrate*.—**Ethyl oxid, ethyl ether.** See *ether*, 3 (b).—**Ethyl salts,** salts in which the radical ethyl plays the part of a base.

ethylamine (eth'il-am-in), *n.* [*< ethyl + amine.*] An organic base formed by the substitution of ethyl for all or part of the hydrogen of ammonia.

ethylate (eth'il-lāt), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ate.*] Same as *alcoholate*.

ethylated (eth'il-lāt-ed), *a.* Mixed or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

ethyl-blue (eth'il-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating spirit-blue with ethyl chloride. The blue possesses a purer tone than spirit-blue, and is used for dyeing silk.

ethylendiamine (eth'ī-lēn-dī'ā-mīn), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ene + di-2 + amine.*] A powerfully poisonous substance (C₂H₄(NH₂)₂H₂O) formed by the putrefaction of fish-flesh.

ethylene (eth'ī-lēn), *n.* [*< ethyl + -ene.*] C₂H₄. A colorless poisonous gas having an unpleasant, suffocating smell. It burns with a bright luminous flame, and when mixed with air explodes violently. It is one of the constituents of illuminating gas. Also called *ethene*, *clayie*, *olefiant gas*, *bicarbureted hydrogen*, *heavy carbureted hydrogen*.—**Ethylene platinoclorid**, C₂H₄PtCl₂, a substance prepared by boiling platonic chlorid with alcohol and evaporating the solution in a vacuum. A very dilute solution of it heated on a sheet of glass or a porcelain plate yields a lustrous coating of platinum.

ethylene-blue (eth'ī-lēn-blū), *n.* A substance similar to methylene-blue, diethylaniline being used in place of dimethylaniline.

ethylic (e-thil'ik), *a.* [*< ethyl + -ic.*] Related to or containing the radical ethyl: as, *ethylic alcohol*.

Et Incarnatus (et in-kār-nā'tus). [So called from the first words: *L. et*, and; *incarnatus*, incarnate.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolated*, ppr. *etiolating*. [Formed, as if from a *L. pp. in -atus*, *< F. étioier*, blanch, *< OF. estioier*, become slender or puny (Roquefort); *F. dial. (Norm.) refl. s'eticuler*, grow into stalks or straw, *< esteule*, straw, stubble, *F. étéule*, stubble, *< L. stipula*, straw: see *stipule*.] **I. intrans.** To grow white from absence of the normal amount of coloring matter, as the leaves or stalks of plants; be whitened by exclusion of the light of the sun, as plants: sometimes, in pathology, said of persons.

II. trans. To bleach; whiten by exclusion of the sun's rays or by disease.

Celery is in this manner bleached or *etiolated*. *Whevel*, Bridgewater Treatises (Astron. and Physics), xlii.

Who could have any other feeling than pity for this poor human weed, this dwarfed and *etiolated* soul?
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 60.

=*Syn.* *Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*. Also *etiolize*.

etiolation (ē'ti-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [*< etiolate + -ion.*] 1. The becoming white through loss of natural coloring matter as a result of the exclusion of light or of disease. Specifically—2. In *hort.*, the rendering of plants white, crisp, and tender by excluding the action of light from them, as celery for the table. Compare *albinism*.

etioline (ē'ti-ō-līn), *n.* [*< etiol(ate) + -in².*] A yellow modification of chlorophyll, formed by plants growing in darkness.

etiolize (ē'ti-ō-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etiolized*, ppr. *etiolizing*. [As *etiol-ate + -ize.*] Same as *etiolate*.

etiological, etiologically, etc. See *atiological, etc.*

etiquette (et-i-ket'), *n.* [*< F. étiquette*, *f.*, formerly also *étiquet*, *m.*, a ticket, a label, hence (*> Sp. Pg. etiqueta* = *It. etichetta*), conventional forms (of a court, of society, etc.), a mode sense due to the use of tickets giving information or directions as to the observances to be followed on particular occasions. See *ticket*, the earlier *E. form.*] 1. A ticket or label, specifically one attached to a specimen of natural history. [Rare.]—2. Conventional requirement or custom in regard to social behavior or observance; prescriptive usage, especially in polite society or for ceremonial intercourse; propriety of conduct as established in any class or community or for any occasion; good manners; polite behavior.

Without hesitation kiss the slipper, or whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires. *Chesterfield*.

In strict *etiquette*, the visitor should not, at first, suffer his hands to appear, when entering the room, or when seated.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 255.

Etiquette, with all its littleesses and niceties, is founded upon a central idea of right and wrong.
Dr. J. Brown, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 279.

A strangled titter, out of which there broke on all sides, clamouring *etiquette* to death, Unmeasured mirth. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

etna (et'nā), *n.* [*< Etna*, *It. Etna*, *< L. Ætna*, *< Gr. Αἴτνη*, a volcano in Sicily; perhaps connected with *Gr. αἶθερ*, burn: see *ether¹*.] A vessel used for heating water in the sick-room or at table, consisting of a cup or vase for the water, with a fixed saucer surrounding it in which alcohol is burned. [U. S.]

Etnean (et-nē'ān), *a.* [*< L. Ætneus*, *< Gr. Αἰτναίος*, Etnean, *< Αἴτνη* Etna.] Pertaining

to Etna, the celebrated volcanic mountain in Sicily: as, the *Etnean fire*. Also spelled *Ætnean*.

étoile (ā-twōl'), *n.* [F., *< OF. estoile*, *< L. stella*, a star: see *stellate*, *estoile*.] 1. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—2. A name given to the star-shaped or many-lobed spots or figures in embroidery.

Etonian (ē-tō-ni-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Eton + -ian.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Eton or Eton College in England.

II. n. One who is or has been a pupil at Eton College, a famous educational establishment of England, at Eton in Buckinghamshire, opposite Windsor, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.

étoupille (F. pron. ā-tō-pēly'), *n.* [F., *< étouper*, stop with tow, oakum, etc.: see *stop*.] A quick match for firing explosives, made of three strands of cotton steeped in spirits mixed with mealed gunpowder.

Et Resurrexit (et res-u-rek'sit). [So called from the first words: *L. et*, and; *resurrexit*, he rose again, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurrection*.] 1. In the Roman Catholic mass, a section of the Credo.—2. A musical setting of that section.

Etrurian (ē-trō'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Etruria*, *Utruria*, the country of the Etrusci: see *Etruscan*.] Same as *Etruscan*.

Etruscan (ē-trus'kān), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Etruscus*, Etrurian (pl. *Etrusci*, the Etrurians), *< Etruria*, Etruria. Hence ult. *Tuscan*, *q. v.*]

I. a. Pertaining or relating to Etruria, an ancient country in central Italy, bordering on the part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea, between Latium and Liguria (including modern Tuscany), or to its inhabitants, and especially to their civilization and art. These, before Hellenic influence was actually felt in Etruria, resembled in many ways those of primitive Greece. Compare *Tuscan*.—**Etruscan art**, the art of ancient Etruria; an artistic development believed with probability to have grown up independently from the same root as the art of Greece, but far inferior in every way to Greek art, though in its later stages influenced by it. Etruscan masonry closely resembles the Greek in its progress from the massive polygonal to admirable rectangular work in even courses; the arch and the vault were consistently employed, and were passed on to become the characteristic feature of Roman architecture; while the Etruscan house of rectangular plan with central court was the prototype of the Roman house. (See *Tuscan order*, under *Tuscan*.)



Etruscan Art.—Etruscan Sarcophagus in terra-cotta, from Chiusi: period of full development.—Musco Egizio, Florence.

The best works of Etruscan sculpture were its strongly colored terra-cotta statues, of life-size and larger, and its sarcophagi of terra-cotta bearing reclining figures on their lids, showing, however, but little anatomical truth, despite much research in details of dress and ornament. The native Etruscan jewelry exhibits massiveness and intrinsic value, as in heavy and complicated chains, pendants, and the like, in preference to the delicacy and artistic refinement of the imported Greek and Phœnician examples found with the native productions in the tombs. See *bullæ*.—**Etruscan pottery**. (a) The pottery of the ancient Etruscans, which may be roughly divided into four main classes: (1) the early cinerary urns, called *Canopic vases*, with covers in the form of human heads (see *Canopic*); (2) the black, unglazed ware, with ornamental figures and designs, impressed or in low relief, called *bucchero* or *bucchero nero vases* (see *bucchero*); (3) the painted vase limited more or less closely from those of Greek manufacture; (4) the vases coated with a brilliant black varnish, and bearing reliefs, called *Etrusco-Campanian* (which see). (b) An epithet erroneously applied to Greek painted vases. This application, originating in the eighteenth century, before the study of archeology had made much advance, is still in use among persons whose ideas about these subjects are obtained from books. Wedgwood had this use in mind when he named his works *Etruria*.—**Etruscan ware**, a pottery made by a person named Dillwyn, at Swansea in Wales, about 1850, and decorated with figures, borders, etc., of classical design, usually in black or red. This ware was known as *Dillwyn's Etruscan ware*, and these words were printed in black on the bottom of each piece. *Jewitt*.

II. n. 1. An inhabitant of Etruria; a member of the primitive race of ancient Etruria.

The Etruscans were distinguished ethnologically from all neighboring races, and their affinities are unknown, though there were similar people in ancient Rhætia, Thrace, etc. They called themselves *Rasena*, and the Greeks called them *Tyrrhēnians*, between which and *Etruscans* there is probably a philological connection. See *Tyrrhenian*.

2. The language of the Etruscans, which from its few remains appears to have been unlike any other known tongue. It was spoken by many people in Italy outside of Etruria, till gradually superseded by Oscan and Latin; but a form of it continued in use in Rhætia (the Grisons and Tyrol) several centuries longer.

Etrusco-Campanian (ē-trus'kō-kam-pā'nī-an), *a.* Pertaining to Etruria and Campania, of ancient Italy.—**Etrusco-Campanian pottery**, the latest class of Etruscan pottery, made also in Campania, in the third century B. C. and later. The vases of this class are coated with a brilliant black varnish, present a great diversity of forms, and, like the older bucchero vases, affect shapes more appropriate to metal than to clay. All bear ornament in relief, from simple ribs or flutings to medallions, groups of figures, etc.

et seq. An abbreviation of the Latin *et sequentia*, or *et sequentes*, meaning 'and what follows,' 'and the following': as, compare page 45 *et seq.*

-ette. [See *-et¹*.] A French suffix, the feminine form of *-et¹* (which see), retained in French words of recent introduction, as *griset^{te}*, *silhouet^{te}*, *etiquet^{te}*, *palett^{te}*, *sixtett^{te}*, *coquet^{te}*, etc. Some of these have older English forms in *-et¹*, as *ticket*, *pallet*, or are recently so spelled, as *sxtet*, *octet*, *coquet*, etc.

etten¹, *n.* [Also written *ettin*, *caton*, etc.; *< ME. eten*, *cotend*, etc., *< AS. eoten*, a giant (only in the poem of "Beowulf"), = *Icel. jötunn* = *Dan. jette* = *Sw. jätte*, a giant.] A giant or goblin.

Queen David fast gaine that *etin*
Has he nozt his staf for-*getin*;
Yn-to the bataille he hit bare,
Mynz na kinge squorde do mare.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.

They say the King of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

etter (et'er), *n.* A Scotch form of *atter¹*.

ettercap (et'er-kap), *n.* A Scotch form of *attercop*.

A fiery *etter-cap*, a fractious child,
As hot as ginger, and as steve as steel.

Robertson of Struan.

etter-pike (et'er-pik), *n.* [*< Sc. etter*, = *E. atter*, poison, + *pike*, a fish.] Same as *adder-pike*.

ettle¹ (et'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ettled*, ppr. *ettling*. [*Sc.*, also written *ettil*, *atle*, *attel*, etc.; *< Icel. etla*, *etla*, think, mean, suppose, intend, purpose, related to *AS. cahtian*, meditate, devise (= *OS. ahtōn*, meditate, devise, = *OFries. ahtja* = *D. achten* = *OHG. ahtōn*, *MHG. ahten*, *G. achten*, regard, esteem, = *Dan. agte* = *Sw. akta*, esteem, intend, observe, heed), connected with *Goth. aha*, understanding, *ahma*, soul, *ahjan*, think.] **I. trans. 1.** To aim; propose; intend; attempt; try.

Heraude in Anger *attled* to sle
Cryste thurgh his curstnes, as the clause tellus.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4304.

I never *ettled* harm to thee.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

2. To expect; reckon: as, I'm *ettling* he'll be here the morn.

I saye the syr Arthure es thyne enmye forever,
And *ettles* to bee overlunge of the empyre of Rome,
That alle his ancestres aughte, bot Utere hymselfe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 520.

II. intrans. 1. To take aim.

Nixt scharp Mneasthens war and awyse,
Vnto the held has halft vp on hie
Balth arrow and ene, *etland* at the merk.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of *Virgil*, p. 144.

2. To make attempt.

If I but *ettle* at a sang, or speak,
They dit their lugs [stop their ears].
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 66.

3. To direct one's course.

The cherl grocching forth goth with the gode child,
& enene to thempour thei *attelede* sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 272.

4. To aspire; be ambitious.

Geordie will be to us what James Watt is to the *ettling*
town of Greenock, so we can do no less than drink prosper-
perity to his endeavors.
Galt, *The Provost*, p. 237.

[Obsolete in all uses except in Scotch.]



Etrusco-Campanian Vase.

ettle¹ (et'1), *n.* [*< ettle*¹, *v.*] Intention; intent; aim. [Scotch.]

Namie, far before the reat,
Hurd upon noble Maggie prest,
And flew at Tam wi' furious ettle.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

ettle² (et'1), *n.* A variant of *addle*².
ettle³ (et'1), *n.* [A dial. corruption of *nettle*; a *nettle* taken as an *ettle*, like a *nadder* taken as an *adder*: see *adder*¹.] A nettle. [Prov. Eng.]

In the Ch'wardens' accounts of Minchinghampton, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting ettles."
Archæologia, XXXV, 451.

ettlement (et'1-ment), *n.* [*< ettle*¹ + *-ment*.] Intention. [Scotch.]

ettler (et'lér), *n.* One who ettles or aims at a particular object. [Scotch and North. Eng.]
An eydent ettler for preferment.
Galt, Ringsn Gilhalze, II, 298.

ettlings (et'lingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of *ettle*² = *addle*².] Earnings; wages. [North. Eng.]

ettow (et'ō), *n.* [Appar. of W. Ind. origin.] The *Cordia Sebestena*, a boraginaceous shrub of the West Indies, with handsome scarlet flowers and a drupaceous fruit.

ettweet, *n.* See *étui*.

étude (ā-tū'd'), *n.* [F., *< L. studium*, study: see *study*.] A study; a lesson; especially, in music, a composition having more or less artistic value, but intended mainly to exercise the pupil in overcoming some particular technical difficulty, or two or more related difficulties.—*Étude de concert*, concert-study; an étude of exceptional brilliancy or artistic value.

étui (ā-twō'), *n.* [Formerly also *ettuy* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *etui*), and in vernacular spelling *etwee*, *etwece*; *< F. étui*, formerly *estui*, *estuy* = Pr. *estui*, *estug* = Sp. *estuche* = Pg. *estojo* = It. *astuccio*, a case, box. With loss of the initial vowel (by aphoresis), *etwee* became *twee*, whence, in the plural, with a deflection of sense, *tweese*, *tweeze*, whence *tweezers*: see *twee*, *tweeze*, *tweezers*.] A small case, especially one of ornamental character and intended to contain delicate or costly objects. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries such cases were carried hanging from the belt by ladies, and used to contain their utensils for needlework and some articles of the toilet.

Estuy [F.], a sheath, case or box to put things in, and particularly, a case of little instruments, or sizers, bodkin, penknife, etc., now commonly termed an *etwee*.
Cutgrave.

etwee (et-wē'), *n.* See *étui*.

-ety. See *-ity* and *-ty*.

etym., **etymol.** Abbreviations of *etymology*, *etymological*, *etymologically*, *etymologist*.

etymic (e-tim'ik), *a.* [*< etymon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the etymon or primitive form of a word.

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jēr), *n.* [As F. *étymologue* = Sp. *etimólogo* = It. *etimologo* = G. Dan. Sw. *etymolog*, *< L. etymologos*, *< Gr. ἐτυμολόγος*, an etymologist: see *etymology* and *-er*¹.] An etymologist.

Laws there must be; and "lex à ligando," saith the *etymologist*: It is called a law from binding.
Dr. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 82.

etymological, etymological (et'i-mō-loj'ik, -ikal), *a.* [= F. *étymologique* = Sp. *etimológico* = Pg. *etimológico* = It. *etimologico* (cf. G. *etymologisch* = Sw. Dan. *etymologisk*), *< LL. etymologicus*, *< Gr. ἐτυμολογικός*, belonging to etymology, *< ἐτυμολογία*, etymology: see *etymology*.] Pertaining to, treating of, or determined by etymology.

Without help from *etymology* or other record we may safely go back ages further. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 165.

etymologica, *n.* Plural of *etymological*.
etymologically (et'i-mō-loj'ik-āl-i), *adv.* According to or by means of etymology; as regards etymology.

We prefer the form which we have employed, because it is *etymologically* correct.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Vergers do not seem to have been recognised as "cardinal" by the Commission, though they might *etymologically* make good their claim to that title as doorkeepers.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII, 175.

etymologicon, etymologicum (et'i-mō-loj'ik-on, -kum), *n.*; *pl. etymologica* (-kū). [ML., *< Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν*, an etymological dictionary, neut. of *ἐτυμολογικός*, etymological: see *etymologic*.] A work containing the etymologies of the words of a language; an etymological dictionary; a treatise on etymology.

No English dictionary at all fulfills the requisites either of a truly scientific or of a popular *etymologicon*. They all attempt too much and too little—too much of comparative, too little of positive etymology.
G. P. Marsh, Lectures on Eng. Lang., lii.

etymologise, v. See *etymologize*.

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *étymologiste* = Sp. It. *etimologista* = Pg. *etimologista*; as *etymology* + *-ist*.] One versed in etymology; one who specially studies, teaches, or writes the history of words; a historian of words.

etymologize (et-i-mol'ō-jiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *etymologized*, ppr. *etymologizing*. [*< F. étymologiser*, formerly *etymologizer*, = Sp. *etimologizar* = Pg. *etimologizar* = It. *etimologizzare*, *< ML. etymologizare* (cf. equiv. ML. *etymologizare*, Gr. *ἐτυμολογῆναι*); as *etymology* + *-ize*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To study etymology or the history of words; search into the origin of words.—2. To provide or suggest etymologies for words.

How perilous it is to *etymologize* at random.
Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 208.

II. trans. To give the etymology of; trace the etymology of; provide or suggest an etymology for.

Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches.—Most fortunately *etymologized*!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

The habit of *etymologizing* words off-hand from expressive sounds, by the unaided and often flighty fancy of a philologist.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I, 147.

Also spelled *etymologise*.

etymology (et-i-mol'ō-jī), *n.*; *pl. etymologies* (-jiz). [Early mod. E. *etymologie*, *etimologie*; = G. *etymologie* = Dan. Sw. *etymologi*, *< F. etymologie*, now *étymologie* = Sp. *etimologia* = Pg. *etimologia* = It. *etimologia*, *< L. etymologia*, ML. also *etimologia*, *etimologia*, *< Gr. ἐτυμολογία*, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, etymology (translated *notatio* (see *notation*) and *veriloquium* (see *veriloquent*) by Cicero, and *originatio* (see *origination*) by Quintilian), *< ἐτυμολόγος*, studying etymology, telling the true origin of a word (as a noun, an etymologist), *< ἐτυμον*, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak, tell: see *etymon* and *-ology*.] **1.** That part of philology which treats of the history of words in respect both to form and to meanings, tracing them back toward their origin, and setting forth and explaining the changes they have undergone.

Etymology treats of the structure and history of words. It includes classification, inflection, and derivation.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 33.

Specifically—**2.** The particular history of a word, including an account of its various forms and senses. In its widest sense, the etymology of a word includes all its variations of form and spelling, and all its different meanings and shades of meaning, from its first appearance in the language to the present time, and, further, the same facts concerning the original or the cognate forms of the word in other languages. This would be impracticable for any large number of words, and accordingly the fullest etymologies, as in this dictionary, give but one form or a few typical forms for a given period of a language, or but one form for the whole period of the language, with a like summary treatment of the meanings, a more complete exhibition of forms and meanings being given only at critical or important points in the history. In a very restricted but common acceptation, the word implies merely the "derivation" of the word, namely, the mention of the word or root from which it is derived, as when *bishop* is said to be "from Greek *ἐπίσκοπος*," or *chief* "from Latin *caput*."

Expounding also and declaring the *etimologie* and native signification of snche wordes as we have borrowed of the Latines or Frenche menne, not evyn so comonly used in our quotidiane speche.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

This terme [barbarous] being then so used by the ancient Greekes, there have bene since, notwithstanding, who have digged for the *Etimologie* somewhat deeper, and many of them have said that it was spoken by the rude and barking language of the Affricans now called Barbarians.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 210.

Before attempting an *etymology*, ascertain the earliest form and use of the word; and observe chronology. Observe history and geography; borrowings are due to actual contact. Observe phonetic laws.

Skeat, Etym. Dict., Pref., p. xxl.
Those *etymologies* which seemed atrong because of likeness in sound, until it was shown that likeness in sound made them impossible. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II, 59.

3. In *gram.*, that division of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* [= Sp. *etimo* = Pg. *etymon*, *< L. etymon*, *< Gr. ἐτυμον*, the true literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology, its primitive form or root; prop. neut. of *ἐτυμος* (also in lengthened form *ἐτύγιμος*, both chiefly poetical), true, sure, real; with formative *-μος*, akin to *ἔτεός*, true, real, genuine, *ἴδιος*, hallowed, sacred, holy, pious, devout (= Skt. *satyas*, true); cf. *ἐτάζειν*, examine, test; the root **er* being ult. a reduced form of **avrt*, **sant*, which appears in *ἄν* (*avrt*-), dial. *ἔων* (*evrt*-) (= L. *ens* (*ent*-), orig. *sens* (*sent*-), as in *absens*,

absent, *præsens*, present), ppr. of *εἶναι*, be, = AS. *sōth* (orig. **santh*), E. *sooth* = Icel. *sannr*, true, sooth: see *sooth*, and *ens*, *entity*, *ontology*, etc., and *am* (under *be*¹), which represents the orig. root of all these words. Hence *etymology*, etc.] **1.** The original element of a word; the root or primitive.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the 11th Dutch law.
Peachment, On Drawing.

The etymologist, therefore, whoever he were, hath deceived himself in assigning the *etymon* of this word Assyria, while he forgeth this distinction between it and Syria.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 179.

2. The original or fundamental sense; the primary or root meaning.

The import here given as the *etymon* or genuine sense of the word.
Cotteridge.

etypic (ē-tip'ik), *a.* [*< L. e-* priv. + E. *typic*.] In *biol.*, unconformable to type; diverging or divergent from a given type; developing away from a norm or standard of structure: opposed to *attypic*.

etypical (ē-tip'ik-āl), *a.* [*< etypic* + *-al*.] Same as *etypic*.

Etypical characters are exceptional ones, and . . . are exhibited by an eccentric offshoot from the common stock of a group. *Gill*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1873, p. 293.

eu- [L., etc., *eu-*, *< Gr. εὖ-*, a very common prefix, being the stem of the old adv. *εὖς* (dial. *ἕως*), good, brave, noble, neut. acc. *εὖ*, later *εὖ* (dial. *ἕως*, as an adv., well; prob. orig. **εὐός*, *< √ *εα* (= Skt. *√ as*), be, in *εἶναι*, be: see *am* (under *be*¹), *etymon*, etc. The prefix is strictly the stem of the adj., and not the adv. *εὖ*; but the distinction is slight, and is generally disregarded, the prefix being more conveniently referred directly to the adverb. The prefix is used in Greek primarily to form adjectives, the second element being usually a noun or verb root, and the compound being an adjective meaning 'with good . . .', 'having good . . .', 'well-' or 'easily—ed,' as in *εὐχεῖρ*, having good (quick, dexterous) hands, well-handed, *εὐφύης*, well-grown, having a good nature, *εὐώνυμος*, having a good name, well-named, *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news, etc.; such adjectives being often used as nouns, and often having abstract or other nouns derived from them.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'good' (for the purpose) or, as used adverbially, 'well,' 'easily,' implying excellence, fitness, abundance, prosperity, facility, easiness. It is opposed to *dys-*, as in *eulogy*, *euprosy*, opposed to *dyslogy*, *dysprosely*. In *evangel* and its derivatives *eu-* has taken the form *ev-*, which also appears, less properly, in some recent New Latin formations.

euaster (ū-as'tēr), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. εὖ*, well, + *ἀστῆρ*, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate calcareous spicule with stout conic rays radiating from one center.

Euastrora (ū-as'trō'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **euastrorus*: see *euastrorse*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of starlike or radiated spicules, without spirasters, as in the family *Stellettida*: distinguished from *Spirastrota* and *Sterastrota*.

euastrose (ū-as'trō'sē), *a.* [*< NL. *euastrorus*, *< Gr. εὖ*, well, + *ἀστῆρ*, a star.] Of or pertaining to the *Euastrora*.

Eubagis (ū-bā-jis), *n.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1832).] In *entom.*, a genus of nymphalid butterflies, of which *E. arthemion* is the type and sole species.

eublepharid (ū-blef'ā-rid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Eublepharida*.

Eublepharidæ (ū-ble-far'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Eublepharis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gecko-like



Eublepharis hardwicki.

lizards, typified by the genus *Eublepharis*, having amphicealous vertebrae, united parietal bones, no parietal bar, and incomplete orbital ring.

Eublepharis (ū-blef'ā-ris), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. εὖ*, well, and *βλέφαρα*, the eyelids.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Eublepharidæ*, containing such as *E. hardwicki*.

eublepharoid (ū-blef'ā-roid), u. and n. I. a. Having the characters of the Eublepharidae.

II. n. One of the Eublepharidae. Eublepharidea (ū-blef'ā-roi'dē-ī), n. pl. [NL., < Eublepharis + -idea.] A superfamily of eriglossate lacertilians, coterminous with the family Eublepharidae, having concavo-concave vertebrae, proximally dilated and loop-shaped clavicles, and no postfrontal or post-orbital squamosal arches. T. Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1885.

Eubœan (ū-bē'an), a. and n. [*Eubœa* + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Eubœa, a large island of Greece northeast of Attica and Bœotia, or to its inhabitants: as, the Eubœan standard of coinage.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Eubœa. eucairite, n. See eucairite.

eucalin (ū'ka-lin), n. [Written less prop. eucalypt; < *Eucalyptus* + -in².] A non-fermentable, sweetish, syrupy body (C₆H₁₂O₆) produced in the fermentation of melitose (the sugar of *Eucalyptus*). It is dextrorotatory and reduces copper salts like sugar.

eucalypt (ū'ka-lipt), n. A plant belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Eucalyptocrinidæ (ū-ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eucalyptocrinus* + -idæ.] A family of fossil erinoids, typified by the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*. Also *Calyptocrinidæ*.

eucalyptocrinite (ū'ka-lip-tok'ri-nit), n. [*Eucalyptocrinites*; formed as *Eucalyptocrinus* + -ite².] An euerinite of the genus *Eucalyptocrinus*.

Eucalyptocrinus (ū'ka-lip-tok'ri-nus), n. [NL. (so called from the inversion of the calyx upon itself) (historically a shortened form of *Eucalyptocrinites*), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, + *κρίνον*, a lily. For the element -*crinus*, see *encrinite*.] The typical genus of *Eucalyptocrinidæ*, occurring in the Silurian and Devonian formations. Agassiz, 1834. Also *Eucalyptocrinites*. Goldfuss, 1826.

eucalyptography (ū'ka-lip-tog'ra-fī), n. [*Eucalyptus* + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The description of eucalypts; a treatise upon the genus *Eucalyptus*.

eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), n. [*Eucalyptus* + -ol.] A volatile, colorless, limpid oil having a strong aromatic odor, obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *καλύπτειν*, cover, conceal.] An important genus of myrtaceous evergreen trees and shrubs, including about 120 species, abundant in all parts of Australia, and occurring rarely in New Guinea, Timor, and the Moluccas. The flowers are usually in axillary umbels, with a firm, deciduous, calyptra-like calyx, no petals, and very numerous stamens. The seeds are very small. The leaves are thick and smooth, mostly similar on both sides, and thrown into a vertical position by a twist of the petiole, glandular-punctate, and with a strong, peculiar odor. The matured wood is always hard, and the timber is of ten very valuable. Many of the arboreal species are very tall; and some, as *E. amygdalina* and *E. diversicolor*, reach a height of over 400 feet, exceeding in this respect all other known trees. Many species exude a gum (a kind of kluo), whence the common name of gum-tree. From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. sideroxyloides*, which is the principal iron bark-tree, and *E. resinifera*, are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. Their culture in malarious districts has also been recommended for the purpose of counteracting miasmatic influences.



Flowering Branch of Blue-gum Tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

name of gum-tree. From the extreme hardness or the fibrous character of the bark, some are known as iron-bark or stringy-bark trees, and others are distinguished as mountain-ash, box, or mahogany-trees, etc. *E. sideroxyloides*, which is the principal iron bark-tree, and *E. resinifera*, are the chief source of Botany Bay kino. The leaves of various species, especially of *E. globulus*, and the oil extracted from them, are said to have important remedial powers in asthma, bronchitis, and various other diseases. The trees are of very rapid growth, and several species, especially the blue-gum, *E. globulus*, have been extensively planted in warm countries for their timber. Their culture in malarious districts has also been recommended for the purpose of counteracting miasmatic influences.

eucatalepsia (ū-kat-ā-lep'si-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κατάληψις*, a grasping, seizing; see *catalepsy*.] In Bacon's philosophy, true understanding: a term designating the attempt, made

by means of successive inductions, rising from narrower to wider laws, to make nature intelligible.

That which I meditate and proponnd is not acatalepsia, but eucatalepsia; not denial of the capacity to understand, but provision for understanding truly.

Bacon, *Novum Organum* (ed. Spedding), I. § 126.

Eucephala¹ (ū-sef'ā-lā), n. [NL., fem. sing. of *eucephalus*; see *eucephalous*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, so called from the beauty of the head. *E. grayi* is a fine Ecuadorian species, with blue head and golden-green body. Reichenbach, 1853.

Eucephala² (ū-sef'ā-lā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *eucephalus*; see *eucephalous*.] In *entom.*, a group of tipularian or nemocerous dipterous insects, the larvæ of which have usually a well-differentiated head.

eucephalous (ū-sef'ā-lus), a. [*Eucephalus*, < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] Well-headed, as a larval crane-fly; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Eucephala*.

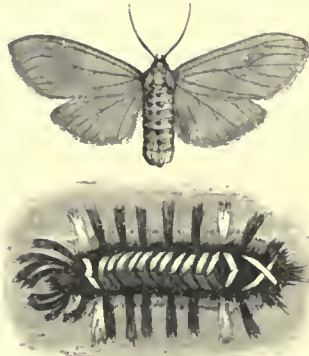
After moulting the larval skin the *eucephalous* larvæ become quiescent or freely moveable pupæ.

Claus, *Zoölogie* (trans.), p. 577.

Eucera (ū'se-rā), n. [NL. (Scopoli, 1769), < Gr. *εὐκέρατος*, *εὐκέρας*, with beautiful horns, < *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, the horn.] A genus of solitary bees, of the family *Apidae*, having the antennæ in the male as long as the whole body, the thorax thickly pubescent, and the fore wings with only two submarginal cells. There are over 30 European species. One has been recognized in North America, but is probably not indigenous.

Eucercoris (ū-se-rok'ō-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κέρας*, a horn, + *κόρις*, a bug.] A notable genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Capsidae* or *Phytocoridae*, having antennæ nearly twice as long as the body. Westwood.

Euchætes (ū-kē'tēs), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair.] 1. A genus of *Colcoptera*. Dejean, 1834.



Moth and Larva of *Euchætes eglet*, natural size.

—2. A genus of bombycid moths, formed by Harris in 1841. The subcostal vein gives rise to two marginal nerves, and a short costal cell is formed between the second marginal nerve and the apical. *E. eglet* is slaty-gray, and has a brightly tufted orange, white, and black larva, which feeds on *Asclepias*. *E. collaris* is white, and has a white, hairy larva, which feeds on *Apocynum*.

3. A genus of birds. Selater, 1858.

Euchalina (ū-ka-lī'nā), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χαλινός*, a bridle.] The typical genus of *Euchalininae*. Lendenfeld.

Euchalininae (ū'ka-li-nī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < *Euchalina* + -inæ.] A group of marine sponges, typified by the genus *Euchalina* of Lendenfeld (*Chalina* of authors generally), containing regularly digitate slender forms with a fine network of fibers and slender spicules.

Eucharina (ū-ka-rī'nō), n. pl. [NL., < *Eucharis* + -inæ.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Leach (1812), including the strongest and handsomest forms among *Hymenoptera*, having five-jointed tarsi, no stigmal vein, a wonderful development of the mesothorax, and an extension of the second abdominal segment which incloses all subsequent segments. Also *Eucharida*.

Eucharis (ū'ka-ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὐχαρις*, agreeable, < *εὖ*, well, + *χαρίς*, grace.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of chalcidians of the subfamily *Eucharinae*. Latrille, 1804.—2. A genus



Eucharis americana. (Line shows natural size.)

of mollusks: same as *Glaucus*. Péron, 1807.—3. A genus of etenophorans. Eschscholtz, 1829.—4. A genus of 3 species of bulbous amaryllidaceous plants of the Andes of Colombia, of which *E. grandiflora* (*E. Amazonica*) is frequently cultivated. Its flowers, borne upon the summit of the scape, are large, pure white, and very fragrant.

eucharist (ū'kā-rist), n. [= F. *eucharistie* = Sp. *eucaristia* = Pg. *eucaristia* = It. *eucaristia*, < LL. *eucharistia*, < Gr. *εὐχαριστία*, thankfulness, a giving of thanks, in eccles. use the sacrament of the Lord's supper (with ref. to the giving of thanks before partaking of the elements), < *εὐχαριστός*, grateful, thankful, < *εὖ*, well, + *χαρίζεσθαι*, show favor to, gratify, please, < *χάρις*, grace, favor, gratitude, thanks (cf. *χαρά*, joy), < *χαίρειν*, rejoice. See *grace* and *yearn*.] 1†. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

When St. Laurence was in the midst of the torments of the gridiron, he made this to be the matter of his joy and *eucharist*, that he was admitted to the gates through which Jesus had entered. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

2. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the communion; the sacrifice of the mass. See *communion*, *mass*, and *transubstantiation*.

Of all those Comforts and Exercises of Devotion which attend that Blessing [redemption], the *Eucharist* or Holy Sacrament may claim the prime Place.

Howell, Letters, III. 4.

The Corinthians desecrated the Holy *Eucharist*; but their gluttony and drunkenness did not lead St. Paul to hinder the guiltless among them from participating in that holy rite. Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 178, note.

Blugham shows that the administration of the *Eucharist* to infants continued in France till the twelfth century. Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 6.

3. The consecrated elements in the Lord's supper.

To imagine that, for the first five hundred years, each one of the faithful who was allowed to stay in church throughout the whole celebration of the holy sacrifice always received the *eucharist* at it, is no small mistake. Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 139, note.

Clement of Alexandria speaks of the ministers distributing the *eucharist*, that is, the elements, to the communicants. W. Smith, Dict. of Christian Anth., I. 625.

eucharistic, eucharistical (ū-kā-ris'tik, -tikal), a. [= F. *eucharistique* = Sp. *eucarístico* = Pg. *eucarístico* = It. *eucaristico*, < LL. *eucharistia*, *eucharist*; see *eucharist*.] 1†. Containing expressions of thanks; of the nature of thanksgiving or a thanksgiving service.

The latter part was *eucharistical*, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread.

Sir T. Droune, Vulg. Err.

This [profusion of Mary Magdalene's anointing] Jesus received, as he was the Christ and anointed of the Lord; and by this he suffered himself to be designed to burial, and he received the oblation as *eucharistical* for the ejection of seven devils. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

[See other examples under *euctical*.]—2. Pertaining to the *eucharist* or sacrament of the Lord's supper.

The doctrine of the *Eucharistic* sacrifice depends upon the doctrine of the real objective presence.

Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 33.

Our own *eucharistic* service and the Roman mass alike are founded upon the doctrine of an atoning sacrifice.

Quarterly Rev.

Eucharistic vestments, the vestments worn by a priest when engaged in the service of the mass or the Lord's supper.

Eucheira, Eucheiridae. See *Euchira*, *Eucheiridae*. euchelaion (ū-ke-lā'on), n. [NGr. *εὐχέλαιον*, < Gr. *εὐχῆ*, prayer, + *ἐλαιον*, oil; see *Elavis* and *oil*.] Unction of the sick with oil: one of the seven sacraments or mysteries of the Greek Church, inherited from apostolic or early Christian usage, and answering to the sacrament of extreme unction in the Latin or Roman Catholic Church.

Euchira (ū-kī'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὐχεῖρ*, quick or ready of hand, < *εὖ*, well, + *χείρ*, hand.] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pierinae*. *E. socialis* is a Mexican species remarkable for undergoing its metamorphosis in a community of individuals, one parchment-like nest, flask-shaped and 8 or 10 inches long, serving for a whole brood. Westwood, 1834. Also spelled *Eucheira*.

Euchiridae (ū-kir'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Euchirus* + -idæ.] A family of *Coleoptera*, taking name from the genus *Euchirus*. Hoop, 1837. Also spelled *Eucheiridae*.

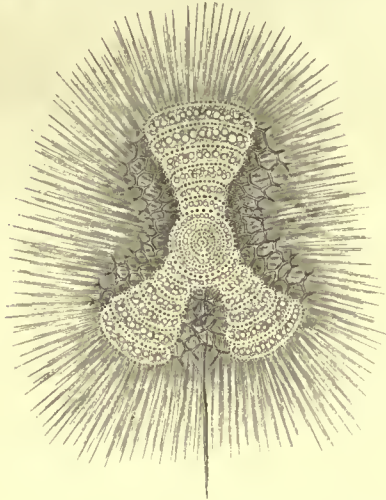
Euchite (ū'kit), n. [*Euchitæ* (in pl. *εὐχίται*) (see def.), < Gr. *εὐχῆ*, prayer, < *εὐχεσθαι*, pray.] A member of a sect which arose in the fourth century in the East, particularly in Mesopotamia and Syria. Its members attached supreme importance to prayer and the presence of the Holy Spirit, led an ascetic life, and rejected sacraments and the moral law. The sect continued until the seventh century, and was for a short time revived a few centuries later. Its members

are also variously called *Adelphians*, *Enthusiasts*, *Eustathians*, *Mesallians*, etc.

Euchitonina (ū-ki-tō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χιτών*, a tunic.] The typical genus of *Euchitonidae*. *Haeckel*.

euchitonid (ū-ki-ton'i-id), *n.* A member of the *Euchitonidae*.

Euchitonidæ (ū-ki-tō-ni-ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchitonina* + *-idæ*.] A pelagic family of radi-flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euchitonina*. The animalcules are free-floating, with a diversiform cancellate silicious lorica having a central cap-



Euchitonina virchowii, magnified.

aule, ray-like pseudopods from all parts of the surface, and a flagellate appendage anteriorly. They resemble radiolariana. Also *Euchitonidae*. *S. Kent*.

Euchlanidæ (ū-klan-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* + *-idæ*.] A family of rotifers having the trochal disk rounded, the wreath in interrupted curves and clusters, the trophi submal-leate or virgate, lorica in two parts meeting in a furrow or entire with additional pieces, and the foot jointed, feebly retractile, not telescopic or transversely wrinkled, furcate or stylate.

Euchlanidota (ū-klan-i-dō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euchlanis* (*Euchlanid-*) + *-ota*, neut. pl. of *-otus*: see *-ote*.] A group of rotifers or wheel-animal-cules, taking name from the genus *Euchlanis*, but more comprehensive than the modern family *Euchlanidæ*. *Ehrenberg*.

Euchlanis (ū-klā-nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλαῖς* (*χλαῖνός*), an upper garment of wool.]

1. The typical genus of rotifers of the family *Euchlanidæ*, or referred to a family *Brachionidæ*. *E. macrura* is an example.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, based on *E. collaris*, from Sarawak. *Pascoe*, 1869.

euchlore (ū'klōr), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish.] Same as *euchloric*. [Rare.]

euchloric (ū-klō'rik), *a.* [< *euchlore* + *-ic*.] Having a distinct green color.—*Euchloric gas*. Same as *euchlorin*.

euchlorin (ū-klō'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χλωρός*, greenish, + *-in*.] See *chlorin*.] A very explosive gas, a mixture of chlorin and chlorin dioxide, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

euchologion (ū-kō-lō'ji-on), *n.*; *pl.* *euchologia* (-ā). [NL.] Same as *euchology*.

euchology (ū-ko'lō-ji), *n.*; *pl.* *euchologies* (-jiz). [< LGr. *εὐχολόγιον*, a prayer-book, < *εὐχή*, prayer, + *λόγος*, say.] The book which contains the ritual of the Greek Church for the celebration of the eucharist and other sacraments, and for all ecclesiastical ceremonies, corresponding to the Missal, Pontifical, and Ritual of the Latin Church; more generally, any liturgy.

He . . . took out of the ancient *euchologies*, or prayer-books of the Jews, what was good and laudable in them. *Ep. Bull.*, Works, II. 556.

The Liturgies . . . are frequently printed with the administration of the remaining Sacraments, and other forms of prayer, and are then known by the name of the *Euchology*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 829.



Euchlanis macrura, magnified.

Euchone (ū-kō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *χώνη*, a funnel.] A genus of tubicolous an-nelids, of the family *Terebellidæ*. *E. elegans*, a beautiful worm of the New England coast, builds a slender tube covered with fine sand, from which it protrudes its long branch-ia like a spreading flower.

euchre (ū'kēr), *n.* [Sometimes written *eucre*; the spelling is evidently corrupt. If of G. origin, as sometimes said (with some probability; cf. *bow-cr6* in this game, of G. origin), it would perhaps represent a LG. form **juker*, but no connection is made out. Cf. G. *jucks*, a joke (= E. *joke*), with E. *joker*, a certain card; LG. *juch-hei*, a merry company, an exclamation of boisterous joy, = MHG. *juch*, > G. *jauchen*, shout.] 1. A game of cards played by two, three, or four persons with the 32, 28, or 24 highest cards of the pack. Five cards are dealt to each player, two and then three at a time, or three and then two, and one to mark trump is turned face up; the eldest hand has the right either of ordering this card into the dealer's hand, who discards another, and then playing the game, or of "passing"—that is, doing nothing; likewise the second and third hands if more than two play; should all pass, the dealer can take up into his hand the trump card, or can pass, which he does by turning down the card which had been turned face up; if the latter, the eldest hand either names a new suit as trumps, the game being then played through, or passes again. Should he pass, the second hand, the third hand, and the dealer in turn have the same right of naming the trump or passing. If all pass on this second round, then a new deal is made by the hand next in order. In playing the hands, each player throws one card, following suit if possible, and the highest card takes the trick; the winning of three tricks counts one, of five tricks two; should a player on one side order up, take up, or name the trump and fail to secure at least three tricks, that side is euchred, and its opponent scores two. The cards rank from ace through king, queen, etc., to the lowest card used, except in trumps, where the knave, known as the right bower, is the highest, and the other knave of the same color, or left bower, is the next highest. Sometimes an additional card, called the *joker*, which is the highest of all the cards, is used, the game being then known as *rail-road euchre*.

2. The winning of at least three tricks in a hand, in a game of euchre, from the side which makes the trump; as, that is a *euchre*.—*Cut-throat euchre*, three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two together.—*French euchre*, a variety of the game of euchre played by four persons with the 24 highest cards of the pack. Each player, in turn, has the right of bidding, or offering to take a certain number of tricks, and that one who bids highest names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the bidding player and his partner take the number of tricks proposed, they add that to their score; if not, their opponents do.—*Progressive euchre*, a series of games of euchre played by three or more sets of four persons each. All the sets begin playing at the same time, and when those at the first or "head" table finish, those at the other tables must stop playing. Those who win or are ahead score one, and are advanced to the next table, except those already at the head table, who stay where they are. Those who lose or are behind stay where they are, except when at the first table, in which case they go back to the last or "booby" table. All who lose while at the last table score one as "boobies." At the end of the play prizes are given.—*Six-handed or bid euchre*, a variety of the game of euchre played by six persons (three on a side), with the joker and the 29, 32, or 34 highest cards of the pack. That player who bids or offers to make the most points names the trump. The game then proceeds as in four-handed euchre. If the player who bids and his partners secure the number of points proposed, they add it to their score; if not, it is counted for their opponents. When more than 30 cards are used, those not dealt are placed face down on the table, and are called "the widow"; the player who names the trump has the privilege of selecting such of them as he may wish, and using them in place of others discarded from his hand.

euchre (ū'kēr), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *euchred*, *ppr.* *euchring*. [< *euchre*, *n.*] In the game of euchre, to win a hand over, when an opponent has ordered up, taken up, or named the trump, thus securing two points; hence, to turn the tables on; defeat; get the better of. See the noun.

Don't you think you cried game jnst a little too fast, That you played a lone hand and got *euchred* at last? Quoted in *Bartlett's* Dict. of Americanisms.

euchroic (ū-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐχρῶος*, well-colored, < *εὖ*, well, + *χρῶα*, color.] In *chem.*, used in the phrase *euchroic acid*, a dibasic acid forming a white crystalline powder, obtained by heating paramide with alkalis.



Euchone elegans.

euchroite (ū'krō-it), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐχρῶος*, well-colored (< *εὖ*, well, + *χρῶα*, *χρῶά*, color), + *-ite*.] A transparent and brittle mineral, an arseniate of copper, of a light emerald-green color.

euchrone (ū'krōn), *n.* [< *euchr(ōic)* + *-one*.] In *chem.*, a dark-blue substance, of unknown composition, precipitated when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid. It is soluble in alkalis, and oxidizes quickly to euchroic acid.

euchymy† (ū'ki-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐχυμία*, goodness of flavor, < *εὐχυμος*, well-flavored, < *εὖ*, well, + *χυμός*, juice; see *chyme*.] In *med.*, a good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

euclase (ū'klās), *n.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κλάσις*, a breaking (cf. *εὐκλάστος*, easily broken), < *κλάν*, break.] A very brittle mineral of a pale-green color and high luster, crystallizing in prismatic crystals belonging to the monoclinic system. It consists of allica, aluminium, and glucinum, and occurs in the topaz districts of Brazil and the gold districts of the southern Ural, and sparingly in the Alps.

Euclea (ū-klē'ā), *n.* [NL. (*Hübner*, 1816), < Gr. *εὐκλεία*, glory, < *εὐκλής*, glorious, < *εὖ*, well, + *κλῆος*, glory, fame.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Limacodidae*, peculiar to North and South America. The species are often merged in *Limacodes*. (b) A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, confined to the Malay archipelago. *Newman*, 1842. (c) A genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidae*, containing only North American species. *Selys-Longchamps*, 1861.

Euclidean (ū-kli-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Euclides*, < Gr. *Εὐκλείδης*, a man's name (see *def.*), prop. a patronymic, < *εὐκλής*, glorious; see *Euclea*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Euclid, an illustrious Greek mathematician (who lived about 300 B. C.), the author of the "Elements of Geometry," which has been the chief text-book of this subject down to recent times, and is still much used in England. By fixing the admission of certain propositions as more elementary than others, the work has greatly influenced the mode of presentation of mathematical theories.

2. Of or pertaining to Euclid, or Eukleides, Archon Eponymos of Athens for the year 403 B. C. The term specifically notes this date in Greek epigraphy, because under Eukleides the so-called Ionian alphabet, with the letters *eta* and *omega* and the upright *gamma* and *lambda*, was first brought into official use for public documents, and thereafter became usual, and soon universal, in all inscriptions, etc.; hence it also notes the alphabet commonly used at Athens after the year of Eukleides. Also spelled *Eukleidean*.

Euclidean geometry. See *geometry*.—**Euclidean space**, space as having the properties attributed to it by Euclid, especially the property that the sum of the three angles of every plane triangle is equal to two right angles.

euclionism† (ū'kli-on-izm), *n.* [< *Euclion* (*n.*), a miser in Plautus's "Aulularia," + *-ism*.] Stinginess. *Davies*.

Strooke with such atinging remorse of their miserable euclionisme and snudgery.

Nashe, *Lenten Stufe* (Harl. Misc., vi. 147).

Eucnemidæ (ūk-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1839), < *Eucnemis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sternoxine beetles, allied to the click-beetles or *Elateridæ* (in which it is sometimes merged), but having the antennæ inserted at the internal border of the eyes and the epistoma trapezoidal. The larvæ resemble those of buprestids. Nearly 100 genera are known.

Eucnemis (ūk-nēm'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνήμις*, a grieve, leggin.] The typical genus of *Eucnemidæ*.

Eucnide (ūk'ni-dē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κνίδη*, a nettle; see *cnida*.] A genus of loasaceous plants, of northern Mexico and the adjacent region. They are low, adhesively bristly herbs, with mostly showy yellow flowers. *E. bartoniodes* is a sometimes cultivated.

Eucella (ū-sē'lā), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1833), *Eucella*], < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Cynipidæ*, or gall-flies, belonging to the sub-family *Figitina*, having moniliform antennæ, 13-jointed in the female, 15-jointed in the male. The genus is wide-spread, and a number of American and European species have been described. They are parasitic upon aphids.

eucolite (ū'kō-lit), *n.* See *eudialyte*.

Eucoupe (ū-kō'pē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐκωπος*, well equipped with oars, < *εὖ*, well, + *κόπη*, an oar.] The typical genus of the family *Eucoupe*



Eucoupe diaphana, with a part magnified.

copida. *E. variabilis* is an example. *Gegenbaur*, 1856.

Eucopidæ (ū-kop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucope* + *-idæ*.] A family of vesiculate or campanularian *Hydromedusæ*: same as *Campanulariidae*.

eucrazy (ū'krā-sī), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκράσια*, a good temperature, mildness (of the air, etc.), a good temperament, < *εὐκράτος*, well-tempered, temperate, < *εὐ*, well, + *κραννῖναι*, mix: see *crasis*, *crater*.] In *med.*, that combination of qualities in the body which constitutes health or soundness.

euclite (ū'krit), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρίτος*, easy to discern, < *εὐ*, well, + *κρίνειν*, discern, decide.] A name proposed by Rose for all massive anorthite-augite rocks, similar to Zirkel's designation *corsite* for those composed of anorthite and hornblende.

eucriptite (ū-krip'tit), *n.* [Gr. *εὐκρυπτος*, easy to be hidden (< *εὐ*, well, + *κρύπτειν*, hide), + *-ite*.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium associated with albite as alteration products of spodumene.

euctical (ūk'ti-kal), *a.* [Gr. *εὐκτικός*, expressing a wish, votive, optative, < *εὐκτός*, wished for, desired, < *εὐχεσθαι*, wish for, vow, pray.] Containing acts of supplication; supplicatory; precatory.

The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand. *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 48.

Sacrifices . . . distinguished into expletory, *euctical*, and eucharistical. *Law*, Theory of Religion, p. 226.

eucyclic (ū-sik'lik), *a.* [Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κυκλικός*, circular: see *cyclic*.] In *bot.*, isomeric, with regular alternation of parts: applied to flowers in which the petals, stamens, etc., are equal in number in each whorl, and alternate with one another.

Eucyrtididæ (ū-sēr-ti-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eucyrtidium* + *-idæ*.] A family of polycystine monocyttarian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Eucyrtidium*.

Eucyrtidium (ū-sēr-tid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *κυρτίδιον*, dim. of *κύρτος*, *κύρτη*, a fishing-basket, creel, < *κύρτος*, bent, curved.] The typical genus of the family *Eucyrtididæ*, or referred to the family *Polycyrtinidæ*. *E. galea* and *E. cranoides* of Haeckel are examples.

eudemon, eudæmon (ū-dē'mon), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, adj., blest with a good genius, fortunate, happy, < *εὐ*, well, + *δαίμων*, a genius, spirit, etc.: see *demon*. Cf. *Agathodæmon*, *cacodæmon*.] 1. A good angel or spirit.

The atemporal appendage of a tail will *cacodemonz* the *Eudæmon*. *Southey*, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.

2. In *astrol.*, the eleventh house of a celestial figure: so called on account of its good and prosperous significations, as store of friends, attainment of hopes, etc. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

eudemonics (ū-dē-mon'iks), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονικά*, the constituents of happiness, neut. pl. of *εὐδαιμονικός*, conducive to happiness, < *εὐδαίμων*, happy: see *eudemon*.] Eudemonism.

eudemonism, eudæmonism (ū-dē'mon-izm), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαιμονισμός*, a thinking happy, < *εὐδαίμων*, having a good genius, happy, fortunate: see *eudemon* and *-ism*.] The doctrine of happiness, or the system of philosophy which makes human happiness its highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the sole criterion for the validity of moral maxims; hedonism. Some writers distinguish *eudemonism*, as including the satisfaction of altruistic sentiments under happiness, from the purely egoistic *hedonism*.

Ethics braced up into stercal vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallings with *Eudæmonism* would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity. *De Quincey*, Last Days of Kant.

The discussion of the different sorts, degrees, and consequences of enjoyment led to the true *eudemonism* of the Epicureans, who taught that mental pleasure was preferable to that of the senses, and that friendship, and freedom from passion and desire, were the supreme forms of happiness. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

eudemonist (ū-dē'mon-ist), *n.* [As *eudemonism* + *-ist*.] A believer in eudemonism.

I am too much of a *eudemonist*: I hanker too much after a state of happiness both for myself and others. *De Quincey*.

eudemonistic (ū-dē-mon-ist'ik), *a.* [As *eudemonist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to eudemonism.

The mundane positive *eudemonistic* morality. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 179.

Christianity itself proceeds from a *eudemonistic* pessimism. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 455.

eudemonological (ū-dē'mon-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *eudemonistic*. *Mind*, XI. 137.

eudemonology (ū-dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδαίμων*, happy (see *eudemon*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of human happiness.

Eudendriidæ (ū-den-dri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eudendrium* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ* which form colonies, all polyps of which may mature sexual products whereby they are often changed into polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. The alimentary zooids possess one verticil of filiform tentacles, and mature the generative elements on tentacular appendages. During the maturing of the sexual products the sexual zooids often become rudimentary and lose their tentacles. *Eudendrium cochleatum* is a good example. Also *Eudendria*.

Eudendrium (ū-den'dri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *δένδριον*, dim. of *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans, type of a



Eudendrium cochleatum, about natural size.

family *Eudendriidæ*, the stock of which is stiffened by a horny, chitinous substance which is secreted by the animal as a covering, and extends all over the colony excepting the zooids.

One of the most common forms [of hydroids] found in shallow water . . . from Vineyard Sound northward is *Eudendrium dispar*. It grows in colonies from two to nearly four inches in length, and the parts of the colony which correspond in appearance to the stems and branches of a plant are dark brown or black. At the tip of each branch and branchlet is a hydra-like animal or zooid, which is directly connected with every other one in the colony. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, i. 79.

eudialyte (ū-dī'a-lit), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδιάλυτος*, easy to break up or dissolve, < *εὐ*, well, + *διάλυτος*, dissolved, < *διαλύειν*, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] A mineral of a brownish-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, also massive, in Greenland. When powdered it dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, whence the name. It is a silicate of zirconium, iron, manganese, calcium, sodium, and other elements. *Eucolite* is the same mineral from Norway. Also spelled, erroneously, *eudyalite*.

eudiometer (ū-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* [Gr. *εὐδιος*, calm, fine, clear, serene (of air, weather, sea, etc.) (< *εὐ*, well, + *δία*, seen in *δίας*, heavenly, *Ζεὺς*, orig. the sky, etc.: see *deity*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air or the quantity of oxygen it contains, but now generally employed in the analysis of gases, for the determination of the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture. One form consists of a graduated glass tube, either straight or bent in the shape of the letter U, hermetically sealed at one end and open at the other. Two platinum wires, intended for the conveyance of electric sparks through any mixture of gases, so as to cause the union of certain of them, are inserted through the glass near the shut end of the tube, and closely approach but do not touch each other. The nature and proportions of the constituents of the gaseous mixture are determined by the diminution in volume after the passing of the spark.

eudiometric, eudiometrical (ū'di-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry; performed or ascertained by a eudiometer: as, *eudiometrical* experiments or results.

eudiometry (ū-di-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *eudiometer* + *-y*.] The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air, or of determining the nature and proportions of the constituents of any gaseous mixture, by means of the eudiometer.

eudipleural (ū-di-plō'ral), *a.* [Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *δίς*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-al*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having lateral antimeres well marked; exhibiting right and left sides of the body as symmetrically opposed and antimerically disposed parts.

The *eudipleural* form, which is generally known as that of bilateral symmetry. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

Eudist (ū'dist), *n.* [Cf. *Eudiste*: see def.] One of a Roman Catholic congregation founded

in France in 1643 by Jean Eudes, a priest of the Oratory, for educational and missionary purposes. Its official name is *The Congregation of Jesus and Mary*. The order was suppressed in 1792, and revived in 1826.

Eudocimus (ū-dos'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *δόκιμος*, esteemed, notable, < *δοκεῖν*, think, seem.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of ibises, containing such species as the white and scarlet ibises of America, *E. alba* and *E. rubra*. *Wagler*, 1832.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of *Coloptera*. *Schönherr*, 1836.

Eudoxia (ū-dok'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐδοξος*, of good repute: see *Eudoxian*.] A spurious genus of hydrozoans, of the family *Diphyidæ*; a group of individuals, consisting of a nutritive polyp with nematocysts, gonophores, and usually a hydrophyllum, separated from any diphyid, as a species of *Diphyes* and of *Abyla*. The term is retained as the name of such objects.

Eudoxian (ū-dok'si-an), *a. and n.* [Gr. *Εὐδόξιος*, a proper name, < *εὐδοξος*, of good repute, honored, famous, < *εὐ*, well, + *δόξα*, opinion, reputation.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eudoxius or his doctrines. See II.

II. *n.* A follower of Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople and an extreme Arian of the fourth century: same as *Anomæan*, *Ætlian*, and *Eunomian*.

Eudromias (ū-drō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Brehm, 1831), < Gr. *εὐδρόμιος*, a good runner, < *εὐ*, well, + *-δρόμος*, running, < *δραμῖν*, run.] A genus of plovers, of the family *Charadriidæ*, the type of which is the common dotterel, *E. morinellus*. There are several species, of different parts of the world. See *cut under dotterel*.

eudyalite, n. See *eudialyte*.

Eudynamis (ū-dī'nā-mis), *n.* [NL., also spelled *Eudynamys* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826); < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *δύναμις*, power.] A genus of Indian, Australian, and Papuan cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, containing such as *E. honorata* of India, *E. mindanensis* of the Philippines, and *E. cyanocephala* of Australia.

Eudyptes (ū-dip'téz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *δύπτειν*, dive, < *δύειν*, dive.] A genus of crested penguins, the



Rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysolome*).

rock-hoppers, containing such species as the jackass-penguin or macaroni of the sealers, *E. chrysolome* or *chrysolophus*.

Eudyptula (ū-dip'tū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Eudyptes*.] A genus of Australian pygmy penguins, the type of which is *E. minor*, a bluish species with white throat and no collar, crest, or tracheal septum. Also *Eudyptila*. *Bonaparte*, 1856.

Euechinoidea (ū-ek-i-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *εἰχίος*, the hedgehog, + *-oidea*.] The ordinary sea-urchins collectively, as distinguished from the exclusively fossil ones, or *Tessellata*; the *Echinoidea* less the *Palæchinoidea*.

Euelephas (ū-el'e-fas), *n.* [NL. (Falconer), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *ἐλέφας*, elephant.] A genus of proboscidean mammals, of which the Asiatic elephant, *Elephas* or *Euelephas indicus*, is the type: distinguished from *Loxodon*, the African elephant, by the extremely deep, narrow intervals, completely filled with cement, between the ridges of the molar teeth: same as *Elephas* proper. See *Loxodon* and *elephant*.

euemerism, euemerist, etc. See *euemerism*, etc.

Euereta (ū-er'c-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρέτα*, well, + *ἐπέτης*, a rower, an oar (usually in pl.), < *ἐπέσσω*, row.] Huxley's name for a group of turtles composed of the two genera *Sphargis* and *Chelone*, inhabiting the seas of warm climates. They have a blunt snout with hooked horny beak, the tympanum hidden by the integument, and the limbs, of which the anterior pair are much the longer, converted into paddles, the digits being flattened and bound immovably together by integument, and only one or two of them bearing nails. See *Sphargis* and *Chelone*.

euergetes (ū-er'je-tēz), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐεργέτης*, a well-doer, < *εὖ*, well, + *εργον*, work, a deed (cf. *ἐργάτης*, a doer), < *ἐργεω*, work, do: see *work*.] A benefactor: a title of honor in ancient Greece of such as had done the state some service, and sometimes assumed as a royal surname, as by Ptolemy III. of Egypt (Ptolemy Euergetes), and Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes II.).

As *euergetes* of Greek cities, Hadrian completed the Olympian at Athens.

C. O. Müller, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 191.

Eufitchia (ū-fich'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Packard, 1876), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *Fitchia*, q. v.] A genus of geometrid moths. *E. ribearia* is a species which lays its eggs in the autumn on the stems of currant and gooseberry bushes.



Female Moth of Gooseberry-spanworm (*Eufitchia ribearia*), natural size.

They hatch when the bushes are in full bloom in the spring, and the larva, a whitish measuring-worm with black spots and yellow stripes, called the *gooseberry-spanworm*, feeds upon the leaves until full-grown, when it goes under ground to pupate, remaining in this state for two or three weeks before it issues as a moth.

The remedies are powdered hellebore, either in solution or applied dry when the plants are moist, and hand-picking. **euget** (ū-jē), *interj.* [L., < Gr. *εὐγε*, good! well said! well done! an exclamatory use of the adv. *εὐγε*, or *εὖ γε*, well, rightly, in replies confirming or approving what has been said: *εὖ*, well (see *eu-*); *γε*, an enclitic particle.] Well done! well said! good! an exclamation of applause, encouragement, joy, and the like.

To solemnize the *euget*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 500.

eugenesic (ū-jē-nēs'ik), *a.* [< *eugenes*(is) + *-ic*.] Same as *eugenic*.

eugenesis (ū-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The quality of breeding freely; fertility; specifically, the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eugenetic (ū-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eugenesis*, after *genetic*, q. v.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by eugenesis. Also *eugenesic*.

Eugenia (ū-jē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, named in honor of Prince Eugene of Savoy (died 1736); in def. 2, named from the Empress Eugénie of France. The name Eugene, G. *Eugen*, F. *Eugène*, etc., NL. *Eugenius*, fem. *Eugenia*, G. *Eugenie*, F. *Eugénie*, etc., NL. *Eugenia*, means 'well-born,' < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born: see *eugeny*.] 1. A genus of myrtaceous shrubs and trees, of over 500 species, which are found in tropical or subtropical America and tropical Asia, with a few species in Africa and Australia. About half a dozen are found in Florida. The flowers are tetramerous, with numerous stamens, and are followed by a baccate fruit. The leaves are opposite, and often glandular-punctate and fragrant, and the wood is hard and sometimes of value. The most important species is *E. caryophyllata*, of India, which yields the clove of commerce. (See cut under *clove*.) Several species bear edible fruits, as the rose-apple (*E. Jambos*) and the jambolana (*E. Jambolana*), which are cultivated in tropical countries. The astringent bark of the latter is used in dyeing and tanning, and in medicine. Others are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their foliage or flowers.

2. A genus of humming-birds. *E. imperatrix* is a fine species from Ecuador, green with a violet throat-spot. Gould, 1855.—3. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidae*. Desvoidy, 1863.

Eugeniaceae (ū-jē'ni-a-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eugeniaceus* + *-idae*.] A family of encrinites or fossil crinoids, ranging from the Oolite to the Cretaceous.

eugeniaceanite (ū-jē-ni-ak'ri-nit), *n.* [< NL. *Eugeniaceanites*; as *Eugeniaceus* + *-ite*.] An encrinite of the family *Eugeniaceae*.

Eugeniaceanites (ū-jē-ni-ak'ri-ni'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; see *Eugeniaceus*.] Same as *Eugeniaceanites*.

Eugeniaceus (ū-jē-ni-ak'ri-nus), *n.* [NL. (reduced from *Eugeniaceanites*), < Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-

born, of noble race, + *κρίνον*, a lily.] The typical genus of the family *Eugeniaceae*. *Agassiz*, 1834.

eugenic¹ (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐγενής*, well-born (see *eugeny*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to race-culture.

If *eugenic* principles were universally adopted, the chance of exceptional and elevated natures would be largely reduced. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 459.

eugenic² (ū-jen'ik), *a.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cloves.—**Eugenic acid**, an acid derived from cloves. It is a colorless oil, becoming dark in color and resinous when exposed to the air. It reddens litmus-paper, and has a spicy burning taste and a strong smell of cloves.

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *eugenic*¹: see *-ics*.] The science of generative or procreative development; the doctrine of progress or evolution, especially in the human race, through improved conditions in the relations of the sexes.

The ingenious speculations of Mr. F. Galton in the delicate domain of *eugenics*, and in the idiosyncrasies of mental imagery, . . . are now recognised as a necessary development of the method into which Darwin has cast the thought of the age. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 110.

The heredity of genius has been fully proved by that very interesting writer and accurate observer, Francis Galton, and he has put forward in a masterly way the claims of *eugenics*, or race-culture. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 641.

eugenin (ū-jē'nin), *n.* [< *Eugen-ia*, 1, + *-in*.] A substance (C₁₀H₁₂O₉) which settles spontaneously from the distilled water of cloves. It crystallizes in small laminae, which are colorless, transparent, and pearly, but in time become yellow.

eugeny¹ (ū-jē-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐγενεία*, poet. *εὐγενία*, nobility of birth, < *εὐγενής*, well-born, of noble race, < *εὖ*, well, + *γένος*, race, family: see *genus*.] Nobleness of birth. *Ogilvie*.

eught, eughten. Lawless spellings of *yeu, yewen*. *Spenser*.

Euglena (ū-glē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *γλήνη*, the pupil of the eye, the socket of a joint.]

The typical genus of infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*. *E. viridis* is one of the commonest and best-known of infusorians, inhabiting stagnant pools, often occurring in vast shoals on the surface of the water. *Ehrenberg*, 1832.

Euglenia (ū-glē'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena*.] A group of flagellate infusorians, taking name from the genus *Euglena*, and corresponding nearly to the *Astasiae* of Ehrenberg and less exactly to the modern family *Euglenidae*. *Dujardin*.

euglenid (ū-glen'id), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Euglenidae*.

Euglenidae (ū-glen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-idae*.] A large family of monomastigata eustomatous flagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Euglena*, highly diversiform or metabolic, with brilliant, usually green, endoplasm. These remarkable animalcules form a natural family, whose bright colors (for the most part green, though sometimes red) and peculiar endogenous multiplication (noted below) are highly characteristic. They vary much in the different genera, being free-swimming or sedentary, naked or loricate, and solitary or colonial. The flagellum is single and terminal; the oral aperture is distinct; the endoplasm often contains highly refractive particles of apparently amylaceous substance; one or more eye-like pigment-specks are often developed at the anterior end; and the contractile vacuole and the endoplast are conspicuous, the former usually located close to the anterior border. The euglenids multiply both by longitudinal and transverse fission, by the subdivision of the body-substance into sporular elements, and by the development of independent germinal bodies out of the substance of the endoplast. The sporulation, or breaking up of the colored endoplasm, usually consequent upon a process of encystment, results in the formation of germs variable in number and of irregular contour, released as small green amoebiforms, without trace of the flagellum, oral aperture, or pigment-spot, which are subsequently acquired. The fusiform zooids resulting from the sporulation of the endoplasm of motile euglenids, on the contrary, appear to be usually furnished with a flagellum and an eye-speck. Another form of encystment, not connected with reproduction, occurs in euglenids when the water dries up in the ponds or ditches where they live. The animalcules become spherical and quiescent, develop a gelatinous covering which indurates, and in this condition have been mistaken for green algae. These several changes of the animalcule give rise to the term *euglenoid*, applied to other organisms, as gregarines, which present similar conditions of encystment and sporulation. According to Saville Kent, the genera composing the family as at present recognized are *Euglena*, *Amblyopsis*, *Phacus*, *Chloropeltis*, *Trachelomonas*, *Rhaphidomonas*, *Ceilonomonas*, *Ascoglenia*, and *Colaciolum*. Nearly all occur in fresh water, especially when stagnant, though a few are found in brackish water. They may be single or in small groups, or may form very extensive colonies.

Euglenia (ū-glē'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [< *Euglena* + *-ina*.] In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), same as *Euglenidae*.



Euglena viridis, magnified.

euglenoid (ū-glē'noid), *a. and n.* [< *Euglena* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the form of or resembling infusorians of the family *Euglenidae*; especially, becoming encysted and sporulating like the *Euglenidae*; exhibiting the movements during the process of reproduction which characterize species of *Euglena*.

The movements [of gregarines after fission] now become neither vibratile nor amoeboid, but definitely restrained, and are best described as *euglenoid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

They are apparently Gregarinae, which have been killed in various states of *euglenoid* movement. W. B. Benham, *Micros. Science*, XXVII. 570.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Euglenoidea*. II. *n.* A sporezoan, as a gregarine, in the *euglenoid* state.

The *euglenoid* is always a single contractile sac, with one mass of medullary substance, in which floats the large vesicular transparent nucleus. E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

Euglenoidea (ū-glē-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euglena* + *-oidea*.] In Bütschli's system of classification, an order of flagellate infusorians, represented by the *Euglenidae* and related groups, of large size and well organized, uni-flagellate or rarely with a pair of flagella, and having a mouth and pharynx. The families besides *Euglenina* assigned to this order are *Menoidina*, *Peranemina*, and *Petalomonadina*.

eugnomosyne (ū-gnō-mōs'i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐνομία*, considerateness, indulgence, < *εὐνόμων*, kind-hearted, considerate, < *εὖ*, well, + *νόμος*, the mind: see *gnome*.] The faculty of judging well concerning matters which fall under no known rule and concerning which one has had no experience; good sense in novel situations and unexpected emergencies. [Rare.]

eugonidia (ū-gō-mid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + NL. *gonidia*, q. v.] In *Lichenology*, proper or typical gonidia, as distinguished from gonimia. They are inclosed in a distinct cellular membrane, and are usually bright-green.

Eugubine (ū-gū-bin), *a.* [< It. *Eugubbio* (NL. *Eugubium*), usually *Gubbio*, < L. *Iguvium*, a city of Umbria.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium or Iguvium (now Gubbio) in Umbria, Italy; specifically applied to certain tablets or tables of bronze (seven in number) discovered there in 1444, and now preserved in the town-hall of Gubbio. These tablets, called the *Eugubine* or *Iguvine tables*, constitute an important memorial of the ancient Umbrian tongue, and show that it somewhat resembled the ancient Latin, as well as the Oscan. Only four of the tables are wholly Umbrian, one is partly Umbrian and partly Latin, and two are Latin. The inscriptions relate to the acts of a corporation of priests, and contain the names of several deities otherwise unknown.

euharmonic (ū-hār-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *ἁρμονικός*, harmonic.] Producing perfectly concordant sounds, as opposed to sounds produced by tempered instruments.—**Euharmonical organ**, an organ or harmonium having enough keys to the octave to provide for playing in pure intonation.

euemerism (ū-hē'mē-rizm), *n.* [Also *euemerism*; < L. *Euhemerus*, < Gr. *Εὐήμερος*, a Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who wrote a work setting forth the view of mythology which goes under his name. The name means 'having a happy day, cheerful,' < *εὖ*, well, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] The doctrine that polytheistic mythology arose exclusively, or in the main, out of the deification of dead heroes; the system of mythological interpretation which reduces the gods to the level of distinguished men, and so regards the myths as founded on real histories; hence, the derivation of mythology from history.

Euhemerism has become the recognized title of that system of mythological interpretation which denies the existence of divine beings, and reduces the gods of old to the level of men. Max Müller, *Sci. of Lang.*, 2d ser., p. 416.

Again very many Arab tribes are named after gods or goddesses, and the *euemerism* which explains this by making the deity a mere deified ancestor has no more claim to attention in the Arab field than in other parts of the Semitic world. W. R. Smith, *Kinship and Marriage*, p. 17.

euemerist (ū-hē'mē-ris't), *n. and a.* [Also *euemerist*; < *Euhemerus* (see *euemerism*) + *-ist*.] I. *n.* A believer in the doctrine of euemerism.

II. *a.* *Euhemeristic*.

euemeristic (ū-hē'mē-ris'tik), *a.* [Also *euemeristic*; < *euemerist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to euemerism or euemerists; given to or concerned with the derivation of mythology from history; as, *euemeristic* historians.

A *Euhemeristic* réchauffé of Phœnician theology and mythology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 764.

euhemeristically (ū-hē-mē-ris'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* After the manner of Euhemerus; rationalistically: as, to explain a myth *euhemeristically*. Also *euhemeristically*.

euhemerize (ū-hē'mē-riz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *euhemerized*, ppr. *euhemerizing*. [*Euhemerus* (see *euhemerism*) + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus; treat or explain rationalistically: as, to *euhemerize* a myth (that is, to explain it as being founded on a basis of history). See *euhemerism*.

He [the ethnographer] can watch how the mythology of classic Europe, once so true to nature and so quick with her ceaseless life, felt among the commentators to be plastered with allegory or *euhemerized* into dull sham history. *E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I, 249.*

By the beginning of the twelfth century, the Irish had long been Christians, their deities had been either *euhemerized* into mortals or degraded into demons and fairy chiefs. *Amer. Jour. Philol., VII, 196.*

II. intrans. To believe in or practise euhemerism; treat or explain myths euhemeristically.

Euichthyes (ū-ik'thi-ēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *ichthys*, fish.] In Claus's system of classification, a subclass of fishes, containing all fishes except the *Cyclostomi* and *Leptocardi*.

Euisopoda (ū-i-sop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *isopos*, equal, + *podis* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] A group of isopodous crustaceans, having seven free appendaged thoracic segments, with a comparatively short and broad abdomen, whose appendages form branchial lamellæ, and containing the typical isopods.

eukairite, eucairite (ū-kā'rit), *n.* [*Prop.*, in Latinized form, "*eucairite*," so called by Berzelius because found "opportunistly" soon after the discovery of the metal selenium; < Gr. *eu*, timely, opportune (< *eu*, well, + *καίρος*, time, season), + *-ite*.] A mineral of a shining lead-gray color and granular structure, consisting chiefly of selenium, copper, and silver.

Eukleidean, a. See *Euclidean*.

Eulabes (ū-lā-bēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *eu*, well, + *λαβάνειν*, *λαβειν*, take.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulabinae*, based upon the *Gracula religiosa* of Linnæus, the mina or mino. There are several other species of these religious grackles, often seen in confinement.



Mina, or Religious Grackle (*Eulabes religiosa*).

Eulabinae (ū-lā-be-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulabes* (-*et*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of old-world sturnoid passerine birds, of the family *Sturnidae*, related to the starlings proper, typified by the genus *Eulabes*. They are the so-called grackles of India and the eastern islands. There are about 12 species, of several genera, commonly known as *minas* (*minos*, *nynahs*, etc.).

eulachon (ū-lā-kon), *n.* [A native name in the northern Pacific islands.] The candle-fish, *Thaleichthys pacificus*.—**Eulachon-oil**, oil obtained from the *Thaleichthys pacificus*, which has been proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Eulalia (ū-lā-li-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. < Gr. *eu*, sweet-spoken, < *eu*, well, + *λαλέω*, talk, speak.] 1. A genus of errant chetopodous annelids, of the family *Phyllodoce*. *Savigny, 1817*.—2. A genus of carabid beetles.—3. A genus of tall grasses, the species of which are now referred to other genera, chiefly to *Pollinia*. *E. Japonica* is often cultivated for the decoration of lawns, on account of its handsome plumes and often variegated foliage.

Eulerian (ū-lō'ri-an), *a.* [*Euler* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or invented by the Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler (1707-83).—**Eulerian constant**, the value of

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \right) - \frac{1}{3n^2} - \frac{1}{10n^4} + \frac{1}{126n^6}$$

where *n* is infinite. It is 0.57721566490153286060 +.—**Eulerian equation**. See *equation*.—**Eulerian function**, the function

$$Pz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n / n! (x + n)$$

Eulerian integral of the first kind, the integral

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos^{2p-1} \phi \sin^{2q-1} \phi \, d\phi.$$

Eulerian integral of the second kind, the gamma function, or

$$\Gamma n = \int_0^{\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} \, dx.$$

Eulerian method, in *hydrodynamics*, the ordinary method, by the use of the Eulerian equations.

Euler's numbers, Euler's solution. See *number, solution*.

Eulima (ū-li'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *λιμός*, hunger, famine.] A remarkable genus of gastropods, formerly referred to the family *Pyramidellidae*, but now regarded as typical of a family *Eulimidae*. Some of the species live on holothurians or other echinoderms. An American species, *E. cleacea*, is a parasite of *Thyone briareus*, a common holothurian of the Atlantic coast.

Eulimacea (ū-li-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulima* + *-acea*.] Same as *Eulimidae*.

eulimid (ū-li-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Eulimidae*.

Eulimidæ (ū-lim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulima* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, taking name from the genus *Eulima*. The animal has subulate tentacles, with eyes sessile outside, and the shell is turreted, milky-white, and polished, and has an oval mouth with smooth columellar lip. Numerous species live in different seas. Also *Eulimacea*.

eulogia (ū-lō'ji-ā), *n.* [*ML.*, the eucharist, etc., < Gr. *eu*, praise, blessing; see *eulogy*.] In the *early church*: (a) The sacrament of the Lord's supper. (b) Later, the name of the portion of the eucharist sent to the sick, or by bishops to other bishops and churches as a token of Christian love. These practices were early discontinued, because of the growing reverence for the elements. (c) Later still, the name given to the unconsecrated bread not needed in the eucharist, but blessed and distributed as a substitute for the eucharist among those members of the congregation who, though they had the right to take the communion, did not commune. This custom still exists in the Greek Church. Also called *antidoron* (which see). Also *eulogy*.

As soon as Mass had been ended, a loaf of bread was blessed, and then, with a knife very likely set apart for the purpose, cut into small slices, for distribution among the people, who went up and received it from the priest, whose hand they kissed. This holy loaf, or *eulogia*, was meant to be an emblem of that brotherly love and union which ought always to bind Christians together. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, I, 137.*

eulogically† (ū-lō'ji-kāl-i), *adv.* In a manner to convey praise; eulogistically. [Rare.]

Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 337.*

eulogise, v. t. See *eulogize*.

eulogist (ū-lō'jist), *n.* [*Eulogy* + *-ist*.] One who pronounces a eulogy; one who praises highly or excessively.

Such bigotry was sure to find its *eulogist*.

Buckle, Civilization, II, vii.

A name . . . that *eulogists* hold up to the world as without spot or blemish.

Theodore Parker, Historic Americans (Franklin).

eulogistic, eulogistical (ū-lō-jis'tik, -ti-kāl), *a.* [*Eulogist* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to or containing eulogy, or high or excessive praise; laudatory.

Eulogistic phrases, first used to supreme men, descend to men of less authority, and so downwards. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 395.*

eulogistically (ū-lō-jis'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* With high or undue commendation or eulogy.

eulogium (ū-lō'ji-um), *n.* [*ML.* *eulogium*, eulogy; see *eulogy*.] Eulogy, or a eulogy. [Now rare.]

A lavish and undistinguishing *eulogium* is not praise. *Ames, Works, II, 72.*

=*Syn.* See *eulogy*.
eulogize (ū-lō-jiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *eulogized*, ppr. *eulogizing*. [*Eulogy* + *-ize*.] To pronounce a eulogy upon; praise highly or excessively; extol in speech or writing. Also spelled *eulogise*.

Bishop Horsley . . . publicly *eulogized* this treatise in the charges delivered to his clergy, recommending it to their particular perusal.

F. Knox, The Lord's Supper, Pref., p. 8.

Stanhope *eulogized* the law of Charles II. absolutely forbidding the importation of French goods into England.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

eulogy (ū-lō-ji), *n.*; pl. *eulogies* (-jiz). [First in *ML.* form *eulogium* (> *OF. euloge*); later *eulogy* = *F. eulogie*, < *ML. eulogia* (a blessing, salutation,

present, etc.), < Gr. *eu*, good or fine language, praise, eulogy, panegyric, in N. T. blessing (see *eulogia*), < *eu*, well, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] 1. High commendation of a person or thing, especially when expressed in a formal manner or to an undue degree; specifically, a speech or writing delivered or composed for the express purpose of lauding its subject.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.

Spencer, State of Ireland.

Yet are there many worthy personages that deserve better than dispersed report or barren *eulogies*.

Encon, Advancement of Learning, II, 132.

2. Same as *eulogia*.

At Angers one Lent he [St. Malan] gave what is called the "*eulogie*" (sacred bread) to four bishops.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 14.

=*Syn.* 1. *Encomium, Eulogy, Eulogium, Panegyric*. These words are best understood through their history. (See the derivations.) *Eulogy* is stronger than *encomium*, but still is the most general word. An *encomium* is an expression of warm praise, of some fullness and completeness, like the ancient laudatory ode; *eulogia* is not a distinctive name for a set speech; the others may be: as, Everett's *Eulogy* upon the Pilgrim Fathers; the *Panegyric* of Isocrates. *Eulogium* is only a more formal word for *eulogy*. The last three may be used abstractly, but not *encomium*; we may say, it was mere *eulogy* or *panegyric*, but not mere *encomium*. *Eulogy, a eulogy*, and an *encomium* may be tempered with criticism; *panegyric* and a *panegyric* are only praise; hence, *panegyric* is often used for exaggerated or indiscriminating praise.

Plutarch assures us that our author [Cicero] . . . made a speech in public full of the highest *encomiums* on Crassus. *Melmoth, tr. of Cicero, I, 5, note 3.*

Men with tears coursing down their cheeks in listening to his [Choate's] sonorous periods in his *eulogy* upon Webster yet silly made a memorandum that they would count the words in some of those periods when they should be printed. *A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 99.*

Collectors of coins, dresses, and butterflies have astonished the world with *eulogiums* which would raise their particular studies into the first ranks of philosophy. *J. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 375.*

I think I am not inclined by nature or policy to make a *panegyric* upon anything which is a just and natural object of esteem. *Burke, Rev. in France.*

Eulophia (ū-lō'fi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called with ref. to the crested lily, < Gr. *eu*, well-plumed, having a beautiful crest; see *Eulophus*.] A genus of epiphytal or terrestrial orchids, of Africa and southern Asia. The tubers of some Asiatic species were formerly used as saleg.

Eulophinae (ū-lō'fi-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Eulophus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of parasitic insects, of the hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Westwood in 1840. They have 4-jointed tarsi, unbroken submarginal veins, slender hind thighs, and undivided mesoscutum. The males of many species have branched or flabellate antennæ. All the species, so far as known, are parasitic, usually upon lepidopterous larvae.

Eulophus (ū-lō'fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *eu*, well, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Eulophinae*. *Geoffroy, 1764.*

eulytite (ū-li-sit), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, readiness in loosing, < *eu*, easy to loosen, untie, or dissolve; see *eulytic*.] The name given by Axel Erdmann, in 1849, to a rock found by him at Tunaberg in Sweden, which he described as being a granular mixture of diallage, garnet, and altered olivin. This rock contains also grains of magnetite, and the olivin is now and then altered into serpentine. It is one of the varieties of peridotite. Rocks similar in composition to eulytite have been found in Germany, Italy, and Greece.

eulytin (ū-li-tin), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (see *eulytite*), + *-in*.] Same as *eulytite*.

eulytite (ū-li-tit), *n.* [*Gr.* *eu*, easy to untie, loose, or dissolve (< *eu*, well, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λέγω*, loose, dissolve), + *-ite*.] A mineral consisting chiefly of silicate of bismuth, found at Schneeberg in Saxony. It occurs in groups of tetrahedral crystals of a delicate brown or yellow color. Also called *eulytin* and *bismuth-blende*.

Eumæus (ū-mē'us), *n.* [*NL.* (Hübner, 1816), < Gr. *Εὐμαῖος*, a man's name.] A genus of lycaenid butterflies, of a few North and Central American species, bronzed black with a golden sheen, and with bright-green or blue maculate borders. *E. natala* is very abundant in Florida, where the bright-red larva is known as the *contic-worm*, from the Indian name of the plant *Zamia integrifolia*, a cycad, which it defoliates.

Eumeces (ū-mē'sēz), *n.* [*Gr.* *εὐμήκης*, of a good length, great, considerable, < *eu*, well, + *μήκος*, length. Cf. *μακρός*, long.] A genus of skinks, of the family *Scincidae*. It contains small harmless lizards known as *bluetails* and *scorpions*, of which there are many species in the warmer portions of the globe; about 12 occur in the United States. They have well-developed 5-toed limbs, a smooth fusiform tail,

the nostrils in a single median plate, thin polished scales, and no palatine teeth. *E. fasciatus*, the common blue-tail of the United States, is 8 or 9 inches long, green with yellow stripes, passing on the tail into blue, and pearly-white below. *E. longirostris* is the Bermuda skink.

Eumenes (ū'mo-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐμενής, well-disposed, friendly, gracious, < εὖ, well, + μένος, mind, temper, disposition.] The typical genus of wasps of the family *Eumenidae*, having



Eumenes fraternus. (Line shows natural size.)

the abdomen pyriform, with a very long pedicel formed by the first abdominal segment. *E. fraternus* is a common North American species.

Eumenidae (ū-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + -idae.] A family of true wasps, by some ranked only as a subfamily, containing the solitary wasps, and distinguished from the social wasps by having the claws armed with a tooth instead of being simple. These wasps are of only two forms, male and female, the latter having the dual rôle of queen and worker. Also *Eumenida*, *Eumenides*.

Eumenides¹ (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. Εὐμενίδες (sc. θεῶν), lit. the gracious goddesses, < εὐμενής, well-disposed, favorable, gracious, < εὖ, well, + μένος, mind, temper, disposition.] In classical myth., the Erinyes or Furies; a euphemistic name. See *Erinyes* and *fury*.

While Apollo or Athena only slay, the power of Demeter and the *Eumenides* is over the whole life.

Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 151.

Eumenides² (ū-men'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + -ides.] 1. Same as *Eumenidae*.—2. A group of lepidopterous insects. Boisduval, 1836.

Eumeninæ (ū-me-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eumenes* + -inæ.] The *Eumenidae* considered as a subfamily of *Vespidæ*.

eumerism (ū-me-rizm), *n.* [< Gr. εὐ, well, + μέρος, part (division) (see *eumeristic*), + -ism.] In *biol.*, an aggregate of eumeristic parts; a process or result of eumerogenesis; a kind of merism opposed to *dysmerism*.

eumeristic (ū-me-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. εὐμεριστικός, easily divided, < εὖ, well, + μεριστός, divided, divisible, < μερίζω, divide, < μέρος, a part.] In *biol.*, regularly repeated in a set or series of like parts which form one integral whole; eumerogenetic: opposed to *dysmeristic*.

eumerogenesis (ū-me-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, + μέρος, part (division) (see *eumerism*), + γένεσις, generation.] In *biol.*, the genesis, origination, or development of many like parts in a regular series forming an integral whole; repetition of forms without modification or specialization: opposed to *dysmerogenesis*. Ordinary cell-division and the budding of successive joints of a tapeworm are examples.

eumerogenetic (ū-me-rō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *eumerogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *biol.*, produced by or resulting from eumerogenesis; characterized by or exhibiting eumerism; eumeristic: opposed to *dysmerogenetic*.

eumeromorph (ū-me-rō-mōrf), *n.* [< Gr. εὐ, well, + μέρος, part (see *eumerism*), + μορφή,



Northern Sea-lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).

shape.] An organic form resulting from eumerogenesis; a eumeristic organism: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

eumeromorph (ū-me-rō-mōrf'ik), *a.* [< *eumeromorph* + -ic.] Having the character or quality of a eumeromorph; eumerogenetic or eumeristic in form: opposed to *dysmeromorph*.

Eumetopias (ū-me-tō'pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1866), < Gr. εὐ, well, + μετώπιας, having a broad forehead, < μέτωπον, the forehead, < μετά, between, + ὤψ (ὄπι-), the eye.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*. The type is the northern sea-lion, *E. stelleri*, which inhabits the northern Pacific from Bering's strait to Japan and California. The male measures from 12 to 14 feet in length, and weighs upward of a thousand pounds; the female is much smaller and more slender. See *ent* in preceding column.

Eunectes (ū-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, + νηκτός, a swimmer (cf. νηκτός, adj., swimming), < νήκειν, swim.]

1. A genus of enormous South American serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, or boas. *E. murinus* is the anaconda (which see). Wagler, 1830.



Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*).

—2. A genus of water-beetles, of the family *Dytiscidae*, containing about 12 species, of Europe, Asia, Australia, and South America. Erichson, 1832.

Eunectus (ū-nek'tus), *n.* [NL.: see *Eunectes*.] Same as *Eunectes*.

Eunice (ū-ni'sē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Εὐνίκη or Εὐνίκη, a Nereid.] In *zool.*, a genus of annelids, typical of the family *Eunicidae*.

It is characterized by having no fewer than 9 distinct dentary pieces, 2 large flat ones united below, and 3 dextral and 4 sinistral cutting teeth working against each other. *E. gigantea* is a large West Indian sea-centipede, with several hundred joints. *E. antennata* is another example.

Euniceæ (ū-nis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + -æ.] A group of annelids approximately corresponding to the family *Eunicidae*.

Eunicidae (ū-nis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eunice* + -idae.] A family of errant, predaceous, polychæteous annelids, typified by the genus *Eunice*. The body has many segments; the preantennium bears tentacles; the parapodia are usually uniramous, sometimes biramous, and ordinarily provided with dorsal and ventral cirri as well as branchia. There are several genera.

Eunomia (ū-nō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Εὐνομία, daughter of Themis, a personification of *eivnoμία*, good order: see *eunomy*.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of zygenid moths. Hübner, 1816. (b) A genus of polyps. Lamarck, 1821. (c) A genus of worms. Risso, 1826. (d) A genus of North American bees, of the family *Andrenidae*, having the apical joint of the antennæ spoon-shaped. There are two species, *E. apacha* and *E. heteropoda*.

—2. In *astron.*, the fifteenth planetoid, discovered at Naples by De Gasparis in 1851.

Eunomian (ū-nō'mi-an), *a. and n.* [< LL. *Eunomius*, < Gr. Εὐνόμος, a proper name, < *eivnoμος*, well-ordered: see *eunomy*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eunomius or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eunomius, an extreme Arian of the fourth century, pupil of Aëtius, and some time bishop of Cyzicus: same as *Anomæan*, *Aëtian*, and *Eudoxian*.

eunomy (ū-nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. εὐνομία, good order, good laws well obeyed, < *eivnoμος*, well-ordered, under good laws, < εὖ, well, + νόμος, law.] Equal law, or a well-adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford*.

Eunota (ū-nō'tā), *n. pl.* [< Gr. εὐνοτός, well-backed, stout-backed, < εὖ, well, + νότος, the back.] A group of existing *Lacertilia*, having the more important characters of the *Platynota*, but distinguished from them by having two nasal bones, and the integument of the head covered with epidermic plates.

eunuch (ū-nuk), *n. and a.* [= F. *eunuque* = Sp. It. *eunuco* = Pg. *eunuch*, < L. *eunuchus*, < Gr. εὐνοῦχος, a chamberlain (in Asia, and later in

the Greek empire, generally a castrated man); hence, a castrated man (applied also to castrated beasts and to seedless fruits); < εὐνή, bed, + *χεω*, have, hold, keep.] I. *n.* 1. In the East, a chamberlain; a keeper of the bed-chamber, or of the women in a large or polygamous household: an office generally (and in the latter case always) held by castrated men, and often bringing to its holders in princely houses great political influence.

From the domestic service of the palace, and the administration of the private revenue, Narsea the *eunuch* was suddenly exalted to the head of an army.

Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xii.

Hence, in general—2. Any castrated male of the human species.

II. *a.* Unproductive; barren. [Rare.]

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste. *Godwin*, Mandeville, III. 96.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *v. t.* [< *eunuch*, *n.*] To make a eunuch of; castrate, as a man. [Rare.]

They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn That they deserve no children of their own. *Creech*, tr. of *Incretius*.

eunuchate (ū'nuk-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *eunuchatus*, pp. of *eunuchare*, make a eunuch, < L. *eunuchus*, a eunuch.] Same as *eunuch*.

It were . . . an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 4.

eunuchism (ū'nuk-izm), *n.* [< LL. *eunuchismus*, < L. Gr. εὐνοῦχισμός, < εὐνοῦχίζω, make a eunuch, < εὐνοῦχος: see *eunuch*.] The state of being a eunuch.

That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it [marriage], we doubt not. *Ep. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 54.

euomphaloid (ū-om'fa-loid), *a.* Like species of the genus *Euomphalus*: as, a *euomphaloid* shell. *P. P. Carpenter*.

Euomphalus (ū-om'fa-lus), *n.* [NL., in allusion to the wide umbilicus, < Gr. εὐ, well, + ὄμφαλος, the navel, umbilicus.] A large genus of fossil gastropods, belonging to the family *Turbinidae*, appearing in the Silurian strata, and keeping its place till the Triassic period. The remains consist of depressed or discoidal shells, with a polygonal aperture and very wide umbilicus (whence the name). The operenium is round, shelly, and multiapical.

euonym (ū-ō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. εὐώνυμος, having a good name, < εὖ, well, + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, a name.] In *terminol.*, a good, proper, or fitting name of anything; a term which conforms to the rules and answers the requirements of a system of naming, and is therefore available as a technical designation: opposed to *caconym*. [Rare.]

euonymin (ū-on'i-min), *n.* [< *Euonymus* + -in.] 1. An uncrystallizable, bitter substance, soluble in alcohol and water, obtained from *Euonymus*.—2. A complex substance precipitated from the tincture of euonymus by adding water.

Euonymus (ū-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., < L. *euonymos* (Pliny), < Gr. εὐώνυμος (τὸ εὐώνυμον δένδρον), the spindle-tree, < εὐώνυμος, having a good name, honored, prosperous, lucky, < εὖ, well, + ὄνομα, ὄνομα, name: see *onym*.] 1. A Celastraceous genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of northern temperate regions, including about 40 species. They have opposite leaves, and loose cymes of small purplish flowers, followed by usually crimson or rose-colored capsules, which on opening disclose the seed wrapped in an orange-colored aril. The spindle-tree of Europe, *E. europæa*, the leaves, flowers, and fruit of which are said to be poisonous to animals, is sometimes cultivated, but less frequently than the more ornamental American species, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. americana*, known respectively as the *wahoo* or *burning-bush* and the *strawberry-bush*. *E. japonica*, sometimes called *Chinese box*, is a handsome evergreen species of Japan, often with finely variegated leaves. All parts of the European spindle-tree are emetic and purgative, and the bark of the wahoo is used as an active purgative. See *cut* under *burning-bush*.

2. [L. c.] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpurea*, which is used as a purgative and laxative.

euonymy (ū-on'i-mi), *n.* [As *euonym* + -y. Cf. *synonymy*, etc.] A system of or the use of euonyms; right or proper technical nomenclature. [Rare.]

Euornithes (ū-ōr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. εὐ, well, + ὄρνις (ὄρνιθ-), a bird.] A superordinal group of birds, containing all living birds excepting the struthious or ratite forms, the tinamous, and the penguins. It is the same as *Carinata* without the tinamous and penguins.

euornithic (ū-ōr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Euornithes* + -ic.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euornithes*.

eutomous (ū-ōt'ō-mus), *a.* An incorrect form of *eutomus*.

euouæ (ū-ō'ē), *n.* See *euovæ*.

Eupagurus (ū-pa-gū'rus), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *Παγυρός*.] A genus of hermit-crabs.

E. bernhardus is one of the commonest species of hermit-crab along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and is often found in the shell of the sea-snail *Lunatia heros* and others.



Hermit-crab (*Eupagurus bernhardus*) in Shell of Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*).

eupathia (ū-path'i-ā), n. [See *eupathy*.] In *pathol.*, same as *euphoriu*.

eupathy (ū-pa-thi), n. [< Gr. *εὐπάθεια*, the enjoyment of good things, comfort; with the Stoics, a happy condition; < *εὐπαθής*, enjoying good things, in happy condition, < *εὖ*, well, + *πάθος*, feeling.] Right feeling.

And yet verily they themselves againe do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will, and wary circumspections, by the name of *eupathies*, i. e. good affections, and not of apathies, that is to say, impossibilitites; where-in they use the words aright and as they ought.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 62.

Eupatoriaceæ (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupatorium* + *-accæ*.] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, having perfect flowers (never yellow) in discoid heads, the anthers not caudate, and the elongated clavate style-branches stigmatic only below the middle. It includes 35 genera and over 750 species, of which only 16 belong to the old world. The principal genera are *Eupatorium*, *Stevia*, *Mikania*, and *Brickellia*.

eupatoriaceous (ū-pa-tō-ri-ā'shi-us), a. Belonging to or characteristic of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ*.

eupatorine (ū-pa-tō'rin), n. [< *Eupatorium* + *-ine*.] An alkaloid contained, according to Righoni, in *Eupatorium cannabinum*. It is a white powder, having a peculiar sharp and bitter taste, insoluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol. It combines with sulphuric acid, and the salt crystallizes in silky needles.

Eupatorium (ū-pa-tō'ri-um), n. [NL. (L. *eupatoria*, fem., Pliny), < Gr. *εὐπατόριον*, agrimony, named in honor of Mithridates, surnamed *Eupator*, Gr. *Εὐπάτωρ* (*εὐπάτωρ*, born of a noble father, < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. father.)] 1. A genus of the natural order *Compositæ*, mostly perennial herbs and natives of America. Of the more than 400 species, only 10 are found in the old world, 2 of which are European. There are about 40 in the United



Flowering Branch of Ayapana (*Eupatorium triplinerve*).

States. The leaves are usually opposite, resinously dotted, and bitter, and the white or purplish flowers are in small corymbosely cymose heads. The hemp-agrimony, *E. cannabinum*, is found throughout Europe, and has long been in common use as a tonic and febrifuge. Thoroughwort or boneset, *E. perfoliatum*, which is a popular stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and the joeey-weed, *E. purpureum*, are common species of the United States. Various other species are used medicinally, as the bitter-bush, *E. villosum*, of Jamaica, and the ayapana, *E. triplinerve*, of Remouin.

2. [l. c.] A species of this genus.

eupatory (ū-pa-tō-ri), n. Same as *eupatorium*, 2.

eupatrid (ū-pat'rid), n. and a. I. n. One of the *Eupatridæ*.

At the beginning of Athenian history we find the Athenian commonalty the bondslaves, through debt, of the *Eupatridæ*.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 167.

The honour given to the heads of the houses, which everywhere formed the primary mould of the Aryan community, . . . was certainly one great source of nobility.

This was the patent, so to speak, of the Roman patrician, of the Greek *eupatrid*, of the Teutonic warrior.

Edinburgh Rev.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the *Eupatridæ*.

Just as a Roman or Athenian noble, settled at any point of the Ager Romanus or the Attic territory, would still count himself a member of his patrician house or *eupatrid* tribe.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 271.

Eupatridæ (ū-pat'ri-dē), n. pl. [< Gr. *εὐπατριδής*, born of a noble father, of noble family; pl. *Εὐπατρίδαι*, the *Eupatridæ*; < *εὖ*, well, + *πατήρ* = E. father.] The ancient aristocracy of Athens and other Greek states, in whom, in primitive times, were vested the privileges and powers of lawgivers, the lower classes having no voice. See *patrician*.

Eupelmimæ (ū-pel-mi'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupelmus* + *-imæ*.] A prominent subfamily of insects, of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididæ*, chiefly distinguished by the enlarged first joint of the middle tarsi and the long spine at the tip of the middle tibiæ. The antennæ are 13-jointed, and the wings have a long stigmal vein. Many of the species are parasitic in the eggs of other insects, while others live in larvae.

Eupelmus (ū-pel'mus), n. [NL. (Dalman, 1820), < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *πέλας*, the sole of the foot.]



Female of *Eupelmus floridanus*. (Cross shows natural size.)

The typical genus of *Eupelmimæ*. There are many species, of wide geographical distribution, differing much as regards the insects which they infest. *E. floridanus* is a handsome North American species.

eupepsia, **eupepsy** (ū-pep'si-ā, -si), n. [NL. *eupepsia*, < Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion, < *εὖ*, well, + *πέπτος*, verbal adj. of *πέπτεω*, *πέσσειν*, digest: see *dyspepsy*, *pepsin*, *peptic*.] Good digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia*.

An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object. Carlyle, Signs of the Times.

eupeptic (ū-pep'tik), a. [< Gr. *εὐπεπτος*, easy of digestion, having a good digestion: see *eupepsia*.] 1. Having good digestion: opposed to *dyspeptic*.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man . . . fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper. Saturday Rev., March 2, 1877, p. 351.

2. Easy of digestion.

Eupetes (ū'pe-tēz), n. [NL. (Temminck, 1830), < Gr. *εὐπετής*, flying well, < *εὖ*, well, + *πέτεσθαι*, fly.] A remarkable genus of passerine birds of the Malayan and Papuan regions. It is of uncertain affinities, and is sometimes brought under the family *Timeliidæ*, sometimes made type of *Eupetidæ*, in which



Eupetes macrocerus.

the grallatorial genus *Mesites* has been placed, there being some superficial resemblance between these two genera. It appears to be nearest the *Crateropodidæ*, or true babbling thrushes. The bill is long, the neck extremely slender, and covered like the head with short, velvety feathers. The type species, *E. macrocerus*, inhabits the Malay peninsula and Sumatra; *E. cerulescens* is found in New Guinea.

Eupetidæ (ū-pet'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Eupetes* + *-idæ*.] A highly unnatural association of the passerine genus *Eupetes* and the grallatorial genus *Mesites*, made by G. R. Gray in 1860.

Euphausia (ū-fa-ō'si-ā), n. [NL., appar. < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φαίνεω* (√ *φα*), make to appear (cf. *εὐφής*, very bright, < *εὖ*, well, + *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, < *φαίνεω* (√ *φα*), make to appear) (see *phantasm*, *fancy*), + *ὄστια*, substance.] A genus of schizopodous crustaceans or opossum-shrimps, typical of the family *Euphausiidæ*. Dana, 1850.

Euphausia leaves the egg as a true nauplius with its three pairs of appendages, a mouth being present, though the alimentary canal is not open at the posterior end. With succeeding months new appendages are formed and the carapace outlined, while the abdomen does not make its appearance, except in a very rudimentary condition, until six appendages are outlined. A modified zoéal condition now ensues, from which the adult is gradually produced by a series of moults. Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 43.

Euphausiidæ (ū'fa-ō-si-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Euphausia* + *-idæ*.] A family of opossum-shrimps, taking name from the genus *Euphausia*. They have a small non-calcareous carapace, firmly connected with the trunk along the dorsal face, leaving only part of the last segment closed above. Eight genera have been established. The species are mostly pelagic.

Euphema (ū-fē'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen: see *euphemism*.] A genus of Australian grass-parakeets, founded



Grass-parakeet (*Euphema elegans*).

by Wagler in 1830. It contains such species as *E. elegans* and *E. pulchella*, and was made by G. R. Gray in 1840 to include such species as *E. discolor*. Also *Euphemia*.

euphemism (ū'fē-miz-m), n. [< Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, euphemism, i. e., the use of an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημίζεω*, use a good for a bad, an auspicious for an inauspicious word, < *εὐφημος*, uttering sounds of good omen, abstaining from inauspicious words, < *εὖ*, well, + *φήμη*, a voice, a prophetic voice, rumor, talk (= L. *fama*, rumor, fame), < *φάναί*, speak, say: see *fame*, *fate*.] 1. In *rhet.*, the use of a mild, delicate, or indirect word or expression in place of a plainer and more accurate one, which by reason of its meaning or its associations or suggestions might be offensive, unpleasant, or embarrassing.

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.' Chambers, Inf. for the People.

2. A word or expression thus substituted: as, to employ a *euphemism*.

When it was 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.

Beattie, Moral Science, § 868.

euphemistic, **euphemistical** (ū-fē-mis'tik, -tik-āl), a. Pertaining to or characterized by euphemism.

euphemistically (ū-fē-mis'ti-kal-i), adv. In a euphemistic manner; as a euphemism.

euphemize (ū'fē-miz), v.; pret. and pp. *euphemized*, ppr. *euphemizing*. [< Gr. *εὐφημίζεω*: see *euphemism*.] I. trans. To make euphemistic; express by a euphemism.

II. intrans. To indulge in euphemism; speak euphemistically.

Euphoberia (ū'fō-bē'ri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *εὖ*, well, + *φοβερός*, fearful, formidable, < *φόβος*, fear.] An extinct genus of myriapods, typical of the family *Euphoberiidæ*.

Euphoberiidæ (ū'fō-be-ri-ā-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Euphoberia* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of myriapods, of the order *Archipolypoda*. They had the anterior and posterior parts differentiated, the dorsal plates more or less consolidated, and several longitudinal rows of spines or protuberances along the back. The species lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

euphone (ū-fō'nē), n. [< Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical.] In organ-building, a sixteen-foot stop, consisting of a set of pipes with free reeds, and giving a sweet, subdued, clarinet-like tone.

Euphonia (ū-fō'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Desmarest, 1805), < Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical; see euphonous, euphony.] 1. A large genus of Central and South American tanagers, of the family Tanagridæ, giving name to a section Euphoniinæ of that family. E. musica is the organist-tanager of the West Indies. One species, E. elegantissima, is found on the borders of the United States; 31 others extend through the neotropical regions to Bolivia and Paraguay. Also called Cyanophonia, Acroleptes, Iliolopha, and Phonasca. Also written Euphona.

2. [L. c.] A member of this genus. The very peculiar structure of the digestive tube of the euphonias was first pointed out by Lund. P. L. Sclater, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XI. 53.

euphoniad (ū-fō'ni-ad), n. [< euphonia + -ad.] A musical instrument of the orchestral class.

euphonic (ū-fō'n'ik), a. [As euphon-ous + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by euphony; agreeable to the ear; easy or pleasing in respect to utterance.

The conclusion was drawn that the vowel is an important element in the make-up of the verb for euphonic purposes. Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 6, App.

euphonical (ū-fō'n'i-ka-l), a. [< euphonic + -al.] Same as euphonic.

Our English hath what is comely and euphonical in each of these [other European languages], without any of their inconveniences. Bp. Wilkins, Real Character, iii. 14.

Euphoniinæ (ū-fō'ni-i-næ), n. pl. [NL., < Euphonia + -inæ.] A subfamily of tanagers, having a short turgid bill, the upper mandible usually with terminal notch and also some slight serrature, a short tail, and certain peculiarities of the stomach. There are 4 genera, Euphonia, Chlorophonia, Pyrrhuphonia, and Pyrocephala. Also Euphoniinæ.

euphonicus (ū-fō'ni-us), a. [< LL. euphonia (< Gr. εὐφώνια), euphony, + -ous. See euphonous.] Consisting of agreeable articulate elements; well-sounding; euphonic.

Euphonicus languages are not necessarily easy of acquisition. The Fin, in which it is rare to find two concurrent consonants in the same syllable, is too fine and delicate for remembrance. The mind wants consonantal combinations, or something equally definite, to lay hold of. Latham, Elem. of Comp. Philol.

euphonicusly (ū-fō'ni-us-li), adv. With euphony; harmoniously.

euphonism (ū-fō'niz-m), n. [< Gr. εὐφώνος, euphonous (see euphonous), + -ism.] An agreeable sound or combination of sounds. Oswald. [Rare.]

euphonium (ū-fō'ni-um), n. [NL., < Gr. εὐφώνος, sweet-voiced, musical; see euphonous.] 1. A musical instrument, consisting of a set of glass tubes, connected with graduated steel bars, to be put in vibration by the moistened finger: invented by Chladni in 1790.—2. A musical instrument, the lowest or bass of the saxhorn family, having a compass of about three octaves upward from the second C below middle C. Its tone is powerful, but unsympathetic.

euphonize (ū-fō'niz), v. t.; pret. and pp. euphonized, ppr. euphonizing. [< Gr. εὐφώνος, having a good voice, sweet-voiced, musical (see euphonous), + -ize.] To make euphonic or agreeable in sound.

The spreading of classical learning had not at first that general effect in euphonizing our language which might have been expected. Mitford, Harmony of Language (1774), p. 174.

euphonous (ū-fō'nus), a. [< Gr. εὐφώνος, having a good voice (i. e., having a sweet voice, as a singer, e. g., the Muses, or having a loud, distinct voice, as a herald) (appar. not used with ref. to easy or agreeable pronunciation), < εὐ, well, + φωνή, voice, sound; see euphony.] Same as euphonicus. Mitford.

euphony (ū-fō'ni), n. [= F. euphonie = Sp. eufonia = Pg. euphonia = It. eufonia, < LL. euphonia, < Gr. εὐφώνια, the quality of having a good voice (i. e., a sweet or a loud voice), loudness of voice, euphony, < εὐφώνος, having a good voice; see euphonous.] 1. Easy enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation which is pleasing to the sense; agreeable utterance. As a principle active in the historical changes of language, euphony is a misnomer, since it is ease of utterance, economy of effort on the part of the organs of speech, and not agreeableness to the ear, that leads to and governs such changes.

Euphony, which used to be appealed to as explanation [of phonetic change], is a false principle, except so far as the term may be made an idealized synonym of economy [in utterance]. Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 773.

2. Harmonious arrangement of sounds in composition; a smooth and agreeable combination of articulate elements in any piece of writing.

Euphony consists, also, in a well-proportioned variety of structure in successive sentences. A monotonous repetition of any construction can not be made euphonic, except by singing it. A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 327.

=Syn. Euphony, Melody, Harmony, Rhythm. Euphony in style respects simply the question of pleasing sounds in the words themselves. Melody respects the succession of sounds, especially as affected by the pitch appropriate to the thought and required by the arrangement of clauses. Harmony respects the adaptation of sound to sense. Rhythm respects the emphasis—that is, the succession of emphatic and unemphatic syllables. In music melody respects the agreeable combination of successive sounds of various pitch, while harmony respects the agreeable blending of simultaneous sounds of different pitch, the sounds in either case being from voices or musical instruments; thus, a song for children to sing must depend for its effect upon melody rather than harmony.

The Attic euphony in it, and all the aroma of age. D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

The river that I sate upon
It made such a noise as it ran,
Accordant with the birds' harmony,
Me thought it was the best melody
That might be heard of any man.
Chaucer, Cuckoo and Nightingale, l. 81.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion, as our solemn music, which is inarticulate poetry, does in churches. Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Pref.

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd
The passion of the prophets. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Euphorbia (ū-fōr'bi-ā), n. [NL. (L. Euphorbia and euphorbeum), < Gr. εὐφώριον, an African plant, also its juice (euphorbium, q. v.), said to be named from Euphorbus, Εὐφώριος, physician to the king of Mauretania. The name Εὐφώριος is prop. an adj., εὐφώριος, well-fed, < εὐ, well, + φέρειν, feed.] 1. The typical genus of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ, characterized by having its achlamydeous, unisexul flowers within a cup-shaped, calyx-like involucre, the central solitary pistillate flower being surrounded by numerous monandrous staminate ones, and the whole resembling a perfect flower. There are over 600 species, known generally as spurges, found in all temperate regions, and more sparingly within the tropics. They vary greatly in habit, especially the tropical



Top of Stem of Euphorbia resinifera. a, involucre with inclosed flowers; b, section of same.

species, which are sometimes shrubs or trees; and many African species have succulent, leafless, spiny, and angled stems, resembling columnar Cactaceæ. They abound in an acrid milky juice, which possesses active medicinal and sometimes poisonous properties. The blooming spurge, E. corollata, and the ipecac spurge, E. Ipecacuanha, of the United States, and numerous other species, are employed medicinally in the countries where they are native. (See euphorbium.) Various species are also cultivated for ornament, as E. marginata for its color-margined leaves, E. pulcherrima for its bright-colored floral bracts, E. fulgens for its bright-red involucre, and several African species for their cactus-like habit, as E. resinifera.

2. [L. c.] A plant of this genus.

Euphorbiaceæ (ū-fōr-bi-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Euphorbia + -aceæ.] An important order of mostly apetalous plants, including 200 genera and over 3,000 species, found in all temperate and tropical regions, but especially abundant in South America. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees with monocious or dioecious flowers, and the fruit a trilocular 3-seeded or 6-seeded capsule. They have an acrid milky juice, and some are poisonous; but the fruits of a few species are edible, and the roots of others abound in starch. The order includes the box-tree (Buxus), the cassava plant (Manihot), the castor-oil plant (Ricinus), the croton-oil and cascarilla plants (Croton), several species that furnish caoutchouc (Hevea, Castilleja, etc.), and numerous other more or less useful plants. The larger genera are Euphorbia, Croton, Phyllanthus, and Acalypha. euphorbiaceous, euphorbial (ū-fōr-bi-ā'shi-us, ū-fōr'bi-ā-l), a. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Euphorbiaceæ.

euphorbium (ū-fōr'bi-um), n. [ME. euforbia; < NL. Euphorbium, formerly applied to the plant now distinguished as Euphorbia, < Gr. εὐφώριον, the African plant, also its acrid juice; see Euphorbia.] 1. A gum-resin, the product of Euphorbia resinifera, a leafless, cactus-like plant of Morocco. It is extremely acrid, and was formerly used, even by the ancients, as an emetic and a purgative, but it is now employed only as an ingredient in plasters and in veterinary practice.

Fixe theriame the 5 essence of the laxatyues that purgen fiewne and viscous humoris, as a litiil of euforbie, or turbit, or sambucy.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

Euphorbium, the gummy Juice or Sap of that Tree much us'd in Physick and Surgery. E. Phillips, 1706.

24. Same as euphorbia, 2.

His Shield flames bright with gold, embossed hie
With Wolves and Horse seem-running swiftly by,
And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammony,
And of Euphorbium, forged cunningly.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

euphoria (ū-fō'ri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. εὐφορία, power of bearing easily, < εὐφορος, bearing well, < εὐ, well, + φέρειν = E. bear.] In pathol.: (a) A disposition to bear pain well. (b) The state of feeling well, especially when occurring in a diseased person. Also called eupathia.

euphoric (ū-fōr'ik), a. [< euphoria + -ic.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or characterized by euphoria.

Dr. Battaglia, director of an insane asylum in Cairo, describes many experiments upon himself with different qualities of hashish. . . . He produced a great variety of symptoms with great uniformity, but never the commonly reported euphoric apathy. Amer. Jour. Psychol., 1. 301.

euphotide (ū-fō'tid or -tid), n. [F. euphotide, < Gr. εὐ, well, + φῶς (φωρ-), light, + -ide.] See gabbro.

Euphrasia (ū-frā'si-ā), n. [NL.; ML. also euphrasia; < Gr. εὐφρασία, delight, good cheer, < εὐφραίνειν, delight, cheer, gladden (cf. εὐφρον (εὐφρόν-), cheering, gladdening, < εὐ, well, + φρόν (φρον-), the mind): see frantic, frenzy, phrenetic, etc.] A small genus of low herbs, of the natural order Scrophulariaceæ, widely distributed. The flowers are small, in dense spikes. The common eyebright of Europe, E. officinalis, is the only North American species. It is astringent, and was formerly in repute as a remedy for diseases of the eyes.

euphrasy (ū-frā'si), n. [< ME. *euphrasy (spelled heufrasy), < ML. euphrasia, euphrasia; see Euphrasia.] The eyebright, Euphrasia officinalis.

Then purged with euphrasy and rue
The visual nerve; for he had much to see.
Milton, P. L., xi. 414.

With fairy euphrasy they purged my eyes,
To let me see their cities in the skies.

Wood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 114.

Euphratean (ū-frā'tē-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Euphrates, an important river of Asia, rising in Armenia, and after a course of 1,600 miles falling into the Persian gulf. The region called Mesopotamia is included between the Euphrates and the Tigris, which flows into the Euphrates from the east about 100 miles from its mouth.

The early life of the "Father of the Faithful" belongs to the time when Turanian and Semitic elements were mingled in the Euphratean valley.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 253.

euphroe, n. See uphroe.

Euphrosyne (ū-fros'i-nē), n. [NL., < L. Euphrosyne, < Gr. Εὐφροσύνη, one of the three Bœotian Charites, or Graces, who, with her fellows, presided over all that constitutes the charm and brilliancy of life; lit. mirth, merriment, festivity, < εὐφρών, merry, cheerful; see Euphrasia.] In zool., a genus of errant chætopodous annelids, of the family Amphinomidæ.

euphuism (ū-fū-izm), n. [< Euphuus, the hero of two works by John Lyly, viz., "Euphuus, or the Anatomy of Wit," 1579, and "Euphuus and his England," 1580, written in a strange ornate and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth, + -ism. The name Euphuus (prop. *Euphyes) is taken from Gr. εὐφύης, well-shaped, of good natural disposition, naturally clever (ὁ εὐφύης, a man of genius), etc., < εὐ, well, + φύς, growth, stature, nature, < φείν, produce, pass. φέσθαι, grow.] In Eng. lit., an affected literary style, originating in the fifteenth century, characterized by a wide vocabulary, alliteration, consonance, verbal antithesis, and odd combinations of words. The style, although bombastic and ridiculous originally, contributed to the flexibility and verbal resources of later English. It assumed its most extreme form in the works of John Lyly, called the Euphuist.

All our Ladies were then his [Lyly's] Scholars; and that Beauty in Court which could not Parley Euphuisme was as little regarded as She which now there speaks not French. Edward Blount, in Lyly's Euphuus, Epist. to Reader.

The discourse of Sir Pierce Shafton, in "The Monastery," is rather a caricature than a fair sample of euphuism. . . Perhaps, indeed, our language is, after all, indebted to this writer [Lyly] and his euphuism for not a little of its present euphony. Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 495.

So far, then, there is in the father of euphuism [Lyly] nothing but an exaggerated development of taste and tendencies which he shared not only with a generation of writers, but with the literary currents of a century, indeed of more centuries than one.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 156.

=Syn. This word is sometimes confounded with euphemism and euphony. It has nothing to do with either.

euphuist (ū'fū-ist), n. [As euphu-ism + -ist.] One who uses the euphuistic style; one who affects excessive elegance and refinement of language: applied particularly to a class of writers in the age of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

euphuistic (ū'fū-is'tik), a. [As euphuist + -ic.] Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to the euphuists: as, euphuistic pronunciation.

The all-seeing poet laughs rather at the pedantic school-master than at the fantastic knight; and the euphuistic pronunciation which he makes Hoisernes so malignantly criticise was most probably his own and that of the generality of his educated contemporaries.

Craik, Hist. Eng. Lang., I. 473.

The euphuistic stylo was an exaggeration of the "Italianating" taste which had begun with the revival of our poetical literature in the days of Henry VIII., but to which Lyly was the first to give full expression in prose.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 157.

euphuistically (ū'fū-is'ti-kəl-i), adv. In a euphuistic manner.

A most bland and euphuistically flattering note.

Curlye, in Froude, II. 42.

euphuize (ū'fū-iz), v. t. & pret. and pp. euphuized, ppr. euphuizing. [As euphu-ism + -ize.] To express one's self by euphuism; use an affectedly fine and delicate style.

If thou Euphuize, which once was rare, And of all English phrase the life and blood, . . . I'll say thou borrow'st.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

euphyllum (ū'fil'um), n.; pl. euphylla (-ā). [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + φύλλον = L. folium, leaf.] A true or foliage leaf, in distinction from cataphyllum, prophyllum, etc.

eupion, eupione (ū'pi'on, -ōn), n. [< Gr. εἰπίων, very fat, < εὖ, well, + πῖον, fat.] In chem., the name given by Reichenbach to a fragrant, colorless, highly volatile, and inflammable liquid, produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, and many other organic bodies, and consisting essentially of hydrid of amyl. It is insoluble in water, but mixes with alcohol, ether, and oils, and acts as a solvent of fats, camphor, heated caoutchouc, etc.

Eupithecia (ū-pi-thē'si-ā), n. [NL. (Curtis, 1825), < Gr. εὖ, well, + πίθος, an ape.] A genus of geometrid moths with non-tufted thorax and narrow wings. It is of great extent, comprising over 100 species, more than 80 of which are European, others being found in Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and North America. E. subnotata is a well-known English species. Some are called pugs; thus, E. venosata is the netted pug; E. pulchellata, the foxglove-pug.

euplastic (ū-plas'tik), a. and n. [< Gr. εὐπλαστος, easy to mold or form, < εὖ, well, + πλάσσειν, mold, form.] I. a. In physiol., capable of being transformed into permanent organized tissue.

II. n. A substance thus transformable.

Euplectera (ū-ple-kop'te-rā), n. pl. [NL.] Same as Euplecterina.

Euplectella (ū-plek-tel'ē), n. [NL., < Gr. εὐ-πλεκτος, well-plaited, well-twisted, < εὖ, well, +

πλεκτός, < πλέkein, plait.] A genus of Hyalospongia, referred to the family Hexactinellidae, or made type of a family Euplectellidae. It includes the beautiful glass-sponge, E. aspergillum, known as Venus's flower-basket, in which the highly developed silicious spicula form a regular polygonal network, as the wall of a deep cup or basket attached by its base.

Euplectellidae (ū-plek-tel'i-dē), n. pl. [As Euplectella + -idae.] A family of silicious sponges, or Hyalospongia, taking name from the genus Euplectella, and presenting a very beautiful type of six-rayed spicules; the glass-sponges: often merged in a family Hexactinellidae.

euplere (ū'plēr), n. A species of the genus Eupleres.

Eupleres (ū-plē'rēs), n. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πλῆρης, full.] A remarkable genus of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds of Madagascar, related to the Viverridae, from which it dif-



Fаланaka (Eupleres goudoti).

fers in some cranial and dental characters, forming the type of a family Eupleridae. The only species known is E. goudoti, the falanaka. Doyère.

euplerid (ū'ple-rid), n. A carnivorous mammal of the family Eupleridae.

Eupleridae (ū-pler'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Eupleres + -idae.] A family of viverriform carnivorous quadrupeds, represented by the single genus Eupleres, differing from the Viverridae in the convexity of the skull posteriorly, the small canine teeth, and the unapproximated incisors. The type is peculiar to Madagascar.

Euplexoptera (ū-plek-sop'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + L. plexus, q. v., + Gr. πτερόν, a wing.] An aberrant suborder of orthopterous insects, or an order of insects, the same as Dermaptera, constituted by the earwigs or Forficulidae: so called from the crosswise and lengthwise folding of the under wings. See Forficulidae. Also Euplecoptera.

euplexopterous (ū-plek-sop'te-rus), a. Having the characters of the suborder Euplexoptera.

eupnoea (ūp-nō'ē), n. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πνοή, breath, < πνέiv, breathe.] In pathol., a normal condition of respiration.

Eupoda (ū'pō-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = E. foot.] In Latreille's system of classification (1817), the fifth family of tetramerous Coleoptera, corresponding to the modern family Crioceridae, and divided into the Sagrides and Criocerides.

Eupodia (ū-pō'di-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ποῖς (ποδ-) = E. foot. Cf. Gr. εὐποδία, goodness of foot.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of Holothurioida, containing the holothurians proper or sea-cucumbers, as distinguished from Apodia (Synapta).

Eupodotis (ū-pō-dō'tis), n. [< Gr. εὖ, well, + ποῖς (ποδ-), = E. foot, + Otis, a bustard, well-



Australian Bustard (Eupodotis australis).

footed bustard.] A genus of bustards, of the family Otididae, peculiar in possessing only one

carotid artery, the right. E. australis is the bustard of Australia. Lesson, 1839.

Eupolidean (ū'pō-li-dē'an), a. and n. [< Gr. Εὐπολιε (-ιδ-) (see def.) + -ean.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Eupolis, a dramatist of the Attic old comedy, who flourished about 425 B. C.: as, the Eupolidean verse or meter.—Eupolidean epionte. See epionic, n.

II. n. In anc. pros., a meter, confined to Greek comedy, composed of a first glyconic and a Greek chæta tetrapody catalectic: thus,

— — — — — | — — — — —

Eupolyzoa (ū-pol-i-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + Polyzoa, q. v.] The Polyzoa in the usual sense; the Polyzoa proper. The term is used by some who place certain worm-like organisms in a class Polyzoa and then proceed to divide it into three sections, Vermiformia (genus Phoronis alone), Pterobranchia (genera Rhabdopleura and Aphalodiscus), and Eupolyzoa.

eupolyzoan (ū-pol-i-zō'an), a. and n. I. a. Pertaining to the Eupolyzoa; polyzoan in the proper or usual sense.

II. n. A polyzoan proper.

enpolyzoön (ū-pol-i-zō'on), n. One of the Eupolyzoa; a eupolyzoan. Lankester.

eupractic (ū-prak'tik), a. [< Gr. εὐπρακτος, easy to be done, well-to-do, prosperous, < εὖ, well, + πράσσειν, do: see practice, practice.] Doing well; prosperous. [Rare.]

Good-humoured, eupeptic, and eupractic.

Curlye, Misc., III. 215.

Euprepia (ū-prep'i-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. εὐπρεπής, well-looking, < εὖ, well, + πρέπειν, become, suit.] A genus of bombycid moths, sometimes giving name to a family Euprepiidae, and containing



Tiger-moth (Euprepia caju), about two thirds natural size.

such tiger-moths as E. caju and E. plantaginis, the long-haired larvæ of which are known as bear-caterpillars. Also called Chelonia.

Euprepiidae (ū-pre-pi'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Euprepia + -idae.] A family of bombycid moths, named from the genus Euprepia.

Eupsalis (ūp'sā-lis), n. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ψάλλω, a pair of shears.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, or weevils, of the family Brentidae. E. minuta is a common United States species, averaging half an inch in length, of a shining mahogany-brown spotted with yellow, whose larva is found in decaying oak-wood. See cut under Brentus.

Eupsamma (ūp-sam'ā), n. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + ψάμμος or ψάμμη, sand.] A genus of perforate stone-corals, as E. brongniartiana, of the family Eupsammidae. Also Eupsammia.

Eupsammidae (ūp-sam'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Eupsamma + -idae.] A family of perforate stone-corals, taking name from the genus Eupsamma. They have the corallum simple or compound, with numerous well-developed lamellar septa for the most part perforated, a spongy columella, interspersed loculi open or with few dissegments, and rudimentary costae.



Eupsamma brongniartiana.

eupyrcroite (ū-pēr'krō-it), n. [< Gr. εὖ, well, + πύρ, fire, + χροιά, χρῶμα, color, + -ite.] A massive variety of apatite from Crown Point, New York. It has a concentric subfibrous structure and an ash-gray or bluish-gray color, and gives a green phosphorescence when heated (whence the name).

eupyron (ū-pir'i-on), n. [NL., < Gr. εὖ, well, + πύρ = E. fire.] Any contrivance for obtaining light, as lucifer-matches, etc.

-eur. [F. -eur. < OF. -ur, -or, < L. -or, acc. -orem: see -or.] A form of the suffix -or in abstract nouns, occurring in recent words from the French, as in grandeur, and mostly pronounced as French, as in hauteur.

Euraquilo (ū-rak'wi-lo), n. [LL.: see Euroclydon.] Same as Euroclydon.

A tempestuous wind, which is called Buraquilo. Acts xvii. 14 (revised version).

Eurasia (ū-rā'shi-ā or -zhī-ā), n. [< Eur(ope) + Asia.] The name given by some geographers to the continental mass which is made up of



Venus's Flower-basket (Euplectella aspergillum).

Europe and Asia, there being no natural division between the two land-masses.

Eurasian (ū-rā'shian or -zhian), *a.* and *n.* [**Eurasia** + *-an.*] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Eurasia; consisting of both Europe and Asia. See *Eurasia*.

The mountains of England . . . stand apart from its main water-partings; but those of the *Eurasian* continent coincide with the lines of separation of the great watersheds. *Huxley, Physiography, p. 303.*

2. Having both European and Asian connections; combining European and Asiatic blood. See *II.*

The *Eurasian* girl is often pretty and graceful. . . . What if upon her lips there hung the accents of her tchitchi tongue? *G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.*

II. n. A half-caste one of whose parents is European, or of pure European descent, and the other Asiatic: originally restricted to one born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and a European (especially a Portuguese) father, but now applied to all half-breeds of mixed Asiatic and European blood, and their offspring. Also called *chee-chee*.

The shovel-hats are surprised that the *Eurasian* does not become a missionary, or a schoolmaster, or a policeman, or something of that sort. The native papers say, "Deport him"; the white prints say, "Make him a soldier"; and the *Eurasian* himself says, "Make me a Commissioner, give me a pension." *G. A. Mackay, Tour of Sir Ali Baba.*

Eurasian (ū-rā-shi- or ū-rā-zhi-at'ik), *a.* [**Eurasia** + *-atic*, after *Asiatic*.] Same as *Eurasian*.

A fact of the same character meets us at the other side of the *Eurasian* continent, the Japanese and the Amurland crayfishes being closely allied. *Huxley, Crayfish, p. 311.*

eureka (ū-rē'kā). [**Prop.** **heureka*, < Gr. *εὕρηκα*, I have found (it), perf. ind. act. of *εὕρισκειν* (*εὕρι-εἰρε-*), find, discover.] Literally, I have found (it): the reputed exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown (see *crown problem*, under *crown*); hence, an exclamation of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery. It was adopted as the motto of the State of California, in allusion to the discovery of gold there.—*Eureka projectile*. See *projectile*.

Eurema (ū-rē'mā), *n.* [NL., **prop.** **Heurema*, < Gr. *εὕρημα*, an invention, discovery: see *eurematics*.] A large genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Pterinæ*, containing upward of 100 species; now usually called *Terias* (which see).

eurematics (ū-rē-mat'iks), *n.* [**Prop.** **heurematics*, < Gr. *εὕρημα* (-), an invention, discovery, < *εὕρισκειν*, find out, invent, discover: see *eureka*.] The history of invention; that department of knowledge which is concerned with mechanical inventions.

Invention responds to want, and the want may originate in some crisis or event having no apparent affinity in character with the want it engendered or the invention that sprang to meet it. And these are not mere accidents: they are the natural course of what I venture to call the fixed laws of *eurematics*. *Amer. Anthropologist, 1. 28.*

Euretes (ū-rē'tēz), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Euretidae*. *Carter*.

euretid (ū-ret'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Euretidae*.

Euretidæ (ū-ret'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euretes* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated scapulae, branched anastomosing tubes, and the skeletal network in several layers. *F. E. Schulze*. Also *Eureteidæ*.

Eurhipidura (ū-rip-i-dū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1873), neut. pl. of *eurhipidurus*: see *eurhipidurous*.] A primary group of birds, distinguished by the concentration of the caudal vertebrae into a coccyx terminated by a pygostyle, around which the tail-feathers are arranged like a fan, whence the name. It includes all existing birds (commonly placed in the two subclases *Ratitæ* and *Corinatae*), as distinguished from the *Saururæ*, or lizard-tailed birds of the Jurassic period.

The most homogeneous [class] is that of Birds, all the living representatives of which seem to be members of a single order (which may be distinguished by the name *Eurhipiduræ*). *Gill, Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., VI. 435.*

eurhipidurous (ū-rip-i-dū'rus), *a.* [**NL.** < *eurhipidurus*, < Gr. *εὐρῖπῖς* (*εὐρῖπῖδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρῖπῖς*, tail.] Having the tail-feathers disposed like a fan, as a bird; not saururous; specifically, belonging to or having the characters of the *Eurhipidura*.

euripet (ū-rip), *n.* [**L.** *euripus*, < Gr. *εὐριπός*, a strait, channel: see *euripus*.] A euripus or channel.

On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea. *Holland.*

A sea full of shelves and rocks, sands, gulfs, *euripes*, and contrary tides. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 594.*

euripus (ū-rī'pus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *εὐριπός*, any strait or narrow sea where the flux and reflux is violent (see *def.*), < *εὐρῖ*, well, + *πιπῖ*, impetus, rush, as of wind or waters.] A strait or narrow sea where the flow of the tide in both directions is violent, as in the strait between the island of Eubœa and Boœtia in Greece, specifically called *Euripus*. The name was also given to a water-channel or canal between the arena and the cavea of the Roman hippodrome.

The *Euripus* as well as the basin (lacus) of the apina (distinctly to be seen in the circus of Caracalla and in mosaics) served to moisten the sand. *C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.*

eurite (ū-rīt), *n.* [**F.** *eurite*, appar. < Gr. *εὐρίτης*, wide (or *Εὐρος*, *Eurus*?), + *-ite*.] A name given in 1819 by D'Aubuisson to a rock described by him as being a fine-grained, homogeneous granite, consisting mainly of feldspar (the other ingredients being intimately mingled with the feldspar, as if fused with it), having a hardness a little less than that of quartz, and being partly fusible before the blowpipe. The name is at present but little used in France, where *petrosilex* is preferred, and hardly at all in other countries. See *quartz-porphyr* and *felsite*.

eurithmy, *n.* See *eurhythmy*.

euritic (ū-rit'ik), *a.* [**<** *eurite* + *-ic*.] Containing, composed of, or resembling *eurite*.

Near the Pacific, the mountain-ranges are generally formed of *eyenite* or granite, or an allied *euritic* porphyry. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 470.*

Euroclydon (ū-rok'li-don), *n.* [**<** Gr. *Εὐροκλύδων*, only in Acts xxvii. 14; appar. < *Εὐρος*, *Eurus*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *κλύδων*, a wave, a billow, < *κλύζειν*, wash, dash, as waves; but the formation is unusual, and the readings vary. *Εὐροκλύδων* is prob. an accom., by popular etym., of *εὐρακίλον*, another reading, confirmed by the Vulgate *Euro-aquilo*, better *Euraquilo*, in the same passage; this being a Roman compound, < *L. Eurus*, Gr. *Εὐρος*, the east or east-southeast wind, + *L. Aquilo* (-), the north wind; *Euro-aquilo* being thus the northeast wind. See *aquilon*.] A tempestuous northeast or north-northeast wind that frequently blows in the Levant; a levanter; hence, the northeast wind in general; a northeaster.

Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon* [revised version *Euraquilo*]. Acts xxvii. 14.

Then comes, with an awful roar, Gathering and sounding on, The storm-wind from Labrador, The wind *Euroclydon*, The storm-wind! *Longfellow, Midnight Mass.*

Europasian (ū-rō-pā'shian or -zhian), *a.* [**<** *Europe* + *Asia* + *-an.*] Same as *Eurasian*, 1.

The languages of the *Europasian* continent. *J. A. H. Murray, 8th Ann. Address to Phil. Soc., p. 26.*

European (ū-rō-pē'an), *a.* and *n.* [**<** *L. Europæus*, < Gr. *Εὐρωπαϊκός*, pertaining to *Εὐρώπη*, *L. Europa*, *Europe*.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to or connected with Europe; native to or derived from Europe: as, the *European* race of men; *European* plants; *European* civilization; *European* news.—*European* alcornock, fan-palm, etc. See the nouns.—*European* plan, that method of conducting a hotel according to which the charge per day includes only lodging and service, the guests taking their meals à la carte at the attached restaurant, or wherever they please, and paying for them separately: opposed to the *American plan*, in which the charge per day includes both board and lodging. [U. S.]

II. n. 1. A native of Europe; a person born of European parents or belonging to Europe.— 2. More generally, a member of the European race, or of any one of the races of Europe; a person of European descent in any country outside of Europe, as distinguished from the indigenous people of such country.

Europeanism (ū-rō-pē'an-izm), *n.* [**<** *European* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of being European or Europeanized; European character, or inclination toward that which is European.

The men of ideas, who are suspected of the deadly sin of *Europeanism* or *Westernism*. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 332.*

Europeanization (ū-rō-pē'an-i-zā'shən), *n.* [**<** *Europeanize* + *-ation*.] The process of making or becoming European.

Everything is thus already provided for the opening out and complete *Europeanization* of North Africa, except the colonists. *Contemporary Rev., LIII. 534.*

Europeanize (ū-rō-pē'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Europeanized*, pr. *Europeanizing*. [**<** *European* + *-ize*.] To make or cause to become Euro-

pean; assimilate to Europeans in any respect, or bring into a condition characteristic of Europe: as, a *Europeanized* Hindu.

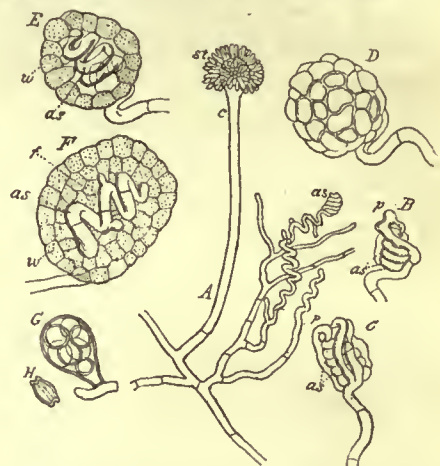
Without being *Europeanized*, our discussion of important questions in statesmanship, political economy, in aesthetics, is taking a broader scope and a higher tone. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 78.*

A few of the streets [in Moscow] have been *Europeanized*—in all except the paving, which is everywhere execrably Asiatic. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 409.*

Europeo-Asiatic (ū-rō-pē'ā-shi-at'ik), *a.* In *phytogeog.*, pertaining to Europe and Asia; palæartic.

Under the name of *Europeo-Asiatic* or North temperate and Mountain region of the Old World, I would designate that vast area extending from the Atlantic to the North Pacific. *G. Bentham, Notes on Compositæ, p. 542.*

Eurotium (ū-rē'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐροτίον* (*εὐροτ-*), mold, dank, decay.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the *Perisporiaceæ*, and closely related to the *Erysiphææ*. The fructification consists of yellow closed perithecia, each containing numerous asci, which are filled with spores. In this genus the process of reproduction in ascomycetous fungi is easily observed. A portion of a mycelial thread assumes a spiral form and constitutes the female organ, while a branch arising at the base of the



Eurotium repens, highly magnified.

A, a small portion of the mycelium with a conidiophore (*c*), terminated by the sterigmata (*st*), from which the spores have fallen, also with the spiral female organ, the ascogonium (*as*). *B*, the spiral ascogonium (*as*) with the antheridium (*an*). *C*, the same beginning to be surrounded by threads, out of which the wall of the perithecium is formed. *D*, a perithecium. *E, F*, sections of young perithecia: *w*, cells composing the wall; *f*, false paracymbria underneath the wall; *as*, ascogonium. *G*, ascus. *H*, an ascospore. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

spiral becomes the male organ. After fertilization these organs and some additional branches develop into the perithecium and its contents. There is also a conidial fruit, which is a gray mold. It consists of erect hyphae, each terminated by a capitate enlargement upon which numerous sterigmata are situated; each of the latter bears a chain of spores. This was formerly considered a distinct fungus, known as *Aspergillus*. *Eurotium* with its conidial form is a common mold which grows on a great variety of substances, especially dead herbs and jellies.

Eurus (ū'rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐρος*, the east or more exactly the east-southeast wind. Cf. *Euroclydon*, *Euraquilo*.] The southeast wind.

Euryale (ū-ri-ā-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύαλος*, with broad threshing-floor, broad, < *εὐρύς*, broad, wide, + *άλος*, a threshing-floor (a round area): see *halo*.] 1. The typical genus of sand-stars or brittle-stars of the family *Euryalidæ*, or referred to the family *Astrophytidæ*. Species are known as the *Medusa's-head*, *gorgon's-head*, *basket-fish*, etc. See these words, and *Astrophyton*. 2. A genus of water-lilies, of India and China, with large peltate leaves and a spiny calyx. The only species, *E. ferox*, is sometimes cultivated in hot-houses. Its seeds are edible. *Bailton* refers the *Victoria regia* of the Amazons to this genus.

Euryalæ (ū-ri-ā'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-æ*.] The euryaleans, or ophiurians with branched arms: contrasted with *Ophiurææ*. *J. Müller*.

euryalean (ū-ri-ā'lē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Having extensive and branching arms, as a sand-star; resembling a brittle-star of the genus *Euryale* or family *Euryalidæ*.

II. n. A member of the *Euryalææ* or *Euryalidææ*.

Also *euryalidan*.

Euryalida (ū-ri-al'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-ida*.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, an order of *Asteroidææ*, represented by such forms as *Astrophyton*.

Euryalidæ (ū-ri-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryale* + *-idæ*.] A family of ophiurians, or brittle-stars, of the order *Ophiuroideæ*, having much-

branched arms without plates, and the ventral groove closed by soft skin. See *Astrophytida*.

Euryalidan (ū-ri-al'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *euryalean*.

Euryapteryx (ū-ri-ap'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐπτέρυξ*, wide, + NL. *Apteryx*, q. v.] A genus of dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Palapterygidae*.

Eurybia (ū-ri-bi'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρυβία*, of far-extended might, mighty, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *βία*, might, force.] 1. A genus of butterflies, of which *E. niceus* is the type. *Hübner*, 1816.—2. A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, of the family *Eurybiidae*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of aculephs. *Eschscholtz*, 1829.—4. A genus of aprepid beetles, with one species, *E. chalcodes*, from Swan river, Australia. *Castelnau and Gory*, 1838.

Eurybiidæ (ū-ri-bi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurybia* + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropoda, taking name from the genus *Eurybia*.

Eurycephalic (ū-ri-sefal'ik or ū-ri-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *κεφαλή*, the head, + *-ic*.] In *ethnol.*, broad-headed: applied to a subdivision of the brachycephalic or short broad-skulled races of mankind having heads of excessive breadth.

Euryceros (ū-ris'e-roa), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1830), < Gr. *εὐρύκερος*, having broad horns: see *eurycerous*.] The only genus of *Eurycerotina*. The sole species, *E. prevoati*, is black, with rufous back and wings. Also, improperly, *Euryceros*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

Eurycerotina (ū-ris'e-rō-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryceros* (-erōt-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to Madagascar, represented by the genus *Euryceros*. Also, improperly, *Euricerotina*. *Bonaparte*, 1849.

eurycerous (ū-ris'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύκερος*, having broad horns, < *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having broad horns. *Smart*.

eurycoronine (ū-ri-kō-rō-nin), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *κόραον*, crown, + *-ine*.] In *zool.*, having broad-crowned molars: specifically applied to the dinotherian type of dentition, as distinguished from the stenocoronine or hippopotamine type. *Falconer*.

Eurydice (ū-rid'i-sē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐρυδίκη*, in myth, the wife of Orpheus.] 1. A genus of



Eurydice pulchra, about natural size.

isopods, of the family *Cymothoidæ*, containing such as *E. pulchra*. *W. E. Leach*, 1818.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Eschscholtz*, 1826.

Eurygæa (ū-ri-jē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1884), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαία*, poet. for *γῆ*, earth.] In *zoogeog.*, one of the prime realms or zoological divisions of the earth's land surface, including Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and Asia north of the Himalayas, its southern line nearly corresponding with the tropic of Cancer in lowlands, and with the isotherm of the same in more elevated regions.

Eurygæan (ū-ri-jē'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to *Eurygæa*.

Eurygaster (ū-ri-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. The typical genus of bugs of the family *Scutelleridae* and subfamily *Eurygasterinae*.—2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidae*. *Macquart*, 1835.



Eurygaster alternatus; wings partly open. (Line shows natural size.)

Eurygasterinae (ū-ri-gas'tri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygaster* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridae*, of oval form, more or less deeply convex, with a comparatively long and narrow scutellum, and coloration either brown

or mixed gray and yellow. Also *Eurygasterinae*, *Eurygasterinae*.

Eurygona (ū-rig'ō-nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *γόνυ* = *E. knec*.] 1. A genus of butterflyflies, giving name to the subfamily *Eurygoninae*. *Boisduval*, 1836.—2. A genus of tenebrionid beetles, having as type *E. chilensis*. *Castelnau*, 1840.

Eurygoninae (ū-ri-gō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurygona* + *-inae*.] Same as *Euselasiinae*.

Eurylæmidæ (ū-ri-lēm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of passerine birds, formerly supposed, from their resemblance to rollers, barbets, etc., to be picarian. The feet are syndactyl, by connection of the outer and middle toes; the syrinx is mesomyodian and tracheo-bronchial; the plantar tendons are demopelmous; the oil-gland is unfurled; cæca are present; and the sternum is passerine, though without a furcate manubrium. It is a small family of East Indian birds, containing such genera as *Eurylæmus*, *Serriolophus*, *Psarismomus*, *Cymbirhynchus*, and *Calyptomena*, represented by less than a dozen species, known as broadmouths, broadbills, and papers. Also written *Eurylaimidæ*.

Eurylæminæ (ū-ri-lēm-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, the same as the family *Eurylæmidæ* minus the genus *Calyptomena*. Formerly, the group was considered picarian, and referred to the family *Coraciidae*, from some superficial resemblance to the rollers. Also *Eurylaiminæ*, *Eurylaimini*.

Eurylæmoideæ (ū-ri-lēm-moi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylæmus* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of passerine birds, represented by the *Eurylæmidæ*. Also, improperly, *Eurylaimoideæ*. *Stejneger*, 1885.

Eurylæmus (ū-ri-lēm'us), *n.* [NL. (Hersfield, 1820, as *Eurylaimus*) (so called from the breadth of the bill, which resembles that of some rollers), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λαμός*, the throat.] The typical genus of the family *Eurylæmidæ*. The type is *E. javanus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc. Also written *Eurylaimus*. Also called *Platy-rhynchus*.

euryleme (ū-ri-lēm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurylæmus*. Also written *eurylaimē*.

Eurylepta (ū-ri-lep'tā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *λεπτόν*, the small gut.] The typical genus of the family *Euryleptidae*.

Euryleptidæ (ū-ri-lep'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurylepta* + *-idæ*.] A family of dendroecelous marine turbellarians, having a broad, smooth, or papillate body, in front of the middle of which is placed the mouth. They have numerous eyes near the anterior margin, and a pair of tentaculiform lobes on the head. The sexual openings are distinct.

Eurymela (ū-rim'e-lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *μέλος*, a limb.] The typical genus of bugs of the family *Cercopidae* and subfamily *Eurymelinae*. *E. fenestrata* is an Australian species, half an inch long, and of a bronzed black color, varied with white and orange. There are some 20 species, all Australian or Tasmanian.

Eurymelinae (ū-ri-me-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurymela* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of hemipterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Cercopidae*. They are characterized by a conical figure, with a broad, blunt head; a triangular scutellum as long as or longer than the prothorax; thick, oblique elytra extending beyond the conic-acute abdomen; stout, short, prismatic legs, bristly on the thighs and shanks; and hind shanks with two teeth. Also *Eurymelina* and *Eurymelides*.

Eurynorhynchus (ū-ri-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *εὐρύς*, make wide, broaden (< *εὐρύς*, broad), + *ῥύγχος*, bill.] A genus of spoon-billed sandpipers, of the family *Scelopacidae*,

having a spatulate bill. *E. pygmaeus*, the only species, is a rare Asiatic and Alaskan sandpiper, of small size, closely resembling a stint in size, form, and coloration, but with the bill very broadly dilated or spooned at the end. In other respects the genus is much the same as that section of the genus *Tringa* referred to *Actodromas*. Also, improperly, *Eury-norhynchus*.



Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*).

Euryomia (ū-ri-ō-mi'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὤμος*, shoulder.] 1. A genus of ectonian lamellicorn beetles. *E. inda* is a common species of the United States, about half an inch long, light-brown in color with black spots, and emitting a peculiar acrid odor when irritated.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus: as, "the melancholy *euryomia*," *Riley and Howard*, *Insect Life*, p. 55.

Euryophrys (ū-ri-of'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *ὄφρυς* = *E. brow*.] A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pireneinae*, having the eyes far apart, the short 10-jointed antennæ inserted at the border of the mouth, and 4-jointed maxillary palpi. Formerly called *Calypso*, a name preoccupied in botany.

Eurypaupodidæ (ū-ri-pā-rō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypaupopus* + *-idæ*.] A family of myriapods, established for the reception of the genus *Eurypaupopus*.

Eurypaupopus (ū-ri-pā-rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. A. Ryder, 1879), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + NL. *Paupopus*.] A genus of myriapods, having the more mobile portion of the head beneath the cephalic shield, the mouth-parts confined to a small circular area, no eyes, and the legs ending in a single curved claw.

eurypharyngid (ū-ri-fa-rin'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. Also *eurypharyngoid*.

Eurypharyngidæ (ū-ri-fa-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypharynx* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Eurypharynx*. The branchio-anal portion is much shorter than the rostrorhinal; the tail is very elongate, but moderately attenuate backward; the head is flat above with a transverse rostral margin, at the outer angles of which the eyes are exposed; the jaws are excessively elongated backward, the upper being parallel and closing against each other as far as the articulation of the two suspensorial bones; there are minute teeth in both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins are well developed, and continue nearly to the end of the tail; and there are very small narrow pectoral fins. The family embraces two most remarkable deep-sea fishes, *Eurypharynx pelecanooides* and *Gastrostomus bairdi*, of a black color, and two feet or more in length.

eurypharyngoid (ū-ri-fa-ring'geid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Eurypharyngidae*.

II. *n.* Same as *eurypharyngid*.

Eurypharynx (ū-rif'a-ringsks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Eurypharyngidae*. *E. pelecanooides* is the typical species, remarkable for the enormous capacity of the pharynx.

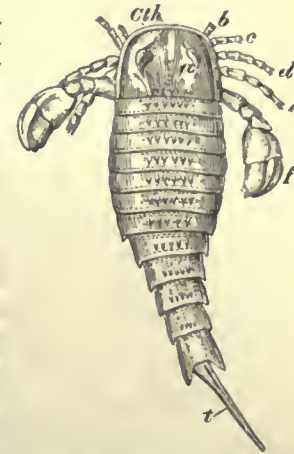
Euryplegma (ū-ri-pleg'mā), *n.* [NL. (Schulze), < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πλέγμα*, anything twisted.] The typical genus of the family *Euryplegmataidæ*.

Euryplegmatidæ (ū-ri-pleg-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euryplegma* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexactinellid *Silicispongiae*, typified by the genus *Euryplegma*. They are goblet- or saucer-shaped sponges, having the wall deeply folded longitudinally so as to produce a number of dichotomously branched canals or covered-in grooves.

Euryptera (ū-rip'te-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πτερόν*, wing.] In *entom.*: (a) A genus of cerambycid beetles of North and South America. *E. lateralis* is a species found in the United States. *Serville*, 1825. (b) A genus of Oriental hemipterans, of the family *Fulgoridae*. *Guérin*, 1834.

Eurypterida (ū-rip-ter'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ida*.] A group of extinct Silurian *Crustacea*,

sometimes included in *Mero-stomata*, sometimes made a distinct order. Some of them attained a large size, and in many respects resembled *Limulus*, while in others they approached the *Copepoda*. An anterior cephalothorax, bearing eyes and limbs, is succeeded by 12 or more free somites, the body then terminating in a telson. Some of the anterior limbs may be chelate, as in *Pterygotus*, and the terminal joints of the last pair are usually expanded and paddle-like. Also *Eurypterina*.



Dorsal View of *Eurypterus remipes*. *Ch*, cephalothoracic shield, bearing *a*, eyes, and *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, locomotory limbs; *t*, telson.

Eurypteridæ (ū-rip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil *Crustacea*, taking name from the genus *Eurypterus*. See the extract.

The powerful body of the *Eurypteridæ* . . . consists of a cephalothoracic shield with median ocelli as well as large projecting marginal eyes, also of an abdomen with numerous segments (usually 12), which become longer posteriorly, and of a caudal shield, which is prolonged into a spine. Round the mouth on the under side there are five pairs of long spiny legs, of which the last is much the largest, and ends in a broad swimming fin. Some of the anterior appendages may be armed with a chela. The resemblance of the true *Eurypteridæ* . . . to the Scorpionidae is very striking. *Clavus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 479.*

Eurypterina (ū-rip-te-rī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypterus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Eurypteridæ*.
eurypterine (ū-rip-te-rīn), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Eurypterina*.

II. *n.* One of the *Eurypterina*.

Eurypterus (ū-rip-te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of *Eurypteridæ*. *E. remipes* is an example. *De Kay, 1826.*—2. A genus of hesperid butterflies, the type of which is *E. gigas* of the Peruvian Andes. *Mabille, 1877.*

Eurypyga (ū-ri-pi-gā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *πυγή*, the rump.] A genus of birds,



Sun-bittern (*Eurypyga helias*).

constituting the family *Eurypygidae*. *E. helias* is the South American sun-bittern. *Illiger, 1811.*

Eurypygidae (ū-ri-pij-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-idae*.] An American family of altricial gallatorial birds; the sun-bitterns. They have a peculiar aspect, resembling both rails and herons, with ample wings and tail, comparatively short legs and low hind toe, slender bill, very slim neck, and soft plumage of variegated colors. They lay blotched eggs. There is but one genus, *Eurypyga*.

Eurypgoideæ (ū-ri-pi-goi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurypyga* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, composed of the *Eurypygidae*, or American sun-bitterns, the *Rhynchoetidae*, or kagus, of New Caledonia, and the Madagascan *Mesitidae*.

eurypylous (ū-rip-i-lus), *a.* [NL. *eurypylus*, < Gr. *εὐρύπυλος*, with wide gates, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *πύλη*, a gate.] In *zool.*, having large and wide openings, placing the endodermal chambers in direct and free communication with both excurrent and incurrent canals: said of a type of sponge-structure.

This may be termed the *eurypylous* type of rhagon canal system. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.*

Eurystomata (ū-ri-stō-ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eurystomatus*: see *eurystomatous*.] An order of etenophorans, having an oval or oblong body without oral lobes or tentacles, and a very large mouth, whence the name. *Berœ* and *Neis* are examples.

eurystomatous (ū-ri-stō-ma-tus), *a.* [NL. *eurystomatus*, < Gr. as if *εὐρύστοματος*, equiv. to *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed, < *εὐρύς*, wide, + *στόμα* (*στόματ-*), mouth.] Having a wide or large mouth. Specifically—(a) In *herpet.*, having a dilatable mouth, as most serpents; not anglostomatous.

The two halves of the jaw are movably connected together in the *eurystomatous* Ophidiid. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 463.*

(b) In etenophorans, pertaining to the *Eurystomata*.

Also *eurystomous*.

eurystome (ū-ri-stōm), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eurystomus*.

eurystomous (ū-ris-tō-mus), *a.* [Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] Same as *eurystomatous*.

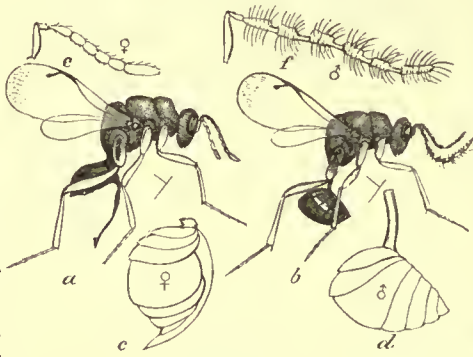
Eurystomus (ū-ris-tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύστομος*, wide-mouthed: see *eurystomatous*.] A genus of African, Indian, and Oriental picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidae*, having the bill dilated and the coloration lilac or blue; the broad-billed rollers. There are several species, of which *E. orientalis*, one of the best-known, is chiefly blue, with red bill and feet, and about 11 inches long. A section, *Cornopis*, contains the ruddy African and Madagascan eurystomes.



Dollar-bird (*Eurystomus pacificus*).

eurythmy (ū-rith'mi), *n.* [Also, *improp.*, *eurythmy*; < Gr. *εὐρυθμία*, rhythmical order or movement, harmony, < *εὐρύθμος*, rhythmical, orderly, < *εὐ*, well, + *ρυθμός*, rhythm.] 1. In the *fine arts*, harmony, orderliness, and elegance of proportion.—2. In *med.*, regularity of pulse.

Eurytoma (ū-rit-ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐρύς*, broad, + *τομή*, a cutting, a segment.] A genus of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididae*, founded by Rossi in 1807. The wings are



Eurytoma prunicola.

a, female; *b*, male; *c*, abdomen of female; *d*, abdomen of male; *e*, antenna of female; *f*, antenna of male. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

perfectly hyaline; the marginal vein is but slightly larger than the stigmal; the posterior tibiae are nearly smooth; the mesonotum is umbilicate-punctate; and the claws are sharp. The species of this genus are especially parasitic upon gall-making insects. *E. prunicola* is bred from the oak-gall of *Cynips quercus-prunus*.

Eurytomidae (ū-ri-tōm-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-idae*.] The *Eurytominae* regarded as a family. Also *Eurytomides*. *Walker; Westwood.*

Eurytominae (ū-ri-tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eurytoma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the parasitic hymenopterous family *Chalcididae*, founded by Walker in 1832. It is distinguished by the very prominent subquadrate pronotum, the abdomen usually compressed from the sides and often highly arched, and by the incised joints and conspicuous whorls of hair of the antennae in the male. The genus *Isosoma* of this group is not parasitic, but plant-feeding.

Eusebian (ū-se-bi-an), *a. and n.* [< *Eusebius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eusebius*, Gr. *Εὐσέβιος*, means 'pious, godly'; < Gr. *εὐσεβής*, pious, godly, < *εὐ*, well, + *σεβέσθαι*, honor with pious awe, reverence, worship.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eusebius of Nicomedia, an Arian bishop of Constantinople in the fourth century A. D., or to his doctrines.

II. *n.* A follower of Eusebius. See *Arian*.
Euselasia (ū-se-lā-si-ā), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *εὐσελᾶς*, bright-shining), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σελάς*, brightness.] A genus of butterflies, giving name to the *Euselasiinae*. *Hübner, 1816.*

Euselasiinae (ū-se-lā-si-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Euselasia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of erecinid butterflies, containing over 70 species, in which the wings are usually abruptly truncate at the apex, with deep marginal sinuses. Also called *Eurygominae*.

Eusepii (ū-se-pi-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σπία*, the cuttlefish.] A subfamily of sepoid cuttlefishes, containing the typical squids: same as the family *Sepiidae*.

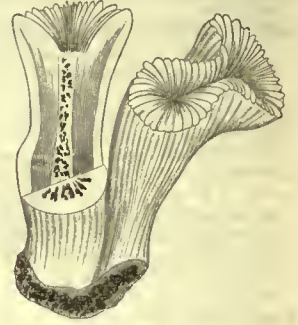
Euskara (ūs-kā-rā), *n.* [Basque.] The native name of the Basque language. See *Basque*¹.

Euskarian (ūs-kar-i-an), *a.* [< *Euskara* + *-ian*.] Basque. See *Euskara*.

Nor can we ever absolutely know that the Basques did not borrow their *Euskarian* dialect, as the French their Romanic dialect.

Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 275.

Eusmilæ (ū-smil'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σμίλη*, a knife for cutting.] A genus of star-



Star-coral (*Eusmilæ knoeri*). Left branch shown in section.

corals, or eporoso madreporarian stone-corals, of the family *Astræidae*, having a eespitose polypary. The polyps are produced by fission, and remain only basally connected. *E. knoeri* is an example.

Eusmilinae (ū-smil-i-ā-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Eusmilæ* + *-inae*.] A group of corals, taking name from the genus *Eusmilæ*. Also written *Eusmilinae*.

Eusmilus (ū-smi-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σμίλος*, poet. for *σμίλας*, the jaw.] A genus of fossil saber-toothed tigers, representing the culmination of the machærodont dentition, having in the lower jaw only four incisors, a pair of small canines, one pair of premolars, and one pair of sectorial molars. The ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canines.

Euspiza (ū-spi-zā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σπίζα*, *σπίζη*, a finch.] A genus of North American huntings, of the family *Fringillidae*, the type of which is the common black-throated hunting of the United States, *E. americana*. Also called *Spiza*.

Euspongia (ū-spon'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *σπογγία*, *σπῆγγος*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] The typical genus of fibrous sponges of the family *Spongidae*, having a very elastic and homogeneous framework throughout. It contains the ordinary bath-sponges, usually placed in *Spongia*.

eusporangiate (ū-spō-ran'ji-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐ*, well, + NL. *sporangium* + *-ate*¹.] Having sporangia formed from a group of epidermal cells, as in *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. Compare *leptosporangiate*.

Eustachian (ū-stā'ki-an), *a.* [< *Eustachius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustachius* (> It. *Eustachio*, Sp. *Estacio*, Pg. *Estacio*, F. *Eustache*, E. *Eustace*) (sometimes confused with *Eustathius*, of different origin: see *Eustathian*) from Gr. *εὐσταχης*, rich in corn, blooming, fruitful, < *εὐ*, well, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn: see *stachys*.] Pertaining to or named from Bartolomeo Eustachio, an Italian anatomist (died 1574).—**Eustachian canal**. See *canal*.—**Eustachian tube**, the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx. It is the communication between the cavity of the tympanum and that of the mouth. Morphologically, this tube is a part of the remains of the primitive visceral cleft of the embryo which places the mouth in direct communication with the exterior through the ear. Were it not for the membrane of the tympanum or ear-drum, which stops up the passage, there would be nothing to prevent the passage of a sufficiently slender and flexible probe from the mouth through the Eustachian tube, tympanum, and external meatus of the ear, and the passage would correspond to that of a twig or the finger into a fish's mouth and out through one of the gill-slits. In man the Eustachian tube is 1½ to 2 inches long, directed downward, forward, and inward from the tympanum to the fauces. It is formed partly of bone, partly of gristly and fibrous tissue. The bony part, about half an inch long, is included in the temporal bone, between its squamous and petrosal portions. The cartilaginous part is about an inch long, formed of a scroll-like piece of fibrocartilage, the interval between whose edges is completed by fibrous tissue. It is trumpet- or funnel-shaped, and ends by an oral orifice at the upper back part of the pharynx, a little to one side of the median line, and nearly opposite the middle meatus of the nose. The mucous membrane of the pharynx continues directly through the tube, and is covered with ciliated epithelium. See *cut under ear*.—**Eustachian valve**, a semi-lunar membranous fold in the right auricle of the heart, between the mouth of the inferior vena cava and the auriculoventricular aperture, serving to direct the course of the blood.

Eustathian (ū-stā'thi-an), *a. and n.* [< *Eustathius* + *-an*. The proper name *Eustathius* (> It. *Eustazio*, F. *Eustathe*, G. *Eustathius*, etc.) (sometimes confused with *Eustachius*, as above) is from Gr. *εὐσταθής*, well-based, well-built, steady, stable, < *εὐ*, well, + *σταθ-*, as in *σταθερός*, steady, firm, stable, < *ιστάται*, set up, cause to stand: see *stand*, *steady*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius. See II.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the orthodox faction in Antioch in the fourth century A. D., who objected to the replacing of Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, by an Arian.—2. A member of an

extreme ascetic sect of the fourth century A. D., probably so called from Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste in Pontus.

For the churches of the reformation, I am certain they acquit . . . the *Eustathians* for denying invocation of saints. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 317.

Eustomata (ū-stō' mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *eustomatus*: see *eustomatus*.] 1. A superfamily of *Infusoria*, having a definite oral aperture, whence the name. The ectosare is comparatively firm, and the body, as a rule, is less plastic than is usual in infusorians. There are not more than two flagella. There are several families and numerous genera. 2. In Saville Kent's system, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, consisting of most of the *Infusoria*, as *Ciliata*, *Cilioflagellata*, and some other forms.

eustomatus (ū-stōm' ā-tus), *a.* [NL. *eustomatus*, < Gr. as if **eustomatos*, equiv. to *eistomatos*, having a good mouth, < *ēv*, well, + *stōma* (στοματ-), mouth.] Having a well-formed mouth or definite oral aperture; specifically, having the characters of the *Eustomata*.

Eustrongylus (ū-strōn' jī-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēv*, well, + NL. *Strongylus*, q. v.] A genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidae*: same as *Strongylus* proper. *E. gigas* is a large parasitic nematoid worm, found in the kidneys and elsewhere in various animals, rarely in man. The female may attain a length of a meter and a thickness of a centimeter, or a little more; usually the dimensions are much less. The male is only one third the length of the female. *Die. sing.*, 1851.

eustyle (ū'stīl), *a.* [< Gr. *eüstulos*, with goodly columns, with columns at the proper intervals, < *ēv*, well, + *stūlos*, a column, pillar: see *style*².] Having the columns at the proper intervals; specifically, in *arch.*, noting an intercolumniation of two and a quarter diameters.

eusynchite (ū-sing' kit), *n.* [< Gr. *ēv*, well, + *synchein*, commingle (< *syn*, together, + *chein*, *chein*, pour), + *-ite*².] A native vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in nodular or stalactitic forms of a yellowish-red color.

Eutænia (ū-tē' ni-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēv*, well, + *raivia*, a band: see *Tænia*.] In *zool.*: (a) A large genus of common, harmless celibriform serpents; the garter-snakes, so called from their characteristic striped coloration. There are about 20 species in North America, of which the best-known are *E. sirtalis* and *E. saurita*, the common striped and the swift or ribbon garter-snake. (b) A genus of cerambycid beetles: synonymous with *Rhaphidopsis*. *Thomson*, 1857. (c) A genus of arctiid moths, having as type *E. scapulosa* from the Transvaal. *Wallengren*, 1876.

eutaxiological (ū-tak' si-ō-loj' i-kal), *a.* [< *eutaxiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to eutaxiology. [Rare.]

One of which [arguments] he calls the teleological and the other the eutaxiological. *The American*, XXVI. 218.

eutaxiology (ū-tak-si-ō-lōj' i-jī), *n.* [< Gr. *ēv*, well, + *taxis*, order, + *-logia*, < *legein*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine of plan or method as an argument for the existence of God: correlated with *teleology*, the doctrine of design or purpose in the same argument. *Hicks*, 1883. [Rare.]

eutaxitic (ū-tak-sit' ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *eutaxy* + *-itic*² + *-ic*.] The analogical form would be **eutactic*.] Characterized by eutaxy; well-ordered.

They [the apparently distinct types] were evidently all derived from one magma, and exhibit very beautifully the structure termed by Fritsch and Reiss *Eutaxitic*, which is so commonly observed in acid lavas like trachyte and phonolite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXVII. 261.

eutaxy (ū'tak-si), *n.* [< Gr. *eutaxia*, good arrangement, good order, < *eutaktos*, well-ordered, orderly, < *ēv*, well, + *taktos*, verbal adj. of *tassein*, arrange, order: see *tactic*.] Good or right order.

This ambition made Absalom rebel; nay, it endangered a crack in the glorious eutaxy of heaven. *Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning* (1653), p. 134.

eutectic (ū-tek' tik), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *ēv*, well, + *tekein*, melt, fuse, > *τηκτός*, molten, dissolved (> *τηκτικός*, able to dissolve).] 1. *a.* Fusing easily; solidifying at a low temperature: specifically applied by Guthrie to a mixture of substances in such proportions that the fusing-point is lower than that of either of the constituents themselves. Alloys are regarded as eutectic compounds, and the same principles apply to the mixtures of fused silicates of which volcanic glass, slags, etc., are formed.

Metallic alloys are true homologues of the cryohydrates; the ratios in which metals unite to form the alloy possessing the lowest melting-point are never atomic ratios, and when metals do unite in atomic ratios the alloy produced is never eutectic, i. e. having a minimum solidifying point. Thus pure cast-iron is not a carbide of iron, but an eutectic alloy of carbon and iron. Similar hyperchemical mass ratios are found to exist among anhydrous salts; when one

salt fused per se acts as a solvent to another salt, forming eutectic salt alloys, similar to eutectic metallic alloys and the cryohydrates. *F. Guthrie, Nature*, XXXIII. 21.

II. *n.* A eutectic substance or mixture, as an alloy.

Euterpe (ū-tēr' pē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses, lit. the well-pleasing, < *ēv*, well, + *τέρπειν*, please, delight.] 1. In *classic myth.*, one of the Muses, a divinity of joy and pleasure, inventress of the double flute, favoring rather the wild and simple melodies of primitive peoples than the more finished art of music, and associated more with Bacchus than with Apollo; the patroness of flute-players. She is usually represented as a virgin crowned with flowers, having a flute in her hand, or with various musical instruments about her.

2. [NL.] A genus of palms, having slender cylindrical stems, sometimes nearly 100 feet in height, crowned by a tuft of pinnate leaves, with the leaflets narrow, regular, and close together. The bases of the leaf-stalks are dilated, and form cylindrical sheaths round a considerable portion of the upper part of the stem. The fruit is a small drupe. There are 7 or 8 species, natives of South America and the West India. *E. oleracea* and *E. edulis* are cabbage-palms, the growing bud of which is eaten. The fruit of the first furnishes an oil, and the wood is used for floors. The latter is the assai-palm of Brazil, which has a fruit resembling a stone in size and color, from which a beverage called assai-l is made. Mixed with cassava flour, assai-l forms an important article of diet.

3. [NL.] In *zool.*: (a) A genus of butterflies. Also called *Archonias*. *Swainson*, 1831. (b) A genus of crustaceans. *Claus*, 1862.

Euterpean (ū-tēr' pē-an), *a.* [< *Euterpe* + *-an*.] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

euthanasia (ū-tha-nā' si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθανασία*, an easy, happy death, < *εὐθάνωτος*, dying easily or happily, < *ēv*, well, + *θάνατος*, death.] An easy, tranquil death; death of an easy, painless kind.

A recovery in my case and at my age is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia. *Arbuthnot, To Pope*.

Though we conceive that, from causes which we have already investigated, our poetry must necessarily have declined, we think that, unless its fate had been accelerated by external attacks, it might have enjoyed an euthanasia. *Macaulay, Dryden*.

Inward euthanasia, freedom from distress, fear, and agitation of mind in one's last hours.—Outward euthanasia, freedom from bodily pain in death.

euthanasia (ū-thān' ā-si or ū'thā-nā-zi), *n.* [< *euthanasia*.] Same as *euthanasia*.

Dare I, profane, so Irreligious be,
To greet or grieve her soft euthanasia!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cii.

Eutheria (ū-thē' ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ēv*, well, + *θηρίον*, a beast.] In *zool.*: (a) A term proposed by Gill in 1872 for one of the major groups of the *Mammalia*, including the *Monodelphia* and the *Didelphia*, as together contrasted with *Prototheria*. (b) Restricted later by Huxley to the *Monodelphia*, the *Didelphia* being called *Metatheria*: in this sense, an exact synonym of *Monodelphia* and *Placentalia*.

euthymia, *n.* See *euthymia*.

euthymia (ū-thim' i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθυμία*, a composed condition of mind, tranquillity, < *ēv*, well, + *θυμός*, mind.] Philosophical cheerfulness and calm; the avoidance of disturbing passions, as inculcated by Democritus and Epicurus.

Euthyneura (ū-thi-nū' rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A prime division of anisopleural gastropods, containing those in which the visceral nerve-loop is not twisted, as in the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. It includes the two orders of opisthobranchiate and pulmonate gastropods.

euthyneural (ū-thi-nū' rā), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Euthyneura*.

euthyneurous (ū-thi-nū' rus), *a.* Same as *euthyneural*.

euthysymmetrical (ū' thi-si-met' ri-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *συμμετρικός*, symmetrical.] Possessing right symmetry; having such a relation of parts that the one half is like the image of the other in a mirror.

While the mean lines lie in the plane of symmetry, the planes of the optic axes for different colours may be perpendicular to this plane. In this case the staurosopic figure is of course *euthysymmetrical* to the trace of the plane of symmetry. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 112.

euthysymmetrically (ū' thi-si-met' ri-kal-i), *adv.* In a euthysymmetrical manner.

The first mean line for each color may lie in the plane containing the oblique axes of the system. The planes containing the optic axes may lie in this plane. In this case the trace of this plane divides *euthysymmetrically* the staurosopic figure. *Spottiswoode, Polarisation*, p. 112.

euthytatic (ū-thi-tat' ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐθύς*, straight, + *τάσις*, a stretching, tension, < *ταρός*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch, extend: see *tend*¹.] In *physics*, pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. *Hankine, Royal Society*, June 21, 1855.

eutomous (ū'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐτομος*, well-divided (of a city), lit. well-cut, < *ēv*, well, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *mineral.*, having distinct cleavages; cleaving readily.

Eutoxeres (ū-tōk-sē' rēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ēv*, well, + *τοξίτης*, furnished with a bow, bowed, < *τόξον*, a bow (see *toxic*), + *ἀρπίσκων* (γ' ἄρ), join, fit, equip.] A genus of *Trochilidae* of large size



Sickle-billed Hummingbird (*Eutoxeres aquila*).

and rather plain coloration, wedge-tailed, and with falcate bill bent into nearly a third of a circle; the sickle-billed or bow-billed hummingbirds. There are three species, of Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador.

eutrophic (ū-trof' ik), *a. and n.* [< *eutrophy* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting healthy nutrition.

II. *n.* A medical agent employed to improve the nutrition.

eutrophy (ū'trō-fī), *n.* [< Gr. *εὐτροφία*, good nurture, thriving condition, < *εὐτροφος*, nourishing, well-nourished, thriving, < *ēv*, well, + *τρέφειν*, nourish.] In *physiol.*, healthy nutrition.

eutropic (ū-trop' ik), *a.* [< Gr. *εὐτροπος*, easily turning (used in sense of 'versatile'), < *ēv*, well, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, revolving with the sun; dextrorse, as that word is often used. *Gray*.

Eutychean (ū-tik' i-an), *a. and n.* [< *Eutyches* + *-ian*. The proper name *Eutyches*, < Gr. *Εὐτυχής*, means 'having good fortune, fortunate, lucky,' < *ēv*, well, + *τυχή*, fortune.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Eutyches or his doctrine.

II. *n.* A follower or one holding the doctrine of Eutyches, a monk of Constantinople in the fifth century, who taught that Christ had but one nature, the divine, so that it was proper to say that God had been crucified for us. He was an opponent of Nestorius, and the founder of the sect of Monophysites. See *Monophysite*.

Eutycheanism (ū-tik' i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Eutychean* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of Eutyches, or belief in his doctrine.

The orthodox doctrine maintains, against *Eutycheanism*, . . . the distinction of natures even after the act of incarnation, without confusion or conversion. *Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 65.

euxanthic (ūk-san' thik), *a.* [< *euxanthin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from euxanthin. — **Euxanthic acid**, $C_{21}H_{15}O_{11}$, an acid obtained from purree or Indian yellow (see *euxanthin*); it forms yellow compounds with the alkalis and the earths. Also called *purree acid*.

euxanthin (ūk-san' thin), *n.* [< Gr. *ēv*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*².] The essential constituent of purree or Indian yellow, which is used as a pigment. It is obtained from India, and is said to be derived from the bile or urine of buffaloes which have been fed on mango-leaves, and also from that of the camel and elephant. It is also said to be obtained from a vegetable juice saturated with magnesia and boiled down. It forms small yellow crystals, and is the magnesium salt of euxanthic or purree acid.

euxanthone (ūk-san' thōn), *n.* [< Gr. *ēv*, well, + *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-one*.] A neutral crystalline substance ($C_{20}H_{12}O_6$) derived from purree or Indian yellow.

euxenite (ūk'se-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the number of different metals it contains; < Gr. *εὐξενός*, hospitable, friendly (see *Euxine*), + *-ite*².] A brownish-black mineral with a sub-metallic luster, found in Norway, which contains the metals yttrium, niobium (columbium), titanium, uranium, and some others.

Euxine (ük'sin), *n.* [*L. Euxinus* (sc. *pontus*) or *Euxinum* (sc. *mare*), < Gr. *Εὐξείνως*, Ionic form of *Εὐξείνως* (sc. *πόντος*), lit. the hospitable sea, a change, perhaps euphemistic, from the earlier name *Ἄξεινος*, i. e., inhospitable, so called with ref. to the savage tribes surrounding it; < *εὖ*, well (or *ἀ-priv.*), + *ξένος*, a stranger, guest.] The ancient name of the sea between Russia and Asia Minor, still often used; the Black Sea.

evacuate† (ē-vā'kāt), *v. i.* [*L. e.*, out, + *vacatus*, pp. of *vacare*, be empty: see *vacate*.] To evacuate; discharge.

Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacuate* them.

Harvey, On the Plague.

evacuant (ē-vak'ū-ant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. evacuan(t)-s*, ppr. of *evacuare*: see *evacuate*.] **I. a.** In *med.*, emptying; provoking evacuation or the act of voiding; purgative.

II. n. 1. A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the normal secretions and excretions.

In some cases the influence of an *evacuant* over a secreting organ may be remote.

Pereira, *Materia Medica*, p. 234.

2. In *organ-building*, a valve to let out the air from the bellows.

evacuate (ē-vak'ū-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evacuated*, ppr. *evacuating*. [*L. evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuare* (> *It. evacuare* = *Pg. Sp. Pr. evacuar* = *F. évacuer*), empty out, discharge, < *e*, out, + *vacare*, make empty, < *vacuus*, empty: see *vacuous*.] **I. trans. 1.** To make empty; cause to be emptied; free from anything contained: as, to *evacuate* a vessel; to *evacuate* the stomach by an emetic. [Now rare except in medical use.]

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

Hence — **2.** To leave empty; vacate; depart from; quit: as, the enemy *evacuated* the place.

They understood that Prince Rupert and others of the King's party were marched out of the town in pursuance of them, and that the garrison would be entirely *evacuated* before they could signify their pleasure to the army. Ludlow, *Memoirs*, I. 14.

The Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 6.

3. To make void or empty of something essential; deprive; strip. [Rare.]

Evacuate the Scriptures of their most important meaning. Coleridge.

Mr. Marsh, in passing sentence on "in respect of," takes his stand on an idea of grammar which *evacuates* the bygone usage of our ancestors of all authority to determine what it was right that they should say.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 86.

4. To make void; nullify; make of no effect; vacate: as, to *evacuate* a marriage or a contract.

Lest the cross of Christ should be *evacuated* and made of none effect, he came to make this fulness perfect by instituting and establishing a church. Donne, *Sermons*, i.

General councils may become invalid, either by their own fault, or by some extrinsecal supervening accident, either of which *evacuates* their authority.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 345.

He that pretends a disability . . . *evacuates* the precept. South.

5. To void; discharge; eject: as, to *evacuate* excrementitious matter.

The white [hellebore] dote *evacuat* the offensive humours which cause diseases. Holland, tr. of Pilny, xv. 4.

II. † intrans. To produce an evacuation, as by letting blood.

If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead. Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*

evacuatio† (ē-vak'ū-ā'shi-ō), *n.* [LL.: see *evacuation*.] In *medieval music*, the writing of full-faced notes in outline only, by which their value was reduced one half.

evacuation (ē-vak'ū-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. évacuation* = *Pr. evacuacio* = *Sp. evacuacion* = *Pg. evacuação* = *It. evacuazione*, < LL. *evacuatio(n)-*, < *L. evacuare*, make empty, evacuate: see *evacuate*.] **1.** The act of evacuating or exhausting; the act of emptying or clearing of contents; clearance by removal or withdrawal, as of an army or garrison: as, the *evacuation* of the bowels; the *evacuation* of a theater, or of a besieged town.

A country so exhausted . . . was rather an object that stood in need of every kind of refreshment and recruit than one which could subsist under new *evacuations*.

Burke, *Affairs of India*.

2. A diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means; depletion.

Where the humour is strong and predominant, there the prescription must be rugged, and the *evacuation* violent. South, *Works*, IX. v.

3†. Abolition.

Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies. Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*.

4. That which is evacuated or discharged; especially, a discharge by stool or other natural means: as, dark-colored *evacuations*.—**Evacuation day**, the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York after the treaty of peace and independence, November 25th, 1783, which has since been annually celebrated there.

evacuative (ē-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. évacuatif* = *Pr. evacuatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. evacuativo*; as *evacuate* + *-ive*.] Serving or tending to evacuate; cathartic; purgative.

evacuator (ē-vak'ū-ā-tōr), *n.* [*evacuate* + *-or*.] One who or that which evacuates, empties, or makes void.

Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law. Hammond, *Works*, I. 175.

evacuatory† (ē-vak'ū-ā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *evacuatories* (-riz). [*evacuate* + *-ory*.] A purgative. Davies.

An imposthume calls for a lance, and oppletion for unpalatable *evacuatories*. Gentleman *Instructed*, p. 309.

evacuity† (ē-vak'ū-i-ti), *n.* [Improp. for *vacuity*, with prefix taken from *evacuate*.] A vacaney.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be fitted up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

evadable, evadible (ē-vā'dā-bl, -di-bl), *a.* [*evade* + *-able, -ible*.] Capable of being evaded. De Quincey; Coleridge.

evade (ē-vād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaded*, ppr. *evading*. [= *F. évader* = *Sp. Pg. evadir* = *It. evadere*, < *L. evadere*, tr. pass over or beyond, leave behind, escape from, intr. go out, go away, < *e*, out, + *vadere*, go: see *vade*. Cf. *invade, pervade*.] **I. trans. 1.** To avoid by effort or contrivance; escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, stratagem, or address; slip away from; get out of the way of: as, to *evade* a blow; to *evade* pursuers.

In this point charge him home, that he affects

Tyrannical power: If he *evades* us there,

Enforce him with his envy to the people.

Shak., *Cor.*, iii. 3.

Where shall the line be drawn between free Greece and free Bulgaria? It must surely be the frightful difficulty of this question . . . which makes diplomatists so anxious to *evade* it by leaving an enslaved land between the two.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 226.

He seemed always to pursue an enticing shadow, which always just *evaded* his grasp.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 9.

2. To escape the reach or comprehension of; baffle or foil: as, a mystery that *evades* inquiry.

We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge and *evades* his powers. South.

II. intrans. 1†. To escape; slip away: with *from*.

His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

2. To practise evasion; use elusive methods.

The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any of these two forementioned ways. South, *Sermons*.

He [Charles I.] hesitates; he *evades*; at last he bargains to give his assent for five subsidies. Macaulay.

evadible, a. See *evadable*.

evagation (ē-vā-gā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. évagation* = *Sp. evagacion* = *It. evagazione*, < *L. evagatio(n)-*, a wandering, straying, < *evagari*, wander forth, < *e*, out, + *vagari*, wander: see *vagrant*.] The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. [Rare.]

These long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries. Ray.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nā-bl), *a.* [*evagin(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being evaginated or unsheathed; protrusible.

evaginate (ē-vaj'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaginated*, ppr. *evaginating*. [*LL. evaginatus*, pp. of *evaginare*, unsheathe, < *L. e*, out, + *vagina*, a sheath: see *vagina*.] To unsheathe; withdraw from a sheath: opposed to *invaginate*.

evagination (ē-vaj-i-nā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. evaginat(i)o(n)-*, a spreading out, lit. unsheathing, < *evaginare*, unsheathe: see *evaginate*.] **1.** The act of unsheathing. Craig. [Rare.]—**2.** In *zool.*: (a) The act or process of evaginating, unsheathing, or withdrawing; hence, a protrusion of some part or organ. (b) That which is protruded, unsheathed, or evaginated: said of any protrusible part or organ.

The eye [of chelonians] occurs as a hollow vertical *evagination* from the upper surface of the pineal outgrowth, and leaves the stalk of the latter at the beginning of its distal fourth, measuring from its rear end.

Amer. *Naturalist*, XXI. 1126.

eval† (ē'val), *a.* [*L. avum*, an age (see *age, etern*), + *-al*. Cf. *coeval*.] Relating to an age.

Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows that *αἰων*, age, and *αἰώνιος*, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity.

Letter to Abp. of Canterbury (1791), p. 67.

evaluate (ē-val'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evaluated*, ppr. *evaluating*. [*F. évaluer*, value, estimate (< *é- + valuer*, value: see *value*), + *-ate*².] To determine or ascertain the value of; appraise carefully; specifically, in *math.*, to ascertain the numerical value of.

To *evaluate* the effect produced under the second hypothesis, . . . it is necessary to employ mathematical analysis of a high order.

Amer. *Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 297.

The evidence is of a kind which it is peculiarly difficult either to disentangle or *evaluate*.

Rep. *Comm. Soc. Psych. Research*, 1884, p. 24.

evaluation (ē-val'ū-ā'shōn), *n.* [*F. évaluation* (> late *ML. evaluatio*), < *évaluer*, value: see *evaluate*.] Careful valuation or appraisal; specifically, in *math.*, the ascertainment of the numerical value of any expression: as, the *evaluation* of a definite integral, of a probability, of an expectation, etc.

Before applying the doctrine of chances to any scientific purpose, the foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances, by possessing ourselves of the utmost attainable amount of positive knowledge.

J. S. Mill, *Logic*, III. xviii. § 3.

evalvular (ē-val'vū-lār), *a.* [*L. e-priv.* + *NL. valvula*, dim. of *L. vāva*, valve: see *valvular*.] In *bot.*, without valves; not opening by valves.

evanesce (ev-ā-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evanesced*, ppr. *evanescing*. [*L. evanescere*, vanish away, < *e*, out, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*. Cf. *evanish*.] **1.** To vanish away or by degrees; disappear gradually; fade out or away; be dissipated: as, *evanescing* colors or vapors.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.

De Quincey, *Confessions*, p. 79.

Platitudinous is, unquestionably, very much more serviceable than any *evanescing* squib of only one or two syllables.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 310.

2. To disappear, as the edge of a polyhedron, by the rotation of two adjacent faces into one plane. Kirkman.

evanescence (ev-ā-nes'ens), *n.* [*evanescent*: see *-ence*.] **1.** A vanishing away; gradual departure or disappearance; dissipation, as of vapor.

The sudden *evanescence* of his reward.

Johnson, *Rambler*, No. 163.

Taking the world as it is, we may well doubt whether more would not be lost than gained by the *evanescence* of the standard of honour, whether among boys or men.

H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 237.

2. The quality of being evanescent; liability to vanish and escape observation or possession: as, the *evanescence* of mist or dew; the *evanescence* of earthly hopes.

evanescent (ev-ā-nes'ent), *a.* [*L. evanescent(t)-s*, ppr. of *evanescere*, vanish away: see *evanesce*.] **1.** Vanishing, or apt to vanish or be dissipated, like vapor; passing away; fleeting: as, the pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

We cannot approach beauty. Its nature is, like opaline doves' neck lusters, hovering and *evanescent*.

Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 162.

In 1604 the astronomer Kepler . . . saw, between Jupiter and Saturn, a new, brilliant, *evanescent* star.

Harper's *Mag.*, LXXXVI. 169.

He [Wordsworth] seems to have caught and fixed forever in immutable grace the most *evanescent* and intangible of our intuitions, the very ripple-marks on the remotest shores of being.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 243.

2. Lessening or lessened beyond the reach of perception; impalpable; imperceptible.

The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*.

Wollaston.

It is difficult to define what is so *evanescent*, so impalpable, so chimerical, so unreal.

Sumner, *True Grandeur of Nations*.

3. In *nat. hist.*, unstable; unfixed; hence, uncertain; unreliable: applied to characters which are not fixed or uniformly present, and therefore are valueless for scientific classification.—

4. In *entom.*, tending to become obsolete in one part; fading out: as, antennal scrobes *evanescent* posteriorly.

evanescently (ev-ā-nes'ent-li), *adv.* In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed.

Chalmers, *Bridgewater Treatise*, II. l. 310.

evanesible (ev-a-nes'i-bl), *a.* [*< evanesce + -ible.*] Capable of evanescing.—**Evanescent edge** of a polyhedron, one which is not terminated by a trace nor is in two faces that have one summit and the other another, that are in one face.

evangel (ē-van'jel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *evangeli*, *evangile*, *< ME. evangile, evaugile, evangeli, evangely, etc., < OF. evangile, F. évangile = Pr. evangeli = Sp. evangelio = Pg. evangelho = It. evangelio = D. evangelie = G. Dan. Sw. evangelium, < LL. evangelium, prop. euangelium* (the change in pronunciation of *u*, Gr. *υ*, to *v* before a vowel being a late development in both L. and Gr.), the gospel, *< Gr. εὐαγγέλιον* (in New Testament), the gospel, lit. good news, glad tidings, being used in this lit. sense by Plutarch, Lucian, etc., and earlier by Cicero (written as Gr.); in classical Gr. only in the proper sense of 'a reward for good news, given to the messenger'; usually in pl. *εὐαγγέλια* (cf. *εὐαγγέλια θένειν*, make a thank-offering for good news; *θένειν*, make sacrifice); *< εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news, *< εὐ*, well, + *άγγελλειν*, bring news, bear a message, announce, *> έγγελος*, a messenger, later an angel: see *angel*.] 1. The gospel, or one of the Gospels. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *Evangelists* and Acts teach us what to believe, but the Epistles of the Apostles what to do.

Donne, Letters, xcvi.

The first apostles alone were the depositaries of the pure and perfect *evangel*.

Swainburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. [In later use, with ref. to orig. sense.] Good tidings.

Above all the Servians . . . read with much avidity the *evangel* of their freedom.

Landor.

We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the south,
For the touch of thy light wings, the kiss of thy mouth;
For the yearly *evangel* thou bearest from God,
Resurrection and life to the graves of the sod!

Hiltner, April.

Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen, . . .
But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the Slave this glad *evangel*?

Longfellow, Slave Singing at Midnight.

3. [In this sense prop. *< Gr. εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news: see etymology.] A messenger or bearer of good tidings; an evangelist. [Rare.]

When the *evangel* most toll'd souls to winne,
Even then there was a falling from the faith.

Stirling, Doomes-day, Second Houre.

Strong friends in the ranks of the enemy saved the rash *evangel* of the rights of labor.

The Money-Makers, p. 314.

evangelian (ē-van-jel'ian), *a.* [A forced sense, *< evangel + -ian* (cf. Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, a reward for good tidings): see *evangel*.] Rendering thanks for favors. *Craig*.

evangelian (ē-van-jel'i-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelianes* (-riz). [*< ML. evangelianum, < LL. evangelium, gospel: see evangel.*] Same as *evangelistary*.

The existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries, or *evangelianes* and *synaxaries*, . . . which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 81.

evangelic (ē-van-jel'ik), *a.* [Early mod. E. *evangelick, evangelik*; = F. *évangélique* = Pr. *evangelic = Sp. evangelico = Pg. It. evangelico* (cf. D. G. *evangelisch* = Dan. Sw. *evangelisk*), *< LL. evangelicus, prop. euangelicus* (see *evangel*), *< Gr. εὐαγγελικός*, of or for the gospel, of or for good tidings, *< εὐαγγέλιον*, the gospel, good tidings: see *evangel*.] Same as *evangelical*.

In the tother parte (as it were with an *evangelic* sermone) he calleth them all and va to the knowledge of Cryate.

Joye, Expos. of Daniel, ii.

What *evangelic* religion is, is told in two words: faith and charity; or beleaf and practise.

Milton, Civil Power.

Such a fear of God's power and justico as is sweetly alayed and tempered by a sense of his goodness: that is, if it be an *evangelic* and filial fear, composed of an equal mixture of awe and delight, of love and reverence.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

evangelical (ē-van-jel'i-kal), *a. and n.* [*< evangelic + -al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the gospel of Jesus Christ; comprised in or relating to the Christian revelation or dispensation; as, the *evangelical* books of the New Testament; the *evangelical* narrative or history; *evangelical* interpretation.—2. Conformable to the requirements or principles of the gospel, especially as these are set forth in the New Testament; characterized by or manifesting the spirit of Christ; consonant with the Christian faith: as, *evangelical* doctrine.

The right consens *evangelical* must be like Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom; it must invest the whole soul.

Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. i.

The first requisite, in order to extemporaneous preaching, is a heart glowing and beating with *evangelical* affections.

Shedd, Homiletics, ix.

3. Adhering to and contending for the doctrines of the gospel: specifically applied to a section in the Protestant churches who profess to base their principles on Scripture alone, and who give distinctive prominence to such doctrines as the corruption of man's nature by the fall, atonement by the life, sufferings, and death of Christ, justification by faith in Christ, the work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification, and the divine exercise of free and unmerited grace.

One of the *Evangelical* clergy, a disciple of Venn.
George Eliot, Scenes from Clerical Life, x.

"Mrs. Waule always has black crape on. . ." "And she is not in the least *evangelical*," said Rosamond, . . . as if that religious point of view would have fully accounted for perpetual crape.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xli.

4. In a restricted sense, relating or pertaining to the spirituality of the gospel; seeking to promote conversion and a strictly religious life: as, *evangelical* preaching or labors.—**Evangelical Alliance**, the name of an association of Christians belonging to the evangelical denominations. It was organized by a world's convention in London in 1846, and its object is to promote Christian intercourse between the different orthodox Protestant denominations and more effective coöperation in Christian work. Branches of the Alliance exist in all countries where there are considerable communities. Several general conferences have been held, in which reports were received concerning the religious condition of the world. Among the most important results attained by the Alliance is the establishment of a week of prayer, the first week of January in each year, now largely observed throughout Protestant Christendom.—**Evangelical Association**, the proper name of the body sometimes erroneously called the German Methodist Church. It was organized at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Jacob Albright in eastern Pennsylvania, and grew out of an attempt on his part to introduce certain reforms in the German churches. In its mode of worship, form of organization, and doctrinal beliefs, it resembles the Methodist Church.—**Evangelical Church**, the abbreviated name of the German United Evangelical Church, founded in Prussia in 1817 by a union of Lutheran and Reformed churches. It is the largest of the Protestant churches in Germany, is Presbyterian in polity, and is partially supported by the government, which appoints the consistories or provincial boards.—**Evangelical Church Conference**, the name of a periodical convention of delegates from the evangelical churches of Germany—that is, the Lutheran, Reformed, United, and Moravian churches. Its aim was the religious unity of Germany. The movement originated about 1848, but its influence has gradually declined.—**Evangelical counsels**. See *counsel*.—**Evangelical Union**, a religious body formed in 1843 by several Scottish ministers, of whom the most prominent was James Morison of Kilmarnock, a minister deposed by the United Secession Church for holding anti-Calvinistic views. The church government of the body is independent; its theology is Arminian.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel**. See *church*.—Syn. 2. See *orthodox*.

II. *n.* One who maintains evangelical principles. The name *Evangelicals* is specifically applied to that party in the Church of England, often designated the Low-church party, which insists on the acceptance and promulgation of distinctively evangelical doctrines. See I., 3, above.

It is equally certain that the violence of the *Evangelicals*, and their hard, artificial, yet feeble, theology, is alienating numbers, and that the younger members of their families are specially feeling the Romish temptation.

F. D. Maurice, Biog., I. 423.

evangelicalism (ē-van-jel'i-kal-izm), *n.* [*< evangelical + -ism.*] Adherence to and insistence upon evangelical doctrines, especially in the Church of England: sometimes employed as a term of opprobrium.

The worst errors of Popery and *Evangelicalism* combined.

Dr. Arnold.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

evangelically (ē-van-jel'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in accordance with the gospel.

It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God.

Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 432.

evangelicalness (ē-van-jel'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being evangelical in spirit or doctrine.

evangelicism (ē-van-jel'i-sizm), *n.* [*< evangelic + -ism.*] Evangelical principles.

evangelicity (ē-van-je-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*< evangelic + -ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicism.

A thorough earnestness and *evangelicity*.

Eclectic Rev.

evangelisation, evangelise, etc. See *evangelization, etc.*

evangelism (ē-van'jel-izm), *n.* [*< ML. evangelismus, the promulgation of the gospel (Evangelismi festum, the fifth Sunday after Easter), < LL. evangelium, gospel: see evangel.*] The pro-

mulgation of the gospel; evangelical preaching; specifically, earnest effort for the spread of the gospel, as by itinerant evangelists.

Thus was this land saved from infidelity . . . through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Basilios-mew.

Bacon, New Atlantis.

An aggressive *evangelism* is now the demand of every Western community, and never was there a more determined zeal than at present.

The Congregationalist, Aug. 19, 1886.

evangelist (ē-van'jel-ist), *n.* [*< ME. evangeliste, evaugeliste, evangeliste, < OF. evangeliste, F. évangeliste = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. evangelista = D. G. Dan. Sw. evangelist, < LL. evangelista, prop. euangelista, < Gr. εὐαγγελιστής, in N. T. a preacher of the gospel, eccles. one of the writers of the four Gospels, < εὐαγγελλίζεσθαι, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring good news, announce good news, < εὐάγγελος, bringing good news: see evangel.*] 1. In the New Testament, a class of teachers next in rank to apostles and prophets, but probably not constituting a permanent order.

And we entered into the house of Philip the *evangelist*, which was one of the seven; and abode with him.

Acts xxi. 8.

But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an *evangelist*, make full proof of thy ministry.

2 Tim. iv. 5.

2. In *church hist.*, an itinerant preacher who travels from place to place, according to opportunity or requisition, in contradistinction to the pastor or teacher, who is settled in one place and instructs the people of a special charge.

Evangelists many of them did travel, but they were never the more *evangelists* for that; but only their office was writing or preaching the gospel; and thence they had their name.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 170.

Men do the work of *evangelists*, leaving their homes to proclaim Christ and deliver the written gospels to those who were ignorant of the faith.

Eusebius, Ecclesiastical Hist. (?) (trans.), III. 37.

3. One of the writers of the four *evangels* or Gospels.

Almighty God, who hast instructed thy holy Church with the heavenly doctrine of thy *Evangelist* Saint Mark.

Book of Common Prayer, Collect for St. Mark's Day.

The careful and minute study of the *Evangelists*, in the light of grammar, of philology, and of history, results in the unassailable conviction of their trustworthiness.

Shedd, Homiletics, i.

4. In the *Mormon Ch.*, an ecclesiastical official, also called a patriarch, whose duty it is "to bless the fatherless in the Church, foretelling what shall befall them and their generation. He also holds authority to administer in other ordinances of the Church" (*Mormon Catechism*, xvii.).

evangelistarian (ē-van'jel-is-tā'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaria* (-ri). [*< MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον: see evangelistary.*] Same as *evangelistary*.

1 . . . consult the *Evangelistarian*, to see what is the tone for the week.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 903, note.

evangelistary (ē-van-je-lis'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *evangelistaries* (-riz). [= It. *evangelistario, < ML. evangelistarium, < MGr. εὐαγγελιστάριον*, a book containing selections from the Gospels, *< Gr. εὐαγγέλιον*, the gospel: see *evangel*.] In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a book containing passages from the Gospels to be read at divine service. Also *evangelistarian, evangelian*.

The critics complain that the *evangelistaries* and lectionaries have often transfused their readings into the other manuscripts.

Porson, To Travels, p. 230.

He compared the various readings in S. Jerome's *Evangelistaries*.

E. E. Hale, In His Name, p. 77.

evangelistic (ē-van-je-lis'tik), *a.* [*< evangelist + -ic.*] Evangelical; designed or tending to evangelize; pertaining to an evangelist or his labors: as, *evangelistic* methods; *evangelistic* efforts.

Underlying and giving character to all great *evangelistic* and missionary movements there are profound convictions of truth.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 579.

Buildings, books, and other apparatus, necessary for their [missionaries'] educational and *evangelistic* labours.

Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 122.

evangelization (ē-van'jel-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *évangélisation = Pr. evangelisation; as evangelize + -ation.*] The act of evangelizing. Also spelled *evangelisation*.

The work of Christ's ministers is *evangelization*: that is, a proclamation of Christ, and a preparation for his second coming; as the *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming.

Hobbes, Leviathan, xlii. § 270.

evangelize (ē-van'jel-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evangelized, ppr. evangelizing*. [*< ME. evongelizen, -isen, < OF. evangelizer, evangeliser, F. évan-*

géliser = Pr. Sp. Pg. *evangelizar* = It. *evangelizzare*, < LL. *evangelizare*, prop. *evangelizare*, < Gr. *εὐαγγελίζεσθαι*, preach the gospel, in classical Gr. bring or announce good news, < *εὐάγγελος*, bringing good news: see *evangel*.] **I.** *intrans.* To preach the gospel.

Thus did our heavenly Instructor . . . fulfil the predictions of the prophets, and his own declarations, that he would *evangelize* to the poor.

Bp. Porteous, Works, II. xii.

At that time [1786] the *evangelizing* energy of Christendom had almost died out. *Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 118.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To bring as good tidings; announce as good news.

And I am sent to thee to speke and to *evangelize* to thee these things. *Wyclif, Luke I. 19.*

2. To instruct in the gospel; preach the gospel to; convert by preaching: as, to *evangelize* the heathen.

The Spirit,

Pour'd first on his apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations. *Milton, P. L., xii. 499.*

The apostolic benediction of the Roman pontiff followed families which exiled themselves to *evangelize* infidels. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 19.*

Also spelled *evangelise*.

evangelizer (ē-van'jēl-i-zēr), *n.* One who *evangelizes* or proclaims the gospel. Also spelled *evangeliser*.

Now, the Esenes, if Christians, stood precisely in that situation of *evangelizers*. *De Quincey, Esenes, iii.*

evangelist (ē-van'jēl-i), *n.* [**ME.** *evangelie*; a var. of *evangel*, q. v.] The gospel; good tidings: same as *evangel*.

For these aren wordes wryten in the *evangelye*.
Date et dabitur nobis. *Piers Plowman (C), ii. 196.*

Faithfullie I shall knowlege and shall doo yon service due vnto you of the kingdome of Scotland aforesaid, as God me so helpe, and these holie *evangelyes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xxii.

Good Lucius
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *Evangelie*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 53.

evangilet (ē-van'jil), *n.* An obsolete form of *evangel*.

Evania (e-vā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐάνιος*, taking trouble easily, < *εὖ*, well, + *άνια*, trouble.] The typical genus of the family *Evaniidae*. *E. appendigaster* is a parasite of the cockroach.

Evaniadae (ev-ā-ni'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Evaniidae*.

evanid (ē-van'id), *a.* [**L.** *evanidus*, passing away, faint, frail, < *evanescere*, pass away: see *evanescere*.] Vanishing; evanescent.

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths as between the sun and an . . . *evanid* meteor. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.*

When they awake out of their fancifull visions and return to a strength and consistency of reason, they then discern them to have been only *evanid* appearances represented (as all dreams are) upon the scene of imagination. *Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 88.*

Evaniidae (ev-ā-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Evania* + *-idae*.] A family of parasitic hymenopterous insects, related to the *Ichneumonidae*, founded by Westwood in 1840, characterized by the filiform or bristly antennae with from 13 to



Evania levigata.

a, dorsal view; *b*, lateral view, showing point of attachment of petiole to abdomen. (Cross shows natural size.)

16 joints, pedunculate abdomen, straight and often prominent ovipositor, the front wings with a distinct radial cell and from one to three cubital cells, and the hind wings almost veinless. All the species are parasitic. Also *Evaniadae*, *Evaniades*, *Evaniidae*, *Evaniites*.

Evaniocera (e-vā-ni-os'ē-rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐάνιος*, taking trouble easily (see *Evania*), + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of heteromeric beetles, of the family *Rhipiphoridae*, having a few widely distributed species, as the common European *E. dufouri*.

evanish (ē-van'ish), *v. i.* [**OF.** *evaniss*, *evaniss*, stem of certain parts of *evanir*, *evanir*, *evanish*, after *L. evanescere*, vanish: see *eva-*

nesce and *vanish*.] To vanish. [Chiefly poetical.]

No more the ghost to Margaret said,
But, with a grievous groan,
Evaniish'd in a cloud of mist,
And left her all alone.
Sweet William's Ghost (Child's Ballads, II. 148).
Or like the rainbow's lovely form
Evaniish amid the storm.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

evanishment (ē-van'ish-ment), *n.* [**OF.** *evanish* + *-ment*.] A vanishing; disappearance.

Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 22, 1882.

evanition (ev-ā-nish'on), *n.* [**OF.** *evanition*, *evanition*, < *evanir*, *evanish*: see *evanish*.] *Evaniishment*. *Cartley.*

evansite (ev'anz-it), *n.* [Named after Brooke *Evans* of England.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, occurring in reniform masses on limonite.

evapor (ē-vā'pōr), *v. t. or i.* [**F.** *évapor* = Pr. *evaporar*, *evaporar* = Sp. Pg. *evaporar* = It. *evaporare*, < *L. evaporare*, disperse in vapors, < *e*, out, + *vaporare*, emit vapor, < *vapor*, vapor: see *vapor*.] To evaporate.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
Sometimes blacke clouds *evapor*eth to skies.
Sandys, Travels, p. 243.

evaporable (ē-vap'ō-rā-bl), *a.* [**OF.** *evapor* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissipated by evaporation.

The substances which emit these streams . . . must be in likelihood a far more *evaporable* and dissipation kind of bodies than minerals or adust vegetables.

Boyle, Works, III. 675.

evaporate (ē-vap'ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *evaporated*, ppr. *evaporating*. [**LL.** *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; escape and be dissipated in vapor, either visible or invisible; exhale.

As for rosin and gum, they are mingled with the rest, to incorporate the drugs and spices, and to keep in the sweet odour thereof, which otherwise would *evaporate* and soone be lost. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xiii. 1.*

2. Figuratively, to escape or pass off without effect; be dissipated; be wasted: as, anger that *evaporates* in words; the spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in a translation.

Thus ancient wit in modern numbers taught,
Wanting the warmth with which its author wrote,
Is a dead image, and a senseless draught.
While we translate, the nimble spirit flies,
Escapes unseen, *evaporates*, and dies.
Granville, To Dryden, on his Translations.

II. *trans.* 1. To convert or resolve into vapor; dissipate in fumes or steam; convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous state; vaporize: as, heat *evaporates* water.—2. Figuratively, to waste; dissipate.

All Enthusiastick unintelligible Talk, which tends to confound Men's Notions of Religion, and to *evaporate* the true Spirit of it into Fancies. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. x.*

Whatever airs I give myself on this side of the water, my dignity, I fancy, would be *evaporated* before I reached the other. *Goldsmith, To Daniel Hodson.*

He from whose bosom all original infusion of American spirit has become so entirely *evaporated* and exhaled. *D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.*

evaporate (ē-vap'ō-rāt), *a.* [**L.** *evaporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dispersed in vapors. [Rare.]

How still the breeze! save what the filmy threads
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plawn.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 1212.

evaporating-cone (ē-vap'ō-rā-ting-kōn), *n.* An evaporator for saccharine solutions, in the form of a hollow cone with double walls, the space between which is filled with steam. Over the inner and the outer surfaces of the cone the solution to be evaporated is caused to run in a thin film, thus becoming heated. *E. H. Knight.*

evaporating-dish (ē-vap'ō-rā-ting-dish), *n.* A shallow dish of glass or porcelain used in pharmacy in processes requiring evaporation.

The vessels used in the preparation of pyroxyline may be large porcelain or glass *evaporating-dishes*.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 53.

evaporating-pan (ē-vap'ō-rā-ting-pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, a large iron vessel in which the juice of the sugar-cane is evaporated.

evaporation (ē-vap'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= **F.** *évaporation* = Pr. *evaporacio* = Sp. *evaporacion* = Pg. *evaporação* = It. *evaporazione*, < *L. evaporatio*(-n-), < *evaporare*, disperse in vapor: see *vapor*, *evaporate*.] 1. The act of resolving or the state of being resolved into vapor; the conversion of a solid or liquid by heat into vapor, fumes, or steam; vaporization. The process of evaporation is constantly going on at the surface of the earth, but principally at the surface of the sea and other

bodies of water. The vapor thus formed, being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, rises to considerable heights above the earth's surface, and afterward, by a partial condensation, forms clouds, and finally descends in rain. The effect of evaporation is to reduce the temperature of the evaporating surface, and the evaporation of certain volatile liquids, such as ether, produces an intense degree of cold. Evaporation by direct heat (boiling down) is often practised on fluids, especially in pharmacy and cooking, in order to reduce them to a denser consistence, or to obtain in a dry and separate state the fixed matters contained in them.

So in peccilent fevers, the intention is to expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 908.*

In the seven last months of the year 1688, the *evaporation* amounted to 22 inches 5 lines; but the rain only to 11 inches 6¼ lines. *Derham, Physico-Theology, i. 5, note 7.*

2. The matter evaporated or exhaled; vapor. [Rare.]

They are but the fruits of adusted cholera, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit. *Howell, Dodona's Grove.*

Evaporations are . . . greater according to the greater heat of the sun. *Woodward.*

3. In *alg.*, the disappearance of a solution of a system of equations by passing off to infinity. Thus, the solution of the two equations $x - ky = a$ and $x - y = b$, which disappears when $k=1$, is said to pass off by *evaporation*.

evaporation-gage (ē-vap'ō-rā'shon-gāj), *n.* A graduated vessel of glass for determining the rate of evaporation of a liquid placed in it, in a given time and exposure.

evaporative (ē-vap'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [= **F.** *évaporatif* = Pr. *evaporatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *evaporativo*, < *LL. evaporativus*, apt to evaporate, < *evaporare*, evaporate: see *evapor*, *evaporate*.] Causing evaporation; pertaining to evaporation: as, an *evaporative* process.

evaporator (ē-vap'ō-rā-tōr), *n.* [**OF.** *evaporate* + *-or*.] Any apparatus used to facilitate the evaporation of the water contained in fruit, vegetable juices, saline liquids, glue, syrups, etc.; a furnace or pan used in condensing vegetable and other juices.

Those who have fruit *evaporators* for sale give extravagant statements about the increased value of evaporated over sun-dried fruit.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, July 22, 1887.

evaporimeter (ē-vap'ō-rim'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *evaporometer*.

evaporometer (ē-vap'ō-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < *LL. evaporare*, evaporate, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a liquid evaporated in a given time; an atometer.

Evarthrus (e-vār'thrus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐ*, well, + *άρθρον*, a joint.] A genus of geodephagous ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidae* and tribe *Pterostichini*, closely allied to *Pterostichus*, from which it differs in the form of the maxillary palpi, the last joint being shorter than the penultimate one, which is plurisetose near the tip. The species are all North American. They are elongate, subconvex, shining or opaque, the elytra striate-punctate, with one dorsal puncture near the third stria. *E. orbatus* (Newman) occurs in the eastern United States under stones and logs in dry places.



Evarthrus orbatus.
(Line shows natural size.)

évasé (ā-va-zā'), *a.* [**F.**, pp. of *évaser*, widen, cause to flare, as a vase, < *é* (< *L. ex-*, out) + *vase*, vase: see *vase*.] Spreading or flaring outward: said of the neck of a bottle, vase, or similar vessel, of the capital of a column, etc.

evasible (ē-vā'si-bl), *a.* [**L.** *evasio*, pp. of *evadere*, evade, + *-ible*.] Capable of being evaded. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

evasion (ē-vā'zhon), *n.* [= **F.** *évasion* = Sp. *evasion* = Pg. *evasão* = It. *evasione*, < *LL. evasio*(-n-), < *L. evasus*, pp. of *evadere*, evade: see *evade*.] 1. The act of evading or eluding; a getting away or out of the way; avoidance by artifice or strategy; artful escape or flight. [Rare in physical application.]

How may I avoid,
Although my will distaste what it elected,
The wife I chose? there can be no *evasion*
To blench from this, and to stand firm by honour.
Shak., T. and C., II. 2.

If your present objection . . . be meant as an *evasion* of my offer, I desist. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.*

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence does not consist in *evasion*, or in flight, but in courage. *Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 215.*

On Tuesday, the 5th of June, Madame de la Motte . . . escaped from the penitentiary of the Salpêtrière, where she had been sentenced to be immured for life; and in her *evasion* Marie Antoinette, It was said, had been an influential agent. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 289.*

2. A means of avoidance or escape; an evasive or elusive contrivance; a subterfuge; a shift.

He speaks unseasonable Truths sometimes, because he has not Wit enough to invent an *Evasion*.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, I. 6.

He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*, in the most solemn compacts.
Spectator, No. 305.

Are we to say, with the great body of Latin casuists, that, while equivocations and *evasions* of all kinds are permissible, a downright falsehood can never be excused?
H. N. Oxenham, *Short Studies*, p. 106.

3. In *fencing*, the avoiding of a thrust by moving the body without changing the position of the feet. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). = *Syn. Evasion*. *Equivocation*, *Prevarication*, *Shift*, *Subterfuge*, quibble, all express artful or dishonorable modes of escaping from being frustrated or found out. The first three imply the use of language; *shift* and *subterfuge* may be by words or actions. *Evasion* in speech may be simply avoiding, as by turning the conversation or meeting one question with another. *Equivocation* is using words in double and deceptive senses. *Prevarication* may be in action, but is properly understood to be in words; it includes all tricks of language that fall short of downright falsehood; it is, literally, a stepping on both sides of the truth; the word is a strong one. All these words convey opprobrium in proportion to the amount of insincerity implied. *Shift* and *subterfuge* may be modes of *evasion*; *shift*, a thing turned to as a mean expedient, a trick; *subterfuge*, a place of hiding, hence an artifice. *Shift* does not necessarily express a dishonorable course, and *evasion* and *subterfuge* are often lightly used. See *artifice* and *expedient*, n.

This detached and insulated form of delivering thoughts [in aphorisms] was, in effect, an *evasion* of all the difficulties connected with composition.
De Quincey, *Style*, II.

I . . . begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend,
That lies like truth. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 5.
Th' august tribunal of the skies,
Where no *prevarication* shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail, . . .
And conscience and our conduct judge us all.
Cowper, *Retirement*, I. 657.
For little souls on little *shifts* rely,
And towards' arts of mean expedients try.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, I. 2217.

We may observe how a persecuting spirit in the times drives the greatest men to take refuge in the meanest arts of *subterfuge*.
I. D'Iraqui, *Calam.* of Authors, II. 276.

evasive (ē-vā'siv), *a.* [= F. *évasif* = Sp. Pg. It. *evasivo*, < L. *evāsus*, pp. of *evadere*, *evade*: see *evade*.] 1. Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocal.

He . . . answered *evasive* of the sly request. *Pope*.
2. Containing or characterized by evasion; artfully contrived for escape or elusion; as, an *evasive* answer; an *evasive* argument.

He received very *evasive* and ambiguous answers.
Goldsmith, *Bolingbroke*.
Evasive arts will, it is feared, prevail, so long as distilled spirits of any kind are allowed.
Bp. Berkeley, *Serms.*, § 107.

3. Escaping the grasp or observation; not easily seized or comprehended; faintly or indistinctly perceived; elusive; vanishing; as, an *evasive* thought or idea; *evasive* colors.

Above the cities of the plain the tender
Evasive strains dropt gently from the sky.
C. De Kay, *Vision of Nimrod*, vi.

evasively (ē-vā'siv-li), *adv.* By evasion or equivocation; in a manner to avoid a direct reply or charge.

I answered *evasively*, or at least indeterminately.
Bryant.

evasiveness (ē-vā'siv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

evatt, *n.* Same as *evet*, *effet*, etc., uncontracted forms of *eft*¹.

eve¹ (ēv), *n.* [*< ME. eve*, a common form of *even*, the final *n*, prop. belonging to the stem, being often regarded as inflectional, and dropped; see *even*².] 1. The close of the day; the evening. [*Poetical.*]

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dawy *eve*.
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 743.

Winter oft at *eve* resumes the breeze. *Thomson*.
2. The night or evening (often, and specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the day and night) before certain holy days of the church, marked more or less generally by religious and popular observances. The religious observance usually consists of a service only, and in the Church of England of the reading of the collect peculiar to the festival. (See *vigil*.) Technically, an *eve* is not observed with a fast. Also *even*.

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feast.
Bp. Duppa, *Rules and Helps of Devotion*.

In former times it was customary in London, and in other great cities, to set the Midsummer watch upon the *eve* of Saint John the Baptist; and this was usually performed with great pomp and pageantry.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 464.

I remember one Christmas *Eve* in the afternoon passing one of those places, and seeing the porter putting up the shutters, thinking some one had died suddenly, I inquired what was the matter.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 505.

3. The period just preceding some specific event; a space of time proximate to the occurrence of something: as, the *eve* of a battle; or the *eve* of a revolution.

The French seem to be at the *eve* of taking Antwerp and Brussels, the latter of which is actually besieged.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 5.

Bobus is upon the *eve* of his return [from India], and I rather think we shall see him in the spring.
Sydney Smith, *To Lady Holland*, vi.

eve¹ (ēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *evē*, ppr. *evēing*. [*< eve*¹, *n.*] To become damp. [*Prov. Eng.*]

eve² (ēv), *n.* [Appar. < *evēs*, early form of *eaves*, sing. taken as plural: see *eaves*.] A hen-roost. [*Prov. Eng.*]

eve-churr (ēv'chēr), *n.* The night-jar or night-churr, *Caprimulgus europæus*. [*Local, Eng.*]

evecket, **evicket** (ēv'ek, -ik), *n.* [A doubtful form, appar. based on L. *ibex* (*ibice*-) (> OF. *ibice*, Sp. *ibice*, etc.), an ibex: see *ibex*.] A species of wild goat.

Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote.
Chapman, *Iliad*, iv. 122.

evectant (ē-vek'tant), *n.* [*< *evect* (in *evectio*) + *-ant*.] In *math.*, a contravariant considered as generated by operating upon a covariant or contravariant with an *evector*.

evectics (ē-vek'tiks), *n.* [*< L. evectus*, pp. of *evēhere*, carry out or away: see *evectio*.] That department of medicine which teaches the method of acquiring a good habit of body.
Crabb.

evectio (ē-vek'shōn), *n.* [= F. *évection* = Sp. *evectio*, < LL. *evectio*(n-), a carrying upward, a flight, < L. *evēhere*, carry out or forth, lift up, < *e*, out, + *vēhere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vector*.] 1. The act of carrying out or away; a lifting up; exaltation.

His [Joseph's] being taken out of the dungeon represented Christ's resurrection, as his *evectio* to the power of Egypt, next to Pharaoh, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father.
Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, v.

2. In *astron.*: (a) The second lunar inequality, described by Ptolemy. It comes to its maximum value at the quadratures, and disappears at the conjunctions and oppositions. Ptolemy accounted for it by supposing that the apogee of the moon's orbit or deferent of its epicycle recedes to the west at a uniform angular rate of 11" 2' per diem, while the center of the epicycle advances to the east at a uniform angular rate of motion about the earth of 13" 11', the mean sun always bisecting the arc of the zodiac between the lunar apogee and the center of the lunar epicycle. This theory represented the longitudes with remarkable accuracy, but was utterly inconsistent with the most obvious observations respecting the moon's apparent diameter. According to modern astronomy, the *evectio* is a perturbation of the moon by the sun, due to the fact that the sun tends to separate the moon and the earth by attracting more the nearer body. It thus exaggerates the effect of the eccentricity of the moon's orbit when the transverse axis of the latter lies near the line of syzygies. (b) The moon's libration.—**Evectio of heat**, the diffusion of heated particles through a fluid in the process of heating it; convection.

evectio (ē-vek'shōn-āl), *a.* [*< evectio* + *-al*.] Relating or belonging to the *evectio*.

evector (ē-vek'tōr), *n.* [NL. *evector*, < L. *evēhere*, pp. *evectus*, carry out: see *evectio*.] In *math.*, an operative quantic formed by replacing the coefficients of a quantic *a*, *nb*, $\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c$, etc., by *d*/*da*, *d*/*db*, *d*/*dc*, etc., and the facients of the quantic by the indeterminate coefficients of an adjoint linear form.

eveling (ēv'ling), *n.* A dialectal corruption of *evening*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

evelong, *a.* A Middle English variant of *avelong*.

Evemydoidæ (ēv'e-mi-doi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ev*, well, + *ēmys*, the water-tortoise, + *ēidos*, form.] In L. Agassiz's classification of tortoises, a subfamily of his *Emydoidæ*, containing the box-tortoise of Europe and similar species, having a movable hinged plastron and little webbed toes.

even¹ (ē'vn), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. even*, *evin*, *efen*, sometimes, esp. in inflection, *em* (in comp. *efen*-, *em*-), < AS. *efen*, often, esp. in inflection, contr. *efn*, *em* = OS. *ebhan* = OFries. *even*, *ivn* = D. *even* = OHG. *eban*, MHG. G. *eben* = Icel. *jafn*, *jann* = Sw. *jänn* = Dan. *jæn* = Goth. *ibuns*, *even*; prob. connected with Goth. *ibnks*, adj., back, backward, and perhaps with *ebb*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Level, plane, or smooth; hence, not rough or irregular; free from inequalities,

irregularities, or obstructions: as, *even* ground; an *even* surface.

First, if all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were *even* to the crown.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7.

Smooth and *even* as an ivory ball.
Cowper, *Anti-Thelyphthora*, I. 47.

At last they issued from the world of wood,
And climb'd upon a fair and *even* ridge.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

2. Uniform in action, character, or quality; equal or equable; unvarying; unwavering: as, an *even* temper; to hold an *even* course.

And yet for all that, howe *even* a mind did shee beare,
How humble opinion she had of herselfe also.
Vives, *Instruction of Christian Women*, I. 10.

There shall be a resurrection of the body; and that is the last thing that shall be done in heaven; for after that there is nothing but an *even* continuance in equal glory.
Donne, *Sermons*, xviii.

Prosperity follows the execution of *even* justice.
Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, Int.

3. Situated on a level, or on the same level; being in the same line or plane; parallel; concomitant; accordant: followed by *with*.

For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies . . . shall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke* xix. 43, 44.

Not wholly elevated from the Horizon; but all the way the nether part of the Sun seeming just and *even* with it.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 433.

There ought hath pass'd,
But *even* with law, against the wilful sons
Of old Andronicus. *Shak.*, *Tit. And.*, iv. 4.

4. On an equality in any respect; on an equal level or footing; of equal or the same measure or quantity; in an equivalent state or condition; equally balanced or adjusted: as, our accounts are *even*; an *even* chance; an *even* bargain; letters of *even* date; to get *even* with an antagonist.

I am too high, and thou too low. Our minds are *even* yet.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 6.

5. Plain to comprehension; lucid; clear.

I have promis'd to make all this matter *even*. . .
To make these doubts all *even*.
Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4.

6. Without fractional parts; neither more nor less; entire; unbroken: as, an *even* mile; an *even* pound or quart; an *even* hundred or thousand.—7. Divisible, as a number, by 2; thus, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, are *even* numbers: opposed to *odd*, as 1, 3, etc. See *evenly even*, *unevenly even*, below.

Let him tell me whether the number of the stars is *even* or odd.
Jer. Taylor, *Italy Living*.

The army that presents a front of *even* numbers is called the *even* hoste, and the other the *odd* hoste.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 414.

8. Without projecting parts; having all the ends terminating in the same plane: in ornithology, said of the tail of a bird all the feathers of which are of equal length.

The edge [of a book in gliding] should be scraped quite flat and perfectly *even*.
Workshop Receipts, IV. 245.

9. In *entom.*, plane; horizontal, flat, and not deflexed at the margins: applied especially to the elytra when they form together a plane surface, and to the wings when they are extended horizontally in repose. [*Even* was formerly used in composition with the sense of *fellow*- or *co*-. See *even-Christian*, *even-bishop*, *even-servant*.]—**Even chance**. See *chance*.—**Even function**. See *function*.—**Evenly even**, divisible by 4.—**Even or odd**, a very old game of chance played with coins or any small pieces. See the extract. Now commonly called *odd* or *even*.

The play consists in one person concealing in his hand a number of any small pieces, and another calling *even* or *odd* at his pleasure; the pieces are then exposed, and the victory is decided by counting them; if they correspond with the call, the hider loses; if the contrary, of course he wins.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 493.

Even page, in *printing*, a left-hand page of a printed book, which bears an *even* number, as 2, 4, etc.—**On an even keel**. See *keel*.—**On even ground**, on equally favorable terms; having equal advantages: as, the advocates meet on *even ground* in argument.—**To be even with**, to have retaliated upon; to have squared accounts with.

Mahomet . . . determined with himselfe at once to be *even* with them [the Venetians] for all, and to employ his whole forces both by sea and land for the gaining of that place [the island of Eubœa].
Knolles, *Hist. Turks*, p. 405.

Literature was *even* with them [the Roundheads], as, in the long run, it always is with its enemies.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

To get *even* with, to retaliate upon; square accounts with.—To make *even*, make *even* lines, or *end even*, in *type-setting*, to space out a "take" or piece of copy so as to make the last line full when it is not the end of a paragraph. Hence the widely spaced lines immediately followed by more closely spaced ones often seen in newspapers, resulting from the necessary division of the work

into small parts.—To make even, to square accounts; come out even; leave nothing owing.

Since if my soul make even with the week,
Each seventh note by right is due to thee.
G. Herbert.

Unevenly even, divisible by 2, but not by 4.—Syn. 1. Flat, etc. See level.

II. n. In the Pythagorean philos., that element of the universe which is represented by the even numbers: identified with the unlimited and imperfect.

even¹ (ē'vñ), adv. [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *een, ene* (usually written *e'en*); < ME. *even, evene, efne*, < AS. *efne*, even, exactly, just, likewise (= OS. *efno* = OFries. *efne, evna, vin* = D. *even* = OHG. *ebano*, MHG. *ebene, eben, G. eben, adv.*, = Sw. *äfen*, even, likewise, also, too), < *efen*, adj., even: see *even¹, a.*] I. In an even manner; so as to be even; straight; evenly: as, to run *even*. —2†. Straightway; directly.

He went *even* to thompson & enys him sayde,
Knelyng on his kne curtesyll & faire,
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1093.

The zatis [gates of hell] to-burste, and gan to flee,
God took out Adam and Eue full *evene*,
And alle hise chosen companye.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

When he swiftly hade sworne to that swete maidon,
Thai entrid full *even* into an Inner chamber,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 749.

3. Just; exactly; at or to the very point; moreover; likewise; so much as: used to emphasize or strengthen an assertion: as, he was not satisfied *even* then; *even* this was not enough. In verse often contracted *e'en*.

Lered no lewed he let no man stonde,
That he hitte *euene* that euere stired after.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 102.

Than asked the kyng Arthur what a-visionns ben thet,
and Merlin hym tolde *even* as the kyng hadde mette in
his dreame, that the kyng hym-self knewe well he seide
trouthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

And, behold, I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters upon
the earth.
Gen. vi. 17.

The Northren Ocean *even* to the frozen Thule was scat-
ter'd with the proud ship-wracks of the Spanish Armado.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs cease. *Pope*.
Some observed that, *even* if they took the town, they
should not be able to maintain possession of it.
Irvine, Granada, p. 33.

even¹ (ē'vñ), v. [< ME. *evenen, efenen, emntien*, make even, level, make equal, compare, < AS. *efnian*, level, i. e., lay prostrate (once, doubtful), *ge-efnian*, compare (cf. *emnettan*, make even, regulate, *ge-ennettan*, make even, level, make equal, compare), < *efen, efn, emn*, adj., even: see *even¹, a.*] I. trans. 1. To make even or level; level; lay smooth.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the soil.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

It will *even* all inequalities.
Evelyn.

2. To place in an equal state as to claim or obligation, or in a state in which nothing is due on either side; balance, as accounts.

Nothing . . . shall content my son,
Till I am *even'd* with him, wife for wife.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

3. To equal; compare; bring into comparison, as one thing with another; connect or associate, as one thing or person with another: as, such a charge can never be *evened* to me.

The multitude of the Pericles, quod he, may nogte be
evend to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewrly we are
ma than thay. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, fol. 19. (Halliwell.)

God never thought this world a portion worthy of you:
he would not *even* you to a gift of dirt and clay.
Rutherford, Letters, vi.

Would any Christian *even* you bit object to a bonny,
sonsy, weel-faurd young woman like Miss Catline?
Lockhart, Reginald Dalton, III. 119.

4†. To act up to; keep pace with.

But we'll *even*
All that good time will give us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

II.† intrans. To be or become even; have or come to an equality in any respect; range, divide, settle, etc., evenly: followed by *with*.

A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stone-
heng, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

To Westminster, where all along I find the shops *evening*
with the sides of the houses, even in the broadest
streets; which will make the City very much better than it
was.
Pepys, Diary, II. 9.

Evened with W. Hewer for my expenses upon the road
this last journey.
Pepys, Diary, III. 275.

see *evening*) = OS. *abhand* = OFries. *abend, ioven, iwen*, etc., = D. *avond* = OHG. *abant*, MHG. *abent*, G. *abend*, even, evening. The Scand. forms are different: Icel. *aptan, aftan* = Sw. *afton* = Dan. *aften*, where the vowel has been shortened and the *i* inserted, perhaps in simulation of Icel. *aptr, aftr*, etc., back, back again, behind (= E. *aft, after*, q. v.), as if the evening were considered as the latter part of the day. The Goth. form is not recorded (the Goth. word for 'evening' is *andanahti*, lit. the time toward night). There is nothing to bring the word into connection with *off*, Goth. *af*, AS. *of*, etc.] 1. Evening: the earlier word for *evening*, but now archaic or poetical.

As falls a Meteor in a Sommer *Even*,
A sodain Flash coms flaming down from Heav'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.
Her tears fell with the dewes at *even*.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Same as *eve¹*, 2.

Estern *evyn*, I com to Seynt John Muryan, ther I a bode
Ester Day all Day.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

Tokyn he Stevene, and stonyd hym in the way;
And therefor is his *evyn* on Crystes owyn day.
St. Stephen and Herod (Child's Ballads, I. 318).

Often contracted *e'en*.
Good *even*. Same as *good evening* (which see, under *good*).

even-bishop† (ē'vñ-bish'op), n. [ME. not found; AS. *efenbiscop* (translating ML. *coepiscopus*), < *efen*, even, equal, + *biscop*, bishop.] A co-bishop.

even-christian† (ē'vñ-kris'tian), n. [< ME. *even-cristene, emeristene, -cristen*, < AS. **efencristena* (evidenced by the forms *evenchristen, emeristene*, quoted in the Latin version of the laws of Edward the Confessor, § 36) (= OFries. *winkers-tena, evnkristena* = OHG. *ebanchristani*, MHG. *ebenkristen*; in G. expressed by *mit-christ*), < *efen*, equal, + *cristena*, Christian: see *even¹* and *christen, Christian¹*.] Fellow-Christian; neighbor, in the Scriptural sense.

He that hath desdayn of his neighebour, that is to seyn,
of his *evencristen*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.
Do non yuel to thine *evencristene* nougt by thi powere.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 164.

This gospel tellith bi a parable how eche man shulde
love his *evencristene*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 31.

And the more pity, that great folk should have counte-
nance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more
than their *even christian*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

even-down (ē'vñ-down), a. [In Sc. usually spelled *even-down*; < *even¹, adv.*, + *down³, down*. Cf. *downright*.] 1. Perpendicular; downright: specifically applied to a heavy fall of rain.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an
undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is
emphatically called an *even-down* pour.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, II. xvi.

2. Downright; direct; plain; flat: as, an *even-down* lie.

This I ken likewise, that what I say is the *even-down*
truth.
Galt, Entail, II. 119.

3. Mere; sheer.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., f. 10.

But gentlemen, an' ladies warst,
Wi' *ev'n-down* want o' wark are curst.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

evene¹† (ē-vēn'), v. i. [< L. *evenire*, happen: see *event¹*.] To happen.

How often and frequently doth it *evene*, that after the
love of God hath gained the dominion and upper-hand in
the soul of man, that he is resolved to live well and re-
ligiously.
Hewyt, Sermons (1653), p. 83.

evene², adv. See *even¹*.

evener (ē'vñ-ēr), n. [< *even¹, v.*, + *-er¹*.] 1. A person or thing that makes even, as a stick with which to push off an excess of grain from a measure.—2. In *waving*, an instrument used for spreading out the warp as it goes on the beam; a ravel or raithe; the comb which guides the threads with precision on to the beam. [Scotch.]—3. In vehicles, same as *equalizing-bar* (b) (which see, under *bar*).

If the farmer wishes to carry a heavy load, he must harness
his horses tandem, because the conserving force of
vested interest has forbidden the introduction of the Ameri-
can *evener*.
F. H. Stoddard, Andover Rev., VIII. 155.

evenfall (ē'vñ-fâl), n. [< *even²* + *fall*.] The fall of evening; early evening; twilight. [Poetical.]

Alas for her that met me,
That heard me softly call,
Came glimmering thro' the laurels
At the quiet *evenfall*.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 11.

evenforth†, adv. [ME., also contr. *emforth*; < *even¹, adv.*, + *forth¹*.] Straight onward; even-forward.

And thanne y entrid in and *even-forth* went.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 163.

even-forward, adv. Directly forward; straight onward. [North. Eng.]

evenhand† (ē'vñ-hand), n. [< *even¹* + *hand*.] Equality or parity of rank or degree.

Whoso is out of hope to attain to another's virtue will
seek to come at *evenhand* by depressing another's fortune.
Bacon, Envy.

even-handed (ē'vñ-han'ded), a. [< *even¹* + *hand* + *-ed²*.] Impartial; rightly balanced; equitable.

This *even-handed* justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

O *even-handed* Nature! we confess
This life that men so honor, love, and bless
Has filled thine olden measure.

O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday, Nov. 3, 1864.

even-handedly (ē'vñ-han'ded-li), adv. In an even-handed manner; justly; impartially.

even-handedness (ē'vñ-han'ded-nes), n. The state or quality of being even-handed; impartiality; justice.

Had Smith been the only offender, it might have been
expected that he would have been gladly sacrificed as an
evidence of Elizabeth's *evenhandedness*.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, vii.

even-hands (ē'vñ-handz), adv. [Sc.] On an equal footing. *Jamieson*.

I's be *even-hands* w' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh
at the leishest o' them.
Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 325.

evenhede†, n. A variant of *evenhood*.

evenhood† (ē'vñ-hūd), n. Equality; equity.

evening (ēv'ning), n. and a. [< ME. *evening, evenyng*, < AS. *æfning* (rare), evening, < *æfen*, even, + *-ung*, E. -ing¹: see *even²* and *-ing¹*.] I. n. 1. The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the decline or fall of the day, or of the sun; the time from sunset till darkness; in common usage, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night before bedtime.

The *evening* and the morning were the first day. Gen. i. 5.
Now came still *evening* on, and twilight gray
Had in her sober livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 598.

And now you are happily arrived to the *evening* of a day
as serene as the dawn of it was glorious; but such an
evening as, I hope, and almost prophecy, is far from night;
it is the *evening* of a summer's sun, which keeps a daylight
long within the skies.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Ded.

Hence—2. The decline or latter part of any state or term of existence: as, the *evening* of life; the *evening* of his power.

He was a person of great courage, honour, and fidelity
and not well known till his *evening*.
Clarendon, Of the Earl of Northampton.

3. The time between noon and dark, including afternoon and twilight. [Eng. and southern U. S.]—4†. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett*.

II. a. Being, or occurring at, or associated with the close of day: as, the *evening* sacrifice.

Soon as the *evening* shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale.
Addison, Ode.

Those *evening* bells! those *evening* bells!
How many a tale their music tells!
Moore, Those Evening Bells.

Evening flower, a bulbous plant from the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Hesperantha*: so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.—Evening gun. See *gun*.—Evening hymn. Same as *even-song*, 2.—Evening primrose. See *primrose*.—Evening star, a bright planet, as Venus or Jupiter, seen in the west after sunset. Venus is the evening star during alternate periods of 292 days; Jupiter is usually considered as the evening star for some months before conjunction, which occurs once in 398 days; and Mercury is the evening star when it can be seen at its eastern elongation.

evening-song (ēv'ning-sōng), n. Same as *even-song*.

It passed from a day of religion to be a day of order,
and from fasting till night to fasting till *evening-song*, and
evening-song to be sung about twelve o'clock.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 692.

evenlight†, n. [ME. *evenlight, evenlygth*, < AS. *æfenleoht* (= G. *abendlicht*), < *æfen*, even, + *leoht*, light.] The light of evening; twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,
And sey it is fery in the nyght,
And I swere it is *evenlight*.
MS. Cantab., Ff. i. 6, fol. 66. (Halliwell.)

evenliket, adv. An obsolete form of *evenly*.

evenliness (ē'vñ-li-nes), n. Equality. *Fairfax*.

evenlong† (ē'vñ-lōng), adv. Along in the same line. *Wright*.

One the upper syde make holys *evenlonge*, as many as thou wyll.
Porkington MS.

evenly (ē'vn-li), *adv.* [*ME. evenly, evenliche, efenlike*, < *AS. efenlice*, evenly, equally, < *efenlic*, adj., even, equal, < *efen*, even, + *-lic*, -ly¹.] 1. With an even, level, or smooth surface; without roughness, or elevations and depressions; without inequalities; uniformly: as, the field slopes *evenly* to the river.

A palish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread.
Sir H. Wotton.

2. In an even or equal manner; so as to produce or possess equality of parts, proportions, force, or the like: as, to divide anything *evenly* in the middle; they are *evenly* matched.

All men know that there is no great art in dividing evenly of those things which are subject to number and measure.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. 60.

3†. In an equal degree or proportion; to an equal extent; equally.

But the sovereign good (quod she) that is *evenliche* purposed to the good folk and to badde.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 2.

The surface of the sea is *evenly* distant from the centre of the earth.
Brerewood.

4. Without inclination toward either side; equally distant from extremes; impartially; without bias or variation.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince; it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

5. Smoothly; straightforwardly; harmoniously. Charly and self-love become coincident, and doth run together *evenly* in one channel.
Barrow, Works, I. xxv.

Since . . . we are so apt to forget God's administration of the great affairs below, when they go on *evenly* and regularly, he is pleased, I say, by awakening notices, now and then to put us in mind of it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

6†. Straightway. Eche man was esed *evenli* at wille, Wanted hem no thing that thei hane wold.
William of Palerns (E. E. T. S.), I. 5338.

Evenly even. See *even*¹, a. **even-minded** (ē'vn-min^{ed}), *a.* [*even*¹ + *mind* + -ed². Equiv. to *L. aequanimis*: see *equanimous*.] Having equanimity.

even-mindedly (ē'vn-min^{ed}-li), *adv.* With equanimity.

evenness (ē'vn-nes), *n.* [*ME. evennes, -nesse*, < *AS. efenness*, equality, equity, < *efen*, even, + *-ness*, -ness.] 1. The state of being even, level, or smooth; equality of surface: as, the *evenness* of the ground; the *evenness* of a fluid at rest.

The explication of what is said concerning the *evenness* of the surface of the lunar spots.
Derham, Astro-Theology, Pref.

2. Uniformity; regularity; equality: as, *evenness* of motion.

These gentlemen will learn of my admird reader an *evenness* of voice and delivery.
Steele, Spectator, No. 147.

3. Equal distance from either extreme; freedom from inclination to either side; impartiality.

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length to a middle estate of *evenness* between both.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

In her lap she held a perpendicular or level, as the sign of *evenness* and rest.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

4. Calmness; equality of temper; freedom from perturbation; equanimity.

He bore the loss with great composure and *evenness* of mind.
Hooker.

We . . . are likely to perish . . . unless we correct those aversenesses and natural indispositions, and reduce them to the *evenness* of virtue.
Ser. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 103.

So mock'd, so spurn'd, so baited two whole days— I lost myself and fell from *evenness*, And rail'd.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham.

even-servant, *n.* [*ME.*] A fellow-servant.

His *even servant* fell down and prayed him.
Wyclif, Mat. xviii. 29.

even-song (ē'vn-sōng), *n.* [*ME. evensong, evesong, or -sang*, < *AS. æfensang* (= *Dan. aften-sang*), < *æfen*, evening, + *sang, gesang, song*.] 1. In the *Anglican Ch.*, a form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. Known as *vespers* in the Roman Catholic Church. *Lee's Glossary.*

Thus the yonge kyng entred into Reyne, the Saturday at *evensong*time.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccxix.

Again, both in matins and in *evensong*, is idolatry maintained for God's service.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 201.

After *evensong*, they may nicet their sweethearts, and dance aboute a maypoie.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 519.

2. A song or hymn sung at evening. Thee, chauntress, oft, the woods among, I woo, to hear thy *even-song*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 64.

3. The time of even-song; evening. He tuned his notes both *even-song* and morn.
Dryden.

Also *evening-song*.

even-star (ē'vn-stär), *n.* [*ME. evensterre*, < *AS. æfenstorra* (= *D. avondster* = *G. abendstern* = *Dan. aftenstjerne*), evening star, < *æfen*, even, + *stearra*, star.] The evening star.

event¹ (ē-vent'), *n.* [= *OF. event* = *Sp. Pg. It. evento*, < *L. eventus* (*eventu-*), also *eventum* (prop. neut. pp.), an event, occurrence, < *evenire*, pp. *eventus*, happen, fall out, come out, < *e*, out, + *venire*, come: see *venture*, and cf. *advent*, *convent*, *invent*, etc., *convene*, *evene*, etc.] 1. That which comes, arrives, or happens; that which falls out; especially, an occurrence of some importance; a distinctly marked incident: as, the succession of *events*.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked.
Eccles. ix. 2.

Do I forebode impossible *events*, And tremble at vain dreams?
Cowper, Task, v. 491.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming *events* cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

There is no greater *event* in life than the appearance of new persons about our hearth, except it be the progress of the character which draws them.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

2. The consequence of anything; that in which an action, an operation, or a series of operations terminates; the issue; conclusion; end.

Of my ill-boding Dream Behold the dire *Event*.
Congreve, Semele, III. 8.

My temporal concerns are slowly rectifying themselves; I am astonished at my own indifference to their event.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 409.

One God, one law, one element, And one far-off divine event, To which the whole creation moves.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3. In public games and sports, each contest or single proceeding in a program or series: as, the *events* of the day were a bicycle-race, a foot-race, high jumps, etc.; the steeplechase was a spirited *event*.—4. A contingent, probable, or possible happening; a coming to pass; in the theory of probabilities, anything which may or may not be; any general state of things considered as having a probability: as, in the *event* of his death his interest will lapse.—Compound *event*, that which in reference to its probability is regarded as consisting in the concatenation or coincidence of two or more different events.—*Double event*, two races, or other trials of strength or skill, upon the winning of both of which depends the winning of a certain wager or stake.—*Simple event*, in the doctrine of probabilities, something whose probability is deduced from direct observation.—*Syn. 1. Event, Occurrence, Incident, Circumstance, affair.* An *event* is of more importance than an *occurrence*; the word is generally applied to the larger 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* 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 refer to some remarkable *incidents* which attended it, and might give details of the favorable or adverse *circumstances* by which it was accompanied. See *exigency*.

event¹† (ē-vent'), *v.* [*L. eventus*, pp. of *evenire*, come out: see the noun.] *I. intrans.* To come out; break forth.

O that thou saw'st my heart, or did'st behold The place from which that scalding sigh *event*ed!
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

II. trans. To bring to pass; execute.

There are divers things which are praised and dispraised, as deede doen by worthy men and pollices *event*ed by great warriors.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 11.

event²† (ē-vent'), *v. t.* [*F. éventer*, fan. Cf. *eventilate*.] To fan; cool.

A loose and roild vapour that is fit To *event* his searching beams.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, III.

The fervour of so pure a flame As this my city bears might lose the name Without the apt *eventing* of her heat.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

even-tempered (ē'vn-tem^{per}d), *a.* Having a placid temper.

eventerate† (ē-ven'te-rāt), *v. t.* [*Prop. *eventrate* (cf. equiv. *F. éventrer*), < *L. e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly: see *venter*, *ventral*. Cf. *eventration*.] To viscerate; disembowel.

A bear which the hunters *eventerated* or opened.
Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., III. 6.

eventful (ē-vent'fūl), *a.* [*event* + *-ful*.] Full of events or incidents; attended or characterized by important or striking occurrences: as, an *eventful* reign; an *eventful* journey.

Last scene of all, That ends this strange *eventful* history, Is second childishness.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

The Colonial period, as I regard it, was the charmed, *eventful* infancy and youth of our national life.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 44.

eventide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* [*ME. even-tide*; < *even*² + *tide*.] The time of evening. [Archaic.]

And thel leiden bondes on hem and puttiden hem into wardes into the morewe, for it was then *even-tide*.
Wyclif, Acts iv. 3.

Isaac went out to meditate in the field at the *eventide*.
Gen. xxiv. 63.

eventilate† (ē-ven'ti-lāt), *v. t.* [*L. eventilatus*, pp. of *eventilare*, set the air in motion, fan (> *OF. éventiler, esventiler, ventilare*), < *e*, out, + *ventilare*, toss, swing, winnow, fan: see *ventilate*.] 1. To ventilate; sift by fanning. *Cock-eram.* Hence—2. To discuss.

Having well *eventilated* it [another circumstance], we shall find that it depends upon the same principles.
Sir K. Digby, Sympathetic Powder.

eventilation† (ē-ven-ti-lā'shōn), *n.* [= *OF. es-ventilation*, < *L.* as if **eventilatio(n-)*, < *eventilare*, fan: see *ventilate*.] 1. The act of ventilating or fanning; ventilation.

Now for the nature of this heat, it is not a destructive violent heat, as that of fire, but a generative gentle heat, joined with moisture, nor needs it air for *eventilation*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 35.

That there is really such a thing as vital flame is an opinion of some moderns [and] . . . that it requires constant *eventilation*, through the trachea and pores of the body.
Bp. Berkeley, Sirs, § 205.

Hence—2. Discussion; debate. *Bailey, 1731.*

eventless (ē-vent'les), *a.* [*event* + *-less*.] Without event or incident; monotonous.

Upon the tranquil little islands her life had been *eventless*, and all the fine possibilities of her nature were like flowers that never bloomed.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 121.

eventognath (e-ven'tō-gnath), *n.* One of the *Eventognathi*.

Eventognathi (ev-en-tog'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ev*, well, + *εὐτός*, within, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] A large suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes, of most parts of the world: so called on account of the peculiar development of the lower pharyngeal bones. The brain-case is produced between the orbits; the basis cranii is simple, and the anus is normal in position; there is a distinct dorsal fin; and the lower pharyngeal bones are falciform, and parallel with the branchial arches. The group embraces the cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids; it is rated by some authors as an order equivalent to *Plectospondyli*, by others as a suborder of *Plectospondylona* fishes.

eventognathous (ev-en-tog'nā-thus), *a.* Having the characters of the *Eventognathi*.

eventour, *n.* A corrupt form of *aventure*.

eventration (ē-ven-trā'shōn), *n.* [*L. e*, out, + *venter* (*ventr-*), belly, + *-ation*. Cf. *F. éventrer*. See *eventerate*.] In *med.*: (a) The condition of a monster in which the abdominal viscera are contained in a membranous sac projecting from the abdomen. (b) Ventral hernia. (c) The pendulous condition of the lower abdomen in some women who have borne many children. (d) The escape of a considerable part of the intestine from a wound of the abdomen.

eventual (ē-ven'tū-āl), *a.* [= *D. eventuel* = *Dan. Sw. eventuel*, < *F. éventuel* = *Sp. Pg. eventual* = *It. eventuale*, < *L. eventus* (*eventu-*), an event: see *event*¹.] 1. Pertaining to the event or issue; happening or to happen or exist finally; ultimate: as, his *eventual* success was unexpected.

It is curious to observe the prophetic accuracy with which he discerned, not only the existence, but the *eventual* resources of the western world.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 18.

Eventual provision for the payment of the public securities.
Hamilton.

Perhaps there was some idea of the *eventual* union of Belgium with France.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 119.

2. Contingent upon a future or as yet unknown event; depending upon an uncertain event; that may happen or come about: as, an *eventual* succession.

Creating a new paper currency, founded on an *eventual* sale of the church lands. *Burke*.

=Syn. 1. *Ultimate, Conclusive*, etc. See *final*.
eventuality (ē-ven-tū-ā'l-i-ti), *n.*; pl. *eventualities* (-tiz). [= F. *éventualité* = Sp. *eventualidad* = Pg. *eventualidade* = It. *eventualità*; as *eventual* + *-ity*.] 1. A contingent occurrence; a result of environment; that which happens from the force of circumstances.

The *eventualities* and vicissitudes to which our American life is often subject. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

The staff was . . . constantly employed in drawing up and revising schemes of concentration suited to every *eventuality*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 306.

The only effect was that the hens left the nest, and, joining the male birds, prepared for *eventualities*, nor did they take wing until we had begun to walk up to the rookery. *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 890.

2. In *phren.*, a disposition to take note of events or occurrences; one of the perceptive faculties, whose organ is supposed to be situated at the lower part of the forehead, below comparison and above individuality. See cut under *phrenology*.

eventually (ē-ven-tū-ā'l-i), *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue; in the end.

Allow things to take their natural course, and if a man have in him that which transcends the common, it must *eventually* draw to itself respect and obedience.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 125.

The organic matter is oxidised, and may thus be *eventually* converted into products which are perfectly harmless. *Huxley*, *Physiography*, p. 126.

eventuate (ē-ven-tū-ā't), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *eventuated*, ppr. *eventuating*. [*L. eventus* (*eventus*), an event, + *-ate*.] 1. To culminate; close; terminate: as, the agitation against slavery *eventuated* in civil war.

The ideas conveyed, sentiments inculcated, and usages taught to children by parents who themselves were similarly taught, *eventuate* in a rigid set of customs.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 535.

2. To fall out; happen; come to pass; result as an event or a consequence.

If Mr. — were condemned, a schism in the National Church would *eventuate*. *Dr. M. Davies*.

eventuation (ē-ven-tū-ā'sh'n), *n.* [*L. eventuatō* + *-ion*.] The act of eventuating; the act of falling out or happening. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

ever (ev'ēr), *adv.* [Also contr. (dial. and poet.) *ē'er*; < ME. *ever*, *evre*, *efre*, *efere*, *efre*, *efere*, *avere*, *avere*, *efre*, always, at all times, at any time; with comparatives, in any degree, in such degree; with indef. (orig. interrogative) pronouns, a generalizing addition; < AS. *āfre*, *ēver*, i. e., always (rarely, *ever*, i. e., at any time), prob. ult. < *ā*, *ever*, always, *ay* (see *ay*), orig. **aw* (= Goth. *aiw*) with umlaut of the vowel (cf. *āw*, *ā*, law, of the same origin) and change of *w* to *f* (*v*), + *-re*, dat. fem. adj. suffix, often formative of adverbs. Cf. AS. *ēce*, *everlasting*, from the same ult. source: see *ēche*.] Hence, with prefixed negative, *never*, *q. v.*] 1. At all times; always; continually.

And iewes lyeuen in lele lawe owre lorde wrote it hym selue, In stone, for it stydfast was and stonde sholde *evre*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 573.

Ever learning, and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 7.

This honey tasted still is *ever* sweet.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, xxx.

The wisest, happiest of our kind are they That *ever* walk content with nature's way.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, v.

2. At any time; at any period or point of time, past or future: in negative, interrogative, or comparative sentences: as, no man is *ever* the happier for injustice; did you *ever* see anything like it? I do not think I *ever* did.

I sail yow telle als trewe a tale, Als *ever* was herde by nyghte or daye.

Thomas of Ersseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 97).

No man *ever* yet hated his own flesh. Eph. v. 29.

Thou art a hopeful boy, And it was bravely spoken: for this answer I love thee more than *ever*.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

Such is now the one city in which the Turk *ever* ruled on our side of Iliadria. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 331.

3†. In any degree; any; at all: usually in connection with an adverb or adjective in the comparative degree, and after a negative.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. *Ep. Hall*.

The cruse of oil would not fall *ever* the sooner for bestowing a portion of it on a prophet, or any of the sons of the prophets. *Ep. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, I. viii.

4. To any possible degree; in any possible case: with *as*: a word of enforcement or emphasis: as, *as soon as ever* he had done it.

His felawes fledde as fast as *ever* they myght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1008.

Sometime the Dutchesse bore the child, As wet as *ever* she could be.

Dutchesse of Suffolke's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

Ever among!, *ever* and anon. *Spenser*.

And *ever* among, A mayden song,

Lullay, by by, lullay.

Carol of 15th Century.

Ever and anon. See *anon*.—**Ever in one!**, always; constantly; continually. *Chaucer*.—**Ever so**, to whatever extent; to whatever degree; greatly; exceedingly: as, *ever so* long; *be he ever so* bold.

And grete thou doe that ladye well, *Ever* see well froe mee.

Childe Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 314).

For ever. (a) Eternally; in everlasting continuance.

This is my name for *ever*. Ex. iii. 15.

(b) For all time; to the end of life.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve him for *ever*. Ex. xxi. 6.

But here at my right hand attendant be *For ever*. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, I. 42.

(c) Continually; incessantly; without intermission: as, he is *for ever* in the way; she is *for ever* singing, from morning to night. [Colloq.] [These words are sometimes repeated for the sake of emphasis: as, *for ever* and *ever*, or *for ever* and *for ever*. They are most commonly written together as one word, *forever*.]—**For ever and a day**, for *ever*, emphatically; eternally. [Colloq.]—**Or ever**. See *or*.—Syn. 1. Perpetually, incessantly, constantly, eternally.

ever-bloomer (ev'ēr-blō'mēr), *n.* A gardeners' or florists' name for a "perpetual" rose.

We have grown over sixty [varieties] named *ever-bloomers* or tea-roses.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, May 3, 1887.

ever-during (ev'ēr-dūr'ing), *a.* Enduring forever; everlasting: as, *ever-during* glory. [Poetical.]

Heaven open'd wide

Her *ever-during* gates. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 206.

My Notes to future Times proclaim

Unconquer'd Love, and *ever-during* Flame.

Prior, *Henry*, and *Emma*.

everecht, *a.* A Middle English form of *every*.
everfern (ev'ēr-fēr'n), *n.* The wall-fern. *Gerard*.

He busked hym a bour, the best that he myzt,

Of hay & of *ever-ferne* & crbeg a fewe.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 438.

everglade (ev'ēr-glād), *n.* A low, swampy tract of land, more or less covered by a growth of tall grass: a word in common use in Florida, a large portion of the southern part of this State being a marshy region known as the Everglades. Further north similar tracts, in the region bordering on the sea, are called *dismals* or *poecosins*.—**Everglade kite**, *Rostrhamus sociabilis*, having a long very slender, and much hooked bill. (See *Rostrhamus*.) This bird is from 16 to 18 inches long, and about 44 inches in extent of wings. The adult of both sexes is slate-colored or dark plumbeous, blackening on the wings and tail, with the base of the tail white, and its end with a pale-grayish zone. The bill and claws are black; the base of the bill, the cere, and the feet are orange; the iris is red. The young birds are much varied with brown, yellowish, and white. This bird inhabits the Everglades of Florida and parts of the West Indies and South America. In general habits it resembles the marsh-harrier. It feeds on reptiles, insects, etc., nests in bushes, and lays commonly two eggs measuring 13 by 1½ inches, whitish in color, irregularly blotched with brown.



Everglade Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

evergreen (ev'ēr-grēn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year; sempervirent: as, the pine is an *evergreen* tree.

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*.

II. *n.* 1. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons, as the pine and other coniferous trees, the holly, laurel, holm-oak, ivy, rhododendron, and many others. Evergreens shed their old leaves in the spring or summer, after the new foliage has been formed, and consequently are verdant through all the seasons.

I find you are against filling an English garden with *evergreens*. *Addison*, *Spectator*.

Flourish'd a little garden square and wall'd: And in it throve an ancient *evergreen*, A yewtree. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

For ornament carrying two or three pyramidal *evergreens*, stiff as grenadiers. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Bound Together*.

2. A woolen material similar to cassimere: a term in use about 1850.

evericht, **everilk**, *a.* Middle English forms of *every*.
everichont, **everichoont**, *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*.
everlasting (ev-ēr-lās'ting), *a.* and *n.* [*L. ME. everlastyng*, older *evrelestinde*; < *ever* + *lasting*.]

I. *a.* 1. Lasting forever; existing or continuing without end; having infinite duration.

The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable: that is to sayn, *everlasting*. *Chaucer*, *Tale of Melibeus*.

And Abraham planted a grove in Beer-sheba, and called there on the name of the Lord, the *everlasting* God. Gen. xxi. 33.

2. Continuing indefinitely long; having no determinable or prospective end; enduring beyond calculation.

And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an *everlasting* possession. Gen. xvii. 8.

But since now safe ye seised have the shore, And well arrived are (high God be blest!), Let us devise of ease and *everlasting* rest. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 17.

3. Recurring without final cessation; happening again and again without end; incessant: as, I am tired of these *everlasting* disputes. [Colloq.]

Heard thy *everlasting* yawn confess The pains and penalties of idleness. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, iv. 343.

I saw but one way to cut short these *everlasting* delays. *Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 296.

Everlasting pea. See *pea*.—Syn. 1. *Perpetual*, *Immortal*, etc. See *eternal*.—2 and 3. Interminable, unceasing, uninterrupted, perennial, imperishable.

II. *n.* 1. Eternity; eternal duration, past and future.

From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God. Ps. xc. 2.

2. A strong woolen cloth, now used especially for the tops of boots. Also called *lasting* and *prunella*, and formerly *durance* (which see).

Were't not for my smooth, soft, silken citizen, I would quit this transitory trade, get me an *everlasting* robe, sear up my conscience, and turn sergeant. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Woman-Hater*, iv. 2.

3. A common name for plants whose scarious flowers retain their form, color, and brightness long after being gathered. It is applied to common species of *Gnaphalium*, *Anaphalis*, and *Antennaria*, and to cultivated species of the allied genera *Helichrysum*, *Xerophyllum*, etc. Also called *immortelle*.—**The Everlasting**, the Eternal Being; God.

O. . . that the *Everlasting* had not fix'd His canon 'gainst self-slaughter! *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 2.

everlasting (ev-ēr-lās'ting), *adv.* Very; exceedingly: as, *everlasting* mean. [Vulgar, U. S.]

New York is an *everlasting* great concern. *Major Downing*, *May-day* in New York.

everlastingly (ev-ēr-lās'ting-li), *adv.* 1. Eternally; perpetually; forever.

Things *everlastingly* required by the law of that Lord of lords, against whose statutes there is no exception to be taken. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., ii.

2. For all time, or for an indefinitely long time; permanently; continuously; incessantly: often used hyperbolically: as, you are *everlastingly* grumbling.

Say, I will love her *everlastingly*. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

Many have made themselves *everlastingly* ridiculous. *Swift*.

3. Beyond limitation or bounds; excessively; immoderately: as, he is *everlastingly* stingy. [Vulgar, U. S.]

everlastingness (ev-ēr-lās'ting-nes), *n.* [*L. ME. everlastyngnesse*.] The state or quality of being everlasting; endlessness or indefinite length of duration; immortality; enduring permanence.

The conscience, the character of a God stamp't in it, and the apprehension of eternity, do all prove it [a soul] a shoot of *everlastingness*. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, No. 64.

Nothing could make me sooner to confess That this world had an *everlastingness*. *Donne*, *Progress of the Soul*.

ever-living (ev'ēr-liv'ing), *a.* 1. Deathless; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

So many idle hours as here he loiters, So many *ever-living* names he loses. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, I. 1.

The *everliving* High and most glorious poets! *R. W. Gilder*, *Call me not Dead*.

2. Continual; unfailling; permanent: as, an *ever-living* principle.

That most glorious house, that glistereth bright
With burning starres and *ever-living* fire.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 50.

everlyt, *adv.* Constantly; continually. *Mackay*.
evermot, *adv.* [ME. *evermo*, *everc mo*, etc.: see *ever* and *mo*.] Evermore.

And in a tour, in angulsh and in wo,
Dwellen this Palamon and eke Arcite,
For *evermo*, there may no gold hem quite.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 1034.

evermore (ev'er-môr), *adv.* [< ME. *evermore*, *everc mor*, etc.: see *ever* and *more*, *adv.*] 1. Always; forever; eternally, or for all coming time: often preceded by *for*.

For *evermore* ye schulen have pore men with you, and whanne ye wolen ye moun do wel to hem, but ye schulen not *evermore* have me.
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 7.

Religion prethers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*.
Tillotson.

Let me be
Evermore numbered with the truly free
Who find thy service perfect liberty!
Whittier, What of the Day?

2. At all times; continually: as, *evermore* guided by truth.

Also a Knyght of the Temple wooke there; and wyssched a Purs *evermore* fülle of Gold. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 147.
Their gates to all were open *evermore*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 36.

In matters of religion, women have *evermore* had a great hand, though sometimes on the left, as well as on the right hand.
Doane, Sermons, xxiii.

The sign and symbol of all which Christ is *evermore* doing in the world.
Abp. Trench.

Evernia (e-vér'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εὐνήσις*, sprouting well, < *εὐ*, well, + *ἐπιος*, sprout.] A

genus of parmeliaceous lichens having a fruticulose or pendulous thallus, and apothecia with a concave disk of a color different from that of the thallus. *Evernia Prunastri* is used for dyeing, and was formerly used, ground down with starch, for hair-powder.



Evernia furfuracea, with a branch bearing a, an apothecium.

everniaform (e-vér'ni-ë-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Evernia* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling *Evernia* in the form of the thallus.

evernic (e-vér'nik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the lichen genus *Evernia*.—**Evernic acid**, an organic acid found in lichens of the genus *Evernia*.

evernic (e-vér'ni'ik), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-in-ic*.] Same as *evernic*.

evernioid (e-vér'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Evernia* + *-oid*.] Similar in form and substance to *Evernia*.

everriculum (ë-ve-rik'ü-lum), *n.*; pl. *everricula* (-lä). [L., a drag-net, sweep-net, < *everrere*, sweep out, < *e*, out, + *verrere*, sweep, brush, scrape.] In *surg.*, an instrument, shaped like a scoop, for removing sand, fragments of stone, or clotted blood from the bladder during or after the operation of lithotomy.

everset (ë-vèrs'), *v. t.* [< OF. *everser*, < L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow: see *vert*.] To overthrow or subvert.

The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the most ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings, Dr. H. More, in his book of Immortality.

Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, iv.

eversible (ë-vèr'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overturn (see *vert*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being everted, or turned inside out. Also *evertible*.

This latter appendage is *eversible*, and contains a pointed calcareous concretion (spiculum amoris).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 383.

eversion (ë-vèr'shön), *n.* [= OF. *eversion*, F. *éversion* = Sp. *eversion* = Pg. *eversão* = It. *eversione*, < L. *eversio(n)*], a turning out, an overthrowing, < *evertere*, pp. *eversus*, overturn: see *vert*.] 1. Overthrow; subversion; destruction.

Will you cause your own *eversion*,
Beginning with despair, ending with woe?
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, l.

All these reasons doe moue me to coniecture that Quinsay is now by *eversion* of Earth-quake, Warre, or both, and by diction of the Court from thence, converted into this smaller Sucheum.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

The *eversion* of their well-established governments.
Jer. Taylor, Cases of Conscience.

2. A turning outward, or inside out.—3. In *bot.*, the protrusion of organs that are generally produced in a cavity. *Cook's Manual*.—**Eversion of the eyelid**, ectropion, in which the eyelid, as the result of disease or accident, is turned outward so as to expose the red internal lining. It occurs most frequently in the lower lid.

eversive (ë-vèr'siv), *a.* [< L. *eversus*, pp. of *evertere*, overthrow (see *vert*), + *-ive*.] Designed or tending to overthrow; subversive. [Rare.]

A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality.
Dr. Geddes.

evert (ë-vèrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *evertere*, *evortere*, turn out, turn over, overthrow, < *e*, out, + *verte*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*, *vertex*, etc., and cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*, *subvert*.] 1. To overthrow; subvert; destroy.

Have I, fond wretch,
With utmost care and labour brought thee up,
And hast thou in one act *everted* all?
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

2. To turn outward, or inside out.

In *Lagena* the mouth is narrowed and prolonged into a tubular neck. . . . This neck terminates in an *everted* lip.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 479.

They attack mollusks by *everting* their stomachs.
Pop. Encyc.

vertebral (ë-vèr'tè-bräl), *a.* [< L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, *vertebræ*, + *-al*.] Not derived from *vertebræ*; not vertebral in character: applied to that portion of the skull which is not primitively traversed by the notochord.

[That] portion of the cranium which is vertebral, and the anterior, or *vertebral*, portion, which does not exhibit any relations to the *vertebræ*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 447.

Vertebrata (ë-vèr-tè-brä'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **vertebratus*: see *vertebrate*.] Same as *Invertebrata*.

vertebrate (ë-vèr'tè-brät'), *a.* [< NL. **vertebratus*, < L. *e-* priv. + *vertebræ*, *vertebræ*.] Not vertebrate; invertebrate.

vertile (ë-vèr'til), *a.* [< *vert* + *-ile*.] Same as *eversible*.

every (ev'ri), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *everie*; < ME. *every*, *everi*, earlier *everich*, *everech*, *everuch*, *everych*, etc., *erich*, *efrich*, etc., *everile*, *everilk*, *everelch*, *averelc*, etc., *averalec*, < AS. *æfre æle*, every, lit. ever each: *æfre*, ever, a generalizing adverb; *æle*, each: see *ever* and *each*. Thus *-y* in *every* represents *each*, and *every* is *each* generalized.] I. *a.* Each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one; any, as representing all of whom or of which the same thing is predicated. A proposition containing *every* before a class name is equivalent to the totality of statements formed by replacing this expression by the name of each individual of the class. But if *not* is placed before *every*, the meaning is that some one or more of these individual propositions are not true. Thus, "not every man is a poet" does not mean that not any man is a poet, but only that some men are not poets. In many cases, however, *every* is ambiguous.

The mother was an elfe by auntere
Ycome, by charmes or by sorcerie,
And *everich* man hadth hire compaigne.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 5176.

"Certes," seide the kyng, "*every* day and *every* hour
have I to yow nede and myster."
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 631.

Peace! thou hast told a tale whose every word
Threatens eternal slaughter to the soul.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, ii. 5.

The inductive method has been practised ever since the beginning of the world by *every* human being.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Every bit, in every respect; in all points; altogether: as, his claim is *every bit* as good as yours. [Colloq.]—**Every bullet has its billet**. See *billet*.—**Every dealt**, in every part; wholly.

Am I noight your loue *everidell*?
From me shold ye noight hide no maner thing.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2920.

Every each, every other.—**Every now and then**, repeatedly; at short intervals; frequently.—**Every once in a while**, now and then; from time to time. [Colloq., U. S.].—**Every one** [ME. *everich* on, *everich* on (oon, etc.), generally written as one word, *everichon*, etc.: see *every* and *one*], each one (of the whole number); every person; everybody. [Now commonly written as two words, but in accent and grammatical use practically one word, as formerly written.]

Marcel saith men in dyvers wise
Her figges keep, and oon for *everichone*,
As campanhe hem kepeth, shall suffice.
Palladius, Itusbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 127.

Every one that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Every other. See *other*.
II. *pron.* Each of any number of persons or things; every one. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Everich of hem doth other greet honour.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 906.

Every bewepete hys deth mornyngh
Thys Erie beried ryght ful solemnyly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 650.

And *every* of them strove with most delights
Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 33.

If *every* of your wishes had a wombe,
And fertile *every* wish.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

I desire I may enjoy my liberty hereln, as *every* of yourselves do.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, li. 142.

every², *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Wright*.
The towres shal be of *every*,
Clene corvene by and by.
Porkington MS.

everybody (ev'ri-bod'i), *n.* [< *every*¹ + *body*. Cf. *anybody*, *somebody*, *nobody*.] Every person; every individual of a body or mass of persons; people in general, taken collectively.

Everybody knows how the mental faculties open out and become visible as a child grows up.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 94.

every-day (ev'ri-dä), *a.* [< *every* day, *adv.* phrase.] Pertaining to daily or common life or occasions; used or occurring habitually; suitable for or that may be seen every day; common; usual: as, *every-day* clothing or employments; an *every-day* event or scene.

This was no *every-day* writer.
Pope, quoted in Johnson's Akenstide.

A plain, business-like speaker; a man of *everyday* talents in the House.
Brougham, Mr. Dundas.

The antique in itself is not the ideal, though its remoteness from the vulgarity of *everyday* associations helps to make it seem so.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

The regular *everyday* facts of this common life of men.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 68.

everyone (ev'ri-wun), *pron.* See *every one*, under *every*¹, *a.*

everything (ev'ri-thing), *n.* [< *every*¹ + *thing*. Cf. *anything*, *something*, *nothing*.] 1. All things, taken separately; any total or aggregate, considered with reference to its constituent parts; each separate item or particular: as, *everything* in the house or in the world; *everything* one says or does.

This halry Covering is my only Bed,
My shlrt, my cloke, my gown, my *every-thing*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, lii. 121.

We feast on good cheer, with wine, ale, and beer,
And *ev'rything* at our command.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

Newcastle . . . had found that the Court and this aristocracy, though powerful, were not *everything* in the state.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

2. That which is important in the highest degree: as, it will be *everything* to him to get this office.—3. Very much; a great deal: as, he thinks *everything* of her. [Colloq., U. S.]

everywhen (ev'ri-hwen), *adv.* [< *every*¹ + *when*. After *everywhere*. Cf. *anywhen*, *somewhen*, *nowhen*.] At all times. [Rare.]

Eternal law is silently present everywhere and *everywhen*.
The Century, XXVI. 531.

everywhere (ev'ri-hwär), *adv.* [< ME. *everihwar*, *eaver ihwer*, < *ever*, *everc*, etc. (AS. *æfre*), *ever*, a generalizing adverb, + *ihwer*, *ihwer*, < AS. *gehwær*, everywhere, on every side, < *ge-*, an indef. generalizing prefix, + *hwær*, where. Thus, while *everywhere* is regarded as composed of *every*¹ + *where*, it is historically made up of *ever* + *y-where*, the *y-* being a prefix, as in *y-clept*, *y-wis*, etc. (see *i-*), and quite different from the *-y* in *every*¹. Cf. *anywhere*, *somewhere*, *nowhere*.] 1. In every place; in all places.

And the whole drift of his discourse is this, that Chrst, being both God and man, by the nature and substance of his Godhead is *everywhere*.
Bp. Jewell, Defence, p. 88.

Everywhere welghing, *everywhere* measuring, *everywhere* detecting and explaining the laws of force and motion.
D. Webster, Mechanics' Inst., Nov. 12, 1828.

Everywhere among primitive peoples trespasses are followed by counter trespasses.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 97.

2. Wherever; to whatever place or point: as, you will see them *everywhere* you go. [Colloq.]

everywhither (ev'ri-hwiht'er), *adv.* [< *every*¹ + *whither*. Cf. *anywhither*, *somewhither*, *nowhither*.] To every place; in every direction. *George Eliot*. [Rare.]

Everyx (ev'o-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *εἴ*, well, + *Eryx*, a generic name variously applied.] A genus of sphinx-moths. *E. myron* is the green grapevine sphinx, of general distribution in the United States, expanding about 2 inches, of varied greenish and gray colors, the hind wings mostly reddish.

evest, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *eaves*.

evesdrop, **evesdroppert**, See *eavesdrop*, *eavesdropper*.

eveset, *v. t.* [ME. *evesen*, < AS. *efesian*, *efstian*, shear: see *eaves*, *eavesing*.] To border.

evese, *n.* An obsolete form of *evae*.
evestari, *n.* [ME. *evesterre*: see *even-star*.] The evening star.
evestigate (ē-ves'ti-gāt), *v. t.* [*L. evestigatus*, pp., traced out, < *e*, out, + *vestigatus*, trace. See *investigate*, *vestigate*.] To investigate. Bailey.

evet (ev'et), *n.* [E. dial. also *evat*, *efet* (contr. *eft*, also *ewt*, whence, from an *ewt* taken as a *newt*, the other form *newt*), < AS. *efete*, a newt: see *eft*¹, *newt*.] 1. Same as *eft*¹.—2. A name of the crimson-spotted triton of the United States.

evibrate (ē-vi'brāt), *v. i.* [*L. evibratus*, pp. of *evibrare*, swing forward, move, excite, < *e*, out, + *vibrare*, swing: see *vibrate*.] To vibrate.

evicket, *n.* See *evicke*.

evict (ē-vikt'), *v. t.* [*L. evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, overcome, prevail over, recover one's property by judicial decision, succeed in proving; see *evince*.] 1. To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; expel from lands or tenements by legal process.

If either party be evicted for the defect of the other's title. Blackstone.

2. To wrest or alienate by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title, though without judicial process. See *eviction*, 2.

His lands were evicted from him. King James's Declaration.

Hence—3. To expel by force; turn out or remove in any compulsory way: as, to evict disturbers from a theater.—4. To evince; prove.

I do not desire to be equal to those that went before, but to have my reason examined with theirs, and so much faith to be given them, or me, as those shall evict. B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The main question is evicted. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 156.

5. To set aside; displace; annul.

The will had been disputed; and the possible heir-at-law had been bound over by the Council, "if he do evict the will, to stand to the King's award and arbitrament." E. A. Abbott, Francis Bacon (1885), p. 171.

6. To force out; compel. [Rare.]

Your happy exposition . . . Evicts glad grant from me you hold a truth. Chapman, Caesar and Pompey, iv. 3.

eviction (ē-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *éviction* = Sp. *evicción* = Pg. *evicção* = It. *evizione*, < LL. *evictio* (*n.*), recovery of one's property by judicial decision, < *evictus*, pp. of *evincere*, evict; see *evict*.] 1. Dispossession by judicial sentence; the recovery of lands or tenements from another's possession by due course of law.

Eviction is the one dread of the Irish tenant, for once evicted he has before him only emigration, the workhouse, or the grave. W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

2. An involuntary loss of possession, or inability to get a promised possession, by reason of the hostile assertion of an irresistible title. Hence—3. Forcible expulsion; the act of turning out or driving away, as a trespasser or disturber of the peace.—4. Proof; conclusive evidence.

Rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. Sir R. L'Estrange.

evictor (ē-vik'tor), *n.* One who evicts.

As it is notorious that tenants rarely have any money laid by, one of the main ideas in the mind of *evictors* since its passing has been to break their tenancies under it [the Act of 1831]. Contemporary Rev., LI. 129.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* [*ME. evidence*, < OF. *evidence*, F. *evidence* = Pr. *evidencia*, *evidensa* = Sp. Pg. *evidencia* = It. *evidenza*, *evidenzia*, < L. *evidentia*, clearness, LL. a proof, < *eviden* (*t*-s), pp., clear, evident; see *evident*.] 1. The state of being evident, clear, or plain, and not liable to doubt or question; evidentness; clearness; plainness; certitude. See *mediate* and *immediate evidence*, etc., below. [Rare in common use.]

Those beliefs are "evidently" true which can, on reflection, be seen to be so evident that we require no grounds at all for believing them save the ground of their own very evidence. Nietzsche, Nature and Thought, p. 133.

2. The means by which the existence or non-existence or the truth or falsehood of an alleged fact is ascertained or made evident; testimony; witness; hence, more generally, the facts upon which reasoning from effect to cause is based; that which makes evident or plain; the experiential premises of a proof.

"These are *evidences*," quoth Hunger, "for hem that wolde nat swynken, That here [their] lyfode be lene, and lytel worth here clothes." Piers Plowman (C), ix. 263.

There is not a greater *Evidence* of God's Care and Love to his Creature than Affliction. Howell, Letters, I. vi. 57.

Evidence for the imputation there was scarcely any; unless reports wandering from one mouth to another, and gaining something by every transmission, may be called *evidence*. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Whenever a true theory appears, it will be its own evidence. Emerson, Nature, p. 7.

Evidence signifies that which demonstrates, makes clear, or ascertains the truth of the very fact or point in issue, either on the one side or on the other. Blackstone, Com., III. xxlii.

Specifically, in law: (a) A deed; an instrument or document by which a fact is made evident; as, *evidences* of title (that is, title-deeds); *evidences* of debt (that is, written obligations to pay money). A boxe with iiii. *evidence*. English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Of the pith or heart of the tree is made paper for bookes and *evidences*. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 506.

I sent you the *evidence* of the piece of land I motion'd to you for the sale. Webster, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

(b) One who supplies testimony or proof; a witness; now used chiefly in the phrase "turning state's (or queen's) *evidence*."

Infamous and perjured *evidences*. Scott.

(c) Information, whether consisting of the testimony of witnesses or the contents of documents, or derived from inspection of objects, which tends, or is presented as tending, to make clear the fact in question in a legal investigation or trial; testimony: as, he offered *evidence* of good character.

His *evidence*, if he were called by law To swear to some enormity he saw, For want of prominence and just relief Would hang an honest man and save a thief. Cooper, Conversation.

The *evidence* of a deeply interested witness, given on the side which his interest would incline him to give it, is of no value when the circumstances are such that he cannot be contradicted on the subject-matter of his *evidence*. Nineteenth Century, XX. 456.

(d) In a more restricted sense, that part of such information or testimony which is properly receivable or has actually been received by the court on the trial of an issue: sometimes more specifically characterized as *judicial evidence*: as, that is not *evidence*, my lord; the age of the accused is not in *evidence*. In this latter sense sometimes, especially in equity practice, spoken of as the *proofs*. (e) The rules by which the reception of testimony is regulated in courts of justice: as, a treatise on *evidence*; professor of pleading and *evidence*.—Administrative, circumstantial, conclusive, cumulative, extrinsic, hearsay, etc., *evidence*. See the adjectives.—Demurrer to *evidence*. See *demurrer*.—Direct *evidence*, that which goes expressly to the very point in question; that which, if believed, proves the point without aid from inference or reasoning, as the testimony of an eye-witness to an occurrence, as distinguished from *indirect* or *circumstantial evidence*, which goes expressly to other facts only, from which it is proposed to infer what was the fact on the point in question.—Documentary *evidence*, evidence supplied by written instruments.—Documentary Evidence Act, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 37), making all laws, proclamations, and other official documents which purport to be printed in the *Gazette* or by the government printer, or certified by the clerk of the Privy Council, and also, by an amendment in 1882 (45 Vict., c. 9), if they purport to be printed by authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, receivable in evidence without further proof.—*Evidence aliunde*. See *aliunde*.—*Evidences of Christianity*. See *Christianity*.—Formal *evidence*, the character of the act of reason by which anything is recognized as certain and indubitable.—Immediate *evidence*, that state or degree of evidentness which belongs to an object plainly perceived.—In *evidence*. (a) In law, having been received by the court as competent evidence in the cause on trial; being a part of the accepted proofs. (b) Plainly visible; conspicuous: a recent phrase adopted from the French *en évidence*.—Instruments of *evidence*, the media, such as witnesses, documents, etc., through which the evidence of facts is conveyed to the mind of a judicial tribunal. *Best*.—King's *evidence*, queen's *evidence*, state's *evidence*, one charged with a crime who swives his privilege against criminating himself in order that his testimony as a witness may be used to convict another implicated with him.—Law of *evidence*, that part of the law which determines the necessity, the methods, and the sufficiency of proof of facts as a basis for the administration of justice. It is a system consisting partly of principles and partly of artificial rules, established partly by precedent and partly by statute, and originating partly in logical principles and partly in judicial experience in investigating controversies by means of human testimony; the object of the system being to guide courts in deciding what subjects require proof, what facts are to be received as evidence, what testimony or documents may be used for the purpose and in what manner, and what the effect of evidence thus received should be.—Mediate *evidence*, the clearness and force of a demonstration.—Moral *evidence*, the evidence of an irresistible probable argument.—Negative *evidence*. See *positive evidence*.—Objective *evidence*, the character of the object of a certain and indubitable cognition.—Opinion *evidence*. See *opinion*.—Oral *evidence*, parol *evidence*, evidence by word of mouth; testimony, as distinguished from documentary evidence. Testimony taken by deposition, and thus presented in writing, is deemed oral evidence, not documentary evidence.—Positive *evidence*. (a) Direct evidence (which see, above). (b) Testimony to having witnessed an act or event, as distinguished from *negative evidence*, or the testimony of a witness who was present and observant, that such act or event did not take place. As between equally credible witnesses, positive testimony is entitled to more weight than negative, because it may be that one witness, though present, did not see or hear that which another witness did.—Presumptive *evidence*, *prima facie evidence*, evidence sufficient if not controverted; used technically in two distinct senses which are often confused—(a) Evidence sufficient to go to the jury, and not

which therefore it would be error for the judge to decide in place of the jury, but on which the jury may fairly decide either way. (b) Evidence sufficient not only to go to the jury, but to require them to find accordingly if no credible contrary evidence be given.—Primary *evidence*, the best evidence, as distinguished from *secondary evidence*; or evidence of such a nature as to imply (unless explanation is given) that better evidence exists and is kept back. Thus, if it is sought to prove the contents of a written contract, the instrument itself is the best evidence of the contents, and it must be produced, or satisfactory excuse must be given, before witnesses can be allowed to testify what the contents were. But among such witnesses the testimony of the writer of it, though more satisfactory than that of others, is not therefore deemed the best or primary evidence in the technical sense.—Real *evidence*, the evidence afforded by inspection or actual examination of the person or thing by the court or jury, when the question involves the condition of such person or thing.—Satisfactory *evidence*, or sufficient *evidence*, such evidence as in amount is adequate to justify the court or jury in adopting the conclusion in support of which it is adduced.—Secondary *evidence*, evidence not primary, but which may be admitted upon showing proper reasons for failure to obtain primary evidence.—Syn. *Testimony*, *Evidence*, *Proof*, *Exhibit*, deposition, affidavit. In law, *testimony* is evidence given by witnesses. *Evidence* is the broader term, including that which is given by witnesses or afforded by documents or by the inspection of the person or object itself. *Proof* is the effect of evidence in establishing the conclusion of fact to support which it is adduced. *Proofs* are the evidence in a cause, including testimony and documents. An *exhibit* is a document which has been presented as evidence.

evidence (ev'i-dens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evidenced*, ppr. *evidencing*. [*evidence*, *n.*] 1. To make evident or clear; show clearly; prove.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be evidenced from texts. Tillotson.

If a beam of wood, freely suspended, be very gently scratched with a pin, its particles will be thrown into a state of vibration, as will be evidenced by the sound given out, but the beam itself will not be moved. Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 255.

The new chancellor of the exchequer (Gladstone) introduced his budget, April 18, 1853, in a speech which evidenced a commanding grasp of fiscal details. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 321.

2. To attest or support by evidence or testimony; witness.

The commissioners weighed ye cause and passages, as they were clearly represented & sufficiently evidenced betwixt Uncass and Myantinomo. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 424.

evidencer (ev'i-den'ser), *n.* A witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place. Roger North, Examen, p. 238.

evident (ev'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. evident*, < OF. *evident*, F. *evident* = Pr. *evident*, *eviden* = Sp. Pg. It. *evidente*, < L. *eviden* (*t*-s), visible, apparent, clear, plain (cf. LL. *evideri*, appear plainly), < L. *e*, out, + *videre*, ppr. *viden* (*t*-s), see, deponent *videri*, appear, seem.] I. *a.* 1. Plainly seen or perceived; manifest; obvious; plain: as, an *evident* mistake; it is *evident* that he took the wrong path.

And on my side it is so well apparel'd, So clear, so shining, and so *evident*, That it will glimmer through a blind man's eye. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

As for lying in the Campagna, the Rain was so vehement we could not do that, without an *evident* danger both to our Selves and Horses. Maudrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 9.

2. Clearly discernible or distinguishable; certain; indubitable: as, in entomology, an *evident* scutellum (that is, one well developed, or not concealed by other parts).

We must find An *evident* calamity, though we had Our wish which side should win. Shak., Cor., v. 3.

3. Furnishing evidence; conclusive.

Render to me some corporal sign about her More *evident* than this; for this was stolen. Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

=Syn. 1. Clear, Plain, etc. (see *manifest*, *a.*); palpable, patent, unmistakable. See list under *apparent*.

II. *n.* Something which serves as evidence; evidence; specifically, in *Scots law*, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved: a term used in conveyancing.

evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* [*LL. evidential*, evidence, + *-al*.] Of the nature of evidence; affording evidence; proving; indicative. Also *evidentiary*.

The miracles of the English saints, about which we have lately heard so much, never seem to have been regarded as *evidential*. Lecky, Rationalism, I. 180.

An anticipation, again, which was unknown and unheard of until some of the ancient Fathers began to speculate about it, long after it could have been of any *evidential* use as a prophetic anticipation applicable to Christ! Nineteenth Century, XX. 95.

Evidential or **evidentiary facts**, in law, details, circumstances, and consequences proper to be shown by way

of evidence, but not necessary or proper to be pleaded as an essential part of the cause of action or defense.

evidentially (ev-i-den'shal-i), adv. In an evidential manner; as evidence.

Even the Angels stoop down and pry into the mysteries of God. . . Therefore they do not fully and evidentially know them, for these are the postures not of those who know already, but of those that endeavour to know.

South, Works, IX. xi.

evidentiary (ev-i-den'slii-ā-ri), a. [LL. evidentiā, evidence, + -ary.] Same as evidential.

The supposed evidentiary fact must be connected in some particular manner with the fact of which it is deemed evidentiary.

J. S. Mill, Logic, V. II. § 1.

To present in the strongest light the evidentiary value of these facts [in zoology and botany], I shall therefore have recourse to an analogous series of facts in a quite distinct science.

J. Fiske, Cosmical Philos., I. 413.

Evidentiary facts. See evidential.

evidently (ev'i-dent-li), adv. [ME. evidently; < evident + -ly2.] Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; so as to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly.

O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth, crucified among you?

Gal. III. 1.

The Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Paul's Cross, and there shewed the Blood of Hales, affirming it to be the Blood, but Honey clarified and coloured with Saffron, as it had been evidently proved before the King and Council.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 286.

He was evidently in the prime of youth.

Irving.

evidentness (ev'i-dent-nes), n. The state of being evident; clearness; obviousness; plainness.

evigilate† (ē-vij-i-lāt), v. i. [L. evigilatus, pp. of evigilare, wake up, < e, out, + vigilare, wake; see vigilant.] To watch diligently. Bailey, 1727.

evigilate† (ē-vij-i-lā'shon), n. [LL. evigilatio(n-), < L. evigilare, intr., wake up; see evigilate.] A waking or watching.

The evigilation of the animal powers when Adam awoke.

Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxon. (1720), I. 157.

evil1 (ē'vl), a. and n. [I. a. Early mod. E. also evil, evel, evyl; < ME. evel, ivel, wvel, yvel, < AS. yfel = OS. ubhil = OFries. evel = D. euvel = LG. öwel = OHG. ubil, MHG. übel, übel, G. übel, adj., ill, = Sw. illa, adv., = Dan. ill, adj., obs., sild, adv., ill (> E. ill), = Goth. ubils, evil. II. n. < ME. evel, ivel, wvel, yvel, < AS. yfel = OS. ubil = OFries. evel = D. euvel = LG. öwel = OHG. ubil, MHG. übel, übel, G. übel = Goth. ubil, n., evil; neut. of the adj. Cf. ill, which is a contracted form (of Scand. origin) of evil. In the ME. period the place of evil as an adj. in common use began to be taken by bad, which is now the more familiar word, and has a wider range, evil being restricted usually to things morally bad. The noun evil is applicable to anything bad, whether morally or physically. The antithesis of both evil and bad is good.] I. a.; compar. usually worse, superl. worst (see bad), or more evil, most evil (rarely eviler, evilest). 1. Having harmful qualities or characteristics; productive of or attended by harm or injury; hurtful to the body, mind, or feelings; effecting mischief, trouble, or pain; bad: as, an evil genius; evil laws.

Hony is yuel to defya and enygmethn the maw.

Piers Plowman (B), xv. 63.

An evil beast hath devoured him.

Gen. xxxvii. 33.

Some say, no evil thing that walks by night . . . llath hurtful power o'er true Virginitie.

Milton, Comus, l. 432.

Every man calleth that which pleaseth, and is delightfull to himself, good; and that evil which displeaseth him.

Hobbes.

What is apt to produce pain in us we call evil.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42.

2. Proceeding from a desire to injure; hostile. Grete doel and pite was it for the evyll will betwene hem and the kyng Arthur.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 161.

3. Contrary to an accepted standard of right or righteousness; inconsistent with or violating the moral law; bad; sinful; wicked: as, evil deeds; an evil heart.

Every evil word I had spoken once, And every evil thought I had thought of old, And every evil deed I ever did, Awoke and cried, "This Quest is not for thee."

Tennyson, Holy Graal.

And one, in whom all evil fancies elung Like serpent eggs together, laughingly Would hint at worse.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. Proceeding from, due to, or purporting to be due to immorality or badness of conduct or character.

Far and wide That place was known, and by an evil fame.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 337.

The evil eye, a baleful faculty superstitiously attributed to certain persons in former times, and still in some communities, of inflicting injury or bringing bad luck upon a person by looking at him.—The evil one, the devil; sometimes written with capitals as a personification—the Evil One.—Syn. 1. Pernicious, injurious, hurtful, deleterious, destructive, noxious, baneful, unhappy, adverse, calamitous.—3 and 4. Bad, vile, base, vicious, wicked, iniquitous.

II. n. 1. Anything that causes injury, as to the body, mind, or feelings; anything that harms or is likely to harm.

And in soche maner it may be that it ought not to be refused, for of two euellis it is gode to take the lesse; and this is oure counselle.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 632.

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.

Macaulay, Milton.

2. A malady or disease: as, the king's evil (which see, below).

While my moder lyueda, heo hedde an vvel longe, And sougte in-to diuerse studes, and mihte haus non hele.

Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), I. 633.

What's the disease he means?— Tis call'd the evil.

Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3.

His Majesty began first to touch for y^e evil, according to custome.

Evelyn, Diary, July 6, 1660.

3. Conduct contrary to the standard of morals or righteousness, or a disposition toward such conduct; violation of the moral law; harmful intention or purpose.

Thel ben alle the contrarie, and evere enclined to the Evylle, and to don evylle.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

The heart of the sons of men is full of evil.

Eccles. ix. 3.

No state of virtue is completa, however total the virtue, save as it is won by a conflict with evil.

Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 247.

4. A harmful or wrong deed. [Rare.]

Observe the malice, yea, the rage of creatures Discovered in their evils.

B. Jonson, Volpone, IV. 2.

King's evil, scrofula: originally so called in England because it was believed that the touch of the sovereign was a sure remedy for it. The first to "touch for the evil" was King Edward the Confessor (1042-66).—The social evil, sexual immorality; specifically, prostitution.

evil1† (ē'vl), adv. [ME. evill, evell, ewele, wele, < AS. yfele, yfe = OS. ubhilo, etc., adv.; from the adj.] 1. Injuringly.

Troell with tene turnyt with the kyng, Gird hym to ground, & greut him euill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 9927.

The Egyptians evil entreated us, and afflicted us.

Deut. xxvi. 6.

2. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went evil with his house.

1 Chron. vii. 23.

3. Not virtuously; not innocently.—4. Not well; ill.

And ther-with he wax so euell at ese that he wlate not what to do.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 608.

Ah, froward Clarence! how evil it besemes thee To flatter Henry, and forsake thy brother!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 7.

evil1†, r. i. [ME. evilen, evylen; from the adj.] To fall ill or sick.

Some ayttryware she evyld, And deyed sunner than she wyld.

MS. Harl. (1701), fol. 53. (Haltiwell.)

evil2 (ē'vl), n. [E. dial.] 1. A fork; a hayfork.—2. A halter. [Prov. Eng.]

evil-disposed (ē'vl-dis-pōzd'), a. Inclined to wickedness or wrong-doing.

The evil-disposed affections and sensualities in us are always contrary to the rule of our salvation.

Latimer, Misc. Selections.

evil-doer (ē'vl-dō'er), n. [ME. eveldoer; < evil1 + doer.] One who does evil; one who commits moral wrong.

They speak agalnst you as evildoers.

1 Pet. II. 12.

He [our Saviour] adviseth his Disciples neither to suffer as Fools, nor as evil-doers, but to be wise as Serpents and harmless as Doves.

Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. v.

evil-eel (ē'vl-ēl), n. A local Scotch (Aberdeen) name of the conger-eel.

evil-eyed (ē'vl-id), a. Supposed to possess the evil eye; looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy, or bad design.

You shall not find me, daughter, After the slander of most step-mothers, Evil-ey'd unto you.

Shak., Cymbeline, I. 2.

evil-favored† (ē'vl-fā'vōrd), a. Ill-favored.

evil-favoredly† (ē'vl-fā'vōrd-li), adv. In an ugly or ill-favored aspect.

In their Temples they have his Image evil-favouredly carved.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 138.

evil-favoredness† (ē'vl-fā'vōrd-nes), n. Deformity.

Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock, or sheep, wherein is blemish, or any evilfavouredness.

Deut. xvii. 1.

evilly (ē'vl-li), adv. [ME. evill, a., + -ly2. See evil1, adv.] In an evil manner; not well.

O, monument

And wonder of good deeds evilly bestow'd!

Shak., T. of A., IV. 3.

Must thy eye

Dwell evilly on the fairness of thy kindred, And seek not where it should?

Middleton, Women Beware Women, II. 1.

It is possible to be just as immoderately and evilly addicted to work as to indulgence.

W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 331.

evil-minded (ē'vl-min'ded), a. Having an evil mind; having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or vice; malicious; malignant; wicked.

But most she feared that, travelling so late, Some evil-minded beasts might lie in wait, And without witness wreak their hidden hate.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 689.

evilness (ē'vl-nes), n. 1. The state or character of being evil; badness; viciousness: as, evilness of heart.

Every will and deed are good in the nature of the deed, and the evilness is a lack that there is.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 190.

The apostle hath taught how wee should least, not in the leuen of evilness, but in the sweet dough of puritie and truth.

Lisle, tr. of Du Bartas's Sermon on Easter-Day.

2. Badness of quality or condition; debasement; loss of value.

They say that the evilness of money hath made all things dearer.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

evil-starred (ē'vl-stārd), a. Same as ill-starred.

In wild Mahratta-battle fell my father evil-starr'd.

Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

evilty†, n. [ME. ewelte; < evil1 + -ty1.] Evil; injury.

Men didde me moete ewelte Myn owyn that outst for to be.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

evil-willing (ē'vl-wil'ing), a. Malevolent.

evinced (ē-vins'), r. t.; pret. and pp. evinced, ppr. evincing. [= F. évincer = It. evincere, dispossess, evict, < L. evincere, overcome, conquer, prevail over, recover one's property by a judicial decision (see evict), succeed in proving, convince, < e, out, + vincere, conquer; see vanquish, victor.] 1. To overcome; conquer.

Error by his own arms is best evinced.

Milton, P. R., IV. 235.

2. To show clearly or make evident; make clear by convincing evidence; manifest; exhibit.

That which can be justly prov'd hurtfull and offensive to every true Christian will be evinc'd to be alike hurtful to monarchy.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

Tradition then is disallow'd When not evinc'd by Scripture to be true.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 190.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.

Bp. Atterbury.

In the quicker turns of the discourse, Expression slowly varying, that evinc'd A tardy apprehension.

Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

evincement (ē-vins'ment), n. [ME. evince + -ment.] The act of evincing.

evincible (ē-vin'si-bl), a. [ME. evince + -ible.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. [Rare.]

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and evincible by true reason to be such.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 62.

Now if these ways of secret conveyance may be made out to be really practicable, yea if it be evincible that they are as much as possibly so, it will be a warrantable presumption of the verily of the former instance.

Glauville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

evincibly (ē-vin'si-bli), adv. In a manner to demonstrate or compel conviction. [Rare.]

evincive (ē-vin'siv), a. [ME. evince + -ive.] Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

Smart. [Rare.]

evirate† (ev'i-rāt), r. t. [L. eviratus, pp. of evirare, castrate, weaken, < e, out, + vir, man; see virile.] To emasculate; castrate.

Origen and some others that voluntarily evirated themselves.

Ep. Hall, Christ. Moderation, § 4.

evirate† (ev'i-rāt), a. [= OF. evire, F. éviré = It. evirato, < L. eviratus, pp.: see the verb.] Emasculated.

A certain esquier or targueter, borne a verie evirate eunuch, but such an expert and approved warrior, that he might be compared either with old Scipius or Sergius.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 321.

eviration† (ev-i-rā'shon), n. [= F. éviration, < L. evirare, castrate; see evirate, v.] Castration.

eviscerate (ē-vis'e-rāt), r. t.; pret. and pp. eviscerated, ppr. eviscerating. [L. evisceratus, pp. of eviscerare (> It. eviscerare, sviseerare = OF. eviscerer), disembowel, < e, out, + viscera, bowels; see viscera.] 1. To remove the viscera from; take out the entrails of; disembowel.

One woman will *eviscerate* about two dozen of herrings in a minute. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

2. Figuratively, to deprive of essential or vital parts.

The philosophers who, like Dr. Thomas Brown, quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its sole difficulty.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 586.

3. To unbosom; reveal; disclose.

Now that I have thus *eviscerated* myself, and dealt so clearly with you, I desire by way of Correspondence that you would tell me what Way you take in your Journey to Heaven. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 32.

evisceration (ē-vis-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *éviscération* = Sp. *evisceración*, < L. *eviscerare*, pp. *evisceratus*, *eviscerate*: see *eviscerate*.] The act of *eviscerating*.

evitable (ev'i-tā-bl), *a.* [= F. *évitable* = Sp. *evitable* = Pg. *evitável* = It. *evitabile*, < L. *evitabilis*, avoidable, < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable. [Rare.]

Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evil. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. § 9.

The union of Canada to the United States is *evitable* only through the establishment of complete freedom of commercial intercourse. *The American*, VIII. 55.

evitate (ev'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *evitatus*, pp. of *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*.] To shun; avoid; es-cape.

She doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.

Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

evitativē (ev-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *evitacion* = Sp. *evitacion* = Pg. *evitação* = It. *evitazione*, < L. *evitatio*(-n-), < *evitare*, avoid: see *evite*, *evitate*.] An avoiding; a shunning.

The Englishman Pole had been preferred by election; and, true to his destiny of *evitativē*, had declined the toils and honours of the Papacy.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

evite (ē-vit'), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *eviter*, F. *éviter* = Sp. Pg. *evitar* = It. *evitare*, < L. *evitare*, shun, avoid, < *e*, out, + *vitare*, shun.] To shun; avoid.

What we ought t' *evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.

Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

The blow once given cannot be *evited*. *Drayton*.

eviternal (ev-i-tēr'nal), *a.* [Formerly also *eviternal*; = OF. *eviternel*, also, without suffix, *eviternē*, < L. **eviternus*, contr. *aternus*, eternal: see *etern*, *eternal*.] Enduring forever throughout all changes; eternal.

Angels are truly existing, . . . *eviternal* creatures.

Ep. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

eviternally (ev-i-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* Eternally.

The body hangs on the cross; the soul is yielded; the Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both; acknowledge, sustains them both.

Ep. Hall, Passion Sermon, an. 1609.

eviternity (ev-i-tēr'nī-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *eviternity*; = OF. *eviternité*, < L. **eviternita*(-t)-s, contr. *aternita*(-t)-s, eternity: see *eternity*.] Duration infinitely long; eternity.

There shall we indissolubly, with all the choir of heaven, pass our *eviternity* of bliss in lauding and praising the incomprehensibly glorious majesty of our Creator.

Ep. Hall, Invisible World.

evittate (ē-vit'āt), *a.* [*<* L. *e*-priv. + *vitta*, bands (see *vitta*), + -ate.] In bot., without *vittæ*: applied to the fruit of some umbellifers.

evocable (ev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [*<* L. *evocare*, call forth (see *evoke*), + -able.] That may be called forth.

An inner spirit *evocable* at call.

The Independent (New York), Aug. 26, 1886.

evocate (ev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] To call forth; evoke.

He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead.

Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, v. 3.

evocation (ev'ō-kā'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *evocacion*, F. *évocation* = Pr. *evocatio* = Sp. *evocacion* = Pg. *evocação* = It. *evocazione*, < L. *evocatio*(-n-), < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] 1. A calling or bringing from concealment; a calling forth: as, among the ancient Romans, the *evocation* of the gods of a besieged city to join the besiegers.

Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato that Knowledge were but a remembrance; that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref.

He had called up spirits, by his *evocation*, more formidable than he looked for or could lay.

De Quincey, Homer, i.

If emotion, with him, infallibly resolves itself into memory, so memory is an *evocation* of throbs and thrills.

H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXV. 871.

2. In *civil law*, the removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal.

evocator (ev'ō-kā-tōr), *n.* [*<* L. *evocator*, < *evocare*, call forth: see *evoke*.] One who evokes: as, the *evocator* of spirits. *Byron*.

evoke (ē-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *evoked*, ppr. *evoking*. [= F. *évoquer* = Sp. Pg. *evocar* = It. *evocare*, < L. *evocare*, call forth, summon, call a deity out of a besieged city, < *e*, out, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*, and cf. *avoke*, *convoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call or summon forth or out.

It was actually one of the pretended feasts of these fantastick Philosophers to *evoke* the Queen of the Fairies in the solitude of a gloomy grove.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 496.

He beheld . . . the old magistrate himself, with a lamp in his hand . . . and a long white gown enveloping his figure. He looked like a ghost, *evoked* unseasonably from the grave.

Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xii.

A warlike, a refined, an industrial society, each *evokes* and requires its specific qualities, and produces its appropriate type.

Lecky, Hist. Europ. Morals, I. 165.

2. To call away; remove from one tribunal to another.

Hume.

evolutē, evolutalē (ev'ō-lat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*<* L. *evolare*, fly away (after *volaticus*, flying): see *evolution*.] Apt to fly away.

evolutionē (ev'ō-lā'shōn), *n.* [*<* L. *evolutio*(-n-), < *evolare*, fly away, < *e*, out, away, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying away.

Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up toward that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolution* puts itself into the hands of those blessed Angels who are ready to carry it up to the throne of glory.

Ep. Hall, The Christian, § 13.

evolute (ev'ō-lūt), *n.* [*<* L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] In *math.*, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, or the envelop of the normals to the latter.—*Imperfect evolute*, the envelop of all the lines cutting a plane curve under any constant angle.

evolution (ev'ō-lū'shōn), *n.* [= F. *évolution* = Sp. *evolucion* = Pg. *evolução* = It. *evoluzione*, < L. *evolutio*(-n-), an unrolling or opening (of a book), < *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvere*, unroll, unfold: see *evolve*.] 1. The act or process of unfolding, or the state of being unfolded; an opening out or unrolling.

The wise, as flowers, which spread at noon

And all their charms expose,

When evening damps and shades descend,

Their *evolutions* close. *Young, Resignation*, i.

The first appearance of the eye consists in the protrusion or *evolution* from the medullary wall of the thalamencephalon or interbrain of a vesicle.

H. Gray, Anat. (ed. 1837), p. 121.

Hence—2. The process of evolving or becoming developed; an unfolding or growth from, or as if from, a germ or latent state, or from a plan; development: as, the *evolution* of history or of a dramatic plot.

The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and presentifically represented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.

Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.

Ability to recognize and act up to this law [of equal freedom] is the final endowment of humanity—an endowment now in process of *evolution*.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 481.

The *evolution* of the sickening vapours emitted by foul oxide need not be a source of annoyance, as the oxide can be revived in the purifiers.

W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, xi. 21.

Specifically—(a) In *biol.*: (1) The actual formation of a part or of the whole of an organism which previously existed only as a germ or rudiment; ordinary natural growth, as of living creatures, from the germinal or embryonic to the adult or perfect state; as, the *evolution* of an animal from the ovum, or of a plant from the seed; the *evolution* of the blossom from the bud, or of the fruit from the flower; the *evolution* of the butterfly from the caterpillar; the *evolution* of the brain from primitive cerebral vesicles, or of the lungs from an offshoot of the intestine. (2) The release, emergence, or exclusion of an animal or a plant, or of some stage or part thereof, from any covering which contained it: as, the *evolution* of spores from an encysted animalcule; the *evolution* of a moth from the cocoon, of an insect from the wood or mud in which it lived as a larva, of a chick from the egg-shell which contained it as an embryo.

The parasite is often taken for the Hessian fly. . . . Many have been deceived by the specious circumstance of its *evolution* from the pupa of the destroying insect. *Say*.

(3) Descent or derivation, as of offspring from parents; the actual result of generation or procreation. As a fact, this *evolution* is not open to question. As a doctrine or theory of generation, it is susceptible of different interpretations. In one view, the germ actually preexists in one or the other parent, and is simply unfolded or expanded, but not actually formed, in the act of procreation. (See *ovulist*, *spermatist*.) This view is now generally abandoned, the current opinion being that each parent furnishes materials for or the substance of the germ, whose *evolution* results from the union of such elements. See *epigenesis*. (4) The fact or the doctrine of the derivation or descent,

with modification, of all existing species, genera, orders, classes, etc., of animals and plants, from a few simple forms of life, if not from one; the doctrine of derivation; evolutionism. (See *Darwinism*.) In this sense, *evolution* is opposed to *creationism*, or the view that all living things have been created at some time substantially as they now exist. Modern evolutionary theories, however, are less concerned with the problem of the origination of life than with questions of the ways and means by which living organisms have assumed their actual characters or forms. Phylogenetic evolution insists upon the direct derivation of all forms of life from other antecedent forms, in no other way than as, in ontogeny, offspring are derived from parents, and consequently grades all actual affinities according to propinquity or remoteness of genetic succession. It presumes that, as a rule, such derivation or descent, with modification, is from the more simple to the more complex forms, from low to high in organization, and from the more generalized to the more specialized in structure and function; but it also recognizes retrograde development, degeneration or degradation. The doctrine is now accepted by most biologists as a conception which most nearly coincides with the ascertained facts in the case, and which best explains observed facts, though it is held with many shades of individual opinion in this or that particular. See *natural selection*, under *selection*.

Evolution, or development, is, in fact, at present employed in biology as a general name for the history of the steps by which any living being has acquired the morphological and the physiological characters which distinguish it.

Huxley, Evolution in Biology.

(b) In general, the passage from unorganized simplicity to organized complexity (that is, to a nicer and more elaborate arrangement for reaching definite ends), this process being regarded as of the nature of a growth. Thus, the development of planetary bodies from nebular or gaseous matter, and the history of the development of an individual plant or animal, or of society, are examples of *evolution*.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.

H. Spencer, First Principles, § 145.

The hypothesis of *evolution* supposes that in all this vast progression there would be no breach of continuity, no point at which we could say, "This is a natural process," and, "This is not a natural process"; but that the whole might be compared to that wonderful process of development which may be seen going on every day under our eyes, in virtue of which there arises, out of the semi-fluid, comparatively homogeneous substance which we call an egg, the complicated organization of one of the higher animals. That, in a few words, is what is meant by the hypothesis of *evolution*.

Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 10.

(c) Continuous succession; serial development.

3. In *math.*: (a) In *geom.*, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an *evolvent*. The *evolvent* of the periphery of a circle or other curve is such a gradual approach of the circumference to straightness that its parts do not concur and equally evolve or unend, so that the same line becomes successively a smaller arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. (b) The extraction of roots from powers: the reverse of *involution* (which see).—4. A turning or shifting movement; a passing back and forth; change and interchange of position, especially for the working out of a purpose or a plan; specifically, the movement of troops or ships of war in wheeling, countermarching, maneuvering, etc., for disposition in order of battle or in line on parade: generally in the plural, to express the whole series of movements.

These *evolutions* are doublings of ranks or files, countermarches, and wheelings.

Harris.

5. That which is evolved; a product; an outgrowth.

evolutional (ev'ō-lū'shōn-əl), *a.* [*<* *evolution* + -al.] Of or pertaining to *evolution*; produced by or due to *evolution*; constituting *evolution*.

It is not certain whether the idiots' brains had undergone any local *evolutional* change as the result of education or training.

H. Spencer, Inductions of Biology.

The origin of life, and the conditions which have gradually given rise to organization, are essential *evolutional* moments, as yet in the twilight of mere fanciful conjecture.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 457.

evolutionary (ev'ō-lū'shōn-ār-i), *a.* [*<* *evolution* + -ary.] 1. Of or pertaining to *evolution* or development; developmental: as, the *evolutionary* origin of species.

Mr. Freeman owns no especial allegiance to Mr. Spencer or to any general *evolutionary* philosophy.

J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 202.

The bond of continuity which makes man the central link between his ancestors and his posterity is *evolutionary*, and, as such, dynamical.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 255.

2. Of or pertaining to *evolutions* or *maneuvers*, as of an army, a fleet, etc.

The French are making every effort to perfect the training of their naval officers and seamen. *Evolutionary* squadrons are constantly at sea, accompanied by rams and torpedo-boats.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 435.

evolutionism (ev'ō-lū'shōn-izm), *n.* [*<* *evolution* + -ism.] The metaphysical or the biological doctrine of *evolution* or development.

I do not know whether *Evolutionism* can claim that amount of currency which would entitle it to be called

British popular geology; but, more or less vaguely, it is assuredly present in the minds of most geologists.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

Those who find most satisfaction in insisting upon evolutionism as a finality are those who, unlike positivists, need a creed.

G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 189.

The context shows that "uniformitarianism" here means that doctrine, as limited in application by Hutton and Lyell, and that what I mean by evolutionism is consistent and thoroughly uniformitarianism.

Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XXI, 486, note.

evolutionist (ev-ō-lū'shən-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< evolution + -ist.*] **I.** *n.* 1. One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions.—**2.** A believer in the biological or cosmological doctrine of evolution.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of evolution; based upon or believing in the doctrine of evolution.

Theories that are evolutionist in the more special "dynamical" sense, such as that of Leibniz, . . . introduce the conception of an end towards which the evolution of the world is the necessary movement.

T. Whittaker, Mind, XII, 105.

Now, the great impression produced by Darwin's speculations and the prevalence of the evolutionist philosophy have produced a leaning in the other direction.

Dawson, Origin of World, p. 338.

evolutionistic (ev-ō-lū'shən-ist'ik), *a.* [*< evolutionist + -ic.*] Same as *evolutionist*.

Nor do I consider it fair for Mr. Romanes to infer that isolation, &c., do not explain the cause of variation, and therefore that they fall as evolutionistic agents.

Nature, XXXIII, 128.

evolutive (ev-ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*< evolve + -ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or causing evolution or development; evolutionary.

Our question—Supernormal or abnormal?—may then be phrased, *Evolutive* or *dissolutive*?

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III, 31.

The written sign of the idea came into the *evolutive* history of man much later [than the spoken form], just as we observe in childhood.

Tr. in *Alien. and Neurol.*, VIII, 212.

evolvable (ē-vol'vā-bl), *a.* [*< evolve + -able.*] Capable of being drawn or developed.

The vertical and horizontal forces are connected by intermediary diagonal forces into which they are convertible, and from which they are *evolvable*.

The Engineer, LXV, 438.

evolve (ē-volv'), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *evolved*, *ppr.* *evolving*. [*< L. evolvere*, roll out, unroll, unfold, disclose, *< e*, out, + *volvere*, roll: see *volve*, *voluble*, *volute*, and *cf.* *convolve*, *devolve*, *involve*, *revolve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unfold; open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul.

Hale.

2. To unfold or develop by a process of natural, consecutive, or logical growth from, or as if from, a germ, latent state, or plan.

Animals that are but little *evolved* perform actions which, besides being slow, are few in kind and severally uniform in composition.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 5.

In every living creature we may feel assured that a host of long-lost characters lie ready to be *evolved* under proper conditions.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 369.

3. To unfold by elaboration; work out; bring forth or make manifest by action of any kind: as, to *evolve* a drama from an anecdote; to *evolve* the truth from a mass of confused evidence; to *evolve* bad odors by stirring a muck-heap.

Only see one purpose and one will

Evolve themselves in the world, change wrong to right.

Browning, Ring and Book, I, 329.

It [the Scottish school] strove for the first time to *evolve* a system out of the manifold complications of nature.

Geikie, Geol. Sketches, II, 30.

II. *intrans.* To open or disclose itself; become developed.

Here, then, are sundry experiences, eventually grouped into empirical generalizations, which serve to guide conduct in certain simple cases. How does mechanical science *evolve* from these experiences?

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 104.

evolvment (ē-volv'ment), *n.* The act of evolving, or the state of being evolved; evolution.

Ferguson.

evolvent (ē-volv'vent), *n.* [*< L. evolven(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *evolvere*: see *evolve*.] In *geom.*, a curve considered as correlative to its evolute; an involute.

evolver (ē-volv'ver), *n.* One who or that which evolves or unfolds.

Evolution implies an *evolver*.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 309.

Evolvulus (ē-volv'vū-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. evolvere*, unroll: see *evolve*.] *Cf.* *Convolvulus*, *< L. convolvere*.] A genus of low herbaceous or suffruticose plants, of the natural order *Convolvulaceae*, including about 60 species, natives of warm countries, and chiefly American. They have small funnel-shaped flowers and do not twine. There

are half a dozen species in the southern portions of the United States.

evomit (ē-vom'it), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *evomet*; *< L. evomitus*, *pp.* of *evomere*, spew out, vomit forth, *< e*, out, + *vomere*, vomit: see *vomit*.] To vomit; spew out.

These hath he not yet all, as vsuauerie morsels, *evometed* for Christ, differing rather with Aristotle than with Paule in hya dailey disputations.

By Bale, Image of the Two Churches, II, Pref.

evomitatōn (ē-vom-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< evomit + -ation*.] *Cf.* *evomition*.] Same as *evomition*.

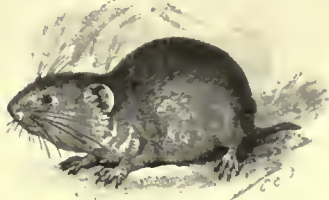
He was to . . . receive immediate benefit, either by eructation, or expiration, or *evomitatōn* [in some editions *evomition*].

Swift, Tale of a Tub, IV.

evomition (ē-vō-mish'ōn), *n.* [After L. *vomitiō(n)*, *< L. evomitus*, *pp.* of *evomere*: see *evomit*.] The act of vomiting.

evoryet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Weber*.

Evolomys (e-vot'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1874), *< Gr. ev*, wolle, + *ovēs* (ὄvis), ear, + *mys*, a mouse.] A genus of myomorphic rodents, of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Arvicolinae*, containing voles with semirooted molar teeth, ears dis-



Red-backed Meadow-mouse (*Evolomys rutilus*).

tinety overtopping the fur (whence the name), and sundry cranial characters, particularly of the palate. The type is *E. rutilus*, the northern red-backed meadow-mouse, a circumpolar species of which there are several varieties, as *E. gapperi* of the United States.

evour, *n.* An obsolete form of *ivory*. *Lydgate*.

And the gates of the palace were of *evour*, wonder whit, and the bandes of thame and the legges of ebene.

MS. Lincoln, A. 1, 17, fol. 25. (Halliwell.)

evovæ (e-vō've), *n.* [A mnemonic word made up of the vowels of *secularum amen*, the last two words of the Gloria Patri.] In *Gregorian music*, the trope or concluding formula, varying according to the mode used, at the end of the melody for the Less Doxology; also, any trope. Also *evovæ*.

evulgatē (ē-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [*< L. evulgatus*, *pp.* of *evulgare*, make public: see *evulge*.] To publish. *Todd*.

evulgatōn (ē-vul-gā'shōn), *n.* A divulging or publishing. *Bailey*, 1727.

evulget (ē-vul'j'), *v. t.* [*< L. evulgare*, make public, *< e*, out, + *vulgare*, *volgare*, make public: see *vulgate*.] *Cf.* *divulge*.] To publish. *Davies*.

I made this rocnell meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.

Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.

evulsion (ē-vul'shōn), *n.* [= F. *évulsion* = Pg. *evulsão*, *< L. evulsio(n)*, *< evulsus*, *pp.* of *evellere*, pull or pluck out, *< e*, out, + *vellere*, pluck. *Cf.* *avulsion*, *convulsion*.] The act of plucking or pulling out by force; forcible extraction, as of teeth. [Rare.]

ew, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *yew*.

ewaget, *n.* [ME., *< OF. ewage*, *ewage*, of the color of water (applied to precious stones), also, with additional forms *ewage*, *eaugage*, *awage*, living in or by the water, filled with water, watery, pluvius, *< L. aquaticus*, pertaining to water, living in or by the water: see *aquatic* and *ewe*.] Some precious stone having the color of water; a beryl.

Fetialih hir fyngres were fretted with golde wyre, And there-on red rubyes as red as any glede, And diamantz of derrest pris and double manere safferes, Orientales and ewages ennyemes to destroye.

Piers Plouman (B), II, 14.

ewe¹ (ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *yewe*, E. dial. *yow*; *< ME. ewe*, dial. *awe*, *ouwe*, etc., *< AS. eow*, rarely written *ewe* (fem., rarely with mase. gen., *eowes*, *eowes*) = D. *ooi* = LG. *ouwe*, *oye* = OFries. *ei*, *ey*, Fries. *ei*, *ey*, *ōje*, *ōj*, *ōe*, etc., = OIIG. *aci*, *au*, *ouci*, MHG. *ouwe* = Icel. *ar*, a ewe, = Goth. **aci*, a sheep, in deriv. *awethi* (= AS. *eowede*, *eowde*, *eowd*), a flock of sheep, *awistr*, a sheepfold; OBulg. (prop. dim.) *ovitsa* = Bulg. Serv. *ovtsa* = Bohem. *orec* = Pol. *owca* = Russ. *ovtsa* = Lith. *avis*, *awinas* (> Finn. *oinas*) = OPruss. *awinus* = L. *ovis* (> ult. E. *ovine*) = Gr. *ōis* (ὄϊς), a sheep, = Skt. *avi*, a sheep.] A female sheep; the female of an ovine animal.

The *ewe* that will not hear her lamb when it bays will never answer a calf when he bleats.

Shak., Much Ado, III, 3.

A press
Of snowy shoulders, thick as herded ewes.
Tennyson, Princess, IV.

ewe², *n.* [ME., *< AF. ewe*, OF. *ewe*, *ewee*, etc., *ewe*, *ewc*, *ewe*, *awc*, *eawe*, *cauwe*, etc., *aigue*, *aige*, *auge*, etc. (in many variant forms), F. *eau* = Fr. *aigua*, *aiga* = Sp. Pg. *agua* = OIt. *aigua*, It. *acqua*, *< L. aqua* (= Goth. *ahwa* = AS. *ea*, etc.), water: see *aqua*. Hence *ewage*, *ewer*¹, *ewer*², *ewery*.] Water.

Ac water la kendeliche cheld [naturally chilled],
Thagh hit be warmd of fere [fire];
Ther-fore me mey cristin ther-inne,
In what time fathe a yere of yse;
So mey me naught in ewe ardaunt,
That neth no wateria wyse.

William de Shoreham (Wright).

ewe-cheese (ū'chēz), *n.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowant, *n.* The common daisy. *Brock-ett*.

ewe-lease (ū'lēs), *n.* A high grassy and furzy down, or comb, in the south of England. *T. Hardy*.

ewe-neck (ū'nek), *n.* A thin hollow neck: used of horses.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 436.

ewe-necked (ū'nekt), *a.* Having a thin, hollow neck like a ewe's, as a horse.

ewer¹ (ū'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *euwere*, *< AF. ewer*, *ewere*, OF. *ewer*, **ewere*, *aiguer*, a water-bearer (= Sp. *Acuario* = Pg. It. *Aquario*, the Water-bearer, *Aquarius*), *< L. aquarius*, m. (ML. also *aquaria*, f.), a water-bearer, the Water-bearer, *Aquarius*, prop. adj. (> OF. *aiguer*, adj.), of or pertaining to water, *< aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and *ewe*², and *cf.* *ewer*². Hence the surname *Ewer*.] A water-bearer; a servant or household officer who supplied guests at the table with water to wash their hands, etc.

An ewere in halle there nedys to be,
And chandelew schalle haue and alle napere;
He schalle gef water to gentilmen.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

ewer² (ū'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. ewer*, *ewere*, *eware*, *< AF. ewer*, OF. *eucaire*, *ewiere*, *aiguiere*, *ayguiere*, F. *aiguère*, f., *< ML. aquaria*, f., a water-pitcher, *ewer*; *cf.* OF. *awer*, *yawer*, *aiguer*, *aighier*, *ayguier*, a water-pitcher (also, with the additional forms *ewier*, *ewier*, F. *érier*, a sink for water, = It. *acquajo*, a cistern, conduit, gutter, sewer), *< L. aquarium*, a watering-place for cattle, ML. also a conduit (and prob. also a water-pitcher); fem. and neut., respectively, of *L. aquarius*, of or pertaining to water, *< aqua*, water: see *Aquarius*, *aqua*, and *cf.* *ewer*¹.] 1. A large water-pitcher with a wide spout, usually coupled with a basin for purposes of ablution.

Set downe your basen and *Ewer* before your soueraigne, and take the *ewer* in your hand, and gyve them water.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

First, as you know, my house within the city
Is richly furnished with plate and gold;
Basins and ewers, to lave her dainty hands.

Shak., T. of the S., II, 1.

2. In *decorative art*, any vessel having a spout and handle, especially a tall and slender vessel with a foot or base. See *aiguère*.

ewer³ (ū'ēr), *n.* [E. dial., also *ure*, *yure*; a contr. of *udder*.] An udder. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

ewery (ū'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *eweries* (-iz). [Also *ewry*, early mod. E. *ewerie*, *ewrie*; *< ME. ewery*, *ewrie*, appar. *< OF. *ewerie* (not found), *< ewere*, a water-pitcher, *ewer*, a water-bearer: see *ewer*¹, *ewer*².] 1. An office in great houses where water was made ready in ewers for the service of guests, and where also the table-linen was kept. An office so called still exists in the royal household of England.

Cover thy cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of dlapery.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

"No," says the King, "shew me ye way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me; as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.

Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1671.

2. The scullery of a religious house.

ewght, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yew*.

ewk (ūk), *v. t.* [Se., a var. of *yuck*, ult. *< AS. gicean* = D. *jeuken* = G. *jucken*, itch: see *itch*.] To itch.

ewky (ū'ki), *a.* Itchy. [Scotch.]

ewlet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *yule*.

ewn, *n.* [A dial. contr. of *oven*.] An oven. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]
ewnt, *n.* [ME. *cute*: see *eftl*, *newt*.] A newt.

In that Abbeys ne entrethe not no Flye ne Todes ne *Ewtes*, ne sucho foule venynouse Bestes, ne Lyzs ne Flees, he the Myracle of God and of our Lady. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 61.

ewte, *v. t.* [E. dial., ult. < AS. *geotan*, pour: see *gush*, *gut*.] To pour in. *Grose*. (*Exmoor*.)

ex¹, *n.* A dialectal variant of *ax¹*.

ex², *n.* A dialectal form of *ax²*.

ex³, *v.* A dialectal variant of *ask¹*.

ex⁴ (eks), *n.* [< ME. **ex* = AS. **ex*, < L. *ix*, < *i*, an assistant vowel, + *x*: or a transposition of the Gr. name *xi*, *xi*.] The name of the letter *X*, *x*. It is rarely written, the symbol being used instead.

ex⁵ (eks), *prep.* [L. *ex*, prep., out of, from. See *ex*.] A Latin preposition, meaning 'out,' 'out of.' It is used in English only in certain commercial formulas, as—(a) "20 chests tea *ex* Sea-King," where *ex* means taken out of or delivered from the vessel named; (b) "ex div."—that is, without dividend (meaning that the dividend on the stocks sold has been declared and is reserved by the seller); and in some Latin phrases: *ex mero motu*, of his own accord; *ex necessitate rei*, from the necessity of the case; *ex officio*, by virtue of his office; *ex parte*, on one side only; *ex post facto* (which see); *ex vi termini*, from the very meaning of the term.

ex- [ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, OF. *ex-*, *es-*, F. *ex-*, *é-* = Sp. Pg. *ex-*, *es-* = It. *ex-*, *es-*, *s-*, etc., < L. *ex-*, prefix, < *ex*, prep. (so always before vowels, before consonants either *ex* or *e*, more frequently *ex*), of place, out of, from, away from, beyond; of time, after, from, since; of cause, from, through, by reason of, etc.; in comp., out, forth, out of, throughout, to the end, hence thoroughly, utterly, etc. (equiv. to *out* or *up* used intensively); in LL. *ex-* is also used, as now in E., to signify 'out of office': *exconsularis*, an ex-consul, etc. As a prefix *ex-* stands before vowels and *h* and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and before *s*, the *s* being in this case optionally dropped; e. g., *exsistere* (**ecs-sistere*) or *existere*, exist, one *s*, orthographically the second, phonetically the first (*existere* being pronounced *ec-sistere*), being omitted; before *f* *ex-* becomes *ef-*, sometimes *ec-*, rarely remaining unchanged; elsewhere *c-*. L. *ex* = Gr. *ἐξ* (before a vowel), *ἐκ* (before a consonant), out of, from (in comp. *ἐξ-*, *ἐκ-*), = Russ. *из*, out. In ME., OF., Sp., etc., *ex-* may appear as *es-*; ME. also *as-*, and sometimes by confusion or interchange *en-* (cf. *example*, ME. *ex-*, *es-*, *as-*, and *en-sample*). In most cases of this kind the L. form *ex-* has been restored. See further under *es-*.] A prefix of Latin, and in some cases of Greek origin, meaning primarily 'out,' 'out of.' In English words it preserves or reproduces its particular uses in the language of its origin. (See etymology.) Thus, in *exclude*, *exhale*, etc., it signifies 'out,' 'out of'; in *excise*, 'off'; in *exceed*, *excel*, etc., 'beyond.' It is often (especially in the reduced form *e-*) simply privative, as in *exstipulate*, *eplicate*. In some words it is intensive merely, in others it has no particular force. Prefixed to names implying office, *ex-* signifies that the person has held but is now 'out of' that office: as, *ex-president*, *ex-minister*, *ex-senator*.

Ex. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.

exacerbate (eg-zas'ér-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacerbated*, ppr. *exacerbating*. [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbare* (> It. *esacerbare* = Sp. Pg. *exacerbar*), irritate, exasperate, < *ex* + *acerbus*, bitter: see *acerb*.] To increase the bitterness or virulence of; make more violent, as a disease, or angry, hostile, or malignant feelings; aggravate; exasperate.

A factions spirit is sure to be fostered, and unkindly feelings to be *exacerbated*, if not engendered. *Brougham*.

I thought it prudent not to *exacerbate* the growing moodiness of his temper by any comment. *Poe*, *Tales*, I. 56.

The march of events outside the frontiers of Piedmont was calculated to *exacerbate* the resentment occasioned amidst the people by the sudden downfall of their hopes. *E. Dicey*, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 120.

exacerbation (eg-zas-ér-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exacerbation* = Sp. *exacerbacion* = Pg. *exacerbacão* = It. *esacerbazione*, < LL. *exacerbatio*(*n*-), < L. *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] 1. The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increase of violence or virulence; aggravation; exasperation.

The gallant Jacobus Van Curlet . . . absolutely trembled with the violence of his cholera and the *exacerbations* of his valor. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 204.

With such *exacerbation* of temper at the commencement of negotiations, their progress was of necessity stormy and slow. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, III. 158.

Every attempt at mitigating this [normal amount of suffering] eventuates in *exacerbation* of it. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 356.

2. In *med.*, an increase of violence in a disease; specifically, the periodical aggravation of the febrile condition in remittent and continued fevers: as, nocturnal *exacerbations*.

Likewise the patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms in the *exacerbation*, and so by time turn suffering into nature.

exacerbescere (eg-zas-ér-bes'ens), *n.* [< LL. *exacerbescere*, become irritated, ineptive of *exacerbare*, irritate: see *exacerbate*.] A state of increasing irritation or violence, particularly in a case of fever or inflammation.

exacerbation† (eg-zas-ér-vā'shon), *n.* [< LL. as if **exacerbatio*(*n*-), < *exacerbare*, pp. *exacerbatus*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *acerare*, heap, < *acervus*, a heap.] The act of heaping up. *Bailey*.

exacinate (eg-zas'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exacinated*, ppr. *exacinating*. [< L. *ex-priv.* + *acinus*, a berry, the stone of a berry: see *acinus*.] To deprive of the kernel. *Craig*. [Rare.]

exacination (eg-zas-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *exacinate* + *-ion*.] The act of taking out the kernel. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

exact (eg-zakt'), *v.* [< OF. *exacter*, < ML. *ex-actare*, freq. < L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigere*, drive out, take out, demand, claim as due, also measure by a standard, examine, weigh, test, determine, < *ex*, out, + *agere*, drive: see *agent*, *act*. Cf. *exigent*, *examen*, *examine*, etc., from the same source.] I. *trans.* 1. To force or compel to be paid or yielded; demand or require authoritatively or menacingly.

Jehoiakim . . . *exacted* the silver and the gold of the people. 2 Ki. xxiii. 35.

They [Turks] take occasion to *exact* from Passengers, especially Franks, arbitrary and unreasonable Sums, and, instead of being a safe-guard, prove the greatest Rogues and Robbers themselves. *Mandrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 4.

What is it your Saviour requires of you, more than will also be *exacted* from you by that hard and evil master who desires your ruin? *J. H. Newman*, *Parochial Sermons*, i. 347.

Nature imperiously *exact*s her due; Spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 141.

After presents freely given have passed into presents expected and finally demanded, and volunteered has passed into *exacted* service, the way is open for a further step. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 543.

2. To demand of right or necessity; enjoin with pressing urgency.

And why should not I preach this, which not my calling alone but the verie place it seife *exacteth*? *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 96.

Years of service past From grateful souls, *exact* reward at last. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 1132.

3†. To claim; require.

My designs *Exact* me in another place. *Massinger*.

=Syn. I. *Exact*, *Extort*, *Enforce*. *Extort* is much stronger than *exact*, and implies more of physical compulsion applied or threatened. *Exact* and *extort* apply to something to be got; *enforce* to something to be done. *Enforce* expresses more physical and less moral compulsion than *extort*.

From us, his foes pronounced, glory he *exact*s. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iii. 120.

The cheat, the defaulter, the gambler, cannot *extort* the knowledge of material and moral nature which his honest care and pains yield to the operative. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

Adam, now *enforced* to close his eyes, Sunk down. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 419.

II.† *intrans.* To practise exactness.

The enemy shall not *exact* upon him. Ps. lxxxix. 22.

exact (eg-zakt'), *a.* [= F. *exact* = Sp. Pg. *exacto* = It. *esatto*, < L. *exactus*, precise, accurate, exact, lit. determined, ascertained, measured, pp. of *exigere* in sense of 'measure by a standard, examine, determine': see *exact*, *v.*] 1. Closely correct or regular; strictly accurate; truly adjusted, adapted, conformable, or the like.

The map of Ireland made by Sir William Petty is believed to be the most *exact* that ever yet was made of any country. *Beechey*, *Diary*, March 22, 1675.

All which, *exact* to rule, were brought about, Were but a combat in the lists left out. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 277.

2. Precisely correct or right; real; actual; veritable: as, the *exact* sum or amount; the *exact* time; those were his *exact* words. A statement is *exact* which does not differ from the true by any quantity, however small. See synonyms under *accurate*.

It is positively affirm'd that seven thousand have died in one day of the plague; in which they say they can make an *exact* computation, from the number of biers that are let to carry out the dead. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 38.

3. Methodical; careful; not negligent; observing strict accuracy, method, rule, or order: as, a man *exact* in keeping appointments; an *exact* thinker.

My soul hath wrestled with her, and in my doings I was *exact*. *Eclus.* li. 19.

'Tis most true That he's an excellent scholar, and he knows it; An *exact* courtier, and he knows that too. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Custom of the Country*, ii. 1.

One must be extremely *exact*, clear, and perspicuous in everything one says. *Chesterfield*, *Letters*.

The *exactest* vigilance cannot maintain a single day of unmingled innocence. *Johnson*, *Rambler*.

4. Characterized by or admitting of exactness or precision; precisely thought out or stated; dealing with definite facts or precise principles: as, an *exact* demonstration; the *exact* sciences.

Yes, there was nothing appertaininge either to God or men, wherein he [Joseph] seemed not to have had *exact* knowledge. *Golding*, *tr. of Justine*, fol. 137.

That we might not go away without some reward for our pains, we took as *exact* a survey as we could of these Chambers of darkness. *Mandrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 22.

If a writer can not express his meaning in *exact* definition, it is fair to presume that he can never be depended on for *exact* discussion. *A. Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 119.

5†. Steady; even; well-balanced.

They say . . . that such a one who hath an *exact* temperament may walk upon the waters, stand in the air, and quench the violence of the fire. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. ix.

The *exact sciences*. See *science*. =Syn. *Accurate*, *Correct*, etc. See *accurate*.

exacter (eg-zak'tér), *n.* [See *exactor*.] One who exacts; an extortioner.

The poller and *exacter* of fees . . . justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. *Bacon*, *Judicature* (ed. 1887).

This rigid *exacter* of strict demonstration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotson*.

exacting (eg-zak'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exact*, *v.*]

1. Given to or characterized by exactness; severe in requirement or requisition; exigent in action or procedure: as, an *exacting* master; an *exacting* inquiry.

With a temper so *exacting*, he was more likely to claim what he thought due than to consider what others might award. *Dr. Arnold*, *Hist. Rome*.

2. Attended by exactness; requiring close attention or application; arduous; laborious; absorbing: as, an *exacting* office or employment; *exacting* duties; *exacting* demands upon one's time.

exactingness (eg-zak'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being *exacting*, in either sense.

It has fallen out that, because of *exactingness* as regards proof, philosophy is detained in what seems to be barren inquiry, while because of a certain license as regards proof science has prospered. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 757.

exaction (eg-zak'shon), *n.* [< F. *exaction* = Sp. *exaccion* = Pg. *exacção* = It. *esazione*, < L. *exactio*(*n*-), < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, demand, exact: see *exact*, *v.*] 1. The act of demanding with authority and compelling to pay or yield; compulsory or authoritative demand; excessive or arbitrary requirement: as, the *exaction* of tribute or of obedience.

Take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

Under pretence of preserving the Sanctuary there from the violations, and the Fryars who have the custody of it, from the *exactions* of the Turks. *Mandrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 46.

We may, without being chargeable with *exaction*, ask of him to remit a little the rigor of his requirements. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 348.

2. That which is exacted; a requisition; especially, something compulsorily required without right, or in excess of what is due or proper.

Subjects as well as strangers . . . pay an unreasonable *exaction* at every ferry. *Addison*, *Travels in Italy*.

His own *exactions*, and the Persian's boons, O'erload his treasure. *Glover*, *Athenaid*, xv.

3. In *law*, a wrong done by an officer or one in pretended authority, by taking a reward or fee for that for which the law allows none. See *extortion*.

exactitude (eg-zak'ti-tūd), *n.* [< F. *exactitude* = Sp. *exactitud*, < L. *exactus*, exact.] The quality of being exact; exactness; accuracy; particularity.

Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*. *Dr. A. Geddes*, *Prospectus of Trans. of the Bible*, p. 92.

We can reason a priori on mathematics, because we can define with an *exactitude* which precludes all possibility of confusion. *Macaulay*, *Utilitarian Theory of Government*.

exactly (eg-zakt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely according to rule, measure, fact, circumstance, etc.; with minute correctness; accurately: as, a tenon *exactly* fitted to the mortise.

As concerning the mischance of Cotta and Sabinus, he learned the truth more *exactly* by his prisoners.
Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 141.

The gardens are *exactly* kept, and the whole place very agreeable and well water'd.
Evelyn, Diary, July 30, 1682.

We say that a lute is in tune whether it be *exactly* played upon or no, if the strings be all so duly stretched that it would appear to be in tune if it were played upon.
Boyle, Origin of Forms.

It is seldom that an Egyptian workman can be induced to make a thing *exactly* to order.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 385.

exactness (eg-zakt'nes), *n.* The state or condition of being exact; strict conformity to what is required; accuracy; nicety; precision: as, to make experiments with *exactness*; *exactness* of method.

I copied them [inscriptions] with all the *exactness* I possibly could, the many of them were very difficult to be understood.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 102.

They think that their *exactness* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another.
Rogers.

He had . . . that sort of *exactness* which would have made him a respectable antiquary.
Macaulay.

Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small;

Though with patience he stands waiting, with *exactness* grinds he all.
Longfellow, tr. of Friedrich von Logau's Retribution.

exactor (eg-zak'tor), *n.* [*ME. exactour*, < *OF. exactor*, *F. exacteur* = *Sp. Pg. exactor* = *It. esattore*, < *L. exactor*, an expeller, demander, tax-gatherer, etc., < *exigere*, pp. *exactus*, exact: see *exact*.] 1. One who exacts or levies; specifically, an officer who collects tribute, taxes, or customs.

Hereby the land was filled with bitter cursings (though in secret) by those that wish such unreasonable *exactors* never to see good end of the use of that mone.
Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1229.

The *exactors* of rates came to Simon Peter, asking him if his Master paid the accustomed imposition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

2. One who or that which requires or demands by authority: as, an *exactor* of etiquette.

It . . . is the rigidest *exactor* of truth, in all our behaviour, of any other doctrine or institution whatsoever.
South, Works, I. xii.

3. One who compels another to pay more than is legal or reasonable; one who is unreasonably strict in his demands or requirements.

In requiting a good tourne, shew not thy selfe negligent nor contrary: bee not an *exactor* of another man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. § 3.

The service of sin is perfect slavery; and he who will pay obedience to the command of it shall find it an unreasonable task-master, and an unmeasurable *exactor*.
South, Works, II. i.

exactress (eg-zak'tres), *n.* [= *It. esatrice*, < *LL. exactrix*, fem. of *exactor*, *It. exactor*: see *exactor*.] A female who exacts or is strict in her requirements. [Rare.]

That were a heavy and hard task, to satisfy Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

exacuate (eg-zak'ū-āt), *v. t.* [Irreg., with *-ate*?, < *L. exacuerē*, pp. *exacutus*, sharpen, < *ex*, out, + *acuere*, sharpen: see *acute*.] To sharpen; whet.

Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler
As you should count yourself an host of men
Compared to him.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

exacuation (eg-zak'ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*exacuate* + *-ion*.] The act of whetting; a sharpening.
Coles, 1717.

exæresis (eg-zer'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξαιρέσις*, a taking out (of the entrails of victims, of teeth, etc.), < *ἐξαιρέω*, take out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *αιρέω*, take: see *heresy*, *apheresis*.] In *med.* and *surg.*, the removal from the body of anything that is useless or injurious by evacuation, extraction, excision, etc.

Exæreta (eg-zer'e-tij), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξαιρέτος*, chosen, choice, < *ἐξαιρέω*, take out, pick out: see *exæresis*.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Notodontidae*, having very short palpi. The only species is *E. ulmi* of Europe, which strongly resembles some noctuids. *Hübner, 1816.*—2. A genus of bees, of the family *Apidae*, from Guiana. Also *Exærete*. *Erichson, 1848.*—3. A genus of bugs, of the family *Capsida*. Also *Exæretus*. *Fieber, 1864.*—4. A genus of longicorn beetles,

of the family *Cerambycidae*, such as *E. unicolor* of South Australia. *Paseoe, 1865.*—5. A genus of flies, of the family *Stratiomyidae*. Also *Exaireta*. *Schiner, 1867.*

exaggerate (eg-zaj'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exaggerated*, ppr. *exaggerating*. [*L. exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggerare* (> *F. exagérer* = *Sp. Pg. exagerar* = *It. esagerare*), heap up, increase, enlarge, magnify, amplify, exaggerate, < *ex*, out, up, + *aggerare*, heap up, < *agger*, a heap, mound: see *agger*.] 1. *trans. 1†.* To heap up; accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To increase immoderately or extravagantly; make incongruously large or extended; amplify beyond proper bounds.

Our days witness no such extreme servilities of expression as were used by ecclesiastics in the dedication of the Bible to King James, nor any such *exaggerated* adulations as those addressed to George III. by the House of Lords.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 14.

Strychnia . . . possesses the power of considerably *exaggerating* the excitability of the brain.
Tr. in Alien. and Neurol., VI. 7.

3. To cause to appear immoderately large or important; amplify in representation or apprehension; enlarge beyond truth or reason.

When . . . faithfully describing the state of his feelings at that time, Bunyan was not conscious that he *exaggerated* the character of his offences.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 15.

He *exaggerates* a few occasional acts of smuggling into an immense and regular importation.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

4. In the *fine arts*, to heighten extravagantly or disproportionately in effect or design: as, to *exaggerate* particular features in a painting or statue. = *Syn. 3* and *4*. To strain, stretch, overcolor, caricature. See list under *aggravate*.

II. intrans. To amplify unduly in thought or in description; use exaggeration in speech or writing.

exaggerated (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *zoöl.*, larger, more conspicuous, or more positive than that which is normal; specifically, in *entom.*, of deeper color: as, a species with *exaggerated* characters; *exaggerated* marks, spines, processes, etc.; a dark band *exaggerated* in the center.

exaggeratedly (eg-zaj'e-rā-ted-li), *adv.* To an excessive or exaggerated degree.

They are intensely, even *exaggeratedly*, negroid in the form of the nose.
H. H. Flower, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 319.

exaggeration (eg-zaj'e-rā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exagération* = *Sp. exageración* = *Pg. exageração* = *It. esagerazione*, < *L. exaggeratio(n-)*, a heaping up, an exaltation, < *exaggerare*: see *exaggerate*.] 1†. A heaping together; accumulation; a pile or heap.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. An undue or excessive enlargement or development.

A very indulgent apologist might perhaps attempt to show that his errors were but the *exaggeration* of virtues.
A. Dobson, Int. to Steele's Plays, p. xi.

3. Amplification; unreasonable or extravagant overstating or overdrawing in the representation of things; hyperbolic representation.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws would have an odd sound at Westminster.
Swift.

The language of *exaggeration* is forbidden by the modesty of his nature.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

4. In the *fine arts*, a representation of things in which their natural features are emphasized or magnified.—5. In *zoöl.*, amplification or intensification; emphasis or conspicuousness, as of any characteristics: as, this form is but an *exaggeration* of the other. = *Syn. 3*. *Exaggeration*, *Hyperbole*. Strictly, *exaggeration* is always greater than truth or good taste would allow, while as a figure *hyperbole* is an overstatement not likely to mislead, and sanctioned by good taste, rising above the truth only as a means of lifting the sluggish mind of the hearer to the level of the truth. *Hyperbole* is occasionally used of overstatement that is mere *exaggeration*, or otherwise against good taste.

As the Brazen Age shows itself in other men by *exaggeration* of phrase, so in him [Theophrastus] by extravagance of statement.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 202.

He [Dryden] was at first led to give greater weight to correctness and to the restraint of arbitrary rules from a consciousness that he had a tendency to *hyperbole* and extravagance.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 307.

exaggerative (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [*F. exagératif* = *Sp. Pg. exagerativo* = *It. esagerativo*;

as *exaggerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by exaggeration; exaggerating.

Not a history, but *exaggerative* pictures of the Revolution, is Mazzini's summing-up.
The Century, XXXI. 400.

Hear Vlears, a poor human soul zealously prophesying, as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, mere or less asinine, manner.
Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 142.

exaggeratively (eg-zaj'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exaggerated manner; with exaggeration.

Filled with what I *exaggeratively* thought a thousand or two of human creatures.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 7.

exaggerator (eg-zaj'e-rā-tor), *n.* [*F. exagérateur* = *Sp. Pg. exagerador* = *It. esageratore*, < *LL. exaggerator*, one who increases or enlarges, < *L. exaggerare*, increase, enlarge: see *exaggerate*.] One who exaggerates.

You write so of the poets and not laugh?
Those virtuous liars, dreamers after dark,
Exaggerators of the sun and moon,
And soothsayers in a tea-cup?
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, l.

exaggeratory (eg-zaj'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*F. exaggerate* + *-ory*.] Containing exaggeration.

You fall into the common errors of *exaggeratory* declamation, by producing, in a familiar disquisition, examples of national calamities, and scenes of extensive misery.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxviii.

exagitate (eg-zaj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*L. exagitatus*, pp. of *exagitare* (> *It. esagitare* = *Pg. exagitar*), shake up, stir up, rouse, disturb, rail at, reproach, < *ex*, out, + *agitare*, shake: see *agitate*.] 1. To shake violently; agitate.

Did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

2. To pursue with invectives or reproaches; rail at.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament . . . than *exagitate*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 11.

exagitation (eg-zaj'i-tā'shon), *n.* [= *It. esagitazione*, < *LL. exagitiatio(n-)*, agitation, < *L. exagitare*, shake up: see *exagitate*.] Violent agitation; a shaking.

Thunder's strong *exagitations*.
Chamberlayne, Pharonnida (1659).

exalate (eks-ā'lāt), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + alatus*, winged: see *alate*?.] In *bot.*, not alate; wingless.

exalbuminose (eks-al-bū'mi-nōs), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + E. albuminose*.] Same as *exalbuminous*.

exalbuminous (eks-al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + E. albuminosus*.] In *bot.*, without albumen: applied to seeds.

exalt (eg-zält'), *v. t.* [*OF. exalter*, *F. exalter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. exaltar* = *It. esaltare*, < *L. exaltare*, lift up, raise, elevate, exalt, < *ex*, out, up, + *altus*, high: see *alt*, *altitude*.] 1. To raise high; lift to a great or unusual altitude; elevate in space.

I have seen
The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be *exalted* with the threatening clouds.
Shak., J. C., l. 3.

Rise, crown'd with light, Imperial Salem, rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thine eyes!
Pope, Messiah, l. 86.

2. To elevate in degree or consideration; bring to a higher or more intense state or condition; raise up, as in rank, character, or quality: as, to *exalt* a person to a high office; to *exalt* the passions.

Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high.
Ezek. xli. 26.

Now, Mars, she said, let Fame *exalt* her voice. *Prior*.
Bridget's memory, *exalted* by the occasion, warmed into a thousand half-obliterated recollections of things and persons.
Lamb, Miskery End.

These apparently trivial causes had the effect of rousing and *exalting* the imagination in a way that was mysterious to herself. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 6.*

3. To attribute or accord exaltation to; make high or elevated in estimation or expression; magnify; glorify; praise; extol.

Whosoever *exalteth* himself shall be abased.
Luke xiv. 11.

He is . . . my father's God, and I will *exalt* him.
Ex. xv. 2.

"It [Christianity] *exalts* the lowly virtues," the love of peace, charity, humility, forgiveness, resignation, patience, purity, holiness. *Story, Misc. Writings, p. 431.*

4†. In *chem.*, to purify; refine: as, to *exalt* the juices or the qualities of bodies.

I *exalt* our medicine,
By hanging him in balneo vaporoso,
And giving him solution.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

With chemic art *exalts* the mineral powers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 243.
= *Syn. 1*. Elevate, Lift, etc. See *raise*.—2. To ennoble, dignify, aggrandize.—3. To glorify.

exaltate, a. [ME. exaltat, < L. exaltatus, pp. of exaltare, lift up, exalt: see exalt.] Exalted; exercising high influence.

Mercurie is desolat
In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 704.

exaltation (eks-âl-tâ'shon), n. [< ME. exaltacion, < OF. exaltacion, exaltation, F. exaltation = Pr. exaltatio = Sp. exaltacion = Pg. exaltação = It. esaltazione, < LL. exaltatio(n)-, elevation, pride, < L. exaltare, lift up, exalt: see exalt.]

1. The act of raising high, or the state of being raised high; elevation as to power, office, rank, dignity, or excellence; a state of dignity or loftiness: as, exaltation of rank or character. The word is specifically applied to the induction of a pope into office: as, the exaltation of Leo XIII.

Wondering at my flight, and change
To this high exaltation. Milton, P. L., v. 30.

2. Mental elevation; a state of mind in which a person possesses elevated thoughts and noble aspirations.

Th' Heroick Exaltations of Good
Are so far from understood,
We count them Vice.
Cowley, Phidric Odes, vii. 2.

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.

Taine (trans.).

3†. In alchemy, the refinement or subtilization of bodies or of their qualities and virtues.—4. In astrology, an essential dignity, next in importance to that of house; that situation of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to have the most influence. The sun is in exaltation in the 19th degree of Aries, the moon in the 3d degree of Taurus, Jupiter in the 15th degree of Cancer, Mercury in the 15th degree of Virgo, Saturn in the 21st degree of Libra, Mars in the 28th degree of Capricorn, Venus in the 27th degree of Pisces. The position of the sun's exaltation is that in which he passes wholly to the upper side of the zodiac. The reasons for the other positions given by Ptolemy are arbitrary and fanciful.

Mercurie loveth wysdom and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence;
And for hire diverse disposicion
Ech falleth in others exaltacion.
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 702.

Astrologers tell us that the sun receives its exaltation in the sign Aries. Dryden.

5†. In falconry, a flight of larks.—Exaltation of the Cross. See cross†.

exalted (eg-zâl'ted), p. a. [Pp. of exalt, v.] Raised to a height; elevated highly; dignified; sublime; lofty.

All the books of the Bible are either already most admirable and exalted pieces of poesy, or are the best materials in the world for it. Cowley, Davids.

When the music was strong and bold, she looked exalted, but serious. Steele, Spectator, No. 503.

Her exalted state did not remove her above the sympathies of friendship. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

exaltedness (eg-zâl'ted-nes), n. The state of being exalted, elevated, or elated.

The exaltedness of some minds . . . may make them insensible to these light things. Gray, To West, vi.

exalter (eg-zâl'ter), n. One who or that which exalts or raises to dignity.

O noble sisters, cryed Pyrocles, now you be gone, who were the only exalters of all womenkind, what is left in that sex but babbling and business? Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

But thou, Lord, art my shield, my glory,
Thee, through my story,
The exalter of my head I count.
Milton, Ps. lii. 9.

exaltment† (eg-zâl'tment), n. [< OF. exaltment, < exalter, exalt: see exalt and -ment.] Exaltation.

Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an exaltment in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby. Barrow, Sermons.

exam (eg-zam'), n. [Abbr. of examination.] An examination. [College slang.]

Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his exam. Driven to Rome (1877), p. 67.

examen† (eg-zâ'men), n. [= F. examen = Sp. examen = Pg. exame = It. esame = D. G. Dan. Sw. examen, < L. examen, the tongue of a balance, a weighing, consideration, examination, contr. of *exagmon, < *exagere, exigere, measure by a standard, weigh, examine, < ex, out, + agere, weigh: see exact, essay, assay, exigent. Hence examine, etc.] Examination; disquisition; inquiry; scrutiny.

After so fair an examen, wherein nothing has been exaggerated. Burke, Fund. of Nat. Society.

No questions were put to them [deacons to be ordained] by the bishop, for that part of the service called the Examen belonged not to their degree. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

exameter†, n. An obsolete form of hexameter. Puttenham.

examinability (eg-zam'i-na-bil'i-ti), n. [< examinable: see -bility.] The quality of being examinable or open to inquiry. Law Reports.

examinable (eg-zam'i-na-bl), a. [= F. examinable; as examine + -able.] Capable of being examined; proper for examination or inquiry.

The draughts and first laws of the game are positive. But how? Merely ad placitum, and not examinable by reason. Bacon, Works, I. 224 (Ord MS.).

examinant (eg-zam'i-nant), n. [< L. examinans(-)s, ppr. of examinare, examine: see examine.] One who examines; an examiner.

The examiners or posers were Dr. Dupont, Greek Professor at Cambridge; Dr. Fell, Deane of Christ Church, Oxon; etc. Evelyn, Diary, May 13, 1661.

One window was so placed as to throw a strong light at the foot of the table at which prisoners were usually posted for examination, while the upper end, where the examiners sat, was thrown into shadow. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii.

examine (eg-zam'i-nât), n. [< L. examinatus, pp. of examinare, examine: see examine.] A person examined.

Many inquisitions therefore by torments holden one after another, and some examines through excessive and dolorous tortures killed. Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 363.

He asked in scorn one of the examines, . . . "I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been an Emperor, what would you have done?" Bacon, Apophthegms.

The examine found it so difficult to answer the question that he suddenly became afflicted with deafness. Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 52.

examination (eg-zam-i-nâ'shon), n. [= Dan. Sw. examination = F. examination = Pr. Sp. examinacion = Pg. examinacão = It. esaminazione, < L. examinatio(n)-, < examinare, examine: see examine.] 1. The act of examining, or the state of being examined; scrutiny by inquiry, study, or experiment; careful search and investigation into parts, qualities, conditions, and relations, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth and the real state of things; inspection by observation, interrogation, or trial: as, examination of a ship or a machine; examination of the books of a firm; examination of one's mental condition; examination of a wound, or of a theory or thesis.

The proper office of examination, enquiry, and ratiocination is, strictly speaking, confined to the production of a just discernment and an accurate discrimination. Cogran, The Passions, ii., Int.

Nothing that is self-evident can be the proper subject of examination. South, Works, V. vii.

2. In legal proceedings: (a) An inquiry into facts by evidence; an attempt to ascertain truth by questioning: as, the examination of a witness. The steps in the examination of a witness are the examination in chief, or direct examination by the party calling him, and the cross-examination by the opposite party; after which may follow a re-examination or re-direct examination by the former, a re-cross-examination by the latter, etc.

The kug's attorney, on the contrary, Urg'd on the examinations, proofs, confessions Of divers witnesses. Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

There remained examinations and cross-examinations, . . . hickerings . . . between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(b) In criminal law, in particular, an inquiry conducted by a magistrate before whom a prisoner is brought charged with crime, to ascertain whether he should be held, bailed, or discharged. It is conducted by questioning the witnesses offered, and receiving the voluntary statement, if any, of the prisoner. (c) The result of judicial inquiries; testimony taken and duly reduced to writing.

Master constable, let these men be bound, and brought to Leonato; I will go before, and show him their examination. Shak., Much Ado, iv. 2.

3. A process prescribed or assigned for testing the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, experience, or progress of a person who is a candidate for some position or rank in a profession, occupation, school or other organization, etc.: as, the examination of a candidate for admission to the ministry or bar; the periodical examination of a school.

To animate the students in the pursuit of literary merit and fame, . . . there shall be annually a public examination, in the presence of a joint committee of the Corporation and Overseers. Revised Laws of Harvard College, 1790.

4. Trial or assay by the appropriate methods or tests, as of minerals or chemical compounds.—Digital examination, in med., an examination or exploration made with the fingers.

Bob made what a surgeon would call a digital examination of the dungeon door. E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxiv.

Entrance examination, an examination for admission to a school, college, etc.—Examination in chief, the questioning of a witness by the party who has put him on the stand, for the purpose of eliciting the testimony to give which he is called: distinguished from the subsequent cross-examination by the opposite party, and re-examination by the former party.—Examination of papers, a proceeding allowed under the new forms of legal procedure to compel an adverse party to submit to interrogation in advance of the trial.—Examination of the brackets. See bracket†, 5.—Examination on the voir dire, a preliminary interrogation of a witness by the party adverse to him who called him, allowed on a trial at common law, to ascertain whether he is competent, etc.—Middle-class examinations. See middle-class.—Pass examination, an examination in which the leading object is to insure a certain standard, required as a qualification for employment in the civil service, or the like.—Senate House examination, the examination for degrees and honors in the University of Cambridge, England.

It was to correct this fault that the Senate House examination was introduced, and I am inclined to think that it had its origin about the year 1780.

W. W. R. Ball, Mathematical Tripos.

=Syn. 1. Examination, Inquiry, Investigation, Inquisition, Scrutiny, Search, Research, Inspection; overhauling, probing, canvassing. Examination is the general word; where it is applied to any work of severity, thoroughness, etc., the fact is expressed by a strong adjective or other modifier: as, a superficial, thorough, brief, protracted, or searching examination into facts, into a question, of a candidate, or of a locality or premises. Inquiry is made by asking questions, but figuratively by study or investigation: as, an inquiry into the value of circumstantial evidence. An investigation is an examination long enough, systematic enough, and minute enough to be thorough. An inquisition is something still more thorough and searching than an investigation, implying vigor with severity; in modern times it generally implies a somewhat hostile spirit, or that from which the person concerned would shrink. Scrutiny is primarily a close examination with the eye: as, the scrutiny of one's features, of a manuscript, of a field of vision; but it is also a critical examination of the mind: as, the careful scrutiny of evidence. Search is the effort to find primarily that which may be seen, but secondarily that which may be apprehended by the mind: as, the search for a lost coin, or for a clue to a mystery. Research is search only of the second class above, and in out-of-the-way fields of knowledge; as, archaeological research. Inspection, literally a looking into, is sometimes a rather general word and equivalent to examination; but more often it implies an official examination: as, an inspection of work done under contract; the sanitary inspection of a jail, or of a ship just come into port.

It is possible then, without disloyalty to our convictions, to examine their grounds, even though they are to fall under the examination, for we have no suspicion of this failure. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 184.

A careful . . . inquiry into the modern prevailing notions of that Freedom of the Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency. Edwards (title of treatise).

I have been speaking of investigation, not of inquiry; it is quite true that inquiry is inconsistent with assent, but inquiry is something more than the mere exercise of inference. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 181.

Davenant emulated Spenser; and if his poem "Gondibert" had been as good as his preface, it could still be read in another spirit than that of investigation. Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 37.

The judges shall make diligent inquisition. Deut. xix. 18.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower scrutiny. Milton, P. R., iv. 515.

Search for the truth is the noblest occupation of man, its publication a duty. Madame de Staël, Germany (trans.), iv. 2.

Oh! rather give me commentaries plain,
Who with no deep researches vex the brain.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i., Int.

The measureless region of scientific Research is not only capable of calling out every intellectual faculty, but is one in which no exercise is sterile. G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, Int. I. i. § 24.

The habit of believing what will not bear inspection has . . . completely become a second nature to men. H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 266.

examinational (eg-zam-i-nâ'shon-âl), a. [< examination + -al.] Of or pertaining to examination.

The extortionate examinational aberration which brings the cramming system into existence. W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 657.

He [Dr. Michael Foster] was sorry to say that he knew some who had succeeded to the fullest extent during the examinational period of their life, yet did not maintain their prestige as time rolled on. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 282.

examinationism (eg-zam-i-nâ'shon-izm), n. [< examination + -ism.] The excessive practice of or reliance upon examinations as tests of fitness, qualifications, progress, etc.

A reaction against that miserable examinationism which earns for us the title of the "Chinese of Europe." London Jour. Sci., No. exxiv., p. 240.

examination-paper (eg-zam-i-nâ'shon-pâ'pêr), n. 1. A written or printed series of questions, problems, or other matters, to be answered or worked out, to demonstrate the knowledge, skill, or progress of the person examined.

A goodly supply of questions is already at hand in the examination-papers set at the Institute in past years. Nature, XXXVII. 458.

2. A written series of answers or solutions by a person examined.

examinator (eg-zam'i-nā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *examineur* = Sp. Pg. *examinador* = It. *esaminatore*, < LL. *examinator*, a weigher, examiner, < L. *examinare*, weigh, examine; see *examine*.] An examiner: as, "a prudent *examinator*," Scott.

Sufficiently qualified for learning, manners, and that by the strict approbation of deputed *examinators*.
Burton, *Anat. of Med.*, To the Reader.

examine (eg-zam'in), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *examined*, ppr. *examining*. [Formerly also *examin*; < ME. *examinen*, *examenen*, < OF. *examiner*, F. *examiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *examinar* = It. *esaminare* = D. *examineren* = G. *examiniren* = Dan. *examinere* = Sw. *examinera*, < L. *examinare*, weigh, ponder, consider, test, examine, < *examen* (*examin-*), the tongue of a balance, a weighing; see *examen*.] 1. To inspect or survey carefully; look into the state of; scrutinize and compare the parts of; view or observe in all aspects and relations, with the purpose of forming a correct opinion or judgment: as, to *examine* a ship (to learn whether she is seaworthy); to *examine* a composition (for the purpose of correcting its errors).

And Ezra the priest, with certain chief of the fathers, . . . sat down in the first day of the tenth month to *examine* the matter.
Ezra x. 16.

Let a man *examine* himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup.
1 Cor. xi. 28.

The busy race *examine* and explore
Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore.
Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 151.

If, for instance, we *examine* the address of Clytemnestra to Agamemnon on his return, or the description of the seven Argive chiefs, by the principles of dramatic writing, we shall instantly condemn them as monstrous.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

2. To subject to legal inquisition; put to question in regard to conduct or to knowledge of facts; interrogate: as, to *examine* a witness or a suspected or accused person.

Time is the old justice that *examines* all such offenders.
Shak., *As you Like It*, iv. 1.

The Watch-men are armed with Staves, and stand in the Street by the Watch-houses, to *examine* every one that passeth by.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. l. 77.

3. To inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, or progress of, by interrogatories: as, to *examine* the candidates for a degree, or for a license to practise in a profession; to *examine* applicants for office or employment.

First, there are the opposing lawyers, who were once *examined* for admission to the bar, and who may be disbarred for unworthy or unprofessional conduct.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 655.

4. To try or assay by appropriate methods or tests: as, to *examine* minerals or chemical compounds. = **Syn.** 1. To scrutinize, investigate, study, consider, canvass.—3. To interrogate, catechize.

examiner (eg-zam'in), *n.* [*examine*, *v.* Cf. *examen*.] Examination.

Divers persons were excommunicat at this tyme, both for ignorance, and being absent from the dyettes of *examine*.
Lanout, *Diary*, p. 195.

examinee (eg-zam-i-nē'), *n.* [*examine* + *-ee*.] One examined, or who undergoes an examination.

After repeating the Samaritan's saying to the inn-keeper, "When I come again I will repay thee," the unlucky *examinee* added: "This he said, knowing that he should see his face no more."
Cambridge *Sketches*.

The treatment of the special subject is always one of the best features of our examination: that in which the best side of the mind of each *examinee* is as a rule most distinctly shown.
Stubbs, *Medieval and Mod. Hist.*, p. 97.

examiner (eg-zam'i-nēr), *n.* 1. One who examines, inspects, or tries; one who interrogates a witness or an accused person.

A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
Sir M. Hale, *Hist. Com. Law of Eng.*

2. A person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a school or college; one appointed to examine candidates for degrees or for public employment: as, the *examiners* in natural science, metaphysics, classics, etc.; civil-service *examiners*.

Coming forward with assumed carelessness, he threw towards us the formal reply of his *examiners*.
Harvardiana, III. 9.

3. In the English chancery, an officer of court who examines on oath the witnesses produced on either side, or the parties themselves.—4. In the United States Patent Office, an official, subordinate to the commissioner of patents, whose duty it is to examine and report upon applications for the issue and reissue of patents, and upon alleged cases of interference with rights secured by patent.—5. A custom-

house officer appointed to examine merchandise, baggage, etc., in order to detect and prevent smuggling and other frauds on the treasury: called an *inspector* in the United States customs service.

examinership (eg-zam'i-nēr-ship), *n.* [*examiner* + *-ship*.] The office of examiner: as, the chief *examinership* of the civil-service commission.

I had myself, in several *examinerships* in the school of Law and Modern History, the best opportunities of marking its effects.
E. A. Freeman, *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 824.

examiningly (eg-zam'i-nīng-li), *adv.* Scrutinizingly.

She still kept her hand in his, and looked at him *examiningly*.
George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, II.

examplary, *a.* An obsolete variant of *exemplary*.

example (eg-zam'pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *exemple*; < ME. *example*, *exsampe*, also *asampl*, and by apheresis *sample* (> E. *sample*, q. v.), but commonly *ensample*, *ensampel*, *ensampl*, < OF. *exsample*, *exsampe*, also *essampl*, and rarely *ensample* (with prefix *en-* for *es-*, *ex-*), F. *exemple* = Pr. *exsample*, *esssample*, etc., = Sp. *ejemplo* = Pg. *exemplo* = It. *esempio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *exempel*, < L. *exemplum*, lit. what is taken out (as a sample), a sample, pattern, specimen, copy for imitation, etc., < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, bny; see *exempt*. Cf. *ensample*, *sample*, *exemplar*.] 1. One of a number of things, or a part of anything, generally a small quantity, exhibited or serving to show the character or quality of the whole; a representative part or instance; a sample; a specimen; an exemplar.

These pillars are singularly graceful in their form and elegant in their details, and belong to a style which, if there were more *examples* of it, I would feel inclined to distinguish as the "Gupta style."
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 247.

The Duomo of Fiesole, the exquisite Church of San Miniato al Monte near Florence, the Duomo at Pisa, are *examples* of the work of the Tuscan architects of the eleventh century.

C. E. Norton, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 26.

2. An instance serving for illustration; a particular case or circumstance, quotation, or other thing, illustrating a general statement, proposition, rule, or truth. [Though etymologically the same as *sample*, an example, in this use of the word, is not, like a sample, commonly taken at random, but chosen with care for the purpose of aiding the mind of a reader or hearer in comprehending an abstract proposition or description. An example is, in fact, but a single instance, either given alone or with a small number of others, and in such a manner that the reader or person addressed has no means of judging as to how it has been chosen; it therefore affords little or no ground for inductive reasoning. See *sample*.]

An audience rushing out of a theatre on fire, and in their eagerness to get before each other jamming up the doorway so that no one can get through, offers a good *example* of unjust selfishness defeating itself.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 486.

Of the union of several distinct cities, standing apart, each with its own territory, to form one greater political whole, Greek history contains one *example* only.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 266.

3. A pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation; a model of conduct or manner; an archetype; one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated.

All *examples* are not imitable.
A. Hume, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have given you an *example* that ye should do as I have done to you.
John xlii. 15.

Oh, thou art gone, and gone with thee all goodness,
The great *example* of all equity.
Fletcher, *Valentinian*, iv. 4.

Moral principles rarely act powerfully upon the world, except by way of *example* or ideals.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, II. 287.

4. An instance serving for a warning; a warning.

God that is almyghty wolde have it to be shewed in *example* that men sholde not be prowde for worldly riches.
Mertyn (E. E. T. S.), lii. 434.

Then Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick *example*, was minded to put her away privily.
Mat. i. 19.

5. In zoöl., a prepared specimen.—6. In math., an arithmetical or algebraic problem, illustrating a rule or method, to be worked out by a student: as, an *example* in addition; an *example* in quadratics.—Argument from *example*, the same as *reasoning from analogy*, which latter expression has superseded the former, except in translations from Aristotle and other ancient writers on logic.

An *example* is a manner of argumentation, when one thing is proved by another, for the likeness that is found to be in them both.
Sir T. Wilson, *Itale of Reason*.

=**Syn.** *Example*, *Pattern*, *Model*, *Precedent*, *Ideal*, *Instance*; archetype, prototype; exemplification. *Example* is the most general of these words; it is the only one of them that admits application to that which is to be avoided. An *example* is something to guide the understanding, so that one may decide what to do and what not to do. *Pattern* and *model* express that which is to be closely followed or copied; they primarily refer to physical shape: as, an artist's *model*; but also freely to the shaping of conduct and character: as, a *pattern* of sobriety; a *model* of virtue. Perhaps *model* suggests the more complete *example*, but the difference between the two words in this respect is small. A *precedent* is an *example* set in the past, as a legal decision which may be pleaded in law as the basis of a further decision, and in private affairs a thing once done or allowed, and so pleaded as a reason or an excuse for more of the same sort: as, a *precedent* for indulgence. An *ideal* is a model of perfection, primarily imaginary, but by hyperbole sometimes real. An *example* is generally a representative person or thing, but the word is sometimes used instead of *instance* with reference to a representative act or course of conduct: as, to prove a rule by *examples*; to prove a man's fidelity or treachery by *instances* or *examples*.

Princes that would their people should do well
Must at themselves begin, as at the head;
For men by their *example* pattern out
Their imitations and regard of laws.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

They already furnish an exhilarating *example* of the difference between free governments and despotic misrule.
D. Webster, *Speech at Bunker Hill Monument*.

I do not give you to posterity as a *pattern* to imitate, but as an *example* to deter.
Junius, *Letters*, xlii., To the Duke of Grafton.

Yet he survives, the *model* and the monument of a century.
Story, *Speech at Salem*, Sept. 18, 1828.

We have followed *precedents* as long as they could guide us; now we must make *precedents* for the ages which are to succeed us.
O. W. Holmes, *Essays*, p. 115.

Every man has at times in his mind the *ideal* of what he should be but is not.
Theodore Parker, *Crit. and Misc. Writings*, I.

All that can be expected in an *ideal* is that it should be perfect in its own kind, and should exhibit the type most needed in its age, and most widely useful to mankind.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 163.

The world . . . has produced fewer *instances* of truly great Judges than it has of great men in almost every other department of civil life.
Horace Binney, *John Marshall*.

example (eg-zam'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exampld*, ppr. *exampling*. [*example*, *n.* Cf. the older verb forms *ensample* and *sample*.] 1. To furnish with examples; give examples of.

I'll *example* you with thievery:
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3.

2. To justify by the authority of an example.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedent.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, I. 2.

3. To set or make an example of; present as an example.

Burke devoted himself to this duty . . . with a fervid assiduity that has not often been *exampld*, and has never been surpassed.
John Morley, *Burke*, p. 87.

Search, sun, and thou wilt find
They are the *exampld* pair, and mirror of their kind.
B. Jonson, *Underwoods*, xlv.

II.† *intrans.* To give an example.

I will *example* unto you: Your opponent makes entry as you are engaged with your mistress.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

exampler (eg-zam'plēr), *n.* [*ME. exemplair*; see *exemplar* and *sampler*. Cf. *ME. ensampler*.] An exemplar or a sampler; an example; a pattern.

In his swete langage ther he me vnfold
That I ther take the *exampler* wold
Off a boke of his which that he had made.
Rom. of *Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 131.

I referre me to them which are skillfull in the Italian tongue, or may the better judge, if it please them to trie the same, casting aside this *exampler*.
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 121.

exampleless (eg-zam'plēs), *a.* [Contr. of **exampleless* (Dan. Sw. *exempellös*); < *example* + *-less*.] Having no example; beyond parallel.

They that durst to strike
At so *exampleless* and unblamed a life.
B. Jonson, *Sejanns*, II. 4.

exanguious, *a.* See *exanguious*.

exangulous (eks-ang'gū-lus), *a.* [*L. ex-priv.* + *angulus*, a corner.] Having no angles or corners. *Bailey*, 1727.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *v. t.* [*L. exanimatus*, pp. of *exanimare* (> It. *esanimare*), deprive of breath, life, or strength, < *ex-priv.* + *anima*, life; see *animate*.] 1. To deprive of life; kill. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. To dishearten; discourage. *Bailey*, 1731.

exanimate (eg-zan'i-māt), *a.* [= OF. *exanimé* = It. *exanimato*, < L. *exanimatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Inanimate; lifeless.

On whose sharp cliffs the ribs of vessels broke;
And shivered alips, which had been wrecked late,
Yet stuck with carcases *exanimate*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

At the beginning of the skirmish I had primed my pistols, and sat with them ready for use. . . . Shaykh Nur, *exanimate* with fear, could not move.

R. F. Burton, El-Mednah, p. 361.

2. Spiritless; disheartened; depressed in spirits.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch
Exanimate by love. *Thomson, Spring, I. 1052.*

exanimation (eg-zan-i-mā'shōn), *n.* [= Sp. *exanimacion* = Pg. *exanimazione* = It. *esanimazione*, < L. *exanimatio*(-n-), < *exanimare*, deprive of breath, life, or strength: see *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life or of spirits; real or apparent death.

ex animo (eks an'i-mō). [L.: *ex*, out of, from; *animo*, abl. of *animus*, mind, heart: see *animus*.] From the mind or heart; sincerely; conscientiously.

exanimous† (eg-zan'i-mus), *a.* [L. *exanimis*, also *exanimus*, lifeless, < *ex-* priv. + *anima*, life.] Lifeless; dead. *Johnson.*

exannulate (eks-an'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex-* priv. + *annulus*, prop. *annulus*, a ring: see *annulate*.] In bot., without a ring: applied to those ferns in which the sporangium is without the elastic ring or annulus.

exanthem (eg-zan'them), *n.* [L. *exanthema*.] 1. Same as *exanthema*, 1.—2. In bot., a blotch or excrescence on the surface of a leaf, etc.

exanthema (ek-san-thē'mā), *n.*; pl. *exanthemata* (-mā-tā). [LL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθημα*, an efflorescence, eruption, pustule, < *ἐξέρθω*, bloom, blossom, break out, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀνθῆν*, flower, < *ἄθος*, a flower.] 1. Any diffuse or multiple affection of the skin marked by inflammation or simple hyperemia, or by effusion of lymph, or excessive exfoliation of epidermis, but usually restricted to skin-affections belonging to zymotic fevers. Also *exanthem*.

Dermatologists discriminate the febrile rashes or *exanthemas* of local or individual origin — urticaria, erythema, and roseola — from the true *exanthemata*, which are acute specific infectious diseases. *Quain, Med. Dict.*

2. A zymotic fever of which a skin-affection is normally one of the symptoms, as scarlatina or measles.

exanthematic (eg-zan-thē-mat'ik), *a.* [L. *exanthema*(-t) + *-ic*.] Same as *exanthematicus*.

exanthematology (ek-san-thē-mā-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [L. *exanthema*(-t), eruption, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of or knowledge concerning the exanthemata.

exanthematous (ek-san-them'a-tus), *a.* [L. *exanthema*(-t) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to exanthemata.

Dr. Woake . . . has indicated that . . . most important nervous disorders arising from acute disease in the ear may, by sympathetic connection, be induced from the irritation from teething and from the *exanthematous* diseases. *W. B. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 199.*

exanthesis (ek-san-thē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξάνθησις*, efflorescence, eruption, < *ἐξέρθω*, bloom, blossom, break out: see *exanthema*.] In med., the appearing of an exanthema. See *exanthema*, 1.

exantilate† (eg-zant'lāt), *v. t.* [L. *exantillatus*, pp. of *exantillare*, draw out, as a liquid, bear up under, endure, go through, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + **antillare* = Gr. *ἀντρίν*, draw out water, bail out, as a ship, also exhaust, come to the end of (cf. *ἀντλος*, the hold of a ship, etc.), ult. < *ἀνά*, up, + **τλᾶν* = L. **tla-* in *tlatus*, later *latus*, pp., associated with *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *atlas*¹, *ab-lative*, etc. The L. verb is also spelled *exantillare*, and is referred by some to *ex* + *anclare* or *anclare*, serve, < *anulus*, a servant: see *an-cille*.] To draw out; bring out; exhaust.

By time those seeds were wearied or *exantilated*, or unable to act their parts upon the stage of the universe any longer. *Boyle, Works, I. 497.*

exantilation† (ek-sant-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exantillare* + *-ion*.] The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

What libraries of new volumes after ages will behold, in what a new world of knowledge the eyes of our posterity may be happy, a few ages may joyfully declare; and is but a cold thought unto those who cannot hope to behold this *exantilation* of truth. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 5.*

exarate† (ek'sā-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exaratus*, pp. of *exarare*, plow up, < *ex*, out, up, + *arare*, plow: see *arable*, *car*³.] To plow; hence, to mark as if by a plow; write; engrave. *Blount.*

exarate (ek'sā-rāt), *a.* [L. *exaratus*, pp.: see the verb.] In entom., having longitudinal and parallel furrows which are distinctly defined, with perpendicular margins, and are separated by wide elevated spaces.—**Exarate pupæ**, those pupæ in which the limbs are free, but closely attached to the body, as in many *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.

exarchat† (ek-sā-rā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exarchatio*(-n-), < *exarchare*, plow up: see *exarate*.] The act of plowing; hence, the act of marking as with a plow, or of writing or engraving. *Bailey, 1727.*

exarch (eks'ārk), *n.* [Formerly also *exarche*; = F. *exarche*, *exarque*, < LL. *exarchus*, < Gr. *ἐξάρχης*, a leader, beginner, later a prefect, < *ἐξέρχων*, begin, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἄρχω*, be first, rule.] 1. The ruler of a province in the Byzantine empire. The most important was the exarch of Ravenna. See *exarchate*.

This City [Vercellis] . . . revolted to Smaragdua the Second *Exarche* of Ravenna. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.*

2. In the *early church*, a prelate presiding over a diocese: as, the *exarch* of Ephesus. The title is often used as synonymous with *patriarch*; but strictly the exarch was inferior in rank and power to the patriarch, and superior to the metropolitan.

It was decreed that the bishop of the chief see should not be entitled the *exarch* of priests, or the highest priest, or anything of like sense, but only the bishop of the chief-est see. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.*

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a legate of a patriarch, whose duty it is to sustain the authority of the patriarch, and to obtain accurate information concerning the lives of the clergy, ecclesiastical observances, monastic discipline, etc., in the provinces assigned to him. The power of the exarch is very great. They can absolve, depose, or excommunicate in the name of the patriarch.

exarchate (eks'ārk-kāt or eg-zār'kāt), *n.* [Formerly also *exarchat*; = F. *exarchat*, < ML. *exarchatus*, < *exarchus*, exarch: see *exarch* and *-ate*.] The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch, or the territory ruled by an exarch; specifically, the Byzantine dominion in Italy after its reconquest from the Ostrogoths by Narses in the middle of the sixth century, called from its capital the exarchate of Ravenna. At first it embraced all Italy, but parts of it were rapidly lost, until only the region around Ravenna (the Romagna) was retained by the exarch. This was conquered by the Lombards in 751, and taken from them by Pepin the Short, king of the Franks, in 755, and given to the pope, who thus became a temporal sovereign.

Pepin, not unmoved to the Pope's call, passing into Italy, frees him out of danger, and wins for him the whole *exarchat* of Ravenna. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.*

If we would suppose the pismire had but our understandings, they also would have the method of a man's greatness, and divide their little mole-hills into provinces and *exarchates*. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, I. 4.*

exareolate (eks-a-rō'ō-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *areola* + *-ate*¹.] In bot., not areolate; without areolæ.

exarillate (eks-ar'i-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arilla* + *-ate*¹.] In bot., having no aril.

exaristate (eks-a-ris'tāt), *a.* [L. *ex-* priv. + NL. *arista* + *-ate*¹.] In bot., destitute of an arista, awn, or beard.

exarticulate (eks-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exarticulated*, ppr. *exarticulating*. [L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint: see *articulate*.] 1. To disjoint; put out of joint; luxate. *Bailey, 1727.*—2. In *surg.*, to sever the ligamentous connections of at a joint; amputate at a joint: as, to *exarticulate* the thumb.

exarticulate (eks-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *ex-* priv. + *articulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *zool.*, not jointed; not consisting of two or more joints; inarticulate; composed of a single joint, as the antennæ or palpi of certain insects.—**Exarticulate limbs**, limbs without joints, as the prolegs of a caterpillar.

exarticulation (eks-ār-tik'ū-lā'shōn), *n.* [L. *exarticulare* + *-ion*.] 1. Luxation; the dislocation of a joint.—2. Removal of a member at the articulation.—3. The state of being exarticulate or jointless.

exasper† (eg-zas'pēr), *v. t.* [OF. *exasperer*, F. *exaspérer* = Sp. *exasperar* = It. *exasperare*, < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate, < *ex*, out, + *asperare*, roughen, < *asper*, rough: see *asper*¹, *asperate*.] To exasperate.

A lion is a cruel beast yf he be *exaspered*. *Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.*

exasperate (eg-zas'pē-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exasperated*, ppr. *exasperating*. [L. *exasperatus*, pp. of *exasperare*, irritate: see *exasper*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To irritate to a high degree; make very angry; provoke to rage; enrage: as, to *exasperate* an opponent.

You know my haaty temper, and should not *exasperate* it. *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.*

Roger Niger . . . flying from the wrath of the king, whom he has *exasperated* by savage invective. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.*

2†. To incite by means of irritation; stimulate through anger or rage; stir up.

I did *exasperate* you to kill or murder him. *Shirley, The Traitor, iv. 1.*

3. To make grievous or more grievous; aggravate; embitter: as, to *exasperate* enmity.

Alas! why didst thou on This-Day create
These harmful Beasts, which but *exasperate*
Our thorny life? *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.*

Many have studied to *exasperate* the ways of death, but fewer hours have been spent to soften that necessity. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 13.*

4. To augment the intensity of; exacerbate: as, to *exasperate* inflammation or a part inflamed.

The plaster would pen the humour . . . and so *exasperate* it. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

Her illness was *exasperated* by anxiety for her husband. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.*

Our modern wealth stands on a few staples, and the interest nations took in our war was *exasperated* by the importance of the cotton trade.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.
=Syn. 1. *Provoke, Incense, Exasperate, Irritate*; vex, chafe, nettles, sting. The first four words all refer to the production of angry and generally demonstrative feeling. *Irritate* often has to do with the nerves, but all have to do with the mind. *Provoke* is perhaps the most sudden; *exasperate* is the strongest and least self-controlled; *incense* stands second in these respects.

In seeking just occasion to *provoke*
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,
Thou never wast remiss. *Milton, S. A., I. 237.*

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have as *incens'd* that I am reckless what
I do to spite the world. *Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.*

Intemperance . . . first *exasperates* the passions, and then takes off from them the restraints of the reason. *Everett, Orations, I. 375.*

It *irritates* to an incurable resentment the minds of your adversaries, to overrun them with the mercenary sons of rapine and plunder. *Chatham, Speech against the American War, Nov., 1777.*

II.† *intrans.* To increase in severity. The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 158.*

exasperate (eg-zas'pē-rāt), *a.* [L. *exasperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Irritated; inflamed. [Rare.]

Matters grew more *exasperate* between the two kings of England and France. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 79.*

No? why art thou then *exasperate*, though idle immaterial skein of sleigh silk? *Shak., T. and C., v. 1.*

2. In bot., rough; covered with hard, projecting points.

exasperated (eg-zas'pē-rā-ted), *p. a.* In *her.*, in an attitude indicating rage or ferocity. [Rare.] **exasperater** (eg-zas'pē-rā-tēr), *n.* One who exasperates or provokes; a provoker. *Johnson.* **exasperating** (eg-zas'pē-rā-ting), *p. a.* Irritating; vexatious.

A boy who doubtless was often rude and disobedient and *exasperating* to the last degree, but was her boy. *S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 200.*

exasperation (eg-zas'pē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *exaspération* = Sp. *exasperacion* = Pg. *exasperação* = It. *exasperazione*, < LL. *exasperatio*(-n-), < L. *exasperare*, roughen, irritate: see *exasperate*.] 1. The act of exasperating, or the state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation.

A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits. *South, Works, X. ix.*

2. Increase of violence or malignity; exacerbation, as of a disease. [Rare.]

Judging, as of patients in fevers, by the *exasperation* of the fits. *Sir H. Walton, Reliquie, p. 457.*

Exaspideæ (eks-as-pid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ἐξ*, out, + *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*), a shield (with ref. to the scutellum), + *-æ*.] In Sundevall's system, the third cohort of scutellipant passerine birds, consisting of several South American families, as the tyrant flycatchers, todies, and manakins, divided into *Lysodaetylae* for the first of these families and *Syndactyle* for the other two.

exaspidean (eks-as-pid'ē-an), *a.* [As *Exaspideæ* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, having that modification of the scutellipant tarsus in which the anterior scutella overlap around the outside, but are deficient on the inside.

exactorate† (eg-zāk'tō-rāt), *v. t.* [L. *exactoratus*, pp. of *exactorare*, ML. also *exactorare*, dismiss from service, < *ex*, out, + *actorare*, hire oneself out, bind, < *actor*, author: see *author*.] To dismiss from service; deprive of an office or a dignity; degrade. Also *exauthorate*.

The first bishop that was *exactorated* was a prince too, prince and bishop of Geneva.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 147.

exactoration (eg-zák-tō-rā'shōn), *n.* Dismissal from service; removal from an office or a dignity; deprivation; degradation. Also *ex-authorization*.

Consequents harsh, implous, and unreasonable in despatch of government, in *exactoration* of the power of superiors, or for the commencement of schisms and heresies. *Jer. Taylor, Apol. for Set Form of Liturgy, Pref.*

exaugurate (eg-zā-gū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exaugurated*, ppr. *exaugurating*. [*L. exauguratus*, pp. of *exaugurare*, < *ex*, out, + *augurare*, consecrate by auguries, < *augur*, an augur: see *augur*. Cf. *inaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, to deprive of a sacred character; hence, to secularize. See *exauguration*.

He determined to *exaugurate* and to unhallow certain churches and chapels. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.*

exauguration (eg-zā-gū-rā'shōn), *n.* [*L. exauguratio(n)*], < *exaugurare*: see *exaugurate*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the act of depriving a thing or person of sacred character; secularization: a ceremony necessary before consecrated buildings could be used for secular purposes, or priests resign their sacred functions, or enter into matrimony in cases where celibacy was required.

The birds by signs out of the augur's learning admitted and allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cells and chapels besides. *Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 38.*

exauspication (eg-zās-pi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*L. as if *exauspicatio(n)*], < *exauspicare*, pp. *exauspicatus*, take an augury, < *ex*, out, + *auspicari*, take auspices: see *auspicate*.] An unlucky beginning, as of an enterprise. *Bailey, 1727.*

exauthorate (eg-zā'thor-āt), *v. t.* Same as *ex-authorization*.

exauthorization (eg-zā'thor-ā'shōn), *n.* [*OF. exauthorization*, < *ML. exautoratio(n)*], < *L. exautorare*, dismiss from service: see *exautorate*.] Same as *exauthorization*. *Bp. Hall.*

exauthorize (eg-zā'thor-iz), *v. t.* [*ML. exautorizare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *ML. autorizare*, authorize: see *authorize*. Cf. *exactorate*.] To deprive of authority. *Selden.*

Excæcaria (ek-sē-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, so called from the effect of its juice upon the eyes, < *L. excæcare*, make blind: see *excecate*.] A genus of euphorbiaceous trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. The milky juice of most of the species is acrid and very poisonous. The Chinese tallow-tree, *E. sebifera*, is a handsome tree, cultivated in China, Japan, and northern India. The seeds are embedded in a solid inodorous fat which is largely used in China for candles; they also yield an oil, and the bark yields a black dye.

excalcation, *n.* See *excecation*.

excalcarate (eks-kal'kār-āt), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + calcare*, a spur (see *calcar*), + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having no spurs or calcaria; *excalcarate*.

excalceate (eks-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [*L. excalceatus*, pp. of *excalceare*, unshoe, < *ex-priv. + calcare*, shoe: see *calceate*.] To deprive of shoes; make barefooted. *Chambers.*

excalceation (eks-kal'sē-ā'shōn), *n.* [*excalceate* + *-ion*.] The act of *excalceating* or depriving of shoes. *Chambers.*

excalfactio (eks-kal-fak'shōn), *n.* [*L. ex-calfactio(n)*], < *excalfacere*, warm, < *ex*, out, + *calfacere*, warm: see *chafe*, and cf. *eschaufe*.] The act of making warm; *excalfactio*. *Blount.*

excalfactive (eks-kal-fak'tiv), *a.* [*excalfactio* + *-ive*.] Same as *excalfactory*. *Cotgrave.*

Excalfactoria (eks-kal-fak-tō'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *L. ex-calfactorius*: see *excalfactory*.] A genus of diminutive quails, of which the sexes are dissimilar in plumage and the coloration is much variegated, inhabiting Africa, Asia, Australia, etc.; the painted quails. The best-known species is the blue-breasted Chinese quail, *E. chinensis*. *Bonaparte, 1856.*

excalfactory (eks-kal-fak'tō'ri), *a.* [*L. ex-calfactorius*, < *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfactio*.] Tending to heat or warm; heating; warming.

The Greeks have gone so near, that they have scraped the very fifth from the walls of their publick halls and places of wrestling, and such like exercises; and the same (say they) hath a speciall *excalfactorie* vertue. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 4.*

excamb, excambie (eks-kamb', -kam'bi), *v. t.* [*ML. excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] To exchange: applied specifically to the exchange of land. [*Scotch.*]

The power to *excamb* was gradually conferred on entailed proprietors. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 783.*

excambiator (eks-kam'bi-ā-tōr), *n.* [*ML.*, < *excambiare*, exchange: see *exchange*.] An ex-

changer; a broker; one employed to exchange lands.

excambie, *v. t.* See *excamb*.

excambium, excambion (eks-kam'bi-um, -on), *n.* [*ML.*, exchange: see *exchange*.] Exchange; barter; specifically, in *Scots law*, the contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

He . . . acquired . . . divers lands, . . . for which he gave in *excambion* the lands of Cambo. *Spotswood, Hist. Church of Scotland, p. 100.*

excandescence, excandescency (eks-kan-des-ens, -en-si), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. escandescencia* = *It. escandescenza, escandescenzia*, < *L. excandescencia*, naseant anger, lit. a growing hot, < *excandescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot: see *excandescen(t)*.] 1. A white heat; glowing heat. [*Rare.*]—2†. Heat of passion; violent anger. *Bailey, 1727.*

excandescet (eks-kan-des-ent), *a.* [= *Pg. escandescete* = *It. escandescete*, < *L. excandescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *excandescere*, grow hot, burn, burn with anger, < *ex*, out, + *candescere*, begin to glow: see *candescet, candid*.] White with heat. [*Rare.*]

excantatio (eks-kan-tā'shōn), *n.* [*L. as if *excantatio(n)*], < *excantare*, charm forth, bring out by enchantment, < *ex*, out, + *cantare*, sing, charm: see *cant*, and cf. *incantatio*.] Disenchantment by a countercharm. [*Rare.*]

They . . . which imagine that the mynde is eyther by incantation or *excantation* to be ruled are us far from truth as the East from the West.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 349.
The don—enchanted in his cage, out of which there was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation*. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 277.*

excarnate (eks-kār'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnated*, ppr. *excarnating*. [*ML. excarnatus*, pp. of *excarnare* (> *Pg. escarnar* = *F. excarnier*), deprive of flesh, < *L. ex-priv. + caro (carn-)*, flesh. Cf. *incarnate*.] To deprive or clear of flesh; separate, as blood-vessels, from the surrounding fleshy parts.

He (Dr. Glesson) hath likewise given us certain notes for the more easy distinguishing of the vena cava, porta, and vasa fellea in *excarnating* the liver. *Wood, Fasti, I.*

excarnate (eks-kār'nāt), *a.* [*ML. excarnatus*, pp.: see the verb.]. Divested of flesh; disembodied. *Sears.*

excarnation (eks-kār-nā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. excarnation* = *Pg. escarnação*, < *ML. *excarnatio(n)*], < *excarnare*, pp. *excarnatus*, deprive of flesh: see *excarnate*.] 1. The act of divesting of flesh; the state of being divested of flesh: opposed to *incarnation*.

The apostles mean by the resurrection of Christ the *excarnation* of the Son of man, and the consequent emergence out of natural conditions to his place of power on high. *Sears.*

2. In the preparation of casts of anatomical cavities (as of the blood-vessels of an organ or of the air-passages of the lungs), the removal of the tissues, as by a corrosive liquid, after the cavities have been filled with a hardening injection.

excarnicate (eks-kār'ni-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. ex-priv. + caro (carn-)*, flesh: the term, appar. in imitation of *excarnificate*.] To lay bare the flesh of; searify.

I did even *excarnicate* his [a horse's] sides with my often spurring of him. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.*

excarnificate (eks-kār'ni-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excarnificated*, ppr. *excarnificating*. [*L. excarnificatus*, pp. of *excarnificare* (> *OF. excarnifier*), cut or tear any one to pieces, *ML.* devour the flesh of, < *ex*, out, + *carnificare*, cut in pieces, behead, < *caro (carn-)*, flesh, + *facere*, make. See *carnifex*.] To deprive of flesh; free from flesh. *Sir T. More.*

excarnification (eks-kār'ni-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*excarnificate* + *-ion*.] The act of clearing or depriving of flesh. *Johnson.*

ex cathedra. See *cathedra*.

excathedrate (eks-kath'l'e-drāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excathedrated*, ppr. *excathedrating*. [*ex cathedra* + *-ate*.] To condemn with authority, or *ex cathedra*. [*Rare.*]

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I en Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan? And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare To see my lines *excathedrated* here. *Herrick, Hesperides, p. 66.*

excaudate (eks-kā'dāt), *a.* [*L. ex-priv. + cauda*, tail: see *caudate*. Cf. *caudate*.] In *zool.*, tailless; destitute of a tail or tail-like process; *excaudate*.

excavate (eks'kāv-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excavated*, ppr. *excavating*. [*L. excavatus*, pp.

of *excavare*, hollow out, < *ex*, out, + *carare*, make hollow, < *carus*, hollow: see *care*. Cf. *excavare*.] 1. To hollow out, or make a hollow or cavity in, by digging or scooping out the inner part, or by removing extraneous matter: as, to *excavate* a tumulus or a buried city for the purpose of exploring it; to *excavate* a coveanot.

Faber himself put a thousand of them [cups turned of ivory by Oswaldus Nörlinger of Suevia] into an *excavated* pepper covean. *Ray, Works of Creation, I.*

2. To form by scooping or hollowing out; make by digging out material, as from the earth: as, to *excavate* a tunnel or a cellar.

Striges . . . are those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves. *Evelyn, Architecture.*

It is only when we examine the chasm more minutely, and find that it has actually been *excavated* out of the solid rock, that we begin to see that the work has been done by running water.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 11.

I was living at this period in a tomb, which was *excavated* in the side of the precipice, above Sheikh Abd el Gournoo. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 102.*

excavate, excavated (eks'kāv-āt, -vā-ted), *a.* In *zool.*: (a) Formed as if by *excavation*; hollowed, but having the inner surface irregularly rounded.

The front is deeply *excavated* for the insertion of the antennæ. *Packard.*

(b) Widely and irregularly notched: said of a margin or mark.—**Excavated palpi**, in *entom.*, those palpi in which the last joint is concave at its apex.

excavation (eks'kāv-vā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. excavation* = *Sp. excavacion* = *Pg. excavação* = *It. escavazione*, < *L. excavatio(n)*], < *excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*.] 1. The act of making a thing hollow by removing the interior substance or part; the digging out of material, or its removal by any means, so as to form a cavity or hollow: as, the *excavation* of land by flowing water.

The appearance therefore of the dry land was by the *excavation* of certain sinns and tracts of the earth, and exaggerating and lifting up other parts of the terrestrial matters. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 299.*

2. A hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior substance: as, many animals burrow in *excavations* of their own forming.

A grotto is not often the wish or the pleasure of an Englishman, who has more frequent need to solicit than exclude the sun; but Pope's *excavation* was requisite as an entrance to his garden. *Johnson, Pope.*

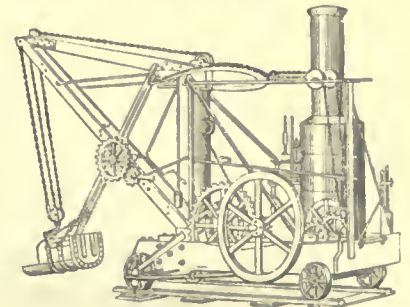
3. In *engin.*, an open cutting, as in a railway, in distinction from a tunnel.—4. In *zool.*, a deep and somewhat irregular hollow with well-defined edges, as if a piece had been taken out of the surface.

excavator (eks'kāv-vā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. excavateur*.] One who or that which *excavates*.

An intelligent *excavator* had taken better care of them [some valuable fossils], and laid them aside.

Sir H. De La Beche, Geol. Observer.

Specifically—(a) A horse- or steam-power machine for digging, moving, or transporting loose gravel, sand, or soil. The *ditch-excavator* is practically a scoop-plow that



Excavator, def. (a).

loosens the sod, while an endless band armed with buckets scoops the soil, raises it, and throws it out at one side of the machine. The *transporting excavator* loosens the soil and raises it upon a traveling apron to a hopper. When the hopper is full the machine is dragged away upon a carrying-line to the place where the load is to be discharged. (b) An instrument used by dentists in removing carious parts of a tooth preparatory to filling it.—**Odorless excavator**, an apparatus consisting of a pump, tank, and odor-consumer, used for emptying cesspools.—**Pneumatic excavator**, an apparatus for raising by pneumatic force sand, silt, etc., from a shaft in *excavating*, or for sinking a pile by means of air-pressure.

excavet (eks'kāv'), *v. t.* [*F. excaver* = *Sp. Pg. excavar* = *It. scavare*, < *L. excavare*, hollow out: see *excavate*, *v.*] To *excavate*. *Cockeram.*

excecate (ek-sē'kāt), *v. t.* [Also spelled *excecate*, < *L. excecatus*, pp. of *excecare*, make blind, < *ex* + *cæcare*, make blind, < *cæcus*, blind.] To make blind. *Cockeram.*

excecation† (ek-sē-kā'shōn), *n.* [Also spelled *excecation*; = OF. *excecation*, < L. as if **excecatio*-(n)-, < *excecāre*, make blind; see *excecate*.] The act of making blind.

Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *excecation*, and irritation to further sinning. *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 359.

excedit, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *exceed*.
excedit† (ek-sē'dgnt), *n.* [*< L. exceden(t)-s*, ppr. of *excedere*, exceed; see *exceed*.] Excess.

In France the population would double in one space of two hundred and fourteen years, if no war, or no contagious disease, were to diminish the annual *excedent* of the births. *Humboldt*, Polit. Essays (trans.), I. 82 (Ord MS.).

exceed (ek-sēd'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *excede*; < ME. *exceden*, < OF. *exceder*, F. *excéder* = Sp. Pg. *exceder* = It. *eccedere*, *eccedere*, < L. *excedere*, go out, go forth, go beyond a certain limit, overpass, exceed, transgress, < *ex*, out, forth, + *cedere*, go; see *cede*, and cf. *accede*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To pass or go beyond; proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of: as, the task *exceeds* his strength; he has *exceeded* his authority.

Name the time; but let it not
Exceed three days. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

He has a temper malice cannot move
To exceed the bounds of judgment.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Aged Men, whose Lives exceed the space
Which seems the Round prescrib'd to mortal Race.
Congreve, To the Memory of Lady Gethin.

Nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence but the folly of our pursuits. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, I.

2. To surpass; be superior to; excel.

The forme and manner therof *exceedyd* all other that ever I Saw, so much that I cannot not write it.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

Divine contemplations exceed the pleasures of sense.

Bacon, Morai Fables, vi., Expl.

Where all his counsellors he doth exceed,
As far in judgment as he doth in state.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, I.

To be nameless in worthy deeds *exceeds* an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one.

Sir T. Browne.

=*Syn.* 2. To transcend, outdo, outvie, outstrip.
II. *intrans.* 1. To go too far; pass the proper bounds; go over any given limit, number, or measure: as, to *exceed* in eating or drinking.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed.

Dent, xxv. 3.

Emulations, all men know, are incident among Military men, and are, if they exceed not, pardonable.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

2. To bear the greater proportion; be more or larger; predominate.

Justice must punish the rebellious deed,
Yet punish so as pity shall exceed.

Dryden.

3†. To excel.

Marg. I saw the duchess of Milan's gown, that they praise so.

Hero. O, that exceeds, they say. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

These hills many of them are planted, and yield no lesse plentie and varietie of fruit then the river *excedeth* with abundance of fish.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

exceedable† (ek-sē'dā-bl), *a.* [*< exceed* + *-able*.] Capable of exceeding or surpassing. *Sherwood*.

exceder (ek-sē'dér), *n.* One who exceeds or passes the proper bounds or limits of anything.

That abuse doth not evacuate the commission: not in the *exceders* and transgressors, much lesse in them that exceed not.

Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xxxvi.

exceeding† (ek-sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *exceed*, *v.*] The amount by which anything exceeds a recognized limit; excess; overplus.

He used to treat strangers at his table with good cheer, and seemingly kept pace with them in eating morsell for morsell, whilst he had a secret contrivance wherein he conveyed his *exceedings* above his monasticall pittance.

Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire.

exceeding (ek-sē'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *exceed*, *v.*] 1. Very great in extent, quantity, or duration; remarkably large or extensive.

Cities were built an *exceeding* space of time before the great flood.

Raleigh, Hist. World.

Their learning is not so *exceeding* as the first Chinian relations report, in the Mathematickes and other liberrall Sciences.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

2. Surpassing; remarkable for beauty, etc. [Rare.]

How long shall I live ere I be so happy
To have a wife of this *exceeding* form?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

exceeding (ek-sē'ding), *adv.* [*< exceeding*, *a.*] In a very great degree; unusually: as, *exceeding* rich. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Genoese were *exceeding* powerful by sea. *Raleigh*.

I am thy shield and thy *exceeding* great reward.

Gen. xv. 1.

Atalanta, who was *exceeding* fleet, contended with Hippomenes in the course. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, iv.

exceedingly (ek-sē'ding-li), *adv.* To a very great degree; in a degree beyond what is usual; greatly; very much; extremely.

Isaac trembled very *exceedingly*. *Gen. xxvii. 33.*

We shall find that while they [kings] adhered firmly to God and Religion, the Nation prospered *exceedingly*, as for a long time under the Reigns of Solomon and Aaa.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iv.

exceedingness† (ek-sē'ding-nes), *n.* Surpassingness in quantity, extent, or duration.

Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceeding exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

excel (ek-sel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excelled*, ppr. *excelling*. [Formerly also *excell*; < OF. *exceller*, F. *exceller* = Pg. *exceller* = It. *eccellere*, < L. *excellere*, raise, elevate, intr. rise, be eminent, surpass, excel, < *ex*, out, + **cellere*, impel, pp. *celsus*, raised, high, lofty.] I. *trans.* 1. To surpass in respect to something; be superior to; outdo in comparison; transcend, usually in something good or commendable, but sometimes in that which is bad or indifferent.

Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou *excellest* them all.

Prov. xxxi. 29.

By the wisdom of the law of God David attained to *excel* others in understanding; and Solomon likewise to *excel* David.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

I would ascribe to dead authors their just praises, in those things wherein they have *excelled* us.

Dryden, Def. of Epil. to Conquest of Granada, ii.

Our great metropolis does far surpass
Whate'er is now, and equals all that was;

Our wit as far does foreign wit *excel*,
And, like a king, abroad in a palace dwell.

Dryden, Prolog. to King's House, I. 25.

2. To exceed or be beyond. [Rare.]

She open'd, but to shut
Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood.

Milton, P. L., ii. 883.

II. *intrans.* To have certain qualities, or to perform certain actions, in an unusual degree; be remarkable, distinguished, or eminent for superiority in any respect; surpass others.

Bless the Lord, ye his angels, that *excel* in strength.

Ps. ciii. 20.

'Mongst all Flow'rs the Rose *excels*.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

It was in description and meditation that Byron *excelled*.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The art in which the Egyptians most *excel* is architecture.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 2.

excellence (ek'se-lens), *n.* [*< ME. excellense*, < OF. *excellence*, F. *excellence* = Pr. *excellencia* = Sp. *excelencia* = Pg. *excelencia* = It. *eccellenzia* (obs.), *eccellenza* = D. *excellentie* = G. *excellenz* = Dan. *excellence* = Sw. *excellens*, < L. *excellencia*, superiority, excellence, < *excellen(t)-s*, excellent; see *excellent*.] 1. The state of excelling in anything or of possessing good qualities in an unusual or eminent degree; merit; goodness; virtue; superiority; eminence.

Consider first, that great
Or bright infers not *excellence*.

Milton, P. L., viii. 91.

Every beautiful person shines out in all the *excellence* with which nature has adorned her. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

It is true now as ever, indeed it is even more true, that labor must be rewarded in proportion to its *excellence*, or there will else be no *excellence* to reward.

W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 182.

The Greek conception of *excellence* was the full and perfect development of humanity in all its organs and functions, and without any tinge of asceticism.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 308.

2. A mark or trait of superiority; a valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or virtuous in persons, or valuable and esteemed in things; a merit.

Memmius, him whom thou profusely kind
Adorn'st with every *excellence* refined.

Beattie, Lucretius, i.

3. Same as *excellency*, 2. [Rare.]

They humbly are unto your *excellency*,
To have a godly peace concluded of.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Nor shall you need excuse, since you're to render
Account to that fair *excellency*, the princess.

Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

excellency (ek'se-len-si), *n.*; pl. *excellencies* (-siz). [As *excellency*: see *ence*.] 1. Same as *excellence*, 1 and 2. [Obsolete or archaic; but *excellencies* is still sometimes used by mistake as the plural of *excellence*.]

Is it not wonderful that base desires should so extinguish in men the sense of their own *excellency* as to make them willing that their souls should be like to the souls of beasts?

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

For God was . . . desirous that human nature should be perfected with moral, not intellectual *excellencies*.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Ded.

Eloquence is . . . improved by the perusal of the great masters, from whose *excellencies* rules have been afterwards formed.

Goldsmith, Criticisms.

The *excellencies* of the British Constitution had already exercised and exhausted the talents of the best thinkers and the most eloquent writers and speakers that the world ever saw.

Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. A title of honor given to governors, ambassadors (as representing not the affairs alone but the persons of sovereign princes, to whom the title was formerly applied), ministers, and other high officers: with *your*, *his*, etc.; hence, a person entitled to this designation. The title *His Excellency* is given to the governor by the constitutions of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; and it is conventionally applied to the governors of other States and the President of the United States, and sometimes to the incumbents of other high office.

Your *excellencies*, having been the protectors of the author of these Memoirs during the many years of his exile, are justly entitled to whatever acknowledgment can be made.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I., Ep. Ded.

"It was in the castle-yard of Königsberg in 1861," said Bismarck, once, "that I first became an *Excellency*."

Love, Bismarck, I. 270.

excellent (ek'se-lent), *a.* [*< ME. excellent*, *excellent*, < OF. *excellēt*, F. *excellēt* = Sp. *excelente* = Pg. *excelente* = It. *eccellente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *excellent*, < L. *excellen(t)-s*, high, lofty, eminent, distinguished, superior, excellent, ppr. of *excellere*, rise, be eminent; see *excel*.] 1. Excelling; possessing excellence; eminent or distinguished for superior merit of any kind; of surpassing character or quality; uncommonly laudable or valuable for any reason; characterized by good or sensible qualities; remarkably good: as, an *excellent* magistrate; an *excellent* farm, horse, or fruit; an *excellent* workman.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle, and low: an *excellent* thing in woman.

Shak., Lear, v. 3.

A private Man, vilified and thought to have but little in him, but come to the Crown, never any Man shewed more *excellent* Abilities.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

The World cries you up to be an *excellent* Divine and Philosopher.

Howell, Letters, ii. 41.

She is *excellent* to be at a play with, or upon a violt.

Lamb, Mackery End.

2†. Surpassing; transcendent; consummate; complete: in an ill sense.

This is the *excellent* foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune . . . we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars.

Shak., Lear, I. 2.

That *excellent* grand tyrant of the earth
Thy womb let loose, to chase us to our graves.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Elizabeth was an *excellent* hypocrite.

Hume.

=*Syn.* 1. Worthy, fine, admirable, choice, prime, valuable, select, exquisite.

excellent† (ek'se-lent), *adv.* [*< excellent*, *a.*] *Excellently*; exceedingly.

Pol. Do you know me, my lord?
Ham. *Excellent*, *excellent* well; you're a fishmonger.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

Gentlemen, please you change a few crowns for a very *excellent* good blade here? I am a poor gentleman, a soldier.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

excellently (ek'se-lent-li), *adv.* 1. In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree; in a manner to please or command esteem, or to be useful.

Oliv. Is 't not well done?
Viol. *Excellently* done, if God did all. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 5.

2†. Exceedingly; superlatively; surpassingly.

Sir Philip Sidney in the description of his mistress *excellently* well handed this figure of resemblance by imagerie.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 204.

Hesperus entreats thy light,
Goddess, *excellently* bright.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

A sorrow shews in his true glory,
When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 2.

Here, as e'en in hell, there must be still
One giant-vice, so *excellently* ill
That all beside one pities, not abhors.

Pope, Satires of Donne, ii. 4.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ôr), *a.* [*< L. excelsior*, masc. and fem. compar. (neut. *excelsius*) of *excelsus*, elevated, lofty, high, pp. of *excellere*, rise, be lofty, be eminent; see *excel*.] Loftier; more elevated; higher: the motto of New York State, hence sometimes called the *Excelsior* State.

From the sky, serene and far,
A voice fell, like a falling star,
Excelsior! *Longfellow*, Excelsior.

excelsior (ek-sel'si-ôr), *n.* [*< excelsior*, *a.*] The trade-name of a fine quality of wood-shavings, used as stuffing for cushions, beds, etc., and as a packing material.

excelsitude

excelsitude (ek-sel'si-tūd), *n.* [*<* L. as if **excelsitudo*, *<* *excelsus*, high: see *excelsior*.] *Illness.* *Bailey*, 1727.

excelsity (ek-sel'si-ti), *n.* [*<* L. *excelsita*(-t)s, loftiness, *<* *excelsus*, high, lofty: see *excelsior*.] *Altitude; haughtiness.* *Bailey*, 1727.

excentral (ek-sen'tral), *a.* [*<* L. *ex*, out, + *central*, center, + *-al*.] *In bot., out of the center.* **excentric, excentrically, etc.** See *eccentric, etc.*

Excentrostomata (ek-sen-trō-stō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, prop. **Excentrostomata*, *<* Gr. *ἔξ*, *ék*, out, + *κέντρον*, a point, center, + *στόμα*, mouth.] *De Blainville's name for a group of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins; heart-urchins, as the spatangoids: so called from the eccentric position of the mouth.*

except (ek-sept'), *v.* [*<* ME. *excepten*, *<* OF. *excepter*, *F.* *excepter* = *Pr.* *exceptar* = *Sp.* *exceptar* (obs.), *exceptuar* = *Pg.* *exceptuar* = *It.* *eccellare, eccelluare*, *<* L. *exceptare*, take out, *ML.* *except*, freq. of *excipere*, pp. *excipit*, take out, *except*, make an exception of, take exception to, *<* *ex*, out, + *capere*, take: see *capable*. Cf. *accept*.] **I. trans.** To take or leave out of consideration; exclude from a statement or category, as one or more of a number, or some particular or detail; omit or withhold: as, to *except* a few from a general condemnation.

When he saith all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *1 Cor. xv. 27.*

He was *excepted* by name out of the acts against the Papists. *Barham, Ingoldby Legends, l. 208.*

Errors excepted, errors and omissions excepted, formulas used in rendering an account, or in making a tabulated numerical statement of any kind, commonly placed at the close in the abbreviated forms *E. E., E. and O. E.*, to invite scrutiny, or to guard against a suspicion of intentional misstatement.

II. intrans. To object; take exception: now usually followed by *to*, but formerly sometimes by *against*: as, to *except* to a witness or to his testimony.

They have heard some talk, "Such a one is a great rich man," and another *except* to it, "Yea, but he hath a great charge of children." *Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).*

The Athenians might fairly *except* against the practice of Democritus, to be buried up in honey. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.*

I shall make use only of such reasons and authorities as religion cannot *except* against. *Milton, Apology for Smeectymnaus.*

But anything that is new will be *excepted* to by minds of a certain order. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 334.*

except (ek-sept'), *prep. and conj.* [*<* ME. *except* (= *Sp.* *Pg.* *excepto* = *It.* *eccetto*), prop. used absolutely as in L., *<* L. *exceptus*, pp., taken out, *excepted*, used absolutely in the ablative; e. g., in the first example *except* *Christ* would be in L. *excepto* *Christo*. As in other instances (e. g., *during, notwithstanding*), the participle came to be regarded as a prep. governing the following noun. Cf. *excepting*.] **I. prep.** Being excepted or left out; with the exception of; *excepting*: usually equivalent to *but*, but more emphatic.

It were ageynes kynde . . . That any creature shuide kunne al *excepte* Cryste oure [i. e., alone]. *Piers Plowman (B), xv. 353.*

Richard *except*, those whom we fight against Had rather have us win, than him they follow. *Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.*

I could see nothing *except* the sky. *Swift.*

II. conj. *Excepting*; if it be not that; unless.

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it. *Ps. cxvii. 1.*

Cora. You know not wherefore I have brought you hither? *Cel.* Not well, *except* you told me. *B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 4.*

Fertility of a country is not enough, *except* art and industry be joined unto it. *Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 57.*

Parted without the least regret, *Except* that they had ever met. *Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.*

No desire can be satisfied *except* through the exercise of a faculty. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 92.*

exceptant (ek-sep'tant), *a. and n.* [*<* *except* + *-ant*.] **I. a.** Making or implying exception. *Lord Eldon.* [Rare.]

II. n. One who excepts or takes an exception, as to a ruling of a court.

excepter (ek-sep'ter), *n.* One who excepts. **excepting** (ek-sep'ting), *prep. and conj.* [*Ppr.* of *except*, *v.* Cf. *barring*, *during*, etc.] **I. prep.** Making exception of; excluding; *except*.

Thy deeds, thy plainness, and thy housekeeping Hath won the greatest favour of the commons, *Excepting* none but good Duke Humphrey. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 1.*

Our watch to-night, *excepting* your worship's presence, have taken a couple of as arrant knaves as any in Measina. *Shak., Much Ado, iii. 5.*

II. conj. Unless; *except*.

Excepting in barbarous times, no such atrocious outrages could be committed. *Brougham.*

exception (ek-sep'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *exceptione* = *Sp.* *exceptio* = *Pg.* *exceptio* = *It.* *eccezione*, *<* L. *exceptio*(-n-), *<* *excipere*, pp. *excipit*, take out, *except*: see *except*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excepting or leaving out of count; exclusion, or the act of excluding from some number designated, or from a statement or description: as, all voted for the measure with the *exception* of five.

He doth deny his prisoners; But with proviso, and *exception*. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 3.*

Do't for you! by this air, I will do any thing, without *exception*, be it a good, bad, or indifferent thing. *Beau. and Ft., Klug and No Klug, iii. 3.*

2. That which is excepted, excluded, or separated from others in a general statement or description; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included: as, almost every general rule has its *exceptions*.

Nay, soft; this operation hath another annexed thereto then you have yet heard: For . . . if the divisor contains 2 digits or more . . . this rule will not serve nor hold in that point. *T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600).*

I know no manner of speaking so offensive as that of giving praise and closing it with an *exception*. *Steele, Tatler, No. 92.*

Such rare *exceptions*, shining in the dark, Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark. *Cowper, Troicinium, l. 841.*

The *exceptions* do not destroy the authority of the rule. *Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.*

3. 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.*

4. Objection with dislike; offense; 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.

Thou hast taken against me a most just *exception*. *Shak., Othello, iv. 2.*

What will you say now, If he deny to come, and *take exceptions* At some half-ayllable, or sound deliver'd With an ill accent, or some style left out? *Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 2.*

5. In law: (a) In conveying, a clause in a deed taking out something from that which appears to be granted by the preceding part of the deed, by which means it is severed from the estate granted, and does not pass. (b) The thing or part of the premises thus withheld. (c) In equity practice, an allegation, required to be in writing, pointing out the particular matter in an adversary's pleading which is objected to as insufficient or improper. (d) In common-law practice, the specific statement, required to be in writing or noted on the record, of an objection taken by a party to a ruling or decision by the court or a referee, the object being to show to the higher court to which the matter may be appealed that the ruling was adhered to and carried into effect against explicit objection, or to inform the adverse party of the precise point of the objection, or both. See *bill of exceptions*, below. In the Roman law *exceptio* was a plea similar to our confession and avoidance. Thus, such a plea would be a claim to offset a debt. In a narrower sense, however, it was restricted to the plea that an action competent in law should be excluded on the ground of equity. Such a plea was held to be dangerous, because, the facts alleged by way of exception being ones disproved, the claim of the plaintiff was held to be proved as good in law by the pleading of the *exceptio*. Hence, probably, the maxim "The *exception* proves the rule" (Latin *exceptio probat regulam*, *11 Coke 41*; French *l'exception prouve la règle*), which is certainly of legal origin. The words "in cases not excepted" (Latin *in casibus non exceptis*) are, however, commonly added; and the maxim is taken to mean that an express exception implies that the general rule is the opposite of the case mentioned.

As *exception* corroborates the application of law in cases not excepted, so enumeration invalidates it in cases not enumerated.

Bacon, De Augmentis (ed. Spedding), VIII. iii. If it be well weighed, that certificate makes against them; for as *exceptio firmat legem in casibus non exceptis*, so the excepting of that shire by itself doth fortify that the rest of the shires were included in the very point of difference. *Bacon, Jurisdiction of the Marches.*

Bill of exceptions, in common-law practice, the document drawn up by the party unsuccessful at the trial for authentication by the trial judge, to show to an appellate court all the rulings complained of as error, and the exceptions thereto taken on the trial.—The *exception* proves the rule. See def. 5 (d).—To note an *exception*. See note.

exceptionable (ek-sep'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [*<* *exception* + *-able*.] Liable to exception or objection; that may be objected to; objectionable.

This passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addison, Spectator, No. 279.*

That may be defensible, may laudable, in one character, that would be in the highest degree *exceptionable* in another. *Steele, Spectator, No. 290.*

The German visitors even drink the *exceptionable* beer which is sold in the wooden cottages on the little hillock at the end of the gardens. *Howells, Venetian Life, xvii.*

exceptionableness (ek-sep'shon-ə-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being *exceptionable*.

exceptionably (ek-sep'shon-ə-bli), *adv.* In a manner that may be excepted to; objectionably.

exceptional (ek-sep'shon-əl), *a.* [= *F.* *exceptionnel* = *It.* *eccezionale*; as *exception* + *-al*.] Relating to or forming an exception; contrary to the rule; out of the regular or ordinary course.

Tom's was a nature which had a sort of superstitious repugnance to everything *exceptional*. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 5.*

The mastery of Shakespeare is shown perhaps more strikingly in his treatment of the ordinary than of the *exceptional*. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 136.*

The mode of migration [by sea] which was natural, and even necessary, in the seventeenth century was altogether *exceptional* in the fifth.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 102. = *Syn.* Irregular, unusual, uncommon, unnatural, peculiar, anomalous.

exceptionality (ek-sep'shon-əl'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *exceptional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being exceptional; or of constituting an exception.

Artistic feeling is . . . of so rare occurrence that its *exceptionality* . . . proves the rule. *The Century, XXVI. 824.*

exceptionally (ek-sep'shon-əl-i), *adv.* In an exceptional or unusual manner; in or to an unusual degree; especially: as, he was *exceptionally* favored.

Neither should we doubt our intuitions as to necessary truth. To do so is not to be *exceptionally* intellectual, but *exceptionally* foolish. *Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 138.*

The country behind it is *exceptionally* fertile, and is covered over with thriving farms. *Froude, Sketches, p. 86.*

exceptionalness (ek-sep'shon-əl-nes), *n.* Exceptional character or quality.

It is not the meritoriousness but the *exceptionalness* of the achievement which makes the few willing to attempt it. *Spectator, No. 3035, p. 1142.*

exceptionary (ek-sep'shon-ə-ri), *a.* [*<* *exception* + *-ary*.] Indicating or noting an exception. [Rare.]

After mentioning the general privation of the "bloomy flush of life," the *exceptionary* "all but" includes, as part of that bloomy flush, an aged decrepit matron. *Scott, Essays, p. 263 (Ord MS.).*

exceptioner (ek-sep'shon-er), *n.* One who takes exception or objects; an objector.

Thus much (Readers) in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.*

exceptionless (ek-sep'shon-less), *a.* [*<* *exception* + *-less*.] Without exception; incapable of being excepted to. *Bancroft.*

exceptionous (ek-sep'shon-us), *a.* [*<* *excepti-on* + *-ous*.] Disposed to take exception or make objection; inclined to object or cavil; captious.

Tom. So; did you mark the dulness of her parting now? *Aton.* What dulness? thou art so *exceptionous* still! *Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, ii. 1.*

Go dine with your Earl, sir; he may be *exceptionous*: we are your friends and will not take it ill to be left. *Wycherley, Country Wife, l.*

He has indeed one good Quality, he is not *Exceptionous*; for he so passionately affects the reputation of understanding rally that he will construe an Affront into a Jest. *Congreve, Way of the World, l. 2.*

It is his ancestor, the original pensioner, that has laid up this inexhaustible fund of merit, which makes his Grace so very delicate and *exceptionous* about the merit of all other grantees of the crown. *Burke, To a Noble Lord.*

exceptionousness (ek-sep'shon-us-nes), *n.* The character of being *exceptionous*. *Barrow.*

exceptive (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *exceptif* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *exceptivo*; as *except*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] **1.** Making or constituting an exception.

A dispensation, improperly so called, is rather a particular and *exceptive* law; absolving and discharging from a more general command for some just and reasonable cause. *Milton, Divorce, v. (Ord MS.).*

I do not think we shall err in conceiving of the character of Buddha as embracing that rare combination of qualities which lends to certain *exceptive* personalities a strange power over all who come within the range of their influence. *Faiths of the World, p. 42.*

2. Disposed to take exception; inclined to object.—**Exceptive enunciation** or **proposition**, a proposition which contains an exceptive particle.

Exceptive propositions will make such complex syllogism; as, None but physicians came to the consultation; the nurse is no physician; therefore the nurse came not to the consultation. *Watts, Logic, iii. 2.*

Exceptive law, a law establishing an exception.—**Exceptive particle**, a conjunction introducing an exception, as *but, besides, except*, etc.

exceptless† (ek-sept'les), *a.* [*< except + -less.*] Making no exception; extending to all.

Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness,
You perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.*

exceptor (ek-sep'tor), *n.* [*< except + -or.*] 1. One who objects or takes exception.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions. *T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. In law, one who enters an exception.

excerebrate (ek-ser'ē-brāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excerebrated*, ppr. *excerebrating*. [*< LL. excerebratus, pp. of excerebrare, deprive of brains, < L. ex-priv. + cerebrum, the brain.*] 1. To remove or beat out the brains of. *Bailey, 1731.* [*Rare.*]—2. To cast out from the brain or mind.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to excerebrate all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?
—*S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.*

excerebration (ek-ser'ē-brā'shon), *n.* [*< excerebrate + -ion.*] The act of removing or beating out the brains; specifically, in *obstet.*, the removal of the brain of the child to facilitate delivery. Also called *encephalosis*.

excerebrose (ek-ser'ē-brōs), *a.* [*< L. ex-priv. + cerebrum, the brain, + -ose.*] Having no brains. *Bailey, 1727.* [*Rare.*]

excern† (ek-sēr'n'), *v. t.* [*< L. excernere, pp. excernere, sift out, separate, < ex, out, + cernere, separate: see certain.* Cf. *excrete.*] To separate and emit through the pores or through small passages of the body; excrete.

That which is dead, or corrupted, or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*

There is no Science but is full of such stuff, which by Direction of Tutor, and Choice of good Books, must be *excerned*. *Howell, Letters, i. v. 9.*

excerp† (ek-sēr'p'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *exerp*; *< OF. excerpere, < L. excerpere, pick out, choose, select, < ex, out, + carpere, pick, pluck: see carp†.*] To pick out; excerpt.

In your reading *excerp*, and note, in your books, such things as you like. *Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.*

excérpt (ek-sēr'p't'), *v. t.* [*< L. excerpere, pp. of excerpere, pick out: see excerp.*] To take or cull out (a passage in a written or printed work); select; cite; extract.

Out of which we have *excérpted* the following particulars. *Fuller.*

Justinian, indeed, has *excérpted* in the Digest and put in the forefront of his Institutes a passage from an elementary work of Ulpian's, in which he speaks of a *ius naturale* that is common to man and the lower animals.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 703.

excérpt (ek-sēr'p't'), *n.* [*< L. excerpere, an extract, selection from a book or writing, neut. of excerpere, pp. of excerpere, pick out: see excerp, excerp†, v.*] An extract from a written or printed work: as, *excérpts* from the records.

His commonplace book was filled with *excérpts* from the year-books. *Lord Campbell, Lord Commissioner Maynard.*

excérpta (ek-sēr'p'tā), *n. pl.* [*L., pl. of excerpere, an excerpt: see excerp†, n.*] Passages extracted; excerpts. [*Rare.*]

excérption (ek-sēr'p'shon), *n.* [*< LL. excerpere, pick out: see excerp, excerp†, v.*] 1. The act of excerpting or picking out; a glean; selection.—2. That which is selected or gleaned; an excerpt. [*Rare.*]

Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excérptions*. *Raleigh.*

There is also extant among them, under the name of *Excérptions*, a collection . . . which might be compared with the collections of the West, and perhaps referred to their class. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.*

excérptive (ek-sēr'p'tiv), *a.* [*< excerp + -ive.*] Excerpting; choosing. *Mackenzie.*

excérptor (ek-sēr'p'tor), *n.* [*< excerp + -or.*] One who excerpts; a selector; a culler.

I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterisk, as he has done. I am no such *excérptor*. *Barnard, Heylin, p. 12.*

excess (ek-ses'), *n.* [*< ME. excess, excess, < OF. excess, F. excès = Pr. excess = Sp. exceso = Pg. excesso = It. eccesso, < L. excessus, a departure, going beyond the bounds of reason, going beyond the subject, < excessus, pp. of excedere, ex-*

ceed: see *exceed.*] 1. A going beyond ordinary, necessary, or proper limits; superfluity in number, quantity, or amount; undue quantity; superabundance: as, an *excess* of provisions; *excess* of bile in the system.

With taper-light
To seek the beauteous eyes of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess. *Shak., K. John, iv. 2.*

I will dazzle Caesar with excess of glory.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 3.

Every excess causes a defect; every defect an excess. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Raw meat and other nutritious substances, given in excess, kill the leaves. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 110.*

2. Undue indulgence of appetite; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence.

After all this excess he had an accidie [fit of sloth],
That he slepe Saterday and Sunday til sonne gede to raste. *Piers Plowman (B), v. 366.*

He plunged into wild and desperate excesses, ennobled by no generous or tender sentiment. *Macaulay, Moore's Byron.*

Like one that sees his own excess,
And easily forgives it as his own. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

'Tis but the fool that loves excess; hast thou a drunken soul?
Thy bane is in thy shallow skull, not in my silver bowl!
O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

3. The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; overplus; surplus: as, the *excess* of revenue over expenditures is so much.—**Spherical excess**, in *trigon.*, the quantity by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles.

excessive (ek-ses'iv), *a.* [= F. excessif = Pr. excessiu = Sp. excesivo = Pg. excessivo = It. eccessivo, < ML. excessivus, immoderate, < L. excessus, pp. of excedere, exceed: see excess, exced†.] Exceeding the usual or proper limit, degree, measure, or proportion; being in excess of what is requisite or proper; going beyond what is sanctioned by correct principles; immoderate; extravagant; unreasonable: as, *excessive* bulk; *excessive* labor; *excessive* charges; *excessive* vanity; *excessive* indulgence.

They were addicted to *excessive* banquetting and drunkenness. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 63.*

If a man worke but three daies in seven, hee may get more then hee can spend unless hee will be exceedingly excessive. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 201.*

Who is not *excessive* in the discourse of what he extremely likes? *Steele, Tatler, No. 182.*

His information would have been *excessive*, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity. *Emerson, Theodore Parker.*

=**Syn.** *Immense*, etc. (see *enormous*); superabundant, superfluous; inordinate, outrageous, extreme; intemperate, violent.

excessively (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* 1. With excess; in an extreme degree; beyond measure: as, *excessively* impatient; *excessively* grieved; the wind blew *excessively*.

The wind is often so *excessively* hot, that it is like the air of an oven, and people are forced to retire into the lower rooms and to their vaults, and shut themselves close up. *Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.*

A man must be *excessively* stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side. *Addison.*

2. Exceedingly; extremely: as, she was *excessively* beautiful. [Now only in loose use.]

Crébillon said, then he would keep the picture himself—it was *excessively* like. *Walpole, Letters, II. 295.*

3†. In excess; intemperately.

Which having swallowd up *excessively*,
Hee soone in vomit up againe doth lay. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 3.*

excessiveness (ek-ses'iv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

exch. A common abbreviation of *exchange* and *exchequer*.

exchange (eks-chānj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exchanged*, ppr. *exchanging*. [The verb does not appear in ME.; the prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; *< OF. eschanger, echangier, F. échanger = Pr. escanjar, escambiar = It. scambiare, < ML. excambiare, exchange, < ex, out, + cambiare, change, > OF. changer, etc., E. change: see change, v., which is in part an abbreviation, by aphesis, of exchange.] I. *trans.* 1. In com., to part with in return for some equivalent; transfer for a recompense; barter: as, to *exchange* goods in foreign countries for their native productions; the workman *exchanges* his labor for money.*

They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange*, nor alienate the first fruits of the land. *Ezek. xlviii. 14.*

He has something to *exchange* with those abroad. *Locke.*

2. To give and receive reciprocally; give and take; communicate mutually; interchange: as, to *exchange* horses, clothes, thoughts, civilities.

Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet. *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.*

Prisoners are generally *exchanged* within the same rank man for man, and a sum of money or other equivalent is paid for an excess of them on one side. *Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 146.*

We *exchanged* a word or two of Scotch. *R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 56.*

3. To quit or part with for something else; give up in substitution; make a change or transition from: 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.

Wrong of right, and bad of good did make,
And death for life *exchanged* foolishly. *Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 6.*

When, like the men of Rome and the men of Athens, you *exchanged* the rule of kings for that of magistrates, you did but fall back on the most ancient polity of the English folk. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 265.*

=**Syn.** To change, trade, truck, swap, bandy, commute. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; pass or be taken as an equivalent: as, how much will a sovereign *exchange* for in American money?

As a general rule, then, things tend to *exchange* for one another at such values as will enable each producer to be repaid the cost of production with the ordinary profit. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 1.*

exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* [The prefix restored to the orig. *ex-*; *< ME. eschange, eschaunge, < OF. eschang, escange, mod. F. échange = Pr. escambiare = It. scambio, < ML. excambium, exchange, < excambiare, exchange: see exchange, v.* See also *change, n.*, which in some uses is an abbreviation of *exchange*.] 1. The giving of one thing or commodity for another; the act of parting with something in return for an equivalent; traffic by interchange of commodities; barter.

Exchange is so important a process in the maximizing of utility and the saving of labor that some economists have regarded their science as treating of this operation alone. *Jevons, Pol. Econ., iv.*

2. The act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another: as, the *exchange* of a crown for a cloister.

I am glad 'tis night, you do not look on me,
For I am much ashamed of my *exchange* [of garments]. *Shak., M. of V., II. 6.*

3. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; mutual transfer: as, an *exchange* of thoughts or of civilities.

When, and where, and how
We met, we wood'd, and made *exchange* of vow,
I'll tell thee as we pass. *Shak., R. and J., II. 3.*

4. Mutual substitution; return: used chiefly in the phrase *in exchange*.

Joseph gave them bread *in exchange* for horses. *Gen. xlvii. 17.*

O spare her life, and *in exchange* take mine. *Dryden.*

The Lord Arundel, endeavouring to make good his promise of procuring my *exchange* for his two sons, earnestly solicited the king to it. *Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 94.*

5. That which is given in return for something received, or received in return for what is given.

There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shak., Lear, v. 3.*

The respect and love which was paid you by all who had the happiness to know you was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

An Atheist's laugh 's a poor *exchange*
For Deity offended! *Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.*

Hence—6. Among journalists, a newspaper or other regular publication sent in exchange for another.—7. In law: (a) A reciprocal transfer of property for property, as distinguished from a transfer for a money consideration. (b) At common law, more specifically, a reciprocal or mutual grant of equal interests in land, the one in consideration of the other, as a grant of a fee simple in return for a fee simple.—8. In com.: (a) The giving or receiving of the money of one country or region in return for an equivalent sum in that of another, or the giving or receiving of a sum of money in one place for a bill ordering the payment of an equivalent sum in another.

Down to the time of Henry VII., the business of *exchange* was a royal monopoly, and carried on at the same office as the mint or "bouillon," as it was anciently called; and the royal exchanger alone was entitled to give native coin for foreign coin or for bullion. *Bitheil, Counting-House Dict., p. 119.*

(b) The method or system by which debits and credits in different places are settled without

the actual transference of the money—documents, usually called *bills of exchange*, representing values, being given and received. (c) The rate at which the documentary transfer of funds can be made; the course or rate of exchange: as, if the debts reciprocally due by two places be equal, the *exchange* will be at par; but when greater in one than in the other, the *exchange* will be against that place which has the larger remittances to make, and in favor of the other. Abbreviated *exch.*—9. A place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city in general, or those of a particular class, meet at certain hours daily to transact business with one another by purchase and sale. In some exchanges, as the great Merchants' Exchange of London, the dealings include all kinds of commodities, stocks, bonds, and bills; in others, as the Bourse of Paris and the Stock Exchange of New York, they are confined chiefly or entirely to public and corporate stocks and bonds; and still others are devoted to transactions in single classes of commodities or investments, as cotton, corn, or produce in general, mining-stocks, etc.

I was at the Pallace, where there is an *exchange*; that is, a place where the Marchants doe meete at those times of the day, as our Marchants doe in London.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 30.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man as he does in the market and *exchange* who sells several things under the same name.

Locke.

10. The central station where the lines from all the subscribers in any telephone system meet, and where connections can be made between the lines.—11. In *arith.*, a rule for finding 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.—**Arbitration of exchange.** See *arbitrage*. 2.—**Bill of exchange.** See *bill*.—**Bills of Exchange Act.** (a) A British statute of 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 74) which abolished days of grace on bills and notes payable at sight or on presentation. (b) A statute of 1878 (41 Vict., c. 13) which declared signature a sufficient acceptance. (c) A statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 61) which codified the whole body of English law relating to bills, notes, and checks.—**Course or rate of exchange,** the varying rate or price, estimated in the currency of one country, given for a fixed sum in the currency of another.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Dry exchange,** an old expression for a device for concealing usury, by the borrower drawing a bill on an imaginary drawee in some foreign place which the payee accepts for the sake of a higher commission, and costs of protest and damages on return of the dishonored bill.

Dry exchange seemeth to bee a clearely terme invented for the disguising of foule usury, in the which something is pretended to passe of both sides, whereas in truth, nothing passeth, but on the one side; in which respect, it may well be called *Drie*.

Minsheu.

Exchange cap. See *cap*, 3.—**Feigned exchange,** an old expression for the lending of money upon agreement that if not repaid by a certain day, in order to enable the lender to meet a bill feigned to be drawn upon him from a foreign country, the borrower may be charged with the expenses and commissions: a device for charging the price of foreign exchange and incidental expenses upon a domestic loan.—**First, second, or third of exchange,** the first, second, or third of a set of bills of exchange drawn in duplicate or triplicate, all being of "the same tenor and date," any one of which being accepted, the others are void.—**Nominal exchange,** exchange in its relation to the comparative market values of the currencies of the different countries, without reference to the trade transactions between them.—**Owely of exchange.** See *owely*.—**Real exchange,** exchange in its relation to the interchange of commodities, and not in the relation of the moneys of the different countries.—**Theory of exchanges,** a theory introduced by Prevost for explaining the equilibrium of temperature of any body. It 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 absorbs either wholly or in part.—**To note a bill of exchange.** See *note*.—**Syn. 1-3. Exchange, Interchange.** *Exchange* may bring only one actor into prominence, or two may be equally prominent; if more than two take part in an *exchange*, the mind rests upon the act as performed by pairs. An *interchange* is not the act of one, nor generally of two, but of more than two, *interchange* in this bearing to *exchange* the relation that among bears to *between*. *Exchange* is primarily a single act; *interchanges* may be a single act, but is often a system or succession of changes.

I give away myself for you, and dots upon the *exchange*.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 1.

Interchanges of cold frosts and piercing winds.

Sp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 8.

exchangeability (eks-chān-jā-bil'jē-ti), *n.* [*< exchangeable*: see *-bility*.] The property or state of being exchangeable.

The law ought not to be contravened by an express article admitting the *exchangeability* of such persons.

Washington.

exchangeable (eks-chān'jā-bl), *a.* [= *F. échangeable*; as *exchange* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Bank bills *exchangeable* for gold and silver. Ramsay.

The officers captured with Burgoyne were *exchangeable* within the powers of General Howe. Marshall.

2. Ratable by exchange; to be estimated by what may be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

But as soon as a limitation becomes practically operative, as soon as there is not so much of the thing to be had as would be appropriated and used if it could be obtained for asking, the ownership or use of the natural agent acquires an *exchangeable* value. J. S. Mill.

exchanger (eks-chān'jēr), *n.* One who exchanges; one who practises exchange.

Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money to the *exchangers*.

Mat. xxv. 27.

excheat, excheator. See *excheat, excheator*.

exchequer (eks-chek'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *exchequer*; *< ME. eschequer*, also abbr. *chequer* (> mod. E. *checker*), a court of revenue, treasury, also lit. a chess-board, *< OF. eschequer, eschequier*, later *eschequier, eschiquier* (mod. F. *échiquier*) (ML. *scaccarium*), a chess-board, checker-board; hence, the checkered cloth on which accounts were calculated by means of counters; then applied to a court of revenue, and the public treasury; *< OF. eschees*, chess, *eshec*, check at chess: see *check*¹, and cf. *checker*¹, the more vernacular form of *exchequer*.] 1. [*cap.*] In England, an ancient court or tribunal, more fully designated the *Court of Exchequer*, in which all causes affecting the revenues of the crown were tried and decided. In course of time it acquired the jurisdiction of ordinary superior common-law courts, by allowing any suitor who desired to bring his complaint before it to allege that by the defendant's injustice he was prevented from discharging his debts to the king's revenues, which allegation the court did not allow to be denied. The court also had, up to 1841, an equity side. The judges were called barons. In 1875 the court was made the Exchequer Division of the new High Court of Justice.

The *Exchequer* of the Norman kings was the court in which the whole financial business of the country was transacted; and as the whole administration of justice, and even the military organisation, was dependent upon the fiscal officers, the whole framework of society may be said to have passed annually under its review. It derived its name from the chequered cloth which covered the table at which the accounts were taken, a name which suggested to the spectator the idea of a game at chess between the receiver and the payer, the treasurer and the sheriff. As this name never occurs before the reign of Henry I., and as the tradition of the court preserved the remembrance of a time when the business which took place in it was transacted 'ad taleas,' at the tallies, it seems certain that the date of complete organisation should be referred to this period. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 126.

2. [*cap.*] In Scotland, a court of similar nature and history, abolished in 1857.—3. [*cap.*] In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that department of the government which has charge of all matters relating to the public revenue of the kingdom, the head of which is called the Chancellor of the Exchequer. See *chancellor*, 3 (c).—4. A state treasury: as, the war drained the *exchequer*.

Registering against each separate vicerealty, from Algiers to Lahore beyond the Indus, what was the amount of its annual tribute to the gorgeous *exchequer* of Susa? De Quincey, Herodotus.

5. Pecuniary resources; finances: as, my *exchequer* was getting low. [*Colloq.*]—**Auditors of the Exchequer.** See *commissioners of audit*, under *audit*.—**Barons of the Exchequer.** See *baron*, 2.—**Court of Exchequer Chamber,** in England, formerly, a court composed of the judges of any two of the three superior common-law courts (King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer) sitting to hear appeals from any of the three. Appeal from its decision lay to the House of Lords. It was supplanted by the Court of Appeal in 1875.—**Exchequer bill,** a negotiable interest-bearing bill of credit, issued under the authority of acts of Parliament, by the Exchequer Department of the British government, for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes, or to meet some sudden emergency. Exchequer bills run for five years; the interest is payable per attached coupons half-yearly, and is fixed every year, but can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They were first issued in 1696, and form a large part of the unfunded public debt of Great Britain.—**Exchequer bonds,** bonds issued in Great Britain by the Commissioners of the Treasury, under authority of the same act as exchequer bills, and for the same purpose, which run for a definite period of time, not exceeding six years, the interest payable on the same, which can never exceed 5½ per cent. per annum, being fixed at the time of issue.

He [Israel] therefore now repealed the Act for the war sinking fund, and re-borrowed the amount in *exchequer bonds*.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 331.

Exchequer of the Jews, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, prior to 1290, which had charge of the revenues exacted from the Jews.

exchequer (eks-chek'ēr), *r. t.* [*< exchequer, n.*] To sue in the Court of Exchequer.

Among other strange words, the following has arisen in vulgar language, viz. to *exchequer* a man.

Pegge, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

excide (ek-sid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excided*, ppr. *exciding*. [*< L. excidere*, cut out, *< ex*, out, + *cadere*, cut. Cf. *excise*¹.] Same as *excise*¹. North British Rev. [Rare.]

excipient (ek-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. excipient*, *< L. excipient* (t-), ppr. of *excipere*, take out, except; see *except*.] 1. *a.* Taking exception; objecting. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is a good excuse, if such person be a capital enemy, or a conspirator against the party *excipient*.

Aylife, Parergon.

II. *n.* 1. One who excepts. [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *med.*, an inert or slightly active substance, as conserve of roses, sugar, jelly, etc., employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of an active medicine.

exciple (ek'si-pl), *n.* [Also *excipule*; *< NL. excipulum*, *< L. excipulum*, a vessel for receiving liquids, *< excipere*, take out, receive: see *except*.] In *lichenology*, the margin of the apothecium. See *cut* under *apothecium*.—**Proper exciple,** an exciple that is not formed by the thallus, but consists of a special development of the apothecium itself.—**Thalline exciple,** an exciple composed of a portion of the thallus, which forms a rim about the apothecium.

excipular (ek-sip'ū-lār), *a.* [*< NL. excipulum*, *exciple*, + *-ar*.] In *lichenology*, pertaining to the exciple.

excipule (ek'si-pūl), *n.* [*< NL. excipulum*: see *exciple*.] Same as *exciple*.

excipuliform (ek-sip'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. excipulum*, *exciple* (see *exciple*), + *L. forma*, shape.] Like an exciple; having a rim.

excipulum (ek-sip'ū-lum), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *exciple*.

The further growth of the rudiment of the apothecium is now occasioned by the increase in size of the *excipulum* by the formation of new filices.

Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 268.

excircle (ek-sēr'kl), *n.* [*< L. ex*, out, + *circulus*, circle.] An escribed circle; also, the radius of the same.

excisable (ek-si'zā-bl), *a.* [*< excise*² + *-able*.] Liablo or subject to excise: as, beer is an *excisable* commodity. Also spelled *exciseable*.

The most material are the general licences which the law requires to be taken out by all dealers in *excisable* goods.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The licences which hitherto auctioneers had been required to take out if they sold *excisable* articles.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 25.

excise¹ (ek-sīz'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [Formerly also *excize*; *< L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out, *< ex*, out, + *cadere*, cut: see *excide*.] To cut out or off: as, to *excise* a tumor.

The copy of . . . [the book] was taken from the author [John Birkenhead] by those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs; so *exciz'd* what they liked not.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

To Mr. Collier . . . we owe the discovery of a noble passage *excised* in the piratical edition which gives us the only version extant of this unlucky play ["The Massacre of Paris"].

Encyc. Brit., XV. 557.

excise² (ek-sīz'), *n.* and *a.* [A corruption (associated, as in the 2d extract below, with *excise*¹, *< L. excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut off; see *excise*¹) of earlier *accise* = MD. *aksis*, *aksys* = G. *accise* = Dan. *accise* = Sw. *accis*, *excise*; cf. mod. F. *accise*, It. *accisa* (ML. *accisia*), *excise*, appar. a corruption (as if *< L. accisus*, pp. of *accidere*, cut into) of OF. *assis*, assessments, taxes (cf. Sp. Pg. *sis*, *excise*, tax), *< assise*, an assize, sessions: see *assize*, *assess*, *size*¹. The assumed change of *assise* to *accise* is irreg., and the relation of the Teut. and Rom. forms is uncertain.] 1. *n.* 1. An inland tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as spirits, tobacco, etc., or on their manufacture and sale. In Great Britain the licenses to pursue certain callings, to keep dogs, to carry a gun, and to deal in certain commodities, are included in the excise duties, as well as the taxes on armorial bearings, carriages, servants, plate, railways, etc. Excise duties were first imposed by the Long Parliament in 1643.

We have brought those exotic words plundering and storming, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.

Howell, Parly of Beasts (1660), p. 37.

But the success of Internal or inland duties on articles of consumption—or *excises* as they were termed, from the excision of a part of the article taxed—in Holland, had brought prominently into notice the advantages of taxes of this description.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 8.

Excises is a word generally used in contradistinction to *imposts* in its restricted sense, and is applied to Internal or inland impositions, levied sometimes upon the consumption of a commodity, sometimes upon the retail sale of it, and sometimes upon the manufacture of it.

Andrews, On Revenue Law, § 133.

An *excise* "is based on no rule of apportionment or equality whatever," but is a fixed, absolute, and direct charge laid on merchandise, products, or commodities, without any regard to the amount of property belonging to those on whom it may fall, or to any supposed relation between money expended for a public object and a special benefit occasioned to those by whom the charge is paid.

Blackwell, On Tax Titles (4th ed.), I, n. 1.

2. That branch or department of the civil service which is connected with the levying of such duties. In the United States this office is called the *Office of Internal Revenue*.—Act of the *Hereditary Excise*, an English statute of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 24) establishing duties on beer and other beverages, and settling them upon the crown in lieu of the profits of the courts of wards and liveries and of purveyance and preemption then abolished. A similar grant for the king's life only was termed the *temporary excise* (12 Car. II., c. 23).

—*Commissioners of excise*. See *commissioner*. = *Syn.* 1. *Duty, impost, etc.* See *tax, n.*

II. a. Of or pertaining to the excise: as, *excise acts*; *excise commissioners*.

The genius of the people will ill brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of *excise laws*.

A. Hamilton, *Federalist*, No. xli.

excise² (ek-siz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excised*, ppr. *excising*. [*< excise*², *n.*] 1. To lay or impose a duty on; levy an excise on.

No Statesman e'er will find it worth his pains
To tax our labours, and *excise* our brains.

Churchill, To Robert Lloyd.

It was certain that, should she [the queen] command never so little a fee, the people would say straight that their drink was "*excised*," as it was in Flanders, and would be more *excised* hereafter, and so the people and the brewers would both repine at it.

Stow, quoted in *S. Dowell's Taxes in England*, IV, 118.

2. To impose upon; overcharge. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

excised (ek-sizd'), *p. a.* [*Pp. of excise*¹, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, notched or retuse.

End sinuately *excised*. *Wolfe*.

Scutal margin [of *Dichelaspis varwicki*] deeply *excised* at a point corresponding with the apex of the scuta.

Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 121.

exciseman (ek-siz'man), *n.*; pl. *excisemen* (-men). In Great Britain, an officer engaged in collecting excise duties, and in preventing infringement of the excise laws.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the *Vulgar Excise-men*. *Defoe*, *Tour through Great Britain*, II, 108.

At a meeting of his brother *excisemen* in Dumfries, Burns, being called upon for a song, handed these verses to the president.

J. Currie, Note on Burns's *The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman*.

excision (ek-sizh'on), *n.* [= *F. excision* = *Sp. excision* = *Pg. excisão*, < *L. excisio*(-n), a cutting out, < *excisus*, pp. of *excidere*, cut out: see *excide*, *excise*¹.] 1. The act of cutting off, out, or away, as a part (especially a small diseased part) of the body by a surgical operation, the tap-roots or other parts of a tree, etc.

They [the Egyptians] borrowed of the Jews abstinence from Swine-flesh and circumcision of their males, to which they added *excision* of their females.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 577.

2. A cutting off from intercourse or union; a setting aside or shutting out; exclusion; ex-communication.

O poor and miserable cite, what sountry tourmentes, *excisions*, subuertions, depopulations, and other euyl adventures hath hapned vnto the!

Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii, 22.

This can no way be drawn to the condemnation and final *excision* of such persons who after baptism fall into any great sin, of which they are willing to repent.

Jer. Taylor, *Repentance*, ix, § 4.

3†. Extirpation; total destruction.

That extermination and *excision* of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity.

Barrow, *Works*, III, xxxvii.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have . . . grown ripe for *excision*.

Bp. Atterbury.

excitability (ek-si'ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. excitabilité* = *Sp. excitabilidad* = *Pg. excitabilidade* = *It. eccitabilità*; as *excitable* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being excitable; readiness or proneness to be provoked or moved into action; the quality of being easily agitated; nervousness.

This early *excitability* prepared his mind for the religious sentiment that afterwards became so powerfully dominant.

L. Horner, tr. of *Villari's Savonarola*, i, 2.

2. In *physiol.*, irritability.

Nerves during regeneration may fall to show *excitability* to electrical stimulus, yet be capable of transmitting sensory or motor impulses.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V, 142.

excitable (ek-si'ta-bl), *a.* [= *F. excitable* = *Sp. excitable* = *Pg. excitavel*; as *excite* + *-able*.] Susceptible of or prone to excitement; capable of being excited; easily stirred up or stimulated: as, an *excitable* temperament.

His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects.

Barrow, *Works*, I, 575.

= *Syn.* Passionate, choleric, hasty, hot.

excitant (ek-si'tant), *a. and n.* [*< L. excitant(-)s*, ppr. of *excitare*, *excite*: see *excite*.] I. a. Tending to excite; exciting.

The donation of heavenly graces, preventient, subsequent, *excitant*, adjuvant.

Bp. Nicholson, *Expos. of Catechism*, p. 60.

II. *n.* That which excites or rouses to action or increased action; specifically, in *therap.*, whatever produces, or is fitted to produce, increased action in any part of a living organism.

The French [affect] *excitants*, irritants—nitrous oxide, alcohol, champagne.

Coleridge, *Table-Talk*.

The strength of dilute sulphuric acid generally employed as an *excitant* for the *Smee battery* is one part (volume) of sulphuric acid to ten parts of water.

J. W. Urquhart, *Electrotyping*, p. 47.

excitate (ek-si'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. excitatus*, pp. of *excitare*, *excite*: see *excite*.] To excite; rouse.

It would *excitate* & stir them vp, so that they would be willng to reade and to learne of them selues.

Lerins, *Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), *Præf.*, p. 3.

The Earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth Fame, the youngest sister of the giants.

Bacon, *Sister of the Giants*, or *Fame*.

But their iterated clamations to *excitate* their dying or dead friends, or revoke them into life again, was a vanity of affection.

Sir T. Broome, *Urn-burial*, iv.

excitation (ek-si-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. excitation* = *Sp. excitación* = *Pg. excitação* = *It. eccitazione*, < *LL. excitatio*(-n), < *L. excitare*, *excite*: see *excite*.] 1. The act of exciting or rousing to action; a stirring up or awakening.

Here are words of fervent *excitation* to the frozen hearts of others.

Bp. Hall, *Works*, II, 293.

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, *Direction of Motion*, § 90.

2. The state of being excited; excitement.

All the circumstances under which an *excitation* originally occurred being supposed the same, the degree of revivability of the feeling that was produced varies with the physiological conditions that exist when the revival takes place or is attempted.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 161.

Excitation of electricity, the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, etc.

excitative (ek-si'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. excitatif* = *Sp. Pg. excitativo* = *It. eccitativo*; as *excite* + *-ative*.] Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite; excitatory.

Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion.

Barrow, *The Creed*.

excitator (ek-si'tā-tor), *n.* [= *F. excitateur* = *It. eccitatore*, < *LL. excitator*, < *L. excitare*, pp. *excitatus*, *excite*: see *excite*.] In *elect.*, an instrument 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.

excitatory (ek-si'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< excitate* + *-ory*.] Tending to excite; containing or characterized by excitement; excitative.

The experiments of physiology prove a definite measurable period of molecular commotion, known as the *excitatory stage*, to precede invariably the excitation of the sensation.

Maudsley, *Body and Will*, p. 104.

excite (ek-sit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excited*, ppr. *exciting*. [*< ME. exciten*, *exiten*, < *OF. exciter*, *F. exciter* = *Sp. Pg. excitator* = *It. eccitare*, < *L. excitare*, call out, call forth, arouse, wake up, stimulate, freq. of *excitare*, call out, arouse, *excite*, < *ex*, out, + *ciere*, call, summon: see *cite*, and cf. *acete*, *concite*, *incite*, etc.] 1. To call into movement or active existence by some stimulating influence; quicken into manifestation; stir or start up; set in motion or operation: as, to *excite* a mutiny; to *excite* hope or animosity.

They might *excite* contest, emulation, and laudable endeavours.

Bacon, *Physical Fables*, ii, Expl.

The news of the fall of Calcutta reached Madras, and *excited* the fiercest and bitterest resentment.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

Many of her acts had been unusual, but *excited* no uproar.

Marg. Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 89.

Feelings of admiration and devotion are of various degrees, and are *excited* by various objects.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 71.

Emotions are *excited*, not by physical agencies themselves, but by certain complex relations among them.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 97.

2. To induce action or activity in; stimulate; animate; arouse.

The degree to which a gland is *excited* can be measured only by the number of the surrounding tentacles which are inflected, and by the amount and rate of their movement.

Darwin, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 233.

3. To impel by incentives or motives; instigate; incite: as, to *excite* the people to revolt.

Beaten for loyalty

Excited me to treason. *Shak.*, *Cymbelline*, v. 5.

The remarkable smoothness of that Language [Malay], I confess, might *excite* some people to learn it out of curiosity: but the Tonquinese are not so curious.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II, i, 59.

4. To arouse the emotions of; agitate or perturb mentally; move: as, he was greatly *excited* by the news.

I will *excite* their minds

With more desire to know.

Milton, *P. L.*, iv, 522.

= *Syn.* To awaken, incite, inflame, kindle, irritate, provoke.

excitedly (ek-si'ted-li), *adv.* In an excited manner.

exciteful (ek-sit'fūl), *a.* [*< excite* + *-ful*.] Fitted to excite; full of exciting matter: as, *exciteful* stories or prayers. *Chapman*.

excitement (ek-sit'ment), *n.* [= *It. eccitamento*; as *excite* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of exciting; stimulation.

When I view the fairness and equality of his temper and carriage, I can in truth descry in his own name no original *excitement* of such distaste, which commonly ariseth, not so much from high fortune as from high looks.

Sir H. Wotton, *Relique*, p. 553.

2. The state of being excited or roused into action; agitation; sensation; commotion: as, the news caused great *excitement*; an *excitement* of the people.

Remove the pendulum of conventional routine, and the mental machinery runs on with a whirl that gives a delightful *excitement* to sluggish temperaments, and is, perhaps, the natural relief of highly nervous organizations.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 128.

A man worn to skin and bone by perpetual *excitement*, with baldish head, sharp features, and swift, shining eyes.

R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 151.

3. In *med.*, a state of increased, and especially unduly increased, activity in the body or in any of its parts.—4. That which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action; a motive.

Just before the battle of Trebia, the General, encouraging his followers, by all the usual *excitements*, to do their duty, concludes with a promise of the most magnificent spoils.

Warburton, *Divine Legation*, ix, 2.

The cares and *excitements* of a season of transition and struggle.

Talfourd.

exciter (ek-si'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which excites; one who puts in motion, or the cause which awakens and moves or sets in operation.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry.

Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *med.*, a stimulant; an excitant.

exciting (ek-si'ting), *p. a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating: as, *exciting* events; an *exciting* story.

It is little matter for wonder that the idea of equality, as presented to us by the modern Democrats, should be, amongst the masses who do not detect its falsehood, the most *exciting* idea that could be offered to the human imagination.

W. H. Mallock, *Social Equality*, p. 207.

Exciting cause, in *med.*, whatever immediately produces a particular state or disease, as distinguished from *pre-disposing cause*.

Exposure to cold or damp is the *exciting cause* of a catarrh.

Hooper, *Med. Dict.*

excitingly (ek-si'ting-li), *adv.* So as to excite.

excitive (ek-si'tiv), *a.* [*< excite* + *-ive*.] Tending to excite; excitatory. *Clarke*.

excitomotor (ek-si'tō-mō'tor), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *L. excitare*, *excite*, + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] In *physiol.*, exciting muscular contraction; pertaining to reflex action.—**Excitomotor system**, Marshall Hall's term for that part of the spinal cord which is concerned in reflex action together with the afferent and efferent nerves which belong to it.

excitomotory (ek-si'tō-mō'tō-ri), *a.* Same as *excitomotor*.

exclaim (eks-klām'), *v.* [*< OF. exclamer*, *F. exclamer* = *Sp. Pg. exclamar* = *It. esclamare*, *selamare*, < *L. exclamare*, cry out, < *ex*, out, + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*¹.] I. *intrans.* To cry out; speak with vehemence; make a loud outcry in words: as, to *exclaim* against oppression; to *exclaim* with wonder or astonishment.

I will *exclaim* to the world on thee, and beg justice of the Duke himself; villain! I will.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, iii, 1.

The most insupportable of tyrants *exclaim* against the exercise of arbitrary power.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

How I would wake weeping, and in the anguish of my heart *exclaim* upon sweet Calne in Wiltshire!

Lamb, *Christ's Hospital*.

II. *trans.* To say loudly or vehemently; cry out: as, he *exclaimed*, I will not!

While Man exclaims, "See all things for my use!"
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 45.
 He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,
 And left them both exclaiming, 'Twas the Lord!
Cowper, Conversation, l. 534.

exclaim (eks-klām'), *n.* [*< exclaim, v.*] Outcry; clamor; exclamation.

For thou hast made the happy earth thy hell,
 Fill'd it with cursing cries and deep exclaims.
Shak., Rich. III., l. 2.
 Their exclaims
 Move me as much as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, l. 1.

exclaimer (eks-klām'ēr), *n.* One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat, passion, or much noise: as, an *exclaimer* against tyranny.

I must have leave to tell this *exclaimer*, in my turn,
 that if that were his real aim, his manner of proceeding
 is very strange, wonderful, and unaccountable.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

exclamation (eks-klām'ā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. exclamatio, F. exclamacion = Pr. exclamatio = Sp. exclamacion = Pg. exclamação = It. esclamazione, < L. exclamatio (-n-), a loud calling or crying out, < exclamare, cry out: see exclaim.*] 1. The act of exclaiming; an ejaculatory expression of surprise, admiration, pain, anger, dissent, or the like; an emphatic or clamorous outcry.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Ded.
 Thus will I drown your *exclamations*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. That which is uttered with emphasis or passion; a vehement speech or saying.

It is said, that Monsieur Torcy, when he signed this instrument, broke into this *exclamation*: Would Colbert have signed such a treaty for France?
Tatler, No. 20.

A festive *exclamation* not unsuited to the occasion.
Abp. Trench.

3. The mark or sign in writing and printing (!) by which emphatic utterance or interjectional force is indicated: usually called *exclamation-mark* or *-point*, and formerly *note of admiration*. See *cephoneme*.—4. In *gram.*, a word expressing outcry; an interjection; a word expressing some passion, as wonder, fear, or grief.—5. In *rhet.*, same as *cephonesis*, l.—6. In the *Gr. Ch.*, same as *cephonesis*, 2.

exclamation-mark, exclamation-point (eks-klām'ā'shōn-mārk, -point), *n.* See *exclamation*, 3.

exclamative (eks-klam'ā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exclamativ* = *Sp. Pg. exclamativo* = *It. esclamativo, < L. as if *exclamativus, < exclamare, pp. exclamatus, exclaim: see exclaim.*] Containing exclamation; exclamatory. *Ash.*

exclamatively (eks-klam'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatorily (eks-klam'ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *exclamatorius, < exclamare, pp. exclamatus, exclaim: see exclaim.*] 1. Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker. *Ash.*—2. Containing or expressing exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* phrase.

Which point I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul, so full of wonder and astonishment, in Rom. xi. 33: How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!
South, Works, IV. vii.

exclave (eks'klav), *n.* [*< L. ex, out, + clare, in enclare: opposed to enclave.*] A part of a country, province, or the like which is disjoined from the main part.

The term Thuringia also, of course, includes the various "exclaves" of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Bohemia which lie embedded among them.
Poit., Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 331.

exclude (eks-klōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excluded*, ppr. *excluding*. [*< ME. excluden, < L. excludere (< It. escludere, excludere = Sp. Pg. excluir = Pr. escloure, esclure = OF. escloure, esclouire, esclure, F. exclure), shut out, < ex, out, + claudere, in comp. cludere, shut: see close¹, close², etc., and clause. Cf. conclude, include, occlude, preclude, seclude.*] 1. To shut out; debar from admission or participation; prevent from entering or sharing.

It [poesy] hath had access and estimation in rude times and barbarous regions where other learning stood excluded.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 143.

All the Roman Catholic lords were by a new act for ever excluded the Parliament, which was a mighty blow.
 Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 15, 1678.

No glad Beams of Light can ever play,
 But Night, succeeding Night, excludes the Day.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To except or reject, as from a privilege or grant, from consideration, etc.

What is opposite to the eternal rules of reason and good sense must be *excluded* from any place in the carriage of a well-bred man.
 Steele, Spectator, No. 75.

As no air-pump can by any means make a perfect vacuum, so neither can any artist entirely *exclude* the conventional, the local, the perishable, from his book, or write a book of pure thought.
 Emerson, Misc., p. 76.

Nature, as the word has hitherto been used by scientific men, *excludes* the whole domain of human feeling, will, and morality.
 J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 85.

3. To thrust out; eject; extrude.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prurition, antedates their period of exclusion.
 Sir T. Broome, Vulg. Err.

In some cases, as in some species of *Lepas*, the larvæ, when first *excluded* from the egg, have not an eye.
 Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 10.

Principle of excluded middle or third. See *middle*. = *Syn.* To exile, expel, bar out, preclude, prohibit. See *banish*.

excluder (eks-klōd'ēr), *n.* One who or that which excludes, or shuts or thrusts out.

The substances preferred [for antiseptic treatment of timber] should be not only germicides, but germ *excluders*.
 Engin. Mag., XXXI. 496.

excludet, a. [*< L. excludus, pp. of excludere, shut out: see exclude.*] Shut out; kept out.

Clyves (hills) ther [where] humour is not *excludet*.
 Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

exclusion (eks-klōd'zhōn), *n.* [= *F. exclusion* = *Pr. exclusion* = *Sp. exclusion* = *Pg. exclusão* = *It. esclusione, < L. exclusio (-n-), < excludere, pp. of excludere, shut out: see exclude.*] 1. The act of excluding or shutting out; a debarring; non-admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt.
 Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Whether to dare
 The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate
 His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss.
 Milton, P. L., iii. 525.

A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the crown of England and Ireland.
 Hume, Hist. Eng., lxvii.

2. Non-inclusion or non-reception; exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself.
 Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two terms each of which is totally denied of the other. Thus, animal and plant stand to each other in a relation of *exclusion*, provided it is true that no animal is a plant.—4. The act of thrusting out or expelling; ejection; extrusion.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*!
 Ray, Works of Creation.

The larvæ in this final stage, in most of the genera, have increased many times in size since their *exclusion* from the egg.
 Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 14.

5†. That which is emitted or thrown out; excretion.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority or smallness in the *exclusion*.
 Sir T. Broome, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

Argument from exclusion. See *argument*.—**Exclusion Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill introduced into the House of Commons, in 1679, for the purpose of debarring the Duke of York (afterward James II.) from succeeding to the throne, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic. The bill passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords during 1680–81.

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
 When the *Exclusion Bill* was in suspense,
 "I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
 Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
 And keep him there, or shall we let him in,
 To try if we can turn him out again?"
 Bramston, Art of Politics.

Exclusion of the pupil, synecchia in which the iris adheres to the capsule of the lens around the circumference of the pupil, but the center of the pupil is left clear and the vision good. Also called *circular or annular synecchia*.—**Method of exclusions.** (a) The method of reasoning about natural phenomena advocated by Francis Bacon, in which all possible explanations but one are successively excluded by crucial instances. (b) A method in the theory of numbers invented by Frenicle de Bessy, and now forgotten.

exclusionary (eks-klōd'zhōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*< exclusion + -ary.*] Tending to exclude or debar. [*Rare.*]

exclusioner (eks-klōd'zhōn-ēr), *n.* Same as *exclusionist*. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

exclusionism (eks-klōd'zhōn-izm), *n.* [*< exclusion + -ism.*] Exclusive principles or practice.

exclusionist (eks-klōd'zhōn-ist), *n.* [*< exclusion + -ist.*] One who would practise exclusion; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a party of poli-

ticians in the time of Charles II. favorable to a bill to exclude his popish heirs from the throne.

The *exclusionists* had a fair prospect of success, and their plan being clearly the best, they were justified in pursuing it.
 Fox, Hist. James II., l.

The gentlemen of every county, the traders of every town, the boys of every public school, were divided into *exclusionists* and abhorbers.
 Macaulay.

The *exclusionist* in religion does not see that he shuts the door of heaven on himself, in striving to shut out others.
 Emerson, Compensation.

exclusive (eks-klō'siv), *a. and n.* [= *F. exclusif* = *Sp. Pg. exclusivo* = *It. esclusivo; < L. excludere, pp. exclusus, shut out, exclude: see exclude, excluse, and -ive.*] 1. *a.* 1. Causing or intended for exclusion; having the effect of excluding from admission or share; not inclusive or comprehensive: as, *exclusive* regulations; to make *exclusive* provision for one's self or one's friends.

Obstacle find none
 Of membrane, joint or limb, *exclusive* bars.
 Milton, P. L., viii. 624.

2. Appertaining to the subject alone; not including, admitting, or pertaining to any other or others; undivided; sole: as, an *exclusive* right or privilege; *exclusive* jurisdiction.

Exclusive devotion to any object, while it narrows the mental range, and contracts, if it does not paralyze, the sympathies, usually diminishes the cause of temptation.
 G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 210.

Land being, in early settled communities, the almost *exclusive* source of wealth, it happens inevitably that during times in which the principle that might is right remains unqualified, personal power and ownership of soil go together.
 H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 458.

3. Existing or considered to the exclusion of something else; not admitting or reckoning the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series) mentioned: usually followed by *of*, or used absolutely, as if adverbial: as, you owe me so much, *exclusive* of interest; from 10 to 21 *exclusive*.

I know not whether he reckons the gross *exclusive* or inclusive with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper.
 Swift.

The truth . . . is necessarily *exclusive* of its opposite; and to propose a peace between them is simply a disguised mode of proposing to truth suicide, and obtaining for falsehood victory.
 Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

4. Prono to exclude; tending to reject; specifically, disposed to exclude other persons from, or chary in admitting them to, society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates: as, an *exclusive* clique.

I believe such words as fashionable, *exclusive*, aristocratic and the like, to be wicked unchristian epithets that ought to be banished from honest vocabularies.
 Thackeray.

Cottage life [at the White Sulphur Spring] was never the *exclusive* affair that it is elsewhere; the society was one body, and the hotel was the centre.
 C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 210.

Exclusive Brethren. See *brother*.—**Exclusive enunciation or proposition.** In *logic*, a proposition which asserts something to be true of a certain class of things and to be false of everything else. By some logicians exclusives are regarded as simple propositions with quantified predicates, but the more usual view is that they are compound propositions.—**Exclusive privilege.** In *Scots law*, in a limited sense, the rights and franchises, of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent "unfreemen," or tradesmen not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

II. *n.* 1. That which excludes or rejects.

This man is so cunning in his inclusions and *exclusives* that he discerneth nothing between copulatives and disjunctives.
 Sir T. More, Works, p. 943.

2. One belonging to a coterie of persons who exclude others from their society or fellowship; one who limits his acquaintance to a select few.

The *exclusive* in fashionable life does not see that he excludes himself from enjoyment, in the attempt to appropriate it.
 Emerson, Compensation.

exclusively (eks-klō'siv-li), *adv.* 1. With the exclusion of all others; without admission of others to participation.

There he must rest, sole judge of his affairs,
 While they might rule *exclusively* in theirs.
 Crabbe, Works, IV. 71.

The powers and privileges which the twelve were to exercise *exclusively* are now to be exercised by others.
 D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

2. With the exclusion of the part or parts (one or both extremes of some series, as in an account or number) mentioned; not admitting or reckoning these parts; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively.
 Aylliffe, Parergon.

exclusiveness (eks-klō'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being exclusive, in any sense of that word.

French *exclusiveness* and the hatred of compromise, then, is the first reason why representative institutions have not flourished in France.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 99.

exclusivism (eks-klō'siv-izm), *n.* [= Sp. *exclusivismo*; as *exclusive* + *-ism*.] The practice of excluding or of being exclusive; exclusiveness.

In Geneva and Lausanne I understood that a more than American *exclusivism* prevailed in families that held themselves to be peculiarly good, and believed themselves very old.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI, 578.

exclusivist (eks-klō'siv-ist), *n.* [*exclusive* + *-ist*.] One who favors exclusivism or exclusiveness in some particular direction.

Cannot these *exclusivists* see . . . the unlovely, unfractional position into which their logic thrusts them?

The Independent (New York), Jan. 9, 1870.

exclutory (eks-klō'shō-ri), *a.* [*LL. excludorius*, < *L. exclusus*, pp. of *excludere*, shut out: see *exclude*.] Exclusive; excluding; able to exclude. *Bailey, 1731.*

excoct (eks-kokt'), *v. t.* [*L. excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out, < *ex*, out, + *coquere*, cook, boil: see *cook*.] To boil out; extract by boiling.

Salt and sugar, which are *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 843.

excoction (eks-kok'shōn), *n.* [*L. excoctio*(*n*-), a boiling or baking thoroughly, < *excoctus*, pp. of *excoquere*, boil out: see *excoct*.] The act of excocting or boiling out.

In the *excoctions* and depositions of metals it is a familiar error, that to advance *excoction* they augment the heat of the furnace or the quantity of the injection.

Bacon, Learning, v. 2.

excodication (eks-kod-i-kā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. excodiciatio*(*n*-), *excadiciatio*(*n*-), < *excodicare*, *excadicare*, < *L. ex*, out, + *codex*, *caudex*, stem, trunk.] Removal of the earth from the root of a vine.

Atte Jannerie ablaqueacion
The vynes axe [ask] in places temporate;
Italiens excodiciacion
Hitt calle.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

excoGITATE (eks-koj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excoGITATED*, ppr. *excoGITATING*. [*L. excoGITatus*, pp. of *excoGITARE* (> *It. escogitare* = Sp. Pg. *excoGITAR* = OF. *excoGITER*), think out, contrive, devise, < *ex*, out, + *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] To think out; contrive; devise.

They have also wittily *excoGITATED* and devised instruments of divers fashions.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

In his incomparable warres and busynes almost incredible, he [Cesar] dydde *excoGITATE* most excellent pollicies and deuyses, to vanquish or subdewe his enemies.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

He must first think, and *excoGITATE* his matter, then choose his words.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Did at last *excoGITATE*

How he might keep the good and leave the bad.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 121.

excoGITATION (eks-koj-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *excoGITATION* = Pg. *excoGITAÇÃO*, < *L. excoGITATIO*(*n*-), < *excoGITARE*, think out: see *excoGITATE*.] A thinking out; the act of devising in the mind; contrivance.

The labour of *excoGITATION* is too violent to last long.

Johnson, Rasselas, xlili.

EX COMMODO (eks kom'ō-dō), [*L.*] Leisurely. **EXCOMMUNE** (eks-ko-mūn'), *v. t.* [*F. excommunit* (OF., in vernacular form, *escomengier*, *escomungier*, etc.) = Pr. *escumeniar*, *escomengar*, *escumenjar*, *escumergar* = Sp. *excomulgar* = Pg. *excomungar* = It. *escominicare*, *scomunicare*, < *LL. excommunicare*, *excommunicare*: see *excommunicate*.] To exclude from communion, fellowship, or participation; excommunicate.

Poets indeed were *excommunicated* Plato's commonwealth.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 21.

EXCOMMUNICABLE (eks-ko-mū'ni-kā-bl), *a.* [*EXCOMMUNICATE* + *-able*.] Liable or deserving to be excommunicated; that may incur or give occasion for excommunication.

Yea although they bee Impious idolaters, wicked hereticks, persons *excommunicable*, yea, and cast out for notorious inprobitie.

Bp. Hall, Apology, Advert. to the Reader.

What offences are *excommunicable*.

Keble.

EXCOMMUNICANT (eks-ko-mū'ni-kānt), *n.* [*LL. excommunican(t)s*, ppr. of *excommunicare*, *excommunicate*: see *excommunicate*.] The form prop. means 'one who excommunicates.' The sense given here, prop. that belonging to *excommunicate*, *n.*, seems to rest on an assumed

derivation < *ex* + *communicant*.] One who has been excommunicated. [Rare.]

Innumerable swarms of *excommunicants*—Donatists, Arians, Monophysites, Albigenes, Hussites.

Contemporary Rev., LI, 416.

EXCOMMUNICATE (eks-ko-mū'ni-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *EXCOMMUNICATED*, ppr. *EXCOMMUNICATING*. [*LL. excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, expel from communion, < *L. ex*, out, + *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. *Eccles.*, to cut off by an ecclesiastical sentence, either from the sacraments of the church or from all fellowship and intercourse with its members. See *excommunication*.

Christ hath *EXCOMMUNICATED* no nation, no shire, no house, no man; he gives none of his ministers leave to say to any man, thou art not redeemed.

Donne, Sermons, iii.

Elizabeth was *EXCOMMUNICATED*, and her subjects absolved from their allegiance, by four successive Popes.

Phelan, quoted in Wordsworth's Church of Ireland, p. 227.

Hence—2. To expel from and deprive of the privileges of membership in any association.

I trow you must *EXCOMMUNICATE* me, or els you must goe without your companie, or we shall wante no quareling.

Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, [p. 57.]

3†. To prohibit on pain of excommunication.

Martin the 5 by his Bull not only prohibited, but . . . was the first that *EXCOMMUNICATED* the reading of heretical books.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 10.

EXCOMMUNICATE (eks-ko-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [*LL. excommunicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* Cut off from communion; excommunicated.

Thou shalt stand curs'd and *EXCOMMUNICATE*;
And blessed shall he be that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretic.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Offenders they put from their fellowship: and he which is thus *EXCOMMUNICATE* may not receive food offered of any other, but, eating grasse and herbes, is consumed with famine.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

II. *n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.

Poor Fernando, for her sake, must stand
An *EXCOMMUNICATE* from every blessing.

Shirley, The Brothers, iii. 1.

Because thou hast neglected to abstain from the House of that *EXCOMMUNICATE*, in that House thou shalt die.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

I . . . was accordingly considered an *EXCOMMUNICATE*, and had so many little pieces of private malice practised on me . . . that I found myself obliged to comply and pay the money.

Franklin, Autobiog., p. 79.

EXCOMMUNICATION (eks-ko-mū'ni-kā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *excommunication* = Pr. *escumetazon* = Sp. *excomulgacion*, *excomunicacion* (obs.) = It. *escominicazione*, *scomunicazione*, < *LL. excommunicatio*(*n*-), < *EXCOMMUNICARE*, pp. *EXCOMMUNICATE*; see *EXCOMMUNICATE*, *v.*] A cutting off or casting out from communication; deprivation of communion or the privileges of intercourse; specifically, the formal exclusion of a person from religious communion and privileges. Excommunication, often with very severe consequences, was practised in various ways among the ancient Greeks, Romans, and Jews, and is still in use among the Mohammedans. In the early Christian church it consisted simply in the exclusion of an offending member from fellowship by some formal action, and this is the practice in most modern Protestant churches. As the power of the church increased, excommunication became more complicated in method and severe in effect. As now practised in the Roman Catholic and related churches, it may be either partial or total, temporary or perpetual. By the partial, called the *minor* or *lesser excommunication*, the offender is suspended from the use of the sacraments, and perhaps from the privileges of church worship; by the total, or the *major* or *greater excommunication*, he is also cut off from the society and fellowship of the church, and it may be from all intercourse with its members. Further distinctions as to the sentence and its effects are made in the Roman Catholic Church. See *anathema*, *discipline*.

Bring into the Church of England open discipline of *EXCOMMUNICATION*, that open sinners may be stricken withal.

Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

The act of *EXCOMMUNICATION* . . . neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clear from the visible, but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

EXCOMMUNICATION seems but a light thing when there are many communions. It was no light thing when it was equivalent to outlawry; when the person excommunicated might be seized and imprisoned at the will of the ordinary; when he was cut off from all holy offices; when no one might speak to him, trade with him, or show him the most trivial courtesy; and when his friends, if they dared to assist him, were subject to the same penalties.

Froude, Hist. Eng., I, 185.

EXCOMMUNICATION BY CANDLE. See *candle*.

EXCOMMUNICATOR (eks-ko-mū'ni-kā-tor), *n.* [*ML. excommunicator*, < *LL. excommunicare*, *excommunicate*: see *EXCOMMUNICATE*, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his own presence, and of all his barons; and himselfe was one of the *EXCOMMUNICATORS*. *Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, l. 19.*

EXCOMMUNICATOR (eks-ko-mū'ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *excommunicatoirc*; < *ML. excommunicatorius*, < *LL. excommunicare*, *excommunicate*: see *EXCOMMUNICATE*, *v.*] Relating to or causing excommunication.

EXCOMMUNION (eks-ko-mū'nyōn), *n.* [= Pg. *excommunhão*, < *ML. excommunio*(*n*-), < *L. ex*, out of, + *communio*(*n*-), communion. Cf. *EXCOMMUNICATE*.] Excommunication.

EXCOMMUNION is the utmost of Ecclesiastical Inducature, a spiritual putting to death.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

EX CONCESSO (eks kon-ses'ō), [*L.*: *ex*, out of, from; *concesso*, abl. of *concessum*, neut. of *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] From what has been conceded or granted: as, an argument *EX CONCESSO* (that is, from what has been granted to that which is to be proved). **EXCORIABLE** (eks-kō'ri-ā-bl), *a.* [*EXCORIATE* + *-able*.] Capable of being excoriated or flayed; that may be rubbed or stripped off.

Observable in such a natural net as the scaly covering of fishes, of mullets, cspr, tenches, &c., even in such as are *EXCORIABLE*, and consist of smaller scales.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cymys, iii.

EXCORIATE (eks-kō'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *EXCORIATED*, ppr. *EXCORIATING*. [*LL. excoriatius*, pp. of *excoriare* (> *It. escoriare* = Sp. Pg. *excoriar* = F. *excorier*), strip off the skin, < *L. ex*, out, off, + *corium*, the skin: see *coriaceous*.] 1. To flay; strip off the skin of. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. To abrade; gall; break and remove the outer layers of (the skin) in any manner.

The heat of the Island Squaena Gregory used to call infernal; for, says he, it *EXCORIATES* the skin, melts hard Indian wax in a cabinet, and sears your shoes like a red hot iron.

Boyle, Works, V, 694.

EXCORIATION (eks-kō'ri-ā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *excoriation* = Pr. *excoriacion* = Sp. *excoriacion* = Pg. *excoriacao* = It. *escoriazione*, < *L. *excoriatio*(*n*-), < *EXCORIARE*, strip off the skin: see *EXCORIATE*.] 1. The act of flaying; the operation of stripping off the skin. *Bailey, 1731.* Hence—2. The act or process of abrading or galling; especially, a breaking or removal of the outer layers of the skin.

Full twenty years and more, our labouring stage
Has lost on this incorrigible age:
Our poets, the John Ketches of the nation,
Have seem'd to lash ye, even to *EXCORIATION*.

Dryden, Prol. to Allusion and Althianus, l. 4.

3. An abraded, galled, or broken surface of the skin.

It health weeping eyes that have run with water a long time, and the *EXCORIATIONS* or frettings of the eye-lids.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 3.

4†. The act of stripping of possessions; spoliation; robbery.

It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *EXCORIATION* of the poorer sort.

Hovell.

EXCORTICATE (eks-kōr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *EXCORTICATED*, ppr. *EXCORTICATING*. [*ML. excorticatus*, pp. of *excorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, < *L. ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark: see *cor*], *corticate*.] To strip off the bark or rind of.

Moss . . . is to be rubbed and scraped off with some fit instrument of wood, which may not *EXCORTICATE* the tree.

Evelyn, Sylva, xxix.

EXCORTICATION (eks-kōr-ti-kā'shōn), *n.* [*EXCORTICATE* + *-ion*.] The act of stripping off bark. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

EXCREABLE (eks'krē-ā-bl), *a.* [*L. excreabilis*, *excreabilis*, < *excreare*, *excreare*, spit out: see *excrete*.] Capable of being excreted or discharged by spitting. *Coles, 1717.*

EXCREATE (eks'krē-āt), *v. t.* [*L. excreatus*, *excreatus*, pp. of *excreare*, *excreare*, cough up, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *creare*, cough, hawk, hem.]] To spit out; discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting. *Cockeram.*

EXCREATION (eks-krē-ā'shōn), *n.* The act of spitting out. *Bailey, 1731.*

EXCREMENT (eks'krē-ment), *n.* [= D. *excrement* = G. *excrement*, pl. = Dau. Sw. *exkrement*, pl., < F. *excrement* = Sp. Pg. *excremento* = It. *escremento*, < *L. excrementum*, what is sifted out, refuse, usually of animal ejections, ordure, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, sift out, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, the feces.

The earth's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

excrement² (eks'krĕ-mĕnt), *n.* [With sense due appar. to *excescence*, < I.L. *excrementum*, an elevation, prominence, ML. also an increase, lit. that which has grown up, < L. *excescere*, grow out, grow up, rise: see *excescent*. Cf. *increment*.] Anything growing naturally on the living body, as hair, nails, feathers, etc.; an outgrowth or natural *excescence*. [Rare.]

Why is 'Tine such a niggard of hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement*? *Shak.*, C. of E., II. 2.

Upon this [head] grows the hair, which though it be esteemed an *excrement*, is of great use to cherish and keep warm the brain. *Ray*, Works of Creation, II.

excremental (eks-krĕ-men'tal), *a.* [= Sp. *excremental* = It. *escrementale*; as *excrement*¹ + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling *excrement*.

Whether those little dusty particles, upon the lower side of the leaves, be seeds and seminal parts, or rather, as it is commonly conceived, *excremental* separations, we have not been able to determine. *Sir T. Brovne*, Vulg. Err., II. 7.

excrementary (eks-krĕ-men'ta-ri), *a.* [*excrement* + -ary¹.] *Excrementitious*.

Wherever this man speaks, one gets a perception of Swedenborg's *Excrementary* Hell. *New York Tribune*, May 17, 1862.

excrementitious (eks'krĕ-men-tish'ġ), *a.* Same as *excrementitious*.

excrementitious¹ (eks'krĕ-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *excrementicio*, < L. as if **excrementicius*, < *excrementum*, refuse, excrement; see *excrement*¹.] Pertaining to excrement; of the nature of excrement.

Excrementitious animal juices, such as musk [and] civet. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

Rain-water collected from the roofs of houses, and stored in underground tanks, . . . is often polluted to a dangerous extent by *excrementitious* matters, and is rarely of sufficiently good quality to be employed for dietetic purposes with safety. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 553.

excrementitious² (eks'krĕ-men-tish'us), *a.* [*excrement*² + -itious; after *excrementitious*¹.] Of the nature of a natural outgrowth or excrement.

Hair is but an *excrementitious* Thing. *Howell*, Letters, I. 1. 31.

excescence, excescency (eks-kres'ens, -ĕn-si), *n.*; pl. *excescences, excescencies* (-ĕn-sĕz, -sĭz). [= F. *excescence* = Sp. *excescencia* = Pg. *excescencia* = It. *excescenzia* (fem. sing.), an *excescence*, < L. *excescentia*, morbid *excescences* on the body, neut. pl. of *excescen(t)-s*, growing out: see *excescent*.] 1. An abnormal superficial growth or appendage, as a wart or tubercle; anything which grows unnaturally, and without organic use, out of something else, as nutgalls; hence, a superfluity; a disfiguring addition.

Providence . . . assigns to christians no more but "food and raiment" for their own use: all other *excescencies* of possessions being intrusted to the rich man's dispensation, only as to a steward. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

A man hath reason to doubt that his very best actions are sullied with some unhandsome *excescency*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 799.

An *excescence* and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden*.

2†. Figuratively, an extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, "*excescences* of joy." *Jer. Taylor*.

—**Cauliflower excescence**, in *pathol.* See *cauliflower*.

excescent (eks-kres'ĕnt), *a.* [*excescence* + -ent]. Grown out of something else; specifically, abnormally put forth or added; hence, superfluous and incongruous: as, a wart is an *excescent* growth on the hand; *excescent* knots on a tree; *excescent* ornaments on a dress or on a building.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excescent* parts. *Pope*, Essay on Man, II. 49.

excescential (eks-kres-sen'shal), *a.* [*excescence* (L. *excescentia*) + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling an *excescence*; of the nature of an *excescence*.

excreta (eks-krĕ'ta), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] Any matter eliminated as useless from the living body; specifically, such substances as have really entered into the tissues of the body and are the product of its metabolism, as urine or sweat. In this restricted sense the word would not include the feces.

excretal (eks-krĕ'tal or eks'krĕ-tal), *a.* [*excreta* + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *excreta*; *excremental*; *excrementitious*.

The surface waters of towns are certainly not clean, but where the streets are efficiently scavenged they are free from taint of human *excretal* refuse, and fit for admission into the rivers. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8836.

excrete (eks-krĕt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excreted*, ppr. *excreting*. [*L. excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, sift out, separate; see *excern* and *excrement*¹. Cf. *concrete*, *secrete*.] To throw out or eliminate; specifically, to eliminate from an organic body by a process of secretion and discharge.

Certain plants *excrete* sweet juice, apparently for the sake of eliminating something injurious from their sap. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 95.

excrete (eks'krĕt), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *excreto*, < L. *excretum*, noun, of *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excrete*, *v.*] That which has been excreted; an excretion.

The fluid they excrete is the grand outlet for the nitrogenous *excretus* of the animal body. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 211.

excretion (eks-krĕ'shĕn), *n.* [= F. *excrĕtion* = Sp. *excrecion* = Pg. *excreçāo* = It. *escrezione*, < L. as if **excretio(n)-*, < *excernere*, pp. *excretus*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. The act of excreting.

In the case of the glands on the stipules of *Vicia sativa*, the *excretion* [of a sweet fluid] manifestly depends on changes in the sap, consequent on the sun shining brightly. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 403.

2. The substance excreted, as sweat or urine, or certain juices in plants.

Nor do they [toads] contain those urinary parts which are found in other animals, to avoid that aerous *excretion*. *Sir T. Brovne*, Vulg. Err., III. 13.

=**Syn.** *Excretion*, *Secretion*. *Secretion* is the more general word, and includes *excretion*. The latter is restricted to the elimination of useless or harmful substances from the body. Thus, the secretion of saliva or of milk would not be called *excretion*; but the latter term would be applied to the secretion of the urine. Both terms are applied to the products as well as to the functions.

excretive (eks-krĕ'tiv or eks'krĕ-tiv), *a.* [*excrete* + -ive.] Having the power to excrete.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excreting and evacuating more than necessary. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

excretory (eks'krĕ-tō-ri or eks-krĕ'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *excrĕtoire* = Sp. Pg. *excretorio* = It. *excretorio*, < ML. *excretorius*, < L. *excretus*, pp. of *excernere*, separate: see *excern*, *excrete*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to excretion.—2. Conducting off; serving for excretion: as, *excretory* ducts.

These glands are respectively furnished with an artery, a vein, a nerve, and usually also an *excretory* vessel suitable to its size and use. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 733.

The fact, however, of its being prolonged to the anus, which is in a different position in the larva and mature state, shows that the stomach serves, at least, as an *excretory* channel. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 20.

II. *n.* An *excretory* organ.

Excretories of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne*.

excruciable (eks-krō'shi-ā-bl), *a.* [*L. excrucialis*, worthy of or deserving torture, torturing, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] Liable to torment; worthy to be tormented. *Bailey*, 1727.

excruciamēt, *n.* [*L.* as if **excruciamētum*, torture, < *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] *Excruciation*.

To this wild of sorrows and *excruciamēt* she was confined. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffs (Harl. Misc., VI. 177).

excruciate (eks-krō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excruciated*, ppr. *excruciating*. [*L. excruciatu*s, pp. of *excruciare* (> OF. *excrucier*), torture greatly, < *ex*, out, + *cruciare*, torture (on the cross), < *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross: see *cruciate*¹, *crucify*, *cross*.] To torture; torment; inflict very severe pain upon, as if by crucifying: as, to *excruciate* the feelings.

Whilst they feel hell, being damned in their hate, Their thoughts, like devils, them *excruciate*. *Drayton*, Worldly Crosses.

excruciating (eks-krō'shi-ā-ting), *p. a.* 1. Extremely painful; torturing; tormenting.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardness and impenitent hearts, to those gnawing and *excruciating* fears. *Bentley*.

He had long been troubled with a cancer in his cheek, by which *excruciating* disease he died. *Goldsmith*, Bollingbroke.

The North American Indians . . . are trained from their infancy to the total suppression of their emotions of every kind, and endure the most *excruciating* torments at the stake without signs of suffering. *Everett*, Orations, I. 310.

2. Extremely precise or elaborate; extreme: as, *excruciating* politeness. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciatingly (eks-krō'shi-ā-ting-li), *adv.* 1. In an *excruciating* manner.—2. Extremely: as, *excruciatingly* polite. [Colloq., U. S.]

excruciation (eks-krō'shi-ā'shĕn), *n.* [= OF. *excruciation*, < LL. *excruciatio(n)-*, < L. *excruciare*, torture: see *excruciate*.] The act of *excruciating* or inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being *excruciated*; torture.

The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life. *Feltham*, Resolves, II. 57.

excubation (eks-kū-bā'shĕn), *n.* [*L. excubatio(n)-*, a watching, keeping watch, < *excubare*, lie or sleep out of doors, usually lie out on guard, keep watch, < *ex*, out, + *cubare*, lie.] The act of watching all night.

excubitorium (eks-kū-bi-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *excubitoria* (-ġ). [L., a post where guards were stationed, < *excubare*, pp. *excubatus*, keep watch: see *excubation*.] In arch., a gallery in a church where public watch was formerly kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.



Excubitorium, or Watching-loft, St. Albans Cathedral, England.

excudet (eks-kūd'), *v. t.* [*L. excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out, mold, form, make, < *ex*, out, + *udere*, strike.] To beat out on an anvil; forge; coin. *Bailey*, 1727.

excudit (eks-kū'dit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *excudere*, strike, beat, or hammer out: see *excude*.] Literally, he engraved (it): a word appended to the foot of an engraving, preceded by the name of the artist: as, Bartolozzi *excudit*.

exculpable (eks-kul'pā-bl), *a.* [*exculpate* + -able.] Capable or worthy of exculpation. *Sir G. Buck*.

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exculpated*, ppr. *exculpating*. [*L. ML. *exculpatus*, pp. of **exculpate* (cf. ML. *exculpatio(n)-*), < L. *ex*, out, + *culpate*, blame, < *culpa*, fault, blame: see *culprit*. Cf. *inculpate*.] 1. To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; vindicate from an accusation of wrong-doing.

He *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle. *W. Mason*, To Dr. Shebbeare, note.

2. Serve to relieve of or free from blame; serve as an excuse for. =**Syn.** To exonerate, acquit, absolve, pardon, justify.

exculpation (eks-kul-pā'shĕn), *n.* [*L. ML. *exculpatione(n)-*, < **exculpate*, pp. **exculpatus*, clear from blame: see *exculpate*.] The act of *exculpating* or of exonerating from a charge of fault or crime; vindication.

In Scotland, the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before his trial to prove the thing to be impossible. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

Letters of exculpation, in *Scots law*, a warrant granted at the suit of the accused citing witnesses in his defense.

exculpatory (eks-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [*exculpate* + -ory.] Fitted or intended to clear from a charge of fault or guilt; exonerating; exculcating: as, *exculpatory* evidence.

He [Pope] wrote an *exculpatory* letter to the Duke [of Chandos], which was answered with great magnanimity. *Johnson*, Pope.

excurt (eks-kĕr'), *v. i.* [*L. excurrere*, run out, run forth, project, make an excursion or irruption, < *ex*, out, + *currere*, run: see *current*¹.] To go beyond proper limits; run to an extreme.

His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnea. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

excuria (eks kū'ri-ġ). [L.: *ex*, out of; *curia*, abl. of *curia*, court: see *curia*.] Out of court.

excurrent (eks-kur'ĕnt), *a.* [*L. excurrente(n)-s*, ppr. of *excurrere*, run out, project: see *excur*.] 1. Running out.

The insoluble residue of the introduced food [in sponges], together with the fluid excreta, is carried out through the oscule by the *excurrent* water. *Eneye Brit.*, XXII. 413.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex. (b) Prolonged to the very summit: applied to the trunk of a tree which is undivided to the top, as in the spruce, in distinction from a *deliquescent* growth.—3. Giving passage outward; affording exit: as, an *excurrent* orifice.

In higher forms of sponges . . . the chambers cease to open abruptly into the *excurrent* canals: each is prolonged into a narrow canal, aphodus or abitus, which usually directly, sometimes after uniting with one or more of its fellows, opens into an *excurrent* canal.

Encyc. Brit., XXII, 414.

excuse (eks-kèrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*L. excusare*, pp. of *excurrere*, run out, run forth, etc.: see *excure*.] **I. intrans.** To make a digression or an excursion. [*Rare.*]

But how I *excuse*! Yet thou usdest to say thou likdest my excursions. *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, iii, 71.

When the Franklins and Sabines were *excursing* in Ireland, they went through some difficult pass.

Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p. 31.

II. trans. To pass or journey through. *Hal-lam*. [*Rare.*]

excursion (eks-kèr'shŏn), *n.* [= *F. excursion* = *Sp. excursión* = *Pg. excursão* = *It. escursione*, < *L. excursio* (*n.*), a running out, an inroad, invasion, a setting out, beginning of a speech, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excure*.] **1.** The act of running out or forth; hence, deviation from a fixed or usual course; a passing or advancing beyond fixed or usual limits.

The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure.

Arbutnot, *Effects of Air*.

But in low numbers short *excursions* tries.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 738.

2. Digression; deviation; a wandering from a subject or main design; an excursion.

No *excursions* upon words, good doctor; to the question briefly.

B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, v. 1.

This *excursion* upon this occasion, wherein I have found divers interpreters unite, will (I hope) find pardon with the Reader, who happily himself may find some better resolution.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 134.

I sm not in a scribbling mood, and shall therefore make no *excursions*.

Cowper.

3. A journey; specifically, a short journey, jaunt, or trip to some point for a special purpose, with the intention of speedy return: as, a pleasure *excursion*; a scientific *excursion*.

Making an *excursion* to S. Thecla from Sidonia, we dined at Touaney, in a house appointed for the entertainment of strangers.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II, l. 132.

4. A company traveling together for a special purpose; a joint expedition, especially a holiday expedition.

An *excursion* numbering several hundreds, gathered along the river towns by the benevolent enterprise of railway officials, came up to the mountain one day.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 65.

5. In *physics*, a movement of a moving or vibrating body from a mean position: as, the *excursion* of a planet from the ecliptic, of a satellite from the apparent position of its primary, or of the prong of a tuning-fork.

That sleepy-looking kind of escapement in which the second-hand moves very slowly and the *excursion* of the pendulum beyond the impulse is very little.

Sir E. Beckett, *Clocks and Watches*, p. 89.

6. In *mach.*, the range of stroke of any moving part; the travel: as, the *excursion* of a piston-rod.—**7.** A projecting addition to a building.

Davies.

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, VI, 285.

Circle of excursion, a circle in the heavens parallel to the ecliptic and so drawn that it is not traversed by any or by some one of the planets.—**Syn.** *Trip*, *Travel*, etc. See *journey*, *n.*

excursion (eks-kèr'shŏn), *v. t.* [*< excursion, n.*] To make an excursion. [*Rare.*]

Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters.

Lamb, *To Wordsworth*.

excursional (eks-kèr'shŏn-əl), *a.* [*< excursion + -al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of an excursion.

Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen.

Dickens, *To Mrs. Cowden Clarke*, *Letters* (1848), III, 98.

excursioner (eks-kèr'shŏn-ēr), *n.* An excursionist. [*Rare.*]

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock.

Mme. D'Arbly, *Diary*, III, 111.

excursionist (eks-kèr'shŏn-ist), *n.* [*< excursion + -ist.*] One who makes an excursion; specifically, a member of a company making a journey for pleasure.

An excursion is always resented by the regular occupants of a summer resort, who look down upon the *excursionists*, while they condescend to be amused by them.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 64.

excursionize (eks-kèr'shŏn-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *excursionized*, ppr. *excursionizing*. [*< excursion + -ize.*] To make an excursion; take part in an excursion. *Imp. Dict.*

excursive (eks-kèr'siv), *a.* [*< excursive + -ive.*] **1.** Given to making excursions; rambling;

wandering. *Johnson*. Hence—**2.** Veering from point to point; wandering off from a subject; deviating; desultory; erratic: as, an *excursive* fancy or imagination.

He (William IV.) made another speech in French, in the course of which he travelled over every variety of topic that suggested itself to his *excursive* mind.

Greville, *Memoirs*, Sept. 17, 1831.

excursively (eks-kèr'siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

The flesh of animals which feed *excursively* is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up.

Boswell, *Johnson*.

excursiveness (eks-kèr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being excursive; a disposition to ramble or deviate.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word; I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord can only please yourself.

Richardson, *Sir Charles Grandison*, V, 313.

Excursores (eks-kèr-sŏ-rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. excursor*, a runner, skirmisher, scout, < *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *excure*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the snatchers, comprising sundry birds which secure their prey as do the shrikes and flycatchers, which sally forth to snatch it and return to their post after such an excursion. [*Not in use.*]

excursus (eks-kèr'sus), *n.*; pl. *excursus* or *excursus* (-sus, -ez). [*< L. excursus*, a sally, inroad, excursion, digression, < *excurrere*, run out: see *excure*.] **1.** A digression; an excursion.

Catechising concerning articles of export and import, with an occasional *excursus* of more indirect utility.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I, 211.

Returning, now, from the *excursus* upon the topic of command of language, let us pass to consider a fourth canal of the formation of a looae style.

A. Phelps, *Eng. Style*, p. 107.

2. A dissertation inserted in a work, as an edition of a classic, to elucidate some obscure or important point of the text.

The principal point to be noticed in the *excursuses* is that a suggestion is made which carries the theory of a Judeo-Christian origin of the Teaching further than it has yet been pushed.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI, 103.

excurvate, excurvated (eks-kèr'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + curvatus*, curved, bent: see *curvate*.] Everted; excurved.

excurvate (eks-kèr'vā-tūr), *n.* [*< excurvate + -ure*, after *curvature*.] In *entom.*: (a) The state of being excurved. (b) A part of a margin, mark, etc., curved outwardly, or away from the center of the body or organ.

excurved (eks-kèr'vurd'), *a.* [*< L. ex, out, + E. curved*.] In *zool.*, curved outward, or away from the disk or center of a part or an organ: as, an *excurved* margin; an *excurved* mark.—**Excurved antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ constantly curved outward or away from each other.

excusable (eks-kū'zā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. excusable*, < *OF. excusable*, *F. excusable* = *Pr. Sp. excusable* = *Pg. excusavel* = *It. scusabile*, < *L. excusabilis*, *excussabilis*; < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*.] **1.** Deserving to be excused; pardonable: as, the man is *excusable*.

Nay, nay, Octavia, not only that— That were *excusable*, that, and thousands more Of semblable import—but he hath wag'd New wars 'gainst Pompey.

Shak., A. and C., iii, 4.

A little timidity is *excusable* in a statesman placed in a prominent station.

Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, I, 194.

2. Admitting of excuse or palliation: as, an *excusable* delay.

Before the Gospel impenitency was much more *excusable*, because men were ignorant.

Tillotson.

Excusable homicide. See *homicide*, *2.*—**Syn.** *Pardonable*, etc. See *venial*. *Excusable*, *Justifiable*. An action injurious to another is *excusable* when not entirely free from blame yet not ill-intentioned or culpably negligent; *justifiable*, when so far provoked or necessitated as to be entirely free from blame.

These sort of speeches, issuing from just and honest indignation, are sometimes *excusable*, sometimes commendable.

Barrow, *Works*, I, xvi.

Clive was more than Omichund's match in Omichund's own arts. The man, he said, was a villain. Any artifice which would defeat such knavery was *justifiable*.

Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

excusableness (eks-kū'zā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being excusable; pardonableness; the quality of admitting of excuse.

excusably (eks-kū'zā-bli), *adv.* In an excusable manner; so as to be pardoned; without blame.

Why may not I *excusably* agree with St. Chryostom?

Barrow, *The Pope's Supremacy*, p. 16.

If even then we retine it [restitution], unless the cause be that we *excusably* mistake the nature of the case, we preserve no ground for hope.

Secker, *Works*, I, xii.

excusation† (eks-kū-zā'shŏn), *n.* [*< ME. excusacion*, < *OF. excusacion*, *F. excusacion* = *Pr. excusazio* = *Sp. excusacion* = *Pg. excusação* = *It. scusazione*, < *L. excusatio* (*n.*), *excussatio* (*n.*), < *excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] Excuse; apology.

For our mya-meuŋg mon we make; Helpe may none *excusacionne*.

York Plays, p. 501.

Ye shall not withatend nor disobey the sommes of the Master and Wardens for the tyme byng, but there-to be obeydent at al tynys, with owt resonabell *excusacion*.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time.

Bacon, *Dispatch* (ed. 1887).

excusator† (eks-kū-zā-tŏr), *n.* [= *Sp. excusador* = *Pg. excusador* = *It. scusatore*, < *LL. excusator*, *excussator*, < *L. excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse or apology.

This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation.

Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Reformation*.

excusatory (eks-kū-zā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [= *OF. excusatoire*, < *ML. excusatorius*, < *L. excusare*, *excussare*, excuse: see *excuse*, *v.*] Making excuse; containing excuse or apology; apologetical: as, an *excusatory* plea.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas.

Lives of English Worthies.

He made *excusatory* answers.

Wood, *Ann. Univ. Oxford*, 1557.

excuse (eks-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *excused*, ppr. *excusing*. [*< ME. excusen*, *excusen*, < *OF. excuser*, *excuser*, *F. excuser* = *Sp. excusar* = *Pg. excusar* = *It. scusare*, < *L. excusare*, *excussare*, excuse, allege in excuse, lit. free from a charge, < *ex*, out, + *causa*, *causa*, a charge: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] **1.** To offer an excuse or apology for: often reflexively.

Sche of that sclander *excused* hire al-gate, & acide the child was in the see anken fil-gore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I, 4045.

Think ye that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?

2 Cor. xii, 19.

He *excused* his conduct to others, and perhaps to himself, by pleading that, as a commissioner, he might be able to prevent much evil.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. To furnish or serve as an excuse or apology for; serve as justification for; justify.

Ignorance of the Law *excuses* no man.

Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 65.

He alleges the uprightness of his intentions to *excuse* his possible failings.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, vi.

The sinne or ignorance of the priestes shall not *excuse* the people.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

3. To pardon, as a fault; forgive entirely, or overlook as venial or not blameworthy.

I must *excuse*

What cannot be amended. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv, 7.

4. To free or release from an obligation or duty; release by favor.

In the evening he sent me out of the Palace, desiring to be *excused*, that he could not entertain me all night.

Dampier, *Voyages*, II, i, 99.

I pray thee have me *excused*.

Luke xiv, 19.

5. To remit; refrain from exacting: as, to *excuse* a fine.—**6.** To regard, permit, or receive with indulgence.

Excuse some courtly strains.

Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II, l. 215.

If ever despondency and asperity could be *excused* in sny man, they might have been *excused* in Milton.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

7. To shield from blame.

When he was at school he was whipped thrice a week for faults he took upon him to *excuse* others.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 82.

=**Syn.** **2.** To extenuate.—**4.** To exempt, release, let off.

excuse (eks-kūs'), *n.* [*< F. excuse* = *Sp. excusa* = *Pg. excusa* = *It. scusa*, an excuse; from the verb.] **1.** The act of excusing or apologizing, exculpating or justifying.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That thou might'st win the more thy father's love, Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it.

Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.

2. A plea offered or reason given in extenuation of a fault or a failure in duty; an apology: as, the debtor makes *excuses* for delay of payment.

Noo man then be absent wt-oute a reasonable and sufficient *excuse*, vpon payne of euery Broder abante a li. of wax, to be paid to the Gilde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

They ever retrading, and the planters so farre absent, who could contradict their *excuses*?

Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, I, 145.

I reject, at once, all such defence, *excuse*, or apology, or whatever else it may be called.

D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

3. That which serves as a reason or ground for excusing; an extenuating or justifying fact or argument, or what is adduced as such by way of apology or to secure pardon.

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath the *excuse* of youth.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

There is no *excuse* to forget what everything prompts unto us.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., III. 10.

If eyes were made for seeing,
Then beauty is its own *excuse* for being.

Emerson, The Rhodora.

=*Syn.* Apology, Excuse, Plea. See *apology*.

excuseless (eks-kūs'les), *a.* [*<* *excuse*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no *excuse*.

You are likely to come so *excuseless* to your torments, so unpitied and so scorned, so without all honour in your sufferings.

Hammond, Works, IV. 524.

2. Inexcusable.

excusément (eks-kūz'ment), *n.* [*<* ME. *excusament*, *<* OF. *excusément* = Pr. *excusament* = It. *excusamento*, *<* LL. *excusamentum*, an *excuse*, *<* L. *excusare*, *excussare*, *excuse*: see *excuse*, *v.*] An *excuse*.

But there ayene the counsaile saide
That thel he nought excused so,
For he is one and thel he two:
And two have more wite than one,
So thilke *excusément* was none.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I.

excuser (oks-kū'zēr), *n.* 1. One who offers *excuses* or pleads for himself or for another.

In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities by imputing them to madness.

Swift.

2. One who *excuses* or accepts the *excuse* or apology of another.

excusioŋ, *n.* Execution. *Chaucer.*

excuss (eks-kūs'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *excussus*, pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off, *<* *ex*, out, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*.] 1. To shake off or out; get rid of.

They could not totally *excuss* the notions of a Deity out of their minds.

Stillington, Origines Sacre, l. 1.

2. To discuss; unfold; decipher.

To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents.

F. Junius.

3. To seize and detain by law, as goods.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed*.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

excussioŋ (eks-kūsh'ōŋ), *n.* [= Sp. *excusio* = Pg. *excussio* = It. *excussione*, *<* LL. *excussio*(*n*-), a shaking down, *<* L. *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out: see *excuss*.] 1. The act of *excussing*, discussing, unfolding, or deciphering; discussion.

Aphorismes . . . cannot be made but out of the pyth and heart of sciences: for illustration and *excussio* are out off; variety of example is out off.

Bacon, On Learning, vi. 2.

2. A seizing by law; in *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt; discussion.

excussory (eks-kūs'ō-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *excussorius*, serving to shake out, *<* *excutere*, pp. *excussus*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off or out. *Bailey, 1727.*

excutiŋ (eks-kū'shi-gŋt), *a.* [*<* L. *excutiŋ*(*-s*), pp. of *excutere*, shake out or off: see *excuss*.] Shaking off. *Bailey, 1727.*

ex div. An abbreviation of *ex dividendo* (without the dividend), used on the stock exchange, and implying that the stock, bond, or other security is bought and sold without the dividend due or accruing. Also written *ex d.* and *xd.*

exe¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*¹.

exe², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ax*².

exeāt (eks'ē-at), *n.* [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exire*, go out, depart: see *exit*.] 1. Leave of absence granted to a student in the English universities.

Exeats, or permission to go down during term, were never granted but in cases of life and death, and an unusual number of chapels were *exeated*. [Cambridge.]

C. A. Beckett, English University, p. 181, note.

2. Permission granted by a bishop to a priest to leave his diocese. See *ne exeat*.

exec. An abbreviation of *executor*.

execrable (ek'sē-krā-bl), *a.* [= F. *execrable* = Sp. *execrable* = Pg. *execravel* = It. *escrache*, *<* L. *execrabilis*, *execrabilis*, *<* *execrare*, *execrere*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. Deserving to be *execrated* or cursed; very hateful; abhorred; abominable: as, an *execrable* wretch.

Try whether you can make a Conquest of yourself, in subduing this *execrable* custom [of swearing].

Hovell, Letters, I. v. 11.

Whence and what art thou, *execrable* shape?

Milton, P. L., II. 681.

But is an enemy so *execrable* that, though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. *Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 159.*

2. Very bad; intolerable: as, an *execrable* pun. [Colloq.]-3. Piteous; lamentable; cruel.

The *execrable* passion of Christ.

H. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 49.

=*Syn.* Flagitious, Villainous, etc. (see *nefarious*), cursed, accursed, detestable; odious.

execrability (ek'sē-krā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being *execrable*. [Rare.]

execrably (ek'sē-krā-bl-ly), *adv.* In an *execrable* manner; detestably.

Such a person deserved to bear the guilt of a fact so *execrably* base.

Barrow, Works, II. xxvi.

execrate (ek'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *execrated*, ppr. *execrating*. [*<* L. *execratus*, *execratus*, pp. of *execrare*, *execrere* (= It. *escrache* = Sp. Pg. *execrar* = F. *écérer*), take a solemn oath with imprecations, curse, *<* *ex*, out, + *sacrare*, consecrate, also declare accursed: see *sacred*. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*.] 1. To curse; imprecate evil upon; hence, to detest utterly; abhor; abominate.

They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, *execrate* their lot,
Then shake them in despair and dance again.

Cowper, Task, II. 665.

He [Pitt] *execrated* the Hanoverian connection, . . . [then] declared that Hanover ought to be as dear to us as Hampshire.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

He was very generally *execrated* as the real source of the disturbances of the kingdom.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

2. To declare to be accursed; denounce as deserving to be cursed or abominated.

As if mere plebeian noise . . . were enough to . . . *execrate* anything as . . . devilish.

Jer. Taylor (3), Art. II. Handsomeness, p. 156.

The learned Le Fevre wrote a most elegant copy of Latin verses, *execrating* the flute and all the commentators on it.

Coburn, Comedies of Terence, Pref., p. 33.

=*Syn.* See comparison under *malediction*.
execration (ek'sē-krā'shōŋ), *n.* [= F. *exécration* = Sp. *execración* = Pg. *excreação* = It. *escrazione*, *<* L. *execratio*(*n*-), *execratio*(*n*-), a cursing, *<* *execrare*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. The act of cursing; imprecation of evil; malediction; utter detestation expressed.

Cease, gentle queen, these *execrations*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2.

There was another form of consecration, or, we should rather say, of *execration*, by which the vengeance of one or more deities was invoked on an offender, and he was solemnly consigned to them for punishment in this world and the next.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archeol., p. 193.

2. The object *execrated*; a thing held in abomination.

They shall be an *execration*, and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach.

Jer. xlv. 12.

=*Syn.* Curse, Imprecation, etc. See *malediction*.
execratory (ek'sē-krā'shūs), *a.* [*<* *execrati-ous*.] Imprecatory; cursing; *execrative*.

A whole volley of such like *execratories* wishes.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, VIII. 99.

execrative (ek'sē-krā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *execrate* + *-ive*.] Imprecating evil; cursing; denouncing.

Into the body of the poor Tatars, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratively (ek'sē-krā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In an *execrative* manner; with cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 1.

execratory (ek'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*<* LL. as if **execratorius*, **execratorius*, *<* L. *execrare*, *execrere*, curse: see *execrate*.] 1. *a.* Denunciatory; abusive.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.

Kingley, Yeast, xlv.

II. *n.*; pl. *execratories* (-riz). A formulary of *execration*.

This notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them, wherein they profoundly curse the Christians.

L. Addison, State of the Jews, p. 179.

execut, *v. t.* See *execute*.
execution, *n.* See *execution*.
executable (ek'sē-kū-tā-bl), *a.* [= F. *exécutable* = Sp. *ejecutable*; as *execute* + *-able*.] Capable of being *executed* or carried out.

The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions.

Edinburgh Rev., Jan., 1856, p. 244.

executant (eg-zek'ū-tant), *n.* [*<* F. *exécuteur*, ppr. of *exécuter*, *execute*: see *execute*.] One who *executes* or performs; specifically, in *music*, a performer, whether vocal or instrumental.

Great *executants* on the organ.

De Quincy.

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvi.

The *executant* . . . may be congratulated upon his return to the concert-room.

Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 59.

execute (ek'sē-kūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *executed*, ppr. *executing*. [*<* ME. *executen* (= D. *executeren*), *<* OF. *excuter*, F. *exécuteur* = Sp. *ejecutar* = Pg. *executar* = It. *executare*, *execute*, *<* L. *executus*, *executus*, pp. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue, follow out, *<* *ex*, out, + *sequi*, follow: see *sue*, *sequent*. Cf. *persecute*, *prosecute*.] I. *trans.*

1. To follow out or through to the end; perform completely, as something projected, prescribed, or ordered; carry into complete effect; accomplish: as, to *execute* a purpose, plan, design, or scheme.

They were as fervent as any fyre

To *execute* her lordly's hydding.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 138.

Spirits . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or condensed, bright or obscure,
Can *execute* their very purposes.

Milton, P. L., I. 430.

2. To perform or do: as, to *execute* a difficult gymnastic feat; to *execute* a piece of music.

If the acceleration which tends to restore a body to its median position bear a fixed proportion to the displacement, the body will *execute* a simple harmonic motion whose period is independent of the amplitude of oscillation.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 77.

3. In law: (a) To complete and give validity to, as a legal instrument, by performing whatever is required by law to be done, as by signing and sealing, attestation, authentication, etc.: as, to *execute* a deed or lease. An instrument is said to be *executed* when it is so authenticated as to be complete as an instrument, although the contract or declaration of purpose embodied in the instrument may still remain *executory*. See *executory contract*, under *contract*. (b) To perform or carry out fully, as the conditions of a deed, contract, etc. A contract containing reciprocal obligations may in this sense be *executed* on one side while remaining *executory* on the other, as, for instance, when the purchaser pays the price in full before he receives a conveyance.

4. To give effect to; put in force; enforce: as, to *execute* law or justice; to *execute* a writ; to *execute* judgment or vengeance.

This King [William I.] ordained so good Laws, and had them so well *executed*, that it is said a Girl might carry a bag of Money all the Country over without Danger of robbing.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 28.

But, for the use of arms he did not understand,
Except some rock or tree, that, coming next to hand,
He ras'd out of the earth to *execute* his rage.

Drayton, Polyblon, l. 477.

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be *executed*.

Lincoln, quoted in The Century, XXXIV. 390.

5. To perform judgment or sentence on; specifically, to inflict capital punishment on; put to death in accordance with law or the sentence of a court: as, to *execute* a traitor.

The duke hath lost never a man, but one that is like to be *executed* for robbing a church.

Shak., 1 Hen. V., III. 6.

Hence — 6. To put to death; kill; do to death.

The treacherous Falstoffs wounds my heart!

Whom with my bare fists I would *execute*.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 4.

Executed consideration, contract, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executed trust**, one manifested by an instrument which defines its terms, as distinguished from an *executory trust*, or one so manifested as to require a further instrument to declare some of its terms. See *executory*.—**Executed use**, a use to which the legal title has been united, either by conveyance or by force of the statute of uses. See *use*.—*Syn.* 1. Accomplish, Effect, etc. (see *perform*), fulfill, consummate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry out or accomplish a course of action, a purpose, or a plan; produce an effect or result aimed at.

There comes a fellow crying out for help,

And Cassio following him with determin'd sword,

To *execute* upon him.

Shak., Othello, II. 3.

Judgment commands,

But resolution *executes*. *Ford, Broken Heart, I. 2.*

With courage on he goes; doth *execute*

With counsel; and returns with victory.

Daniel, Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

2. To perform a piece of music: as, he *executes* well.

executef, *a.* [ME. *execut*, *<* L. *executus*, *executus*, pp.: see the verb.] Executed; accomplished.

Execut was al.

Chaucer, Troilus, III. 622.

executer (ek'sē-kū-tēr), *n.* One who performs or carries into effect. See *executor*.

Would it not redound to the discredit of an earthly prince, to permit, that . . . the *executors* of his edicts should have the least injury offered them?

Barrow, Works, I. xii.

execution (ek-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [*ME. excecucion* (= *D. excecutio* = *G. excecution* = *Dan. Sw. exekution*), < *OF. excecution*, *F. exécution* = *Sp. ejecución* = *Pg. excecução* = *It. excecuzione*, < *L. excecutio* (*n.*), *excecutio* (*n.*), a carrying out, performance, a prosecution, etc., < *exequi, exsequi*, pp. *exsecutus, exsecutus*, carry out, execute: see *execute*.] 1. The act or process of completing or accomplishing; the act or process of carrying out in accordance with a plan, a purpose, or an order.

Whatever thou, Lord, hast decreed to thyself above in heaven, give me a holy assiduity of endeavour, and peace of conscience in the *execution* of thy decrees here.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

The intention is good, and the method indicated is no doubt sound, but it is impossible to speak highly of the *execution*.

Athenaeum, No. 3067, p. 172.

2. The act of performing or doing, in general; performance; hence, mode, method, or style of performance; the way in which a desired effect is produced; especially, in *art* and *music*, the technical skill manifested; facility in the manipulation of a work or an instrument, in singing, or in performing a part.

No art of *execution* could redeem the faults of such a design.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

If Petrarch had put nothing more into his sonnets than *execution*, there are plenty of Italian sonneteers who would be his match.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 420.

3. In *law*: (a) The act of affixing, as to an instrument, the tokens of assent, as by signing, sealing, delivering, etc., or by the performance of such acts and the observance of such forms as are required by law to make it the act of the party; as, the *execution* of a deed. (b) The instrument, warrant, or official order by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment of a court into effect; properly called a *writ of execution*. An execution for debt is issued by a court or an officer of a court, and is levied by a sheriff, his deputy, or a marshal or a constable, on the property or person of the debtor.

The writ of execution, that
Her heading did report:
The which was executed soone
And in a solemn sort.

Warner, Alhion's England, x. 56.

(c) Popularly, the levy itself.

Lady Sneer. But do your brother's distresses increase?
Joseph S. Every hour. I am told he has had another *execution* in the house yesterday.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

4. The act of giving effect (to) or of carrying into effect; the act of enforcing; enforcement; especially, the carrying into effect of the sentence or judgment of a court.

The dealings of men who administer government, and unto whom the *execution* of that law belongeth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 1.

Specifically—5. The carrying out of a death sentence; capital punishment; the act of putting to death as directed by a judge of court; as, the *execution* of a murderer.

The high court of justice appointed a committee to inspect the parts about Whitehall for a convenient place for the *execution* of the King.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

I believe that I could show that all the *executions* for religious causes in England, by all sides and during all time, are not so many as were the sentences of death passed in one year of the reign of George III. for one single sort of crime, the forging of bank-notes.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 329.

6. Effective work, or the result attained by it; generally after *do*: as, the speech *did* good *execution* for our side; every shot *did* *execution*.

A maner sergeant was this privee man,
The which that feithful ofte founden hadde
In thinges grete, and eek swich folk wel can
Don *execution* on thinges badde.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 466.

Even as an adder when she doth unroll
To do some fatal *execution*.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

Women are armed with fans as men with swords, and sometimes *do* more *execution* with them.

Addison, The Fan Exercise.

7†. The pillaging or plundering of a country by the enemy's army.

Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.

You know his marches,
You have seen his *executions*. Is it yet peace?

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 6.

Arrest in execution. See *arrest*, 5.—**Dormant execution.** See *dormant*.—**Droit d'execution.** See *droit*.

—**Execution by a messenger-at-arms** or other officer of the law, in *Scots law*, an attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citation or executed the diligence, in terms of his warrant for so doing.

executioner (ek-sē-kū'shon-ēr), *n.* 1. One who executes or carries into effect; especially, one who carries into effect a death sentence of a

court or tribunal; a functionary who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant; a headman or hangman.

Is not the causer of the timeless deaths . . .
As blameful as the *executioner*?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

In this case every man hath a right to punish the offender, and be *executioner* of the law of nature.

Locke.

Having made a speech, and taken off his George, he kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office.

Ludlow, Memoirs, I. 244.

2. That by means of which anything is performed; an instrument or implement used in producing a desired effect. [Rare.]

All along

The walls—abominable ornaments!—
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung;
Fell *executioners* of foul intents.

Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode.

executive (eg-zek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. exécutif* = *Sp. ejecutivo* = *Pg. executivo* = *It. esecutivo*, < *L. executivus*, pp. of *exequi, exsequi*, execute: see *execute*.] 1. *a.* 1. Concerned with or pertaining to executing, performing, or carrying into effect: specifically applied to that branch of government which is intrusted with the execution of the laws, as distinguished from the legislative and judicial. The body that deliberates and enacts laws is *legislative*: the body that judges or determines the application of the laws to particular cases, their constitutionality, etc., is *judicial*; the person, or body of persons, who carries the laws into effect, or superintends the enforcement of them, is *executive*: thus, in the government of the United States these three bodies are respectively the two houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President with the officials subordinate to him.

It is of the nature of war to increase the *executive*, at the expense of the legislative authority.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. viii.

2. Suited for executing or carrying into effect; of the kind requisite for practical performance or direction: as, *executive* ability.—**Executive officer**, the officer on board a United States man-of-war who has charge of all details of the drills, police, cleanliness, and general management of the ship. He is next in command to the commanding officer.

II. *n.* That branch of a government to which the execution of the laws is intrusted; an officer of a government, or an official body, charged with the execution and enforcement of the laws. The executive may be a king, emperor, president, council, or other magistrate or body.

Besides the direct commerce which may take place between the *Executive* and a member, there are other evils resulting from their appointment to office, wholly at war with the theory of our government and the purity of its action.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, l. 85.

The *executive* was henceforward known as "the President."

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 121.

The liberty of the subject to act or speak, or even to think, was reduced to a minimum under an *executive* familiar with constructive treasons.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 264.

executively (eg-zek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In the way of executing or performing; by active agency.

Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxii.

It was the first appearance of that mysterious thing which we call Life. How shall we account for its introduction? Naturally or supernaturally? Spontaneously or *executively*? Atheistically or Divinely?

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 120.

exécutoire (eg-zā-kū-twor'), *n.* [*F.*, < *LL. exsecutorius*: see *executory*.] In *French law*, an act setting forth a judgment, or a notarial deed, by virtue of which the creditor may proceed to execution by seizing and selling the goods of his debtor.

executor (eg-zek'ū-tor, sometimes ek'sē-kū-tor in senses 1 and 2), *n.* [*ME. exccutor, exccutur, exccutour*, < *OF. exccutor, exccuteur, essecutor*, *F. exécuteur* = *Pr. exequitor, executor* = *Sp. ejecutor* = *Pg. executor* = *It. esecutore, esecutore*, < *L. exsecutor, exsecutor*, a performer, accomplisher, prosecutor, *ML.* also *exccutor* (of a will), < *exequi, exsequi*, pp. *exsecutus, exsecutus*, perform, accomplish, execute: see *execute*.] 1. One who executes or performs; a doer; an executor.

Executor of this office, dirge for to syng,
Shall begynne ye blisshope of seynt as [Asaph].
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 7.

My sweet mistress

Weeps when she sees me work; and says such baseness
Had never like *executor*.

Shak., Tempest, iii. 1.

His [the mayor's] functions as receiver and *executor* of writs devolved on the sheriffs of the newly constituted shire.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

2†. An executioner.

This every lewed viker or person
Can see, how ire engendred homicide;
Ire is in soth *executor* of pride.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 304.

The sad-ey'd justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to *executors* pale
The lazy yawning drone.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

3. Specifically, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect.

The devil is his *executor* of his gold and is trespere.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

Thou schalte be myn *executor*, for y am lyke to dye.

Nuga Poetica (ed. Halliwell), p. 25.

I make your grace my *executor*, and, I beseech you,

See my poor will fulfill'd.

Fletcher, Ilumorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Confirmation of executor. See *confirmation*.—**Executor creditor**, in *Scots law*, a creditor who, when the executor nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expedite confirmation have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.—**Executor dative**, in *Scots law*, an executor appointed by the court: equivalent to *administrator* in England.—**Executor de son tort**, one who, without authority, intermeddles with the goods of a deceased person, by which he subjects himself to the burden of executorship without the profits or advantages.—**Executor nominate**, an executor appointed by the will of the testator.

executorial (eg-zek'ū-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [= *It. esecutoriale*, < *ML. esecutorialis*, < *LL. esecutorius*, *executory*: see *executory*.] Pertaining to an executor; executive.

The ancient *executorial* rolls written and signed by Queen Eleanor's executors, dated 1291-4.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 117.

executorship (eg-zek'ū-tor-ship), *n.* [*< executor + -ship*.] The office of executor.

executory (eg-zek'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exécutoire* = *Sp. ejecutorio* = *Pg. executorio*, < *LL. esecutorius*, < *L. exequi, exsequi*, pp. *exsecutus, exsecutus*, execute: see *execute*, *execute*.] 1. Of or pertaining to execution, especially to the performance of official duties; required or fitted to be carried into effect; executive.

A vigilant and jealous eye over *executory* and judicial magistracy.

Burke.

Two systems of administration were to be formed; one which should be in the real secret and confidence; the other merely ostensible, to perform the official and *executory* duties of government.

Burke, Present Discontents.

In some traits of our politics we are not one. . . . You may say these are subordinate, *executory*, instrumental traits.

R. Choate, Addresses, p. 486.

2. In *law*, to be executed or carried into effect in future; containing provision for its execution or carrying into effect; intended or of such a nature as to take effect on a future contingency: as, an *executory* contract, devise, limitation, or remainder.

In spite of the Austrian representation, the conference refused to make its decisions *executory*.

E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 362.

Executory consideration, contract, devise, estate, etc. See the nouns.—**Executory process**, in *civil law*, an ex parte proceeding for the enforcement of a debt by seizure and sale of property under an instrument notariably authenticated, which therefore is allowed to be enforced by judicial powers like a judgment, without ordinary suit brought.—**Executory trust**, a trust which requires a further instrument, either to declare its terms fully or carry it into effect, as where A devises property to B in trust to convey it to C.—**Executory uses**, springing uses. See *use*.

executress (eg-zek'ū-tres), *n.* [*< executor + -ess*. Cf. *executrice*.] A female who executes, accomplishes, or carries into effect. See *executrix*.

executrice† (eg-zek'ū-tris), *n.* [*ME. executrice*, < *OF. exccuterresse*, *F. exécitrice* = *It. esecutrice, executrice*, < *ML. exccutrix (-trix)*], fem. of *executor*, executor: see *executor*.] A female doer or accomplisher.

But O Fortune, *executrice* of wierdes!

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 617.

executrix (eg-zek'ū-triks), *n.* [*ML.*, fem. of *executor*: see *executrice*.] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

A female at fourteen is at years of legal discretion, and may choose a guardian; at seventeen may be *executrix*; and at twenty-one may dispose of herself and her lands.

Blackstone, Com., I. xvii.

executry (eg-zek'ū-tri), *n.* [*< executor + -y*.] In *Scots law*, the whole movable estate and effects of a defunct person (with the exception only of heirship movables), being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

exedent (ek'se-dent), *a.* [*< L. exēden(t)-s*, pp. of *exedere*, eat of, < *ex*, out, + *edere* = *E. eat*.] Eating; eating out: as, an *exedent* tumor.

exedra (eks'e-drā or ek-sē-drā), *n.*; pl. *exedrae* (-dræ). [*L. exedra*, a hall furnished with seats, < *Gr. ἐξέδρα*, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἐδρα*, a seat.] In *anc. arch.*, a raised platform with steps, in the open

air, often by a roadside or in some other public place, provided with seats for the purpose of repose and conversation. The form of the exedra was arbitrary, but it was always open to the sun and air.



Exedra, Street of Tombs, Assos.
(From Report of Archaeological Institute of America.)

The term is now sometimes applied to an apse, a recess, or a large niche in a wall, or a porch or chapel projecting from a large building. Also, less properly, *exhedra*.

exegesis (ek-sē-jō'sis), *n.* [= F. *exégèse* = Pg. *exegese*, *exegesis* = It. *esgesi* = D. G. Dan. *exegese* = Sw. *exeges*, < NL. *exegesis*, < Gr. *ἐξήγησις*, explanation, interpretation, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, explain, interpret, < *ἐξ*, out, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, guide, lead, < *ἄγω*, lead: see *agent*. Cf. *epexegesis*.] 1. The exposition or interpretation of any literary production or passage; more particularly, the exposition or interpretation of Scripture. See *exegetical theology*, under *exegetical*.

Every progress in *exegesis* must have its effect upon systematic theology and the symbolic statement of truth.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 169.

The ingenuity of orthodox *exegesis* has always been equal to the task of making Scripture mean whatever is required.

J. Fiske, *Evolutionist*, p. 227.

2. A discourse intended to explain or illustrate a subject; specifically, an exercise in Biblical interpretation sometimes prescribed to students of theology when on examination preliminary to licensure or ordination.—3f. In *math.*, in the language of Vieta and other early algebraists, the numerical or geometrical solution of an equation.

exegesist (ek-sē-jō'sist), *n.* [*exeges*(is) + *-ist*.] Same as *exegetist*. [Rare.]

A recent writer, speaking of the religious tendencies of the negroes, says that he would rather risk his chance of the New Jerusalem, holding to the girdle of some negro saints he has known who could neither read nor write, than with the sharpest *exegesist* and the best creeded theologian in the world.

The *Independent* (New York), May 15, 1862.

exegete (ek-sē-jēt), *n.* [= F. *exégète* = Sp. Pg. *exegeta* = D. *exegeet* = G. *exeget*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητής*, a leader, advisor, expounder, interpreter, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, lead, explain: see *exegesis*.] One who expounds or interprets a literary production, particularly Scripture; one skilled in *exegesis*; an *exegetist*.

Solitary monks and ambitious priests, hard-headed critical *exegetes*, allegorists, mystics, all found something congenial in his [Origen's] writings. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 842.

The change of interpretation on the part of *exegetes* is not proof that Moses did not write with "scientific accuracy."

N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 324.

exegetic (ek-sē-jet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exégétique* = Sp. Pg. *exegetico* = It. *escgetico* (cf. D. G. *exegetisch* = Dan. Sw. *exegetisk*), < NL. *exegeticus*, < Gr. *ἐξηγητικός*, explanatory, < *ἐξηγητής*, an expounder, < *ἐξηγεῖσθαι*, explain: see *exegesis*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of *exegesis*; explanatory; tending to interpret or illustrate; expository. Also *exegetical*.

II. *n.* 1. Exegetical theology; *exegetics*; *exegesis*.—2f. That part of algebra which treats of the methods of solving equations, whether numerically or geometrically; the theory of equations, in an early form.

exegetical (ek-sē-jet'i-kal), *a.* [*exegetic* + *-al*.] Same as *exegetic*.—**Exegetical theology**, that branch of theology which treats of the exposition and interpretation of the Bible. It includes the study of the original languages of the Bible, its archeology, and the rules and principles of its criticism and interpretation. Also called *exegetics*.

Exegetical Theology, or Biblical Science, has for its object the study and exposition of the Book of books, the Book of God for all ages and for all mankind.

Schaff, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 2.

exegetically (ek-sē-jet'i-kal-i), *adv.* By or by way of *exegesis*; as explanation.

This is not added *exegetically* or by way of exposition.

Bp. Bull, Works, I. 200.

The phrase "in the form of God" . . . is used by the apostle with respect unto that other of "the form of a servant," *exegetically* confined "in the likeness of man."

Bp. Pearson, *Expos. of Creed*, II.

exegetics (ek-sē-jet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exegetic*: see *-ics*.] Exegetical theology (which see, under *exegetical*).

In all Western Aramæa . . . there was but one way of treating, whether *exegetics* or doctrine, the practical.

J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, v.

exegetist (ek-sē-jē'tist), *n.* [*exégète*, + *-ist*.] One skilled in exegetical theology; an *exegete*. *Quarterly Rev.*

exeltered, *a.* [For **exlertred*, < *exlertec*, = *axlertec*, + *-ed*.] Furnished with an axletree.

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.

Tusser, *Husbandric*, p. 36.

exembryonate (eks-em'bri-ō-nāt), *a.* [*ex-priv.* + *embryonate*.] In *bot.*, without an embryo: applied to the spores of cryptogams, which differ in this respect from the seeds of phænogams.

exemplairet. See *exemplar, a.*, and *exemplar, n.*
exemplar (eg-zem'plār), *a.* [*ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* (cf. G. *exemplarisch* = Dan. Sw. *exemplarisk*), < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as pattern or model, < L. *exemplum*, a pattern, copy: see *example*, *sample*, *exemplar, n.*] 1f. Serving as an example; *exemplary*.

Thy lady full swete and ryght debonaire,
To all other ladies *exemplaire*.

Rom. of Parthenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 6377.

It hath pleased God to ordain and illustrate two *exemplar* states of the world for arma, learning, moral virtue, policy, and laws: the state of Græcia, and the state of Rome.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 129.

They could not deny but that he [Christ] was a man of God, of *exemplar* sanctity, of an angelical chastity.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

He was a man of great parts and very *exemplar* virtues.

Clarendon, *Great Rebellion*.

2f. Conveying a warning; fitted to warn or deter.

One judicial and *exemplar* iniquity in the face of the world doth trouble the fountains of justice more than many particular injuries passed over by connivance.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, II. 315.

3. Pertaining or relating to an example or to examples; containing or constituting an example.—**Exemplar proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which states something to be true of an example of a class; namely, either of any example which may be chosen, as "any man would struggle for his life," or of a suitably chosen example, as "a man has been caught up to heaven," or of any proportion of examples as they occur, as "a citizen of the United States is about as likely to belong to one political party as to the other." Many propositions in the logic of relatives can hardly be expressed otherwise than in the *exemplar* form. Such is the following: "Through any four given points and tangent to any given line two conics can be drawn."

exemplar (eg-zem'plār), *n.* [*ME. exemplaire*, < OF. *exemplaire*, *esemplaire*, F. *exemplaire* = Sp. *ejemplar* = Pg. *exemplar* = It. *esemplare* = D. *exemplar* = G. Dan. Sw. *exemplar*, < L. *exemplar*, rarely *exemplare*, neut., *exemplaris*, m., LL. also *exemplarium*, neut., a copy, pattern, model, example, < *exemplaris* (LL.), that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] 1. A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; the idea or image of a thing formed in the mind; an archetype.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was first in God.

Sir W. Raleigh.

We are fallen from the pure *exemplar* and idea of our nature.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, I. 23.

The second [kind of verse] was of a didactic, yet elevated, nature, and had the imaginative strain of Wordsworth for its loftiest *exemplar*.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 4.

2. A specimen; a copy, especially a copy of a book or writing.

They [the printers] deared hym . . . diligently to overlook and peruse the hole copy, and in case he should find any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true *exemplar*.

Taverner, *Ded. to New Test.* (1539).

This epistle he wrote from Athenes by Ylichina, a ministrer, after the Grekes writings: and our Latine argumentes saye also, that Onesimus bare him company: howbeit there is no certayne actour in the commune *exemplares*.

J. Udall, *Pref. to 1 Thea.*

exemplarily (ek'sem-or-eg-zem'plār-i-li), *adv.* 1. In an *exemplary* or excellent manner; in a manner to deserve imitation.

A blessed creature she was, and one that loved and feared God *exemplarily*.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 16, 1673.

2. In a manner that may warn others; in such a manner that others may be deterred or restrained from evil; by way of example.

Some he punisheth *exemplarily* in this world.

Hakevill, *Apology*.

exemplariness (ek'sem-or-eg-zem'plār-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being *exemplary*.

None should know (things better and) better things than princes; for their virtues and their vices, . . . by an influential *exemplariness*, fashion and away their subjects.

Boyle, Works, II. 311.

exemplarity (ek'sem-plar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *exemplarité* = Pg. *exemplaridade* = It. *esemplarità*, < ML. *exemplaritas* (-t-), < LL. *exemplaris*, *exem-*

plary: see *exemplar, a.*, *exemplary*.] 1. Exemplariness.

This is a scheme of Christian religion that some men have laid down to themselves; and if it be a true one, then what becomes of the *exemplarity* of Christ's life?

Abp. Sharp, Works, V. v.

2. The quality of serving as a warning.

The evil also shall fall upon their persons, like the punishment of quartering traitors, . . . punishment with the circumstances of detestation and *exemplarity*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 38.

exemplary (ek'sem-or-eg-zem'plār-i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *exemplarie*, *exemplaric*; < LL. *exemplaris*, that serves as a pattern or model: see *exemplar, a.*] 1. Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation.

Therefore the good and *exemplarie* things and actions of the former ages were reserved only to the historical reportes of wise and grane men: those of the present time left to the fruition and judgement of our senses.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 32.

We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certayne *exemplarie* (in some editions *exemplarie*) draughtes or patternea.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. § 3.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: . . . their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary*.

Bacon.

2. Such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter from wrong-doing: as, *exemplary* punishment.

In the fourth Year of the Queen, *exemplary* Justice was done upon a great Person.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 323.

Vague as were Arran's allusions to his royal descent, they were followed, within the year, by his *exemplary* fall from power and wealth and titles.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 469.

3f. Serving as an example, whether good or bad; attracting imitation; influential.

Besides the good and bad of Princes is more *exemplarie*, and thereby of greater moment, than the private persons.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 34.

4f. Exemplifying; serving as an illustration.

Exemplary is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; five scallop-shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war.

Fulder, *Holy War*, p. 271.

Exemplary damages. See *damage*.

exemplary (ek'sem-or-eg-zem'plār-i), *n.* [*LL. exemplarium*, also *exemplaris*, a copy: see *exemplar, a.*] An *exemplar*; a specimen; a copy, as of a book or writing. *Donne*.

Whereof doth it come that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?

Hunting of Purgatory (1561), fol. 322, b.

exemplifiable (eg-zem'pli-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*exemplify* + *-able*.] Capable of being exemplified.

exemplification (eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *ejemplificaeion* = Pg. *exemplificacão* = It. *esemplificazione*, < ML. *exemplificatio* (-n-), < *exemplificare*, *exemplify*: see *exemplify*.] 1. The act of exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example.

For the more *exemplification* of the same, he sent the Lorde de Roche with letters of credence.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 22.

It is to be remarked, that many words written alike are differently pronounced, . . . of which the *exemplification* may be generally given by a diathic.

Johnson, *Plan of Eng. Dict.*

2. That which exemplifies; something that serves for illustration, as of a principle, theory, or the like.

Alone of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil.

South.

3. A copy or transcript; especially, an attested copy, as of a record, under seal; an exemplified copy (which see, under *exemplify*).

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace.

Sir J. Hayward.

exemplifier (eg-zem'pli-fī-ēr), *n.* One who exemplifies; one whose character or action serves for exemplification.

Nor can any man with clear confidence say that Jesus (the author, master, and *exemplifier* of these doctrines) is the Lord, . . . but by the Holy Ghost.

Barrow, Works, III. lxxv.

exemplify (eg-zem'pli-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exemplified*, ppr. *exemplifying*. [= Pr. Pg. *exemplificar* = Sp. *ejemplificar* = It. *esemplificare*, < ML. *exemplificare*, show by example, transcribe, narrate, < L. *exemplum*, example, + *facere*, make: see *example* and *-fy*.] 1. To show or illustrate by example.

He did but . . . *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up.

Cowper.

Learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good
And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely *exemplified* among ourselves.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 624.

I shall . . . proceed to *exemplify* the elementary principles which have been established. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 91.
2. To copy; transcribe; make an attested copy or transcript of under seal.

There were ambassadors sent to Athens, . . . who were commanded to *exemplify* and *copy* out the famous and worthy laws of Solon. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 109.

3. To prove or show by an attested copy.—**4†.** To make an example of, as by punishing.

Your *exemplified* malefactors,
 That have survived their infamy and punishment.
B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, iii. 4.

Exemplified copy, a duplicate of the record of an act or a proceeding, authenticated under the great seal of the state or under the seal of the court, with a certificate from the authorities appearing to have official custody of the record that they have caused it to be exemplified.

exempli gratia (eg-zem'pli grā'shi-ā), [*L.*: *exempli*, gen. of *exemplum*, example; *gratiā*, abl. of *gratia*, sake, favor, grace.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for example: usually abbreviated *ex. gr.* or *e. g.*

exempt (eg-zempt'), *v. t.* [*ME.* *exempten*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *exempter* = *Sp.* *exento* = *Pg.* *exemptar* = *It.* *esentare*, < *ML.* *exemptare*, freq., < *L.* *eximere*, pp. *exemptus* (> *Pr.* *eximīr* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *eximīr* = *It.* *esimere*), take out, deliver, free, < *ex*, out, + *emere*, take, buy; see *emption*, and cf. *adempt*, *preempt*, *redeem*. Hence also (from *L.* *eximere*) *example*, *exemplar*, *eximious*.] To free or permit to be free (from some undesirable requirement or condition); grant immunity (to); release; dispense: as, no man is *exempted* from pain and suffering.

Indeed we are *exempted* from no vice absolutely, but on condition that we watch and strive.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 290.

Whatever his former conduct may be, . . . his circumstances should *exempt* him from censure now.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, vi.

I perceive not wherefore a king should be *exempted* from all punishment.

Macaulay, *Conversation between Cowley and Milton*.

Like the Copts, and for a like reason, the Jews pay tribute, and are *exempted* from military service.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 344.

exempt (eg-zempt'), *a.* and *n.* [*< F.* *exempt* = *Pr.* *exempt*, *exem* = *Sp.* *exento* = *Pg.* *exempto* = *It.* *esento*, < *L.* *exemptus*, pp. of *eximere*, take out, exempt: see *exempt*, *v.*] **1.** *a.* 1. Exempted; having exemption; free or clear, as from subjection or liability to something disagreeable, onerous, or dangerous; dispensed: as, to be *exempt* from military duty; *exempt* from the jurisdiction of a court.

The convent [of Mount Sinai] is *exempt* from all jurisdiction, and is govern'd by a bishop, who has the title and honours of an archbishop.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, I. 151.

Here again his [Wordsworth's] lot has been similar to that of Goethe, who has lost men's sympathies, partly because he was *exempt* from suffering.

J. R. Seeley, *Nat. Religion*, p. 97.

2†. Removed; remote.
 And this our life, *exempt* from public haunt,
 Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

3†. Standing apart; separated; select.
 Of those fair sex we come to offer seven,
 The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, *Iliad*, ix. 604.

II. n. 1. One who is exempted or freed from duty; one dispensed from or not subject to service, especially military or other obligatory public service.

The only legal *exempts* were the clergy, hidalgos, and paupers.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Is.*, ii. 3.

2. In England, one of four officers of the yeomen of the royal guard, styled *corporals* in their commission; an *exon*.

The *exempt* of the yeomen of the Guard is a resident officer, who sleeps at St. James's as commandant of the Yeomen on duty, which no other officer of the corps does.
Thom, *Bk. of the Court*, p. 370, quoted in *N.* and *Q.*, [6th ser.], XI. 93.

exemptible (eg-zemp'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exempt*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being exempted; privileged. *Cotgrave*.

exemption (eg-zemp'shon), *n.* [= *F.* *exemption* = *Pr.* *exemptio* = *Sp.* *exencion* = *Pg.* *exempção* = *It.* *esenzione*, < *L.* *exemptio* (-*n*-), a taking out, < *eximere*, pp. *exemptus*, take out: see *exempt*.] **1.** The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; freedom from some undesirable requirement or condition; immunity; dispensation: as, *exemption* from servitude; *exemption* from taxation.

All Laws both of God and Man are made without *exemption* of any person whomsoever.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xxviii.

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to such as built ships or traded in corn.

Arbutnot, *Anc. Coins*.

The Mahh'mil is borne by a fine tall camel, which is generally indulged with *exemption* from every kind of labour during the remainder of its life.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 182.

2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a regulation through which places or individuals are brought directly under the control of the Holy See, instead of being subject to the authority of the diocesan bishop.

exemptitious (ek-semp'tish'us), *a.* [*< L.* as if **exemptitiis*, -*icius*, < *exemptus*, exempt: see *exempt*, *a.*] Capable of being exempted or taken out; separable.

If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own.

Dr. H. More.

exencephali, *n.* Plural of *exencephalus*.
exencephalous (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL.* *exencephalus*, < *Gr.* ἐξ, out, + ἐγκέφαλος, brain.] Having the character of an exencephalus; pertaining to cerebral hernia.

exencephalus (ek-sen-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *exencephali* (-li). [*NL.*: see *exencephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the brain, more or less malformed, is exposed by the incompleteness of the cranium.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L.* *exenteratus*, *exinteratus*, pp. of *exenterare*, *exinterare*, disembowel, accom. of *Gr.* ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel, < ἐξ, out, + έντερα, bowels, entrails: see *enteron*.] To disembowel; eviscerate. [*Rare.*]

They slighted out of the coach, and went into a poor woman's house at the bottom of Highgate Hill, and bought a hen and made her *exenterate* it, and then stuffed the body with snow, and my lord [Bacon] did help to do it himself.

Aubrey, quoted in *N.* and *Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 50.

exenterate (eks-en'te-rāt), *a.* [*< L.* *exenteratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Disembowelled; eviscerated. [*Rare.*]

A soldier-bee
 That yields his life, *exenterate* with the stroke
 O' the sting that saves the hive.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 262.

exenteration (eks-en-te-rā'shon), *n.* [*< exenterate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Disemboweling; evisceration. [*Rare.*]

Bellonius hath been more satisfactorily experimental, not only affirming they [chanceless] feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies.

Sir T. Broome, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 21.

2. The act of turning inside out; exposure of the secrets of anything. [*Rare.*]

Dilaceration of the spirit and *exenteration* of the inmost mind.

Lamb.

Exenterus (eks-en'te-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Hartig, 1837), < *Gr.* ἐξεντερίζειν, disembowel: see *exenterate*, *v.*] A genus of ichneumon-flies, of the subfamily *Tryphoninae*: so called from their habits. About 50 European species are known. Those of America which have been so called all belong to a genus *Cteniscus*. *E. marginatorius* of Europe is a parasite of the larvae of sawflies.

exequatur (ek-sē-kwā'ter), *n.* [*L.*, let him perform or execute (it); 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *exequi*, *exsequi*, pursue to the end, execute: see *exequite*.] **1.** An authoritative recognition or authentication, as of a document or a right; an official warrant or permission.

He complained bitterly of the conduct of the councils in those states which refused to allow the publication of his bulls without the royal *exequatur*.

Prescott.

2. The right asserted by secular rulers and by bishops to exclude from their territory or dioceses any papal bulls which they consider injurious.—**3.** A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited, and authorizing him to exercise his powers.

exequial (ek-sē'kwī-əl), *a.* [*< L.* *exequialis*, *exsequialis*, < *exequiā*, *exsequiā*, exequies: see *exequy*.] Pertaining to funerals; funereal. [*Rare.*]

Thetis herself to all our peers proclaims
 Heroic prizes and *exequial* games.

Pope, *Odyssey*, xxiv.

exequious (ek-sē'kwī-us), *a.* [*< L.* *exequiā*, *exsequiā*, exequies (see *exequy*), + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to exequies. [*Rare.*]

Prepare yourselves to build the funeral pile;
 Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, ii.

exequy (ek'sē-kwī), *n.*; pl. *exequies* (-kwiz). [*Usually* in plural; = *OF.* *exequus* = *Pr.* *exequias* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *exequias* = *It.* *esequiā*, < *L.* *exequiā*, *exsequiā*, pl., a funeral procession, funeral rite, < *exequi*, *exsequi*, follow, follow out, accompany to the grave, < *ex*, out, + *sequi*, fol-

low: see *exequite*. Cf. *obsequies*.] **1.** pl. Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

They shul fynden liif. torches, flor to breme the principal day at messe, and at *exequies* of eury brothir and sistir that dies.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Let's not forget
 The noble Duke of Bedford, late decess'd,
 But see his *exequies* fulfill'd in Ronen.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Which civil society carrieth out their dead, and hath *exequies*, if not interments. *Sir T. Browne*, *Urn-burial*, I.

The due order of Charity not less than the voice of Scripture required prayers to be said for souls departed, and alms to be given for masses and *exequies*.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, vi.

2. A funeral hymn or elegy: as, the *exequy* on the death of his wife by Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. [*Rare.*]

exercet, *v. t.* [*ME.* *exercen*, < *OF.* *exercer*, *F.* *exercer* = *Pr.* *exerere* = *Sp.* *ejercer* = *Pg.* *exercer* = *It.* *esercere*, exercise, < *L.* *exercere*, drive on, drive, keep at work, work, employ, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise, < *ex*, out, + *ar-cere*, keep off, shut up: see *ark*.] Hence *exercise*, *n.*, *exercise*, *v.*, *exercitation*.] To exercise.

Certes all thing that *exerceth* or corieth, it profiteth.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv.

exercer (eg-zēr'sent), *a.* [*< L.* *exercen* (-*t*-), pp. of *exercere*, exercise: see *exerce*, *exercise*.] Exercising; practising; acting. [*Rare.*]

The judge may oblige every *exercer* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress.

Ayliffe, *Parergon*.

exercisable (ek'sēr-sī-zā-bl), *a.* [*< exercise* + *-able*.] Capable of being exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*.

Hargrave, *Judicial Arguments* (1797), p. 10.

exercise (ek'sēr-sīz), *n.* [*< ME.* *exercise*, < *OF.* *exercice*, *F.* *exercice* = *Pr.* *exercici*, *exercisi* = *Sp.* *ejercicio* = *Pg.* *exercicio* = *It.* *esercizio* = *D.* *exercitio* = *G.* *exercitium* = *Dan.* *exercits* = *Sw.* *exercis*, < *L.* *exercitium*, exercise (training of soldiers, horsemen, etc.), play, *ML.* also use, art, etc., < *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere*, exercise, refl. exercise oneself, practise: see *exerce*.] **1.** A carrying on or out in action; active performance or fulfillment; a physical or mental doing or practising: used of the continued performance of the functions, or observance of the requirements, of the subject of the action: as, the *exercise* of an art, a trade, or an office; the *exercise* of religion, of patience, etc.

To vex them, he appoints a Pair to be kept at Westminster, forbidding under great Penalty all *Exercise* of Merchandize within London for fifteen Days.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 82.

She [the queen] is also allowed 28 Ecclesiastics of any Order, except Jesuits; a Bishop for her Almoner, and to have private *Exercise* of her Religion for her and her Servants.

Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 22.

He [God] cannot but love virtue, wherever it is, and reward it, and annex happiness always to the *exercise* of it.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, I. xi.

2. Voluntary action of the body or mind; exertion of any faculty; practice in the employment of the physical or mental powers: used absolutely, or with reference to the reflex effect of the action upon the actor: as, to take *exercise* in the open air; corporeal or spiritual *exercise*; violent, hurtful, pleasurable, or healthful *exercise*.

Bodily *exercise* profiteth little. 1 Tim. iv. 8.

To choke his days
 With barbarous ignorance, and deny his youth
 The rich advantage of good *exercise*.

Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2.

The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays;
 'Tis *exercise* and health and length of days.

Couper, *Progress of Error*, l. 91.

There is a back yard to it, with a high stone wall round it, where a couple of prisoners might easily get a little *exercise* unseen.

W. Black, *In Far Lochaber*, xxi.

3. A specific mode or employment of activity; an exertion of one or more of the physical or mental powers; practice in the use of a faculty or the faculties, as for the attainment of skill or facility, the accomplishment of a purpose, or the like: as, an *exercise* in horsemanship; *exercises* of the memory; outdoor *exercises*.

He was strong of body, and so much the stronger, as he, by a well-disciplined *exercise*, taught it both to do and to suffer.

Sir P. Sidney.

For hunting was his daily *exercise*.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

What more manly *exercise* than hunting the Wild Boar?
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 30.

Patience is more off the *exercise*
 Of saints, the trial of their fortitude.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 1287.

Natural philosophy was considered in the light merely of a mental exercise. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

But for the unquiet heart and brain,
A use in measured language lies;
The sad mechanic exercise,
Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, v.

4. A disciplinary task or formulary; something done or to be done for the attainment of proficiency or skill; a set or prescribed performance for improvement, or an example or study for improving practice: as, school exercises; an exercise in composition or music; exercises for the piano or violin.

She began to sing her florid exercises.

Miss Sheppard, Charles Auchester, xvii.

5. A performance or procedure in general; a definite or formal act for a purpose; specifically, a feature or part of a program or round of proceedings: as, the exercises of a college commencement, or of a public meeting; graduating exercises.

The exercises lasted a full hour longer, and it was half-past 10 before the presiding elder gave the benediction.

E. Eggleston, The Graysons, x.

6. A spiritual or religious action or effort; an act or procedure of devotion or for spiritual improvement; religious worship, exhortation, or the like.

In my exercise among them (as you know) we attend four things, besides prayer unto God.

T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 30.

The meeting began with a weighty exercise and travail in prayer, that the Lord would glorify his own name that day.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Specifically—(a) Among the Puritans, a church service or week-day sermon: still occasionally used.

We of the plous shall be afraid to go

To a long exercise, for fear our pockets should

Be pick'd.

Sir W. Davenant, The Wits.

An extraordinary cold Storm of wind and Snow. . . Came not out to afternoon exercise. [New England Diary of 1716.]

Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 732.

The second service of the Lord's Day was generally about two in the afternoon, a substantial repetition of the morning exercise.

G. L. Walker, Hist. First Church in Hartford, p. 230.

(b) Family worship. [Scotch.]

That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the exercise of the evening.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxviii.

(c) Formerly, in Scotland, the critical explication of a passage of Scripture, at a meeting of presbytery, by a teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrine contained in it by another, both discourses being judged of, and censured, if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. (d) Formerly, also, the presbytery. [Scotch.]

The ministers of the Exercise of Basketh.

Act of James IV.

7. A disciplinary spiritual experience or trial; spiritual agitation.

An heavy weight and unusual oppression fell upon me; yea, it weighed me almost to the grave, that I could almost say, "My soul was sad even unto death." I knew not at present the ground of this exercise; it remained about twenty-four hours upon me.

Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Art and exercise, scholastic education and training in bodily accomplishments.—Exercise and addition, the name given to one of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the office of the ministry, being an exposition of a passage of the Greek New Testament.—Manual exercise. See manual.—Spiritual Exercise, the name given by Ignatius Loyola to a series of meditations composed by him, and used in the Roman Catholic Church, especially among the Jesuits.

exercise (ek'sér-síz), v.; pret. and pp. exercised, ppr. exercising. [ME. exercisen, exercysen, < exercise, n. For the older and orig. verb, see exerce.] I. trans. 1. To put in practice; carry out in action; perform the functions or duties of: as, to exercise authority or power; to exercise an office.

The new feast of whiche Iij in the yere we exerceyse.

Covestry Mysteries, p. 71.

We need not pick Quarrels and seek Enemies without Doors, we have too many Innates at Home to exercise our Prowess upon.

Howell, Letters, III. 1.

Many of them exercise merchandize in vessels called Carmasals; and have of late gotten the use of the Compasse, yet dare they not adventure into the Ocean.

Sandys, Travails, p. 61.

But he [Byron] would not resign without a struggle the empire which he had exercised over the men of his generation.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To put in action; employ actively; set or keep in a state of activity; make use of in act or procedure: as, to exercise the body, the voice, etc.; to exercise the reason or judgment; exercise your skill in this work.

Moderately exercise your body with some labour, or playing at the tennis.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

A fortune sent to exercise

Your virtue, as the wind doth try strong trees.

B. Jonson, Sejanus, IV. 1.

He klas'd me afore a great many Lords, and said I was a brave Man's Son that taught him to exercise his Arms.

Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, IV. 1.

This right was exercised by all the organized communities.

Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 810.

3. To train or discipline by means of exertion or practice; put or keep in practice; make, or cause to make, specific trials: as, to exercise one's self in music; to exercise troops.

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age, even those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.

Heb. v. 14.

The Arabs who came out to meet the Cashif exercised themselves all the way on horseback, by running after one another with the pike, in the usual way.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

He wore hair cloth next his skin, and exercised himself with fasts, vigils, and stripes.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

4. To give mental occupation or exercise to; cause to think earnestly or anxiously; make uneasy: as, he is exercised about his spiritual state.

In that day we were an exercised people, our very countenances and deportment declared it.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, VI.

Our friends in the legislature are getting somewhat exercised, but are not half so frightened as I wish they were.

S. Bowles, In Merrim, I. 291.

Several years ago my own housemaid was very much exercised, and well-nigh spell-bound, by an inexplicable tinkling at short intervals of the door-bell.

N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 418.

5. To impart as an effect; put forth as a result or consequence; communicate; exert.

I am far from saying that the presence of the adopted members exercises no influence on the body into which they are adopted; but the body into which they are adopted exercises an incalculably greater influence on them.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 92.

=Syn. 2. To apply.—3. To drill.—4. To try, afflict, pain, annoy.

II. intrans. 1. To use action or exertion; exert one's self; take exercise: as, to exercise for health or amusement.

A man must often exercise, or fast, or take physic, or be sick.

Sir W. Temple.

2. To conduct a religious exercise, as the exposition of Scripture.

Mr. Shepherd prayed with deep confession of sin, etc., and exercised out of Eph. v.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 214.

exerciser (ek'sér-si-zér), n. One who or that which exercises.

God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull exercisers and executors of the same.

Fulke, Against Allen (1586), p. 488.

exercisable (ek'sér-si-zi-bl), a. [*< exercise + -ible.*] Same as exercisable. [Rare.]

An incorporeal hereditament . . . annexed to or exercisable within the same.

Blackstone.

exercitation (eg-zér-si-tā'shōn), n. [*< ME. exercitaciun, < OF. exercitacion, F. exereitacion = Pr. exercitacio = Sp. exercitacion = Pg. exercitacão = It. esercitazione, < L. exercitatio(n)-, exerce, practice, < exercitare, exercise diligently, freq. of exerce, exercise: see exerce, exercise.*] 1. Exercise; practice; use.

Nor is he [the king] in the least unfit, as was reported, for any kind of royal exercitation.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

2. An exercise; an act; a performance; particularly, a mental act or performance; a play of the mind.

The scholastic terms, which had been banished from the schools, as we have seen, the year before, were not restored in these private exercitations; but otherwise freedom of speech was allowed, or rather encouraged.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

Sometimes they [resemblances] have no reality at all, but they are of the nature of pure paradox, and then they are but the exercitations of an ingenious fancy.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 149.

exercitor (eg-zér-si-tor), n. [*< L. exercitor, an exerciser, trainer, LL. one who exercises any calling, as an inn-keeper, shipmaster, etc., < exerce, exercise: see exerce.*] In law, the person to whom the profits of a ship or trading-vessel belong; the owner, managing owner, or charterer.

exercitorial (eg-zér-si-tō'ri-āl), a. [*< exercitar + -ial.*] Pertaining or belonging to an exercitor.—Exercitorial action, an action given against the owners of a ship upon contracts entered into by the master.

exergual (eg-zér-g'gāl), a. [*< exergue + -al.*] Belonging to the exergue.

An artist's name is sometimes written on the exergual line.

E. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 112.

exergue (eg-zér-g'g), n. [*< F. exergue, lit. that which is out of the work, accessory, < Gr. ἐξ,*

out, + ἐργον = E. work.] In numis., that part of the reverse of a coin or medal which is below the main device ("type"), and distinctly separated from it, generally by a line. The exergue is either left plain or is filled by an inscription, symbol, or numeral, which is then described as being "in the exergue," or (as commonly abbreviated) "in ex." See out under numismatics.

On an ancient Phœnician coin, we find . . . the words Baal Thurz, in Phœnician characters, on the exergue.

R. P. Knight, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 20.

exert (eg-zèrt'), v. [Also in the lit. sense (def. 1) exert; < L. exertare, exertare, freq. < exertus, exertus, pp. of exere, exere, stretch out, put forth, < ex, out, + serere, join, put together: see series. Cf. insert.] I. trans. 1. To put forth; thrust out; push out; emit.

The orchard loves to wave

With winter winds, before the gems exert

Their feeble heads. *J. Phillips*, Cider, II.

2. To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; put in action; bring into active operation: as, to exert the strength of the body; to exert powers or faculties.

My friend was in some doubt whether he should not exert the justice of peace upon such a band of lawless vagrants.

Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

A little spirit exerted on your side might perhaps restore your authority.

Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, I.

The influence of the Government had been exerted to the utmost, and the Church was still unwavering in its allegiance.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

3. To put forth as the result of effort; do or perform.

When the will has exerted an act of command on any faculty of the soul.

South, Sermons.

To exert one's self, to use one's utmost efforts; strive with energy; put forth exertion.

He [Barwell] was most desirous to return to England, and exerted himself to promote an arrangement which would set him at liberty.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Force exerted itself as strongly under Napoleon as under Peter the Great and Frederick the Great and Lewis the Great.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

II. intrans. To put forth effort or energy. [Rare.]

Provok'd at last, he strove

To show the little minstrel of the grove

His utmost powers, determin'd once to try

How art, exerting, might with nature vie.

A. Phillips, Pastoral, v.

exert, exerted (ek-sèrt', ek-sèrt'ed), a. See exerted.

exertion (eg-zér'shōn), n. [*< exert + -ion. Cf. exertion.*] The act of exerting; the act of putting into motion or action; effort; a striving: as, an exertion of strength or power; an exertion of the limbs or of the mind.

The constitution of their bodies was naturally so feeble, and so unaccustomed to the laborious exertions of industry, that they were satisfied with a proportion of food amazingly small.

W. Robertson, Hist. America, II.

The dread of an ignominious death may stimulate abnegation to exertion.

Macaulay, William Pitt.

=Syn. Endeavor, attempt, trial.

exertive (eg-zér'tiv), a. [*< exert + -ive.*] Exerting; having power to exert. [Rare.]

exertment (eg-zér't'ment), n. [*< exert + -ment.*] Exertion.

exesioni (eg-zō'zhōn), n. [*< L. exesus, pp. of exedere, eat out, < ex, out, + edere = E. eat.*] The act of eating out or through.

Who, though he [Theophrastus] denieth the exesion or forcing through the belly [of vipers], conceiveth nevertheless that upon a full and plentiful impulsion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 16.

exestuate (eg-zes'tū-āt), v. i. [*< L. exastuatus, pp. of exastuare, boil up, < ex, out, + astuare, boil, surge: see estuate, estuant.*] To boil up; be agitated.

exestuation (eg-zes-tū-ā'shōn), n. [*< LL. exastuatio(n)-, < L. exastuare, boil up: see exestuate.*] A boiling; ebullition; effervescence.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: . . . physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exestuations of the blood and humours.

Boyle, Works, I. 364.

Exetastes (eks-ē-tas'téz), n. [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. ἐξεραστής, an examiner, < ἐξεράζω, examine, inquire into, < ἐξ, out, + ἐράζω, examine, try the truth of, < ἐρεός, true, real: see etymon.] 1. In entom., a genus of ichneumonflies, of the subfamily Ophiionina, having slender tarsi with impunctate claws. There are about 30 European and over 20 North American species.—2. In ornith., a genus of South American cotingas, related to Tityra. *Cabanis and Hein*, 1859.

exeunt (eks'ē-unt). [L., they go out; 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of exire, go out: see crit.] They

go out: a word used in the text of plays to denote that point in the action at which two or more actors leave the stage.

Exeunt all but Hamlet and Horatio. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. (Stage direction.) [Sometimes improperly used as an English verb.]

It would have had a good effect, if faith, if you could *exeunt* praying!—yes, and would vary the established mode of springing off with a glance at the pit. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.]

Exeunt omnes, all go out: indicating that all the actors leave the stage at the same time.

ex facie (eks fā'shi-ē). [L.: *ex*, from; *facies*, abl. of *facies*, face.] From the face: said of what appears on the face of a writing or other document, as distinguished from what appears indirectly respecting its contents.

exfamiliation (eks'fa-mil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *familia*, family, + *-ation*.] Expulsion or separation from the family; a dissolving of family ties. [Rare.]

This power of admission on the one side, and on the other side of expatriation—or, perhaps, I should rather say of *exfamiliation*—even when the change was absolute, and not merely a transfer from one Household to another, were always solemn public acts requiring the consent of the community. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 131.

exfetation (eks-fē-tā'shon), *n.* [Also written, less prop., *exfetation*; < L. *ex*, out, + E. *fetation*.] Extra-uterine fetation, or imperfect fetation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

exfiguration (eks-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *exfigure* + *-ation*.] A typifying; a figurative presentment; a type. [Rare.]

Nature through her infinitely varied forms is the forthgoing and *exfiguration* of the Divine reason in self-manifestation. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 443.

exfigure (eks-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exfigured*, ppr. *exfiguring*. [< L. *ex*, out, + *figura*, figure.] To typify; set forth in a figure. [Rare.]

As surely as body involves spirit, and the natural world involves and *exfigures* the spiritual. *E. H. Sears*, The Fourth Gospel the Heart of Christ, p. 23.

exflected (eks-flek'ted), *a.* [< L. *ex*, out, + *flectere*, bend, + *-ed*.] Turned or bent outward: the opposite of *inflected*.

exfodiation (eks-fō-di-ā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *ex*, out, + *fodire*, dig, + *-ation*.] The reg. form would be **effosion*.] A digging up; exhumation.

exfoliate (eks-fō'li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exfoliated*, ppr. *exfoliating*. [< LL. *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* (> Sp. Pg. *exfoliar* = F. *exfolier*), strip of leaves, < L. *ex*, out, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To throw off scales or flakes; peel off in thin fragments; desquamate: as, the *exfoliating* bark of a tree.

The rails near a station are caused to *exfoliate* by the gliding of the wheel. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 190.

In the deep layer of the skin cells are formed by fission, which, as they enlarge, are thrust outwards, and becoming flattened to form the epidermis, eventually *exfoliate*, while the younger ones beneath take their places. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 219.

Specifically—2. In *surg.*, to separate and come off in scales, as carious bone.

While the bone was *exfoliating*, we deterg'd and cicatriz'd the lips, disposing them to incarn with the flesh rising from the *exfoliated* edges of the bone. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

3. In mineral., to split into scales; especially, to become scaly at the surface in consequence of heat or decomposition: as, vermiculite *exfoliates* before the blowpipe.

The mountains of gneiss-granite are to a remarkable degree abruptly conical, which seems caused by the rock tending to *exfoliate* in thick, conically concentric layers. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 426.

II. trans. To scale; free from scales or splinters.

exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *exfoliation* = Sp. *exfoliacion* = Pg. *exfoliação*, < LL. as if **exfoliatio(n)*, < *exfoliare*, exfoliate: see *exfoliate*.] **1.** A scaling off; the peeling off or separation of scales or laminae, as from the cuticle, diseased bone, disintegrating rocks, etc.; desquamation.

The bullet struck in the Bishop of Orkney's arm, and shattered it so, though he lived some years after, that they were forced to open it every year for an *exfoliation*. *Bp. Barnett*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1699.

Acting upon a tract of granite, they [the denuding actions of air and water] here work scarcely an appreciable effect; there cause *exfoliations* of the surface. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 37.

2. That which is exfoliated or scaled off.

exfoliative (eks-fō'li-ā-tiv), *a. and n.* [< *exfoliate* + *-ive*.] **I. a.** Having the power of causing or hastening exfoliation.

II. n. That which has the power or quality of causing or hastening exfoliation: formerly

used of certain applications supposed to have such power, as alcohol, oil of turpentine, etc.

Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, and keep the ulcer open, till the burnt bone is cast off. *Wiseman*, Surgery, ii. 7.

ex. gr. An abbreviation of *exempli gratia*.

exhalable (eks-hā'la-bl), *a.* [< *exhale* + *-able*.] Capable of being exhaled.

They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies. *Boyle*, Works, III. 236.

exhalant (eks-hā'lant), *a. and n.* [< L. *exhalan(t)-s*, ppr. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **I. a.** Having the quality of exhaling or emitting. In sponges, specifically applied to the osculum or opening through which water streams out. See *Asceffa* and *Porifera*.

The walls of the deeply cup-shaped *Gastrula* become perforated by the numerous inhalent ostioles, while the primitive opening serves as the *exhalent* aperture. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 51.

II. n. That which exhales or is exhaled.

As a general rule he [Dr. Cullen] supposes expectorants to operate . . . by increasing the flow of the superficial *exhalants* at large. *Good*.

Also, less properly, *exhalent*.

exhalate (eks-hā'lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhalating*. [< L. *exhalatus*, pp. of *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] To exhale. [Rare.]

The flitting clouds it ceaseless *exhalates*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

exhalation (eks-hā-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *exhalation*, -cion, < OF. *exhalation*, F. *exhalation* = Pr. *exhalacio* = Sp. *exhalacion* = Pg. *exhalação* = It. *esalazione*, < L. *exhalatio(n)*, an exhalation, vapor, < *exhalare*, breathe out: see *exhale*.] **1.** The act or process of exhaling, or emitting as an effluence; evaporation.

It hath but a salt foundation, which, being moistened by water driven through it by the force of the shaking *exhalation*, is turned into water also. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

2. That which is exhaled; that which is emitted as or like breath, or which rises in the form of vapor; emanation; effluvia: as, *exhalations* from marshes, animal or vegetable bodies, decaying matter, and other substances.

Anon out of the earth a fabric huge Rose, like an *exhalation*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 711.

Thou art fed, Like some frail *exhalation* which the dawn Robes in its golden beams. *Shelley*, Alastor.

3. In *her.*, a representation of a waterspout, a torrent of rain falling from a cloud, or some similar meteorological phenomenon: a rare bearing, used as a rebus by a person whose name allows of it.

exhale¹ (eks-hāl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *exhaled*, ppr. *exhaling*. [< F. *exhaler* = Sp. Pg. *exhaler* = It. *esalare*, < L. *exhalare*, breathe out, exhale, intr. expire, < *ex*, out, + *halare*, breathe. Cf. *inhale*.] **I. trans.** 1. To send out as breath or as if by breathing; emit an effluence of; give out as vapor, either perceptible or imperceptible: as, marshes *exhale* noxious effluvia.

Less fragrant scents the unfolding rose *exhales*. *Pope*.

While discontent *exhaled* itself in murmurs among the common people, however, it fomented in dangerous conspiracies among the nobles. *Irvine*, Granada, p. 24.

2. To draw out as an effluence; cause to be sent out or emitted in vapor; evaporate: as, the sun *exhales* the moisture of the earth.

Move in that obedient orb again, Where you did give a fair and natural light; And be no more an *exhal'd* meteor, A prodigy of fear. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Till *exhal'd* asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings interbreathed, Came swelling forth. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 663.

3†. To draw forth; cause to flow, as blood.

For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2.

II. intrans. To rise or pass off as an effluence; go off in vapor.

And se the floods he goode ther thou wilt duelle; For ofte of it *exaleth* myst impure. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Thy clear fount *Exhales* in mist to heaven. *Keats*, Endymion, ii. 723.

He wrote verses in which his heart seems to *exhale* in a sigh of sadness. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 11.

exhale^{2†} (eks-hāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To hale or drag out.

Nay, I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To draw, as a sword. [Humorous.]

O braggard vile, and damned furious wight! The grave doth gape, and doth death is near; Therefore *exhale*. [Pistol and Nym draw.] *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

exhalement (eks-hāl'ment), *n.* [< *exhale* + *-ment*.] The act of exhaling; matter exhaled; vapor; exhalation.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

exhalence[†] (eks-hā'lens), *n.* [< *exhalen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of exhaling; the matter exhaled. *Imp. Dict.*

exhalent, *a. and n.* A less correct form of *exhalant*.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *v. t.* [< ML. *exhaustare*, *ex-austare*, freq. < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exaurire* (> It. *esaurire* = Pg. *exaurir*), draw out, drink up, empty, exhaust, < *ex*, out, + *aurire*, draw (esp. water), drain.] **1.** To draw out or drain off the whole of; draw out till nothing of the matter drawn is left; remove or take out completely: as, to *exhaust* the water of a well, or the air from a receiver; to *exhaust* the contents of a mine, or of one's purse.

The greatest lones do nouryshe most fast, for as moch as the fyre hath not *exhausted* the moisture of them. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castile of Health, ii.

2. To use up or consume completely; expend or make away with the whole of; cause the total removal or loss of: as, to *exhaust* the fertility of the soil; to *exhaust* one's strength or resources; you have *exhausted* my patience.

The wealth Of the Canaries was *exhaust*, the health Of his good Majesty to celebrate. *Uabington*, Castara, ii.

When the morning arrived on which we were to entertain our young landlord, it may easily be supposed what provisions were *exhausted* to make an appearance. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, vii.

Encomium in old time was poets' work; But poets having lavishly long since *Exhausted* all materials of the art, The task now falls into the public hand. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 717.

These monsters, critics! with your darts engage, Here point your thunder, and *exhaust* your rage! *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 555.

3. To empty by drawing out the contents of; make empty by drawing from; specifically, in *chem.*, to empty or deprive of one or more ingredients by the use of solvents: as, to *exhaust* a closed vessel by means of an air-pump; to *exhaust* a cistern. Hence—4. To make weak or worthless by deprivation of essential properties or possessions; despoil of strength, resources, etc.; make useless or helpless: as, a man *exhausted* by fatigue or disease; bad husbandry *exhausts* the land; the long war *exhausted* the country.

And of their wonted vigor left them drain'd, *Exhausted*, spiritless, afflicted, fallen. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 852.

Sure to *exhaust* the plant on which they feed. *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 604.

The Thirty Years' War *exhausted* Germany; even the victorious powers were worn out, much more the defeated ones. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 230.

5. To treat or examine exhaustively; take a complete view of; consider or view in all parts, bearings, or relations: as, to *exhaust* a topic, a study, or a pursuit; to *exhaust* a book by careful reading or study.

That theme *exhausted*, a wide chasm ensues, Filled up at least with interesting news. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 393.

6†. To draw forth; excite.

Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

These barbarous contumelies would *exhaust* tears from my eyes. *Shadwell*, Bury Fair.

Exhausted receiver, in *physics*, a receptacle, as a bell-glass, in which a vacuum has been formed by means of an air-pump.

exhausti[†] (eg-zāst'), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *exhausto* = It. *esausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expended; drained; exhausted, as of energy or strength.

Single men, though they may be many times more charitable, because their means are less *exhaust*, yet, on the other side, they are more cruel and hardhearted. *Bacon*, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1857).

Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 63.

exhaust (eg-zāst'), *n.* [< *exhaust*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *exhaust-steam*.—**2.** Eduction; emission, as of steam from an engine.

If during the back stroke the process of *exhaust* is discontinued before the end, and the remaining steam is

compressed, this cushion of steam will finally fill the volume of the clearance; and by a proper selection of the point at which compression begins the pressure of the cushion may be made to rise just up to the pressure at which steam is admitted when the valve opens.
Engng. Brit., XXII, 487.

exhaust-chamber (eg-zâst'châm'br), *n.* A chamber or compartment in the smoke-box of a locomotive, so situated as to prevent unequal draft of the tubes.

exhauster (eg-zâs'têr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specifically, in gas-making, a device for preventing the reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts.

exhaust-fan (eg-zâst'fan), *n.* A fan used for creating a draft by the formation of a partial vacuum, in contradistinction to a blower.

exhaustible (eg-zâs'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exhaust + -ible.*] Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or used up.

Though employed with profusion, and even with prodigality, yet its sum total was definite and easily exhaustible.
Eustace, Tour through Italy, xli.

exhaustibility (eg-zâs-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< exhaustible: see -bility.*] The quality of being exhaustible; the capability of being exhausted.

exhausting (eg-zâs'ting), *p. a.* Tending to exhaust, enfeeble, or drain the strength: as, exhausting labor.

The study of the principles of government is the most profound and exhausting of any which can engage the human mind.
Storj, Misc. Writings, p. 616.

exhaustion (eg-zâs'tyon), *n.* [= *F. exhaustio*, *< L. as if *exhaustio(n)-, < exhaure*, pp. *exhaustus*, exhaust: see *exhaust*.] 1. The act of exhausting, or of drawing out or draining off; the act of emptying completely of the contents.

I found, by the long use of two or three physicians, the exhaustion of my purse as great as other evacuations.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquæ, p. 561.

2. The state of being exhausted or emptied, or of being deprived of strength or energy.

Great exhaustions cannot be cured with sudden remedies, no more in a kingdom than in a natural body.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquæ, p. 334.

Specifically—3. In *geom.*, a method formerly used for demonstrating the properties of curvilinear areas. Two such areas, as P and Q, being given, it is shown that there is a series of rectilinear constructions, x_1, x_2 , etc., all less than P, but each after the first differing from it by less than half as much as the one preceding it in the series. Suppose there is another series of constructions, y_1, y_2 , etc., related in the same way to Q. Then, if $x_1 : y_1 = x_2 : y_2 = \text{etc.}$, it will follow that $x_1 : y_1 = P : Q$. The standard example of this method is the second proposition of the twelfth book of Euclid.

4. In *logic*, a method of proof in which all the arguments tending to an opposite conclusion are brought forward, discussed, and proved untenable or absurd, thus leaving the original proposition established by the exclusion of every alternative.—5. In *physics*, the act of removing the air from a receiver, as by an air-pump, or the extent to which the process has been carried.

A man thrusting in his arms [into Boyle's vacuum] upon exhaustion of y^s air, had his flesh immediately swelled so as the blood was near bursting the veins.
Evelyn, Memoirs, May 7, 1662.

6. In *chem.*, the process of completely extracting from a substance whatever is removable by a given solvent, or the state of being thus completely deprived of certain soluble matters.

If the precipitate, after exhaustion with holling alcohol, is treated with boiling water, the latter dissolves a considerable quantity of the body in question.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 32.

exhaustive (eg-zâs'tiv), *a.* [*< exhaust + -ive.*] Exhausting; tending to exhaust; exhausting all parts or phases; thorough: specifically applied to a disquisition, treatise, criticism, etc., which treats of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined.

An exhaustive fulness of sense.
Cotteridge.
In so far as his knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of matter is exhaustive, . . . his conclusions . . . will be correct.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 107.

exhaustively (eg-zâs'tiv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner; in such a manner as to leave no point of a subject unexamined; thoroughly: as, he treated the subject exhaustively.

New methods of preparation are constantly revealing novelties in whole classes of objects which (it was supposed) had been already studied exhaustively.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 54.

exhaustiveness (eg-zâs'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being exhaustive.

A distinguishing characteristic of all these papers is the exhaustiveness with which the subjects deemed worthy of consideration are analyzed and discussed.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX, 160.

An injudicious method of teaching, which confounds thoroughness with exhaustiveness.
Quoted in *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII, 35.

exhaustless (eg-zâst'les), *a.* [*< exhaust + -less.*] Incapable of being exhausted; that cannot be wholly expended, consumed, or emptied; inexhaustible: as, an exhaustless fund or store.

So with superiour boon may your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er ev'ry land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the exhaustless granary of a world.
Thomson, Spring.

The exhaustless mine of corruption opened by the precedent . . . of the late payment of the civil list.
Burke, Present Discontents.

exhaustment (eg-zâst'ment), *n.* [*< exhaust + -ment.*] Exhaustion; draft or drain upon a thing.

This bishoprick [is] already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and exhaustments of the place.
Cabbala, Dr. Williams, to the Duke.

exhaust-nozle (eg-zâst'noz'l), *n.* 1. In locomotive and some other steam-engines, the blast-nozle or-orifice which discharges exhaust-steam into the uptake to make a forced draft.—2. A device for silencing the noise occasioned by the escape of exhaust-steam, or the steam of an ejector used with a vacuum-brake; a quieting-chamber.

exhaust-pallet (eg-zâst'pal'et), *n.* In organ-building, a pallet or valve in the bellows by which the air may be rapidly let out. Also called *exhaust-valve*.

exhaust-pipe (eg-zâst'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 (eg-zâst'pört), *n.* In a steam-engine, the exit passage for the steam from a cylinder.

exhaust-steam (eg-zâst'stêm), *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder of an engine after it has produced motion of the piston. Also called *exhaust*.

exhausture (eg-zâs'tjûr), *n.* [*< exhaust + -ure.*] Exhaustion.

To the absolute exhausture of our own magazines.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I, 199.

exhaust-valve (eg-zâst'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, the valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder; a valve in the ejection-passage of the steam-cylinder of an engine, placed between the cylinder and the air-pump, and operated by the tappet-motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.
Weale.—2. Same as *exhaust-pallet*.

exhedra, *n.* See *exedra*.

exheredate (eks-her'ê-dât), *r. t.* [*< L. exheredatus*, pp. of *exheredare* (*>* *It. eseredare* = *Sp. exheredar* = *Pg. exherdar* = *F. exheréder*), disinherit, *< exheres* (*exhered-*), disinherited, a disinherited person, *< ex-priv*, + *heres*, an heir: see *heir*, *hereditary*.] To disinherit.

Madam, . . . though exheridated and disowned, I am yet a Douglas.
Scott, *Abbot*, II, 222.

exheredation (eks-her'ê-dâ'shon), *n.* [= *F. exherédation* = *Sp. exheredación* = *Pg. exherdación*, *< L. exheredatio(n)-, < exheredare*, disinherit: see *exheredate*.] In *Rom. law*, a disinheriting; the act of a father in excluding a child from inheriting any part of his estate.

I shall first demand whether sons may not lawfully and reasonably fear punishment from their parents, in case they shall deserve it, even the greatest punishment, exheredation, and casting out of the family, upon their continuing disobedient and refractory to their father's commands.
Hammond, Works, II, li, 144.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *v.* [*< L. exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere* (*>* *It. esibire* = *Sp. Pg. exhibir* = *F. exhiber*), hold forth, present, show, display, *< ex*, out, + *habere*, hold, have: see *habit*. Cf. *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] 1. To offer or present to view; present for inspection; place on show: as, to exhibit paintings; to exhibit an invention; to exhibit documents in court.

Tournaments and jousts were usually exhibited at coronations, royal marriages, and other occasions of solemnity where pomp and pageantry were thought to be requisite.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 12.

The first thing men think of, when they love, is to exhibit their usefulness and advantages to the object of their affection.
Emerson, Woman.

2. To display; manifest conspicuously; bring to light; furnish or constitute: as, to exhibit an example of bravery or generosity.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.
Pope.

The dispersion of the colours of the solar rays is exhibited on the most magnificent scale by Nature herself in the splendid phenomenon of the rainbow.

Loumel, Light (trans.), p. 122.

A sudden and severe demand develops as well as exhibits latent forces, but it cannot create what had no previous existence.
H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 116.

3. To present for consideration; bring forward publicly or officially; make a presentation of. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Why, I'll exhibit a bill in the parliament for the putting down of men.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II, 1.

We shall, by the merit and excellency of this oblation, exhibit to God an offering in which he cannot but delight.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 64.

He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

4. In *med.*, to administer, as a specified drug.—5. In English universities, to hold forth (a foundation or prize) to be competed for by candidates.—6. To present or declaim (a speech or an essay) in public.

If any student shall fail to perform the exercise assigned him, or shall exhibit anything not allowed by the Faculty, he may be sent home.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 16.

II, *intrans.* 1. To make an exhibition; open a show; present something to public view: as, to exhibit at the Academy.—2. In universities, to offer or present an exhibition. [*Eng.*].—3. To present an essay in public; speak in public at an exhibition or college commencement.

No student who shall receive any appointment to exhibit before the class, the College, or the public, shall give any treat or entertainment to his class.
Laws of Yale College (1837), p. 20.

exhibit (eg-zib'it), *n.* [*< exhibit, v.*] 1. Anything or any collection of things exhibited publicly: as, the Japanese exhibit in the Paris Exposition.—2. A showing; specifically, a written recital or report showing the state of any matter at a particular date, as of the estate of a bankrupt, etc.

What kind of historical development of the articular infinitive do we find between Thukydidies and Demosthenes? The chronological exhibit is crossed all the time by the law of the department, by the fancy of the individual.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI, 54.

3. In *law*, a paper attached to a contract, pleading, affidavit, or other principal instrument, identified in and referred to by it; a document offered in evidence in an action, and marked to identify it or authenticate it for future reference.

He [Gardner] put in several other exhibits, and among them his book against Cranmer on the Sacrament.
H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

=*Syn.* 1. See *exhibition*.

exhibitant (eg-zib'i-tant), *n.* [*< exhibit + -ant.*] In *law*, one who makes an exhibit.

exhibiter (eg-zib'i-têr), *n.* One who exhibits. See *exhibitor*.

He seems indifferent;
Or, rather, swaying more upon our part
Than cherishing the exhibitors against us.
Shak., *Men.* V., I, 1.

exhibition (ek-si-bish'on), *n.* [= *F. exhibition* = *Sp. exhibicion* = *Pg. exhibição* = *It. esibizione*, *< LL. exhibitio(n)-, a harding out, giving up, sustenance* (mod. senses from the mod. verb), *< exhibere*, present, exhibit: see *exhibit*.] 1. The act of exhibiting or displaying for inspection; a showing or presenting to view.

We may be assured, gentlemen, that he who really loves the thing itself loves its finest exhibitions.
D. Webster, Speech, Feb. 22, 1832.

2. The producing or showing of titles, authorities, or papers of any kind before a tribunal, in proof of facts; hence, in *Scots law*, an action for compelling delivery of writings.—3. That which is exhibited; a show; especially, a public show or display, as of natural or artificial productions, or of personal performances: as, an international or universal exhibition (of productions and manufactures); a school exhibition; an athletic or dramatic exhibition.

Gode sung at the Opening of the International Exhibition.
Tennyson (title of poem).

4. In *med.*, the act of administering as a remedy: as, the exhibition of stimulants.—5†. An allowance for subsistence; a provision of money or other things; stipend; pension.

Thou art a younger brother, and hast nothing but thy bare exhibition.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I, 1.

Page, will you follow me? I'll give you good exhibition.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v, 2.

My son lives here in Naples, and in a riot
Doth far exceed the exhibition I allowed him.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, II, 1.

Hence—6. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities,

not depending on the foundation: in Scotland called a *bursary*.

There were very well learned scholars in the university, able to teach and preach, who had neither benefice nor exhibition. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.*

=Syn. *Exhibition, Exhibit, Exposition, Exposure, Exposed; manifestation. Exhibition is more general than exhibit, the latter expressing sometimes a section of the former. As contrasted with exposition, exhibition deals more often with visible things and exposition with things mental: as, an exhibition of machinery; an exposition of a text or doctrine of philosophy. Hence in part, perhaps, the disinclination of some to use exposition for a show. This new and French use of exposition, so far as it prevails, is limited to a large or international exhibition, a "world's fair." Exposure expresses a laying open (as exposure to the sun, or a southern exposure), especially in some undesirable way, as to danger, unpleasant observation, etc. Exposed is not far from being synonymous with exhibit, being a formal exhibition of facts in detail for the information of those concerned, and sometimes the revelation in detail of things that it was desirable to keep secret: as, an exposed of certain tricks of the trade.*

Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an exhibition of itself. *Beattie.*

Although every State and Territory in the Union, with the exception of Utah, was represented by a handsome collective exhibit of its natural resources, the enterprise was essentially Southern. *The Century, XXXI, 153.*

His [Burnet's] work on the Thirty-nine Articles is perhaps the most accredited exposition of the doctrines of Anglicanism. *Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.*

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That suffer in exposure, let us meet.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

exhibitional (ek-si-bish'on-al), *a.* [*< exhibition + -al.*] Pertaining to an exhibition.

Madame and her suite had gone to partake of their yearly exhibitional refreshments. *New Princeton Rev., I, 121.*

exhibitioner (ek-si-bish'on-er), *n.* In English universities, one who has an exhibition, pension, or allowance granted for his maintenance.

On receiving each instalment the exhibitioner shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B. Sc. *Regulations of Univ. of London, 1865.*

exhibitive (eg-zib'i-tiv), *a.* [*< exhibit + -ive.*] Serving for exhibition; tending to exhibit or show; representative.

But as the rock was a symbol of the one true Christ, so is the sacramental bread a symbol exhibitive of the one true body of Christ. *Waterland, Works, VIII, 234.*

A Last Confession is Rossetti's dramatic chef-d'œuvre, and at the same time exhibitive of his mastery over the difficult medium of blank verse. *W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 321.*

exhibitively (eg-zib'i-tiv-li), *adv.* By representation.

The word Christ, which is the predicate in one proposition ["that rock was Christ"], is to be literally understood, and the trope lies in the verb was, put for signify or exhibitively signifies. *Waterland, Works, VIII, 233.*

exhibitor (eg-zib'i-tor), *n.* [= *It. esibitore, < LL. exhibitor, < L. exhibere, pp. exhibitus, show; see exhibit.*] One who exhibits, or makes an exhibition of any kind; in *law*, one who makes a documentary exhibit in court, or presents an exhibit.

The exhibitors of that shew politically had placed whiflers armed and linked through the hall. *Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 245.*

exhibitory (eg-zib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< exhibit + -ory.*] Exhibiting; showing; displaying.

In an exhibitory bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year . . . mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington-house. *T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 379.*

The order pronounced might be . . . exhibitory, when he [the respondent] was ordained to produce something he was unwarrantably detaining, e. g., the body of a freeman he was holding as his slave, or a will in which the complainer alleged that he had an interest. *Encyc. Brit., XX, 709.*

exhilarant (eg-zil'a-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. exhilarans(-t)s, ppr. exhilarare, gladden; see exhilarate.*] *I. a.* Exhilarating; causing exhilaration.

II. n. That which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an exhilarant and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him. *Southey, The Doctor, lxxvii.*

exhilarate (eg-zil'a-rāt), *v.;* pret. and pp. *exhilarated, ppr. exhilarating.* [*< L. exhilaratus, pp. of exhilarare, gladden, make merry, delight, < ex, out, up, + hilarare, gladden, cheer, < hilaris, glad; see hilarious.*] *I. trans.* To make cheerful, lively, or merry; render glad or joyous; cheer; enliven; gladden.

The physician prescribeth cures of the mind in phrenesies and melancholy passions; and pretendeth also to exhibit medicines to exhilarate the mind. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii, 185.*

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,
Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
The tone of languid Nature. *Cooper, Task, i, 182.*

=Syn. To animate, inspirit, elate.

II. † intrans. To become cheerful or joyous.
The shining of the sun whereby all things exhilarate. *Bacon, Speech in Parliament to Speaker's Excuse.*

exhilarating (eg-zil'a-rā-ting), *p. a.* Stimulating; enlivening.

That fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton, P. L., ix, 1047.*

exhilaratingly (eg-zil'a-rā-ting-li), *adv.* In an exhilarating manner.

exhilaration (eg-zil'a-rā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. exhilaratio(n)-, a gladdening, < L. exhilarare, gladden: see exhilarate.*] *1.* The act of exhilarating, or of enlivening or cheering; the act of making glad or cheerful.—*2.* The state of being enlivened or cheerful; elevation of spirits; joyous enlivenment.

Exhilaration hath some affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 721.*

=Syn. *2.* Animation, joyousness, gaiety, hilarity, glee.

exhilarator (eg-zil'a-rā-tor), *n.* [*< exhilarate + -or.*] One who or that which exhilarates.

exhort (eg-zōrt'), *v.* [*< ME. exhorten, exorten, < OF. exhorter, F. exhorter = Sp. Pg. exhortar = It. esortare, < L. exhortari, exhort, < ex, out, + hortari, urge, incite, exhort. Cf. dehort.*] *I. trans. 1.* To incite by words or advice; animate or urge by arguments to some act, or to some course of conduct or action; stir up.

And exortyd every man to confession and repentance. *Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 26.*

Young men likewise exhort to be soberminded. *Tit. ii, 6.*

Gregory with pious and Apostolic perswasions exhortes them not to shrink back from so good a work, but cheerfully to go on in the strength of divine assistance. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.*

2. To advise; admonish; caution.

1 exhort you to restrain the violent tendency of your nature for analysis, and to cultivate synthetical propensities. *Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.*

=Syn. To incite, stimulate, encourage; appeal to, beg, enjoin, adjure.

II. intrans. To deliver exhortation; *eccles.,* to use appeals or arguments to incite; practise public exhortation.

And with many other words did he testify and exhort. *Acts ii, 40.*

His brethren and friends intreat, exhort, adjure. *Milton, Church-Government, ii, 3.*

exhort (eg-zōrt'), *n.* [*< exhort, v.*] The act of exhorting; an exhortation.

The haue disceued and betrayed, lo!
By the exort of vntrew man making,
Al this me hath made my cosin to doo. *Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i, 3972.*

Drown Hector's vaunts in loud exhort of fight. *Pope, Iliad, xli.*

exhortation (ek-sōr-tā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. exhortation, < OF. (also F.) exhortation = Sp. exhortacion = Pg. exhortação = It. esortazione, < L. exhortatio(n)-, < exhortari, pp. exhortatus, exhort: see exhort.*] *1.* The act or practice of exhorting; incitement by means of argument, appeal, or admonition; the argument or appeal made.

III end my exhortation after dinner. *Shak., M. of V., i, 1.*

The Souldiers by his firm and well grounded Exhortations were all on a fire to the onset. *Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

When he [James II] found his hearers obdurate to exhortation, he resorted to intimidation and corruption. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

2. Incitement to action, as of a nerve; stimulation; irritation. [Rare.]

Dr. Sanderson . . . gave the results of a series of experiments conducted with regard to the measurement of the period of time elapsing between the exhortation of the [electric] fish and the delivery of its shock, and also concerning the duration of the shock. *Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII, 225.*

Exhortation week, the week prior to Septuagesima Sunday: so called because the services of the week contain exhortations to the faithful to prepare duly for Lent. *Lee's Glossary.* =Syn. *1.* *Homily, etc. See sermon.*

exhortative (eg-zōr'tā-tiv), *a.* [= *F. exhortatif = Pg. exhortativo = It. esortativo, < L. exhortativus, < exhortari, pp. exhortatus, exhort: see exhort.*] Containing exhortation; hortatory.

Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the preceptive and exhortative part of his epistles. *Barrow, Works, i, viii.*

A little slip of paper upon which are written a few words, generally exhortative to charity (as "He who giveth alms will be provided for"). *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I, 317.*

exhortator (ek'sōr-tā-tor), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exhortador = It. esortatore, < LL. exhortator, < L. exhortari, exhort: see exhort.*] An exhorter; an encourager. [Rare.]

exhortatory (eg-zōr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. exhortatoire = Sp. Pg. exhortatorio = It. esortatorio, < LL. exhortatorius, < L. exhortari, pp. exhortatus, exhort: see exhort, exhortator.*] Tending to exhort; serving for exhortation.

He wrote unto those Scots letters exhortatorie, requiring them most instantlie to an vnitie of Catholike orders as might be agreeable with the church of Christ. *Holinshed, Chronicles, England, an, 610.*

All of them [the Psalms] afford ground of praise at least; the doctrinal, the exhortatory, the historical, as well as the rest. *Secker, Works, III, xxvi.*

exhorter (eg-zōr'tēr), *n.* *1.* One who exhorts or encourages.

The which writing many bee agreed withall: when euery one taketh the matter, as said by himselfe, and will not heare mee, as an exhorter and counsellor. *Vives, Instruction of Christian Women, Pref.*

2. In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.*, a layman, licensed by the pastor, at the recommendation of the class-meeting or leader's meeting, to hold meetings for prayer and exhortation under the direction of the preacher in charge, and to attend all the sessions of the quarterly conference. He is subject to an annual examination of character in the quarterly conference.

exhorto (eks-ōr'tō), *n.* [*Sp., < exhortar, exhort: see exhort.*] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, letters requisitorial sent from one judge to another; specifically, an order or a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive peon.

exhumate (eks-hū'māt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *exhumated, ppr. exhumating.* [*< ML. exhumatus, pp. of exhumare, exhume; see exhume.*] To exhume; disinter. [Colloq.]

Exhumate. Somebody has coined this verb from the good English noun "exhumation." The true verb is "exhume." *A. Phelps, English Style, p. 366.*

exhumation (eks-hū-mā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exhumation = Sp. exhumacion = Pg. exhumação = It. esumazione, < ML. exhumatio(n)-, < exhumare, pp. exhumatus, exhume; see exhume.*] The act of exhuming or disintering that which has been buried: as, the exhumation of a dead body.

Mr. Flaquet says, in his collection of tracts relative to the exhumation in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up. *W. Seward, Anecdotes, V, 288.*

There remain, then, only the metallic poisons which can be reckoned on as open to detection through exhumation, practically three in number, arsenic, antimony, and mercury. *Nineteenth Century, XXIII, 11.*

exhume (eks-hūm'), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *exhumed, ppr. exhuming.* [= *F. exhumar = Sp. exhumar = It. esumare, < ML. exhumare, dig out of the ground, < L. ex, out, + humus, the ground; see humus. Cf. inhume.*] To dig out of the earth, as something, especially a dead body, which has been buried; disinter.

In they brought Formosus' self,
The body of him, dead, even as embalmed
And buried duly in the Vatican
Eight months before, exhumed thus for the nonce. *Browning, Ring and Book, II, 169.*

exiccate, exiccation. See *exsiccate, exsiccation.*
exiconize (eks-i'kō-niz), *v. t.* [*< Gr. ἐξικονίζω, explain by a simile, be like, < ἐξ, out, + ἱκονίζω, put into form, make like, < εἶκόν, a form, image; see icon.*] To image forth; delineate; depict.

Our faith, if you take in the whole, is no other but what is exiconized in the Apostle's creed, included in the Scriptures. *Hammond, Works, II, 101.*

Exidia (ek-sid'i-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the group *Tremellini*. The jew's-ear fungus is often referred to this genus under the name *Auricula-Jude*.

exies (ek'siz), *n. pl.* [Se., contr. of *ecstasies*: see *ecstasy*.] Ecstasies; hysterics.

That silly fliskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies, and done naething but laugh and greet . . . for two days successively. *Scott, Antiquary, xxv.*

exigeant, exigeante (eg-zō-zhoñ', -zhoñt'), *a.* [*F. exigeant, fem. exigeante, exacting, particular, ppr. of exiger, < L. exigere, exact: see exact, v., and erigent.*] Exacting.

To his highly developed imagination and fastidiously exigeant intellect, no amount of relative or approximate truth could compensate for a deficiency in that absolute-ness which he regarded as truth's supremest altitude. *J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, i, 319.*

As a woman and a comrade for Shelley she was not to be compared to Mary, but she might be less exigent as to his conduct. *New Princeton Rev., IV, 302.*

exigency, exigence (ek'si-jen-si, -jens), *n.;* pl. *exigencies, exigences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [*< OF. ex-*

gence, F. exigence = Sp. Pg. exigencia = It. esigenza, esigenza, < ML. exigentia, < L. exigen(t)-s, ppr. of exigere, exact; see exigent.] 1. The state of being urgent; pressing need or demand; urgency: as, the exigency of the case or of business.

Goldsmith . . . had had a lifelong familiarity with duns and borrowing, and seemed very contented when the exigency of the hour was tided over.

W. Black, Goldsmith, vii.

2. A pressing necessity; an urgent case; any case which demands prompt action, supply, or remedy: as, in the present exigency no time is to be lost.

When the Romans were pressed with a foreign enemy, the ladies voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels to assist the government under the public exigence.

Addison, Party Patches.

In this exigency, . . . my only resource was to order my son, with an important air, to call our coach.

Goldsmith, Vlear, iv.

Let our aim be, as hitherto, to give a good all-round education fitted to cope with as many exigencies of the day as possible.

Lovell, Harvard Anniversary.

3. A state of difficulty or want; a condition of distress or need.

My Lord Denbigh is returned from attempting to relieve Rochel, which is reduced to extreme exigency.

Howell, Letters, I. v. 6.

4. Command; requirement: as, the exigency of a writ. = Syn. 2. Occurrence, Occasion, Emergency, Emergence, Crisis; pressure, strait, juncture, pass, pinch. An occasion is an occurrence, or separate event, usually involving considerations of importance, with the observance of a degree of ceremony; an emergency is an occasion of urgency and suddenness, where something helpful needs to be done at once; an emergency is more pressing and naturally less common than an exigency; a crisis is an emergency on the outcome of which everything depends. See event.

'Pon laying his head on the block, [Sir Thomas More] gave instances of that good humour with which he had always entertained his friends in the most ordinary occurrences.

Addison, Spectator, No. 349.

There is always a rivalry between the orator and the occasion, between the demands of the hour and the prepossession of the individual.

Emerson, Eloquence.

The exigencies of foreign policy again speedily modified the home policy of England.

Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., 1.

There are certain emergencies of nations, in which expedients that in the ordinary state of things ought to be forbore become essential to the public weal.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 36.

In all movements of the human mind which tend to great revolutions there is a crisis at which moderate concession may amend, conciliate, and preserve.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

exigend† (ek'si-jend), n. [< AF. exigende, < ML. exigenda, a writ of exigent, the state of one against whom the writ of exigent was issued; < L. exigendus, ger. of exigere, drive out, etc.; see exigent.] A writ of exigent.

If he [the sheriff] return, that he [a laborer who fled from his employer] is not found, he shall have an Exigend at the first Day, and the same pursue till he be outlawed.

Laws of Edu. III. (modern version), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 50.

exigendary (ek-si-jen'dā-ri), n.; pl. exigendaries (-riz). [< exigend + -ary.] Same as exigenter.

exigent (ek'si-jent), a. and n. [= F. exigent (see exigent) = Sp. Pg. exigente = It. esigente, < L. exigen(t)-s, ppr. of exigere, drive out, drive forth, demand, exact, etc.; see exact, v.] 1. a. Urgently requiring; exacting.

At this exigent moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.

Burke.

But now this body, exigent of rest,

Will needs put in a claim.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., 1. 2.

II. n. 1†. An urgent occasion; an occasion that calls for immediate aid or action; an exigency.

Instead of doing anything as the exigent required, he began to make excuses and all those fantastical defences that hee had ever heard were fortifications against devils.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

Why do you cross me in this exigent? Shak., J. C., v. 1.

From this needless surmount I shall hope to disswade the intelligent and equal auditor, if I can but say successfully that which in this exigent behooves me.

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

2†. End; extremity.

By this time we were driven to an exigent, all our provision within the Clitic stooping very low.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 126.

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent, Wax dim, as drawing to their exigent.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

3. In Eng. law, formerly, a writ preliminary to outlawry, which lay where the defendant could not be found, or after a return of non est inventus on former writs.

exigenter (ek'si-jen-tēr), n. [< exigent + -er. Cf. exigendary.] An officer formerly employed in the Court of Common Pleas in England; who

made out exigents and proclamations in cases of outlawry. Also exigendary.

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The phylizers and exigenters are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 186.

exigible (ek'si-ji-bl), a. [< F. exigible = Sp. exigible = Pg. exigível = It. esigibile, < L. as if *exigibilis, < exigere, exact; see exact, v.] Capable of being exacted; demandable; requirable.

Discount is a deduction allowed for a payment being made at a date prior to the time when the full amount is exigible.

Encyc. Brit., VII. 536.

exiguity (ek-si-gū'i-ti), n. [= F. exiguité = Sp. exiguidad = Pg. exiguidade, < L. exiguita(t)-s, scantiness, smallness, < exiguus; see exiguus.] 1. Smallness; slenderness; tenuity. [Rare.]

To prosecute a little what I was saying of the conduciveness of bringing a body into small parts, in some cases the comminution may be much promoted by employing physical, after mechanical, ways; and that, when the parts are brought to such a pitch of exiguity, they may be elevated much better than before.

Boyle, Works, IV. 236.

The comparative exiguity of the gowns led to a corresponding diminution in the quantity of material required.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 291.

2. Scantiness; slightness; meagerness: as, the exiguity of a description.

Jour. London Soc. Psych. Research. [Rare.]

exiguus (eg-zig'ū-us), a. [= F. exigu = Sp. Pg. exigu = It. esiguo, < L. exiguus, scanty in measure or number, small, slender, lit. measured, exact (cf. immense, great, huge, lit. unmeasured), < exigere, measure, determine, etc.; see exact, a., and examen.] Small; slender; diminutive.

Protected mice,

The race exiguus, uninn'd to wet,

Their mansions quit, and other countries seek.

J. Phillips, Fall of Chloe's Jordan.

To tempt the coins from the exiguus purses of ancient maidens.

O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LIX. 839.

Over the little brook which wimpled along below towered an arch, as a bit of Shakespeare bestrides the exiguus rill of a discourse which it was intended to ornament.

Lovell, Fireside Travels, p. 206.

exiguousness (eg-zig'ū-us-nes), n. The character of being exiguous; exiguity; diminutiveness.

Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]

exile† (ek'sil, formerly eg-zil'), n. [< ME. exil, exile, < OF. exil, exsil, F. exil = Pr. essil = Sp. Pg. exilio = It. esilio, < L. exilium, exsilium, banishment, < exul, exsul, a banished man, an exile; formation uncertain; perhaps < exsilire (*exsal-), spring forth (go forth), < ex, out, + salire, leap, spring, orig. ge, = Skt. √ sar, go; see salient, and cf. exult, exultation; less prob. lit. one driven from his native soil, < ex, out of, from, + solum, the ground, the soil, one's native soil, land, country; see soil.] 1. Expulsion from one's country or home by an authoritative decree, for a definite period or in perpetuity; banishment; expatriation: as, the exile of Napoleon; exile to Siberia.

All these pulsant legions whose exile Hath emptied heaven.

Milton, P. L., 1. 632.

2. Residence in a foreign land or a remote place enforced by the government of which one has been a subject or citizen, or by stress of circumstances; separation from one's native or chosen home or country and friends; the condition of living in banishment.

You little think that all our life and Age Is but an Exile and a Pilgrimage.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation.

He [Carolus Magnus] sent him [the King of the Longobards] captive to Liege, . . . where he died in Exile.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 105.

His [Clarendon's] long exile had made him a stranger in the country of his birth.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

3†. Removal.

Fermors during their term shall not make waste, sale, nor exile of house, woods, or men, nor of anything belonging to the tenements that they have to farm without special license.

Statute of Marlbridge.

4. [In this sense an accom. of F. exilé, an exile, prop. pp. of exiler, exile (see exile, v.), to exile above; or an accom. of the L. exul, an exile; see exul.] A banished person; a person expelled from his country or home by authority, or separated from it by necessity: as, Siberian exiles; a band of exiles.

The captive exile hasteneth that he may be loosed, and that he should not die in the pit.

Isa. li. 14.

The pensive exile, bending with his woe, To stop too fearful, and too faint to go.

Goldsmith, Traveller.

=Syn. 1. Proscription, expulsion, ostracism. exile† (ek'sil, formerly eg-zil'), v. t.; pret. and pp. exiled, ppr. exiling. [< ME. exilen, < OF. exiler, exsiller, F. exiler = Pr. essilhar = It. esi-

liare, < ML. exiliare, send into exile, < L. exilium, exile; see exile†, n.] 1. To banish from a country or from a particular jurisdiction by authority, with a prohibition of return, for a limited time or for life; expatriate.

And wanhope [despair] also ywole exile, For he is not of oure fraternitee.

Hygnis to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

For that offence,

Immediately we do exile him hence.

Shak., R. and J., III. 1.

So I, exiled the circle of the court,

Lose all the good gifts that in it I joyed.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

Hence—2. To constrain to abandon country or home; drive to a foreign country, literally or figuratively; expel.—To exile one's self, to quit one's country with the intention not to return. =Syn. Expel, Exclude, etc. See banish.

exile† (ek'sil), a. [< OF. exile = It. esile, < L. exilis, small, thin, slender, lank, contr. of *exigilis, equiv. to exiguus, small, etc.; see exiguus.] Slender; thin; fine; light.

Nowe late in lande ther ayer is hoot & drie, And erthe exile or hilly drie or lene, Vynes both best ysette to multiplie.

Palladius, Inabondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open.

Incon, Nat. Hist.

exiled† (ek'sild), a. [< exile† + -ed.] Slender; weak. Nares.

Which (to my exiled and slender learning) have made this little treatise.

Northbrooke, Dicing (1677).

exilement† (ek'sil-ment), n. [< exile†, v., + -ment.] Banishment.

Fitz Osborn . . . was discarded into a foreign service, for a pretty shadow of exilement.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia, p. 103.

exilian (eg-zil'i-an), a. [< L. exilian, exile, + -an.] Pertaining to exile or banishment; specifically, belonging to the period of the exile of the Jews to Babylon.

The Messianic promise binds together the primitive, the patriarchal, the Mosaic, the prophetic, the exilian, and the post-exilic periods.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

exilic (eg-zil'ik), a. [< exile† + -ic.] Same as exilian.

The Exilic and post-Exilic prophets do not write in a Hebrew tongue, and Hebrew was still the language of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah (ch. xlix), in the middle of the 5th century B. C.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 597.

There are indications . . . in Deuteronomy and Ezekiel sufficient to preclude the supposition that the priestly legislation was a creation of the exilic period.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 298.

exilition† (ek-si-lish'on), n. [Irreg. < L. exilire, exsilire, spring forth, < ex, out, + salire, leap, spring; see exult.] A sudden springing or leaping out.

From salt-petre proceedeth the force and the report; for sulphure and smal-coal mixed will not take fire with noise or exilition.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., II. 5.

exility† (eg-zil'i-ti), n. [= It. esilità, < L. exilita(t)-s, smallness, < exilis, small; see exile†.] 1. Slenderness; thinness; tenuity.

It is with great propriety that subtlety, which, in its original import, means exility of particles, is taken, in its metaphorical meaning, for nicety of distinction.

Johnson, Cowley.

2. Fineness; refinement.

Neither France nor Germany nor England had yet greatly advanced in the civil intercourse of life, and could not appreciate such exility of elegance and such sublimated refinement.

L. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 327.

eximiety†, n. [< LL. eximieta(t)-s, excellence, < L. eximius, excellent; see eximious.] Excellence.

Bailey, 1727.

eximious† (eg-zim'ū-us), a. [= Sp. Pg. eximio = It. esimio, < L. eximius, select, choice, distinguished, excellent, also exempt, < eximere, take out; see exempt.] Excellent; eminent; distinguished.

Take a taste out of the beginning of his delectory epistle: "Egregious Doctors and masters of the eximious and arcane Science of Physick."

Fuller, Worthies, London.

He [Cromwell] respected all persons that were eximious in any art.

Whitelocke.

eximiosnes†, n. Excellency.

Bailey, 1727.

exinanite (eg-zin'a-nit), v. t.; pret. and pp. exinanited, ppr. exinaniting. [< L. exinanitus, pp. of exinanire, make empty, < ex, out, + inanire, empty; see inane.] To make empty; weaken; make of little value, force, or repute.

He exinanited himself [Latin semet ipsam exinanivit] and took the form of a servant.

Rhemish Trans. of New Test., Phil. II. 7.

exinanition (eg-zin-a-nish'on), n. [= F. exinanition = Sp. exinanicion = Pg. exinanigão = It. esinanire, < L. exinanitio(n)-s, an emptying, < exinanire, empty; see exinanite.] 1. An emptying or evacuation; a weakening.

Diseases of *exinanition* are more dangerous than diseases of repletion. *G. Herbert, Country Parson*, xxv.

We are not commanded to imitate a life whose story tells of . . . fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits, and disabling all animal operations.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 23.

Hence—2. Privation; loss; destitution; low estate.

Some theologians make a proper distinction between *exinanition* and humiliation, and confine the former to the life, the latter to the death of Christ.

Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 85.

exindusiate (eks-in-dū'si-āt), *a.* [*< ex-priv. + indusiate.*] In *bot.*, not having an indusium: applied to ferns.

exine (ek'sin), *n.* Same as *extine*.

exinguinal (eks-ing'gwi-nal), *a. and n.* [*< L. ex, out, + inguen (inguin-), groin: see inguinal.*]

I. a. In *entom.*, situated outside the inguen or groin, or beyond the insertion of the leg. See **II.**

II. n. The second joint of a spider's leg, the first of the two forming the thigh, and corresponding to the trochanter of a true insect.

exintine (eks-in'tin), *n.* [*< ex(inte) + intine.*] A name given by Fritzsche to a supposed middle membrane intermediated between the extine and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants. See *intertine*.

exist (eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= *F. exister = Sp. Pg. existir = It. esistere (= G. existiren = Dan. existere = Sw. existera, after F.). < L. existere, exsistere, stand forth, come forth, arise, be, < ex, out, + sistere, set, place, caus. of stare, stand: see stand. Cf. assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist.*]

I. To have actual being of any kind; actually be at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time.

By all the operation of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be.
Shak., Lear, I. 1.

The bright Idea both exists and lives,
Such vital Heat thy genial Pencil gives.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

New freedom could not exist in safety under the old tyrant.
Macaulay, Nugent's Haupden.

Upon a very common confusion of the word *exist* with the verb to be, which does not necessarily imply existence, he founded his argument against the possibility of creation: creation cannot be, for being cannot arise out of non-being; nor can non-being be. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 1.

Hence—2. To live; continue to have life or animation: as, men cannot exist without air, nor fishes without water.

Thou art not thyself;
For thou exist'st on many a thousand grains
That issue out of dust. *Shak., M. for M.*, III. 1.

We know that the reindeer and the aurochs existed in Europe up to the time of the Romans, and the great Irish deer up to the time of modern peat bogs.

Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 161.

existability (eg-zis-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* See *existibility*.

existence (eg-zis'tens), *n.* [*< ME. existence, < OF. existence, F. existence = Pr. Sp. Pg. existencia = It. esistenza (= G. existenz = Dan. Sw. existens, after F.). < ML. existentia, < L. existen(-t)-s, existent: see existent.*]

I. Actual being; being at a certain moment or throughout a certain period of time; being such as ordinary objects possess. See *being*.

Between creatures of mere existence and things of life there is a large disproportion of nature.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 33.

If I know I doubt, I have as certain perception of the existence of the thing doubting as of that thought which I call doubt. *Locke, Human Understanding*, IV. ix. § 3.

It is indeed an opinion strangely prevailing amongst men, that houses, mountains, rivers, and in a word all sensible objects, have an existence natural or real, distinct from their being perceived by the understanding.

Ep. Berkeley.

Hence—2. Life; vital or sentient being; state of life.

Is death to be feared that will convey thee to so happy an existence?
Addison, Vision of Mirza.

The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
Addison, Cato, v. I.

I use the term *struggle for Existence* in a large and metaphorical sense, including dependence of one being on another, and including not only the life of the individual, but success in leaving progeny.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 62.

3. That which exists; that which actually is an individual thing; an actuality.

The fact is as remarkable as it is incontrovertible that the human race, all but universally, has conceived of some Existence more exalted than man.

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 3.

What is that to him that reaps not harvest of his youthful joys,
Tho' the deep heart of existence heat for ever like a boy's?
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Existence—that is to say, the only Existence contemplated by us—is objective Experience: it is the external aspect of Feeling.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. II. § 8.

4†. Reality; fact; truth.

She [Fortune] maketh, thurgh hir adversite,
Men fulle clerly for to see
Hym that is freend in existence
From hym that is by advantage.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 5546.

Being of existence. See *being*.—**Finite existence.** See *finite*.

existency (eg-zis'ten-si), *n.* Same as *existence*.

Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*, or really any such stone in the head of a toad at all.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 13.

existent (eg-zis'tent), *a. and n.* [= *F. existant = Sp. Pg. existente = It. esistente, < L. existen(-t)-s, existen(-t)-s, existing, ppr. of existere, existere, exist: see exist.*]

I. a. Existing; having existence.

The eyes and mind are fastened on objects which have no real being, as if they were truly existent.

Dryden.

The universe, according to Aristotle, is a continuous chain; at the one end is the purely potential, matter without form or qualities; at the other end is pure unconditioned actuality, the ever existent, or God.

Encyc. Brit., II. 522.

Existent power, a power of doing or becoming something belonging to an existing thing. Also called *entitative power*.

II. n. That which exists, or has actual being.

The contention of those who declare the Absolute to be unknowable is, that beyond the sphere of knowable phenomena there is an *Existent*, which partially appears in the phenomena, but is something wholly removed from them, and in no way cognizable by us.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 8.

existential (ek-sis-ten'shal), *a.* [*< ML. *existentialis (in deriv. existentialia(-t)-s), < existentia, existencio: see existence.*]

1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence; ontological.

Enjoying the good of existence, and the being deprived of that *existential* good. *Ep. Barlow, Remains*, p. 483.

There is a certain parallelism between the logical and *existential* analyses.

S. Hodgson, Philos. of Reflection, III. vii. § 1.

2. Expressing or stating the fact of existence.

Convention does not allow us to say "It executes," as we say "It blows" or "It thunders," because (if for no other reason) the group of phenomena is not one of familiar immemorial occurrence. But we can just as conveniently adopt the *existential* form, "There was an execution," as the predicative form, "A man was hanged"; and as a matter of fact, one form would be as readily employed as the other.

J. Fenn, Mind, XIII. 415.

existentially (ek-sis-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In an existential manner; in an existing state; actually. [Rare.]

Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent. *Coleridge.*

exister (eg-zis'ter), *n.* One who or that which exists. [Rare.]

Given a somewhat humdrum and monotonous existence; the *exister* finding "Denmark a prison."

The Atlantic, LIX. 572.

existibility (eg-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< existible: see -ibility.*] Capacity or possibility of existence. Also *existability*.

The *existibility* of perfect numbers. *Nature*, XXXVII. 417.

existent (eg-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [*< exist + -ible.*] Capable of existing or of existing.

It is evident that all corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existent* in the human mind.

N. Grell, Cosmologia Sacra, p. 119.

existimatio† (eg-zis-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [*< L. existimatio(n-), judgment, opinion, estimation, < existimare, existumare, judge, estimate, < ex, out, + estimare, astumare, value, estimate: see esteem, estimate.*]

Esteem; estimation.

If . . . a man should bring forth any thing that he hath read done in times past, or that he hath seen done in other places; there the heavens fare as though the whole *existimatio* of their wisdom were in jeopardy to be overthrowen.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

Men's *existimatio* follows us according to the company we keep. *Spectator*, No. 456.

exit (ek'sit), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. exito = It. esito, < L. exitus, a going out, egress, a way out (in the stage use, in E., < exit, v.), also in ML. issue, offspring, vent, < exire, pp. exitus, go out, < ex, out, + ire, go. Cf. issue, n., nearly a doublet of exit.*]

1. A way of departure; a passage out.

Moving on I found
Only the landward *exit* of the cave.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part.

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players:
They have their *exits*, and their entrances.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7.

Hence—3. Any departure; specifically, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease.

We made our *exit* out of the Sepulcher, and returning to the Convent din'd with the Fryars.

Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 76.

No ideas strike more forcibly upon our imaginations than those which are raised from reflections upon the *exits* of great and excellent men.

Steele, Spectator, No. 133.

exit (ek'sit). [*L.*, he goes out, a stage direction in plays; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *exire*, go out: see *exit, u.*] In plays, a direction to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage.

exitial (eg-zish'al), *a.* [*< L. exitialis, destructive, fatal, < exitium, destruction, ruin, also lit. (like exitus) a going out, egress, < exire, go out: see exit.*]

Destructive to life; fatal; dangerous.

Most *exitial* fevers, although not concommitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be censured pestilential.

Harvey, The Plague.

exitious (eg-zish'us), *a.* [*< L. exitiosus, destructive, etc., < exitium: see exitial.*] Same as *exitial*.

To this end la come that beginning of setting up of images in churches, then indged harmlesse, in experience proved not only harmful, but *exitious* and pestilent, and to the destruction and subversion of all good religion.

Homilies, Against Peril of Idolatry, III.

exitus (ek'si-tus), *n.* [*L.*: see *exit, n.*] In *law*: (a) Issue; offspring. (b) Yearly rent or profits of land.

exlet (ek'sl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *exle*. *Florida.*

ex lege (eks lē'jē). [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *lege* abl. of *lex*, law.] Arising from law.

exlex† (eks'leks), *n.* [*L.*, prop. adj., beyond the law, lawless, < *ex*, out of, + *lex*, law: see *legal*. Cf. *E. outlaw*.] An outlaw.

ex libris (eks lī'bris). [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber*, a book.]

1. Literally, from the books (of): as, an *ex libris* exhibition (an exhibition of books from the books or library of certain collectors).—**2.** A book-plate printed with the name of the owner, and usually his arms also; or, more rarely, a device or impress the motto of which should have some reference to books or study.

I recently came across a curious *ex libris*. . . . It is not mentioned by Mr. Warren in his list of early dated book plates.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 486.

ex necessitate (eks nē-ses-i-tā'tē). [*L.*: *ex*, out of; *necessitate*, abl. of *necessitas(-s)*, necessity: see *necessity*.]

Of necessity; from the necessity of the thing or of the case; necessarily.

exo-. [*Gr. έξω, adv., without, out of, outside, < έξ, prep., out: see ex-. Cf. ecto-. A prefix in words of Greek origin, meaning 'without,' 'outside': used chiefly in scientific compounds, where it is usually equivalent to ceto-: opposed to endo- or ento-*

exoarian (ek-sō-ā'ri-an), *a.* Having external genitalia, as a hydrozoan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Exoarii*: opposed to *endoarian*.

Exoarii (ek-sō-ā'ri-i), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. έξω, outside, + άριον, dim. of άρον = L. ovum, egg.*]

The hydrozoans: so called by Rapp (1829), with reference to their external genitalia: distinguished from *Endoarii*.

exocardiac (ek-sō-kār'di-ak), *a.* Same as *exocardial*.

exocardial (ek-sō-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< Gr. έξω, outside, + καρδιά, = E. heart, + -al.*] Situated without, or external to, the heart.

Exocardines (ek-sō-kār'di-nēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. έξω, outside, + L. cardo (eardin-), a hinge.*]

A division of lamellibranch mollusks, containing all the forms except the *Endocardines*.

exocarp (ek'sō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. έξω, outside, + καρπός, fruit.*] In *bot.*, the outer layer of a pericarp when it consists of two dissimilar layers.

exoccipital (ek-sok-sip'i-tal), *a. and n.* [*< L. ex, out, + occiput (occipit-), occiput: see occipital.*]

I. a. Pertaining to or constituting that part of the occipital bone of the skull which lies on the right or left side of the foramen magnum.

II. n. A lateral occipital bone; one of a pair of bones situated on each side of the basioccipital, and with this and generally with the supraoccipital circumscribing the foramen magnum.

It is the neuropophysial element of the occipital bone, corresponding to the greater part of the neural arch of a vertebra. (See cuts under *Anura, Batamida, Cyclopus, and Esoc.*) In the embryo it has a distinct center of ossification; in the adult of man and other mammals it chiefly forms the condyloid portion of the occipital bone.

Exocoidea (ek-sō-sē'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Exocetida*.

Exocephala (ek-sō-sef'ā-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **exocephalus*, < Gr. ἔξω, without, + κεφαλή, head.] A group of mollusks, comprising the cephalophorous forms: contrasted with *Endocephala*.

Exochnata (ek-sok-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1793), a perverted form intended for *Exognatha*, neut. pl. of **exognathus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γνάθος, jaw.] In Fabricius's classification of insects with biting mouth-parts, a division characterized by having many maxillae outside the labium (whence the name), and containing the macrurous deepod crustaceans.

Exochorda (ek-sō-kōr'dī), *n.* [NL. (so called because the thread-like placentas are left standing after the fall of the carapels), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + χορδή, a string; see *chord*.] A rosaceous genus of northern China, closely related to *Spiraea*. The only species, *E. grandiflora*, is a beautiful shrub with axillary racemes of large white flowers, and is found in cultivation.

Exocelæar (ek-sō-sē'lār), *a.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κοίλος, hollow, κοιλία, the hollow of the body, the belly, + -ar.] In *zool.*, situated on the outer wall, or parietal surface, or somatic side, of the coeloma or body-cavity; somatopleural; said chiefly of bodies derived from a four-layered germ, and hence with reference to the somatopleuro or parietal division of the mesoderm.

From the innermost layer of cells of this secondary germ-layer develops the *exocelæar*—that is, the outer, or parietal—coelom-epithelium.

Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 271.

Exocelæarium (ek'sō-sē-lār'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *exocelæar*.] In *zool.*, the exocelæar layer of cells forming the epithelium of the parietal, somatopleural, or outer wall of the body-cavity; the parietal epithelium of the coeloma; exocelæar celarium. Haeckel.

Exocetidae (ek-sō-sē'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocetus* + -idae.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Exocetus*. They have an elongate form, the head being of moderate size, and the jaws not extending into long dentigerous weapons, though sometimes elongated; feeble teeth; posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins, the caudal fin with the lower lobe more or less enlarged, generally enlarged ventrals, and well-developed pectorals. The chief distinction from the *Betande* or garfishes lies in the skull, especially the lower jaw, and in the vertebrae. The family embraces the soft-rayed flying-fishes, and also some others agreeing in structure, and has been divided into three subfamilies, *Exocetinae*, *Hemirhamphinae*, and *Scomberesocinae*. Also *Exocetidae*.

Exocetinae (ek'sō-sē-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exocetus* + -inae.] The typical subfamily of *Exocetidae*.

exocetine (ek-sō-sē'tin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetinae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exocetinae*.

exocetoid (ek-sō-sē'toid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exocetidae*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Exocetidae*.

exocetous (ek-sō-sē'tus), *a.* [< L. *exocetus*: see *Exocetus*.] Same as *exocetoid*.

Exocetus (ek-sō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *exocetus*, < Gr. ἔξωκοιτος, a fish supposed to come upon the beach to sleep (also called *ἀδωνίς*), < ἔξω, out, + κοιτός, a bed, sleep, < κείσθαι, lie, sleep.] The typical genus of *Exocetidae* and *Exocetinae*. Eight species have been recorded as visitors to the United States coast, among which are *E. volitans*, *E. exilis*, and *E. rondeletii*, which are found along the eastern coast, and *E. californicus* (one of the largest of the genus), which is common along the Lower Californian coast. See *cut* under *flying-fish*.

exocorium (ok-sō-kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *exocoria* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + NL. *corium*, q. v.] A narrow external marginal part of the hemelytron of certain hemipterous insects.

exoculation (ek-sok-ū-lā'shon), *ex* *n.* [< L. *exoculare*, pp. *exoculatus*, put out the eyes, < *ex*, out, + *oculus*, the eye.] The act of putting out the eyes; excecation. [Rare.]

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of exoculation. Southey, Roderick, ll., *noto*.

exocyclic (ek-sō-sik'lik), *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocyclia*; having an eccentric anus, as a clypeastroid or spatangoid sea-urchin.

Exocyclia (ek-sō-sik'li-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + κυκλικός, circular, < κύκλος, a circle.] An order of echinoderms, containing the irregular or petalostichous sea-urchins, which

have the anus eccentric, as the shield-urchins and heart-urchins.

Exod. An abbreviation of *Exodus*.
exode¹ (ek'sōd), *n.* [= F. *exode* = Sp. Pg. *exodo* = It. *esodo*, < LL. *exodus*, a going out, the book so named: see *exodus*.] Same as *exodus*. [Rare.]

Their [the Israelites'] number increased in every generation so vastly, that they could bring, at that time of the *exode*, six hundred thousand fighting men into the field. Boilingbroke, *Minutes of Essays*.

exode² (ek'sōd), *n.* [< F. *exode*, < L. *exodium*, a comic afterpiece, a conclusion, end, < Gr. ἔξοδος, the finale of a tragedy, a tragical conclusion, a catastrophe, neut. of ἔξοδος, or of belonging to an exit (ἔξοδον νόμος, the finale of a play), < ἔξοδος, a going out, exit, close: see *exodus*.] 1. In the *Gr. drama*, the concluding part of a play, or the part which comprehends all that is said after the last choral ode.—2. In the *Rom. drama*, a farce or satire, played as an afterpiece or as an interlude.

The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the *Atellane*, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act. *Isoscommon*.

exodic (ek-sōd'ik), *a.* [= F. *exodique*; as *exode*¹ + -ic.] 1. Pertaining to an *exodus*, or a going out. Specifically—2. In *physiol.*, same as *exferent*.

exodist (ek'sōd'ist), *n.* [< *exode*¹ + -ist.] One who makes an *exodus*; an emigrant; one of a band of emigrants. [Rare.]

As Want was the prime foe these hardy *exodists* had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional feud is long in wearing out of the stock. Lowell, *Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., 1st.

exodus (ek'sōd-us), *n.* [< LL. *Exodus*, the book so named, < Gr. ἔξοδος, a going out, a marching out, a way out, issue, end, close; the name in the Septuagint of the second book of the Old Testament; < ἔξ, out, + ὁδός, a way.] 1. A going out; departure from a place; especially, the migration of large bodies of people or animals from one country or region to another; specifically, in *hist.*, the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.

Exodus out of Egypt is entrance to the promised land. Theodore Parker, *Int. to Serm. on Thelms*, etc.

Exodus of birds from sundry places afflicted with cholera has been recorded. T. Gill, *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 730.

2. [*cap.*] The second book of the Old Testament, designated by the Jews by its two initial words, or, more commonly, by the second of them, *Shemôth*. The Greek name *Exodus* was attached to it in the Septuagint version. The book consists of two distinct portions. The first (ch. 1.-19.) gives a detailed account of the circumstances under which the departure of the Israelites was accomplished. The second (ch. 20.-31.) describes the giving of the law, and the institutions which completed the organization of the people. Abbreviated *Ex. Exod.*

exody (ek'sōd'i), *n.* [Irreg. accom. of LL. *exodus*.] An *exodus*.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and sixty-five days, ever since the time of the Jewish *exody*, at least. Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

ex officio (eks ō-fish'i-ō). [L.: *ex*, from; *officio*, abl. of *officium*, office: see *office*.] By virtue of office (and without other especial authority): as, a justice of the peace may *ex officio* take oaths of the peace; also used adjectively: as, an *ex officio* member of a body.

exogamic (ek-sō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *exogamy* + -ic.] Same as *exogamous*.

The first stage is the tribe, based on consanguinity with *exogamic* marriage. Science, III. 54.

exogamic (ek'sō-ga-mit'ik), *a.* [Improp. for *exogamic*.] Same as *exogamous*.

exogamous (ek-sō-g'a-mus), *a.* [< *exogamy* + -ous.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *exogamy*; characterized by *exogamy*; practising *exogamy*.

Thus there are in China large bodies of related clansmen, each generally bearing the same clan name. They are *exogamous*: no man will marry a woman having the same clan name as himself. Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 223.

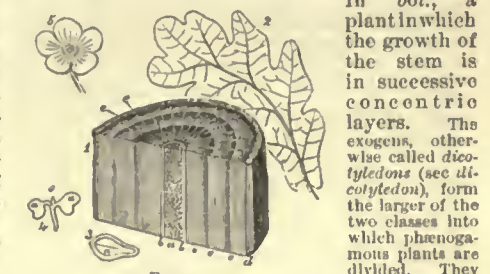
Peace and friendship were unknown between separate groups or tribes in early times, except when they were forced to unite against common enemies. . . . While this state of enmity lasted, *exogamous* tribes never could get wives except by theft or force. McLennan, *Prim. Marriage*, III.

exogamy (ek-sō-g'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γαμία, < γάμος, marriage.] The custom among certain tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

With respect to *exogamy* itself, Mr. MacLennan believes that it arose from a scarcity of women, owing to female infanticide, aided perhaps by other causes. Darwin, *Var. of Animals and Plants*, p. 103.

exogastritis (ek'sō-gas-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γαστήρ, belly, + -itis.] Same as *perigastritis*.

exogen (ek'sō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *exogenus*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + -γενής, producing: see *gen*, -genous.]



Exogen.
1. Section of a branch of three years' growth: a, medulla or pith; b, medullary sheath; c, medullary rays; c', circles of annual growth; d, bark. 2. Netted veined leaf (oak). 3. Dicotyledonous seed; a, cotyledon. 4. Germination of dicotyledonous seed: a, seed-leaves or cotyledons; b, plumula. 5. Exogenous flower (crownfoot).

have essentially the same structure and mode of growth, but differ in having naked ovules, are by some late authorities separated as a distinct class. See *exoleta*.

Exogenæ (ek-soj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *plantæ*) of *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] In *bot.*, the *exogæ*.

exogenetic (ek-sō-jē-net'ik), *a.* Having an origin from external causes: as, an *exogenetic* disease. Duglison.

exogenite (ek-soj'e-nit), *n.* [< *exogen* + -ite.] A generic name proposed, but not generally adopted, for fossil exogenous wood of unknown affinities.

exogenous (ek-soj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *exogenus*: see *exogen*.] 1. Growing by additions on the outside; specifically, in *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the class of *exogens*.—2. Produced on the outside, as the spores of hyphomycetous and many other fungi; growing out from some part: specifically applied in anatomy to those processes of a vertebra which have no independent ossific centers of their own, but are mere outgrowths.

The various processes of the vertebrae have been divided into those that are autogenous, or formed from separate ossific centers, and *exogenous*, or outgrowths from . . . primary vertebral constituents.

W. H. Flower, *Osteology*, p. 13.

The origin of lateral members is either *exogenous* or endogenous. It is the former when they are formed by lateral outgrowth of a superficial cell or of a mass of cells including the outer layers of tissue, as in the case of all leaves and hairs and most normal leaf-forming shoots.

Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 149.

Exoglossinæ (ek'sō-glo-si'nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Exoglossum* + -inæ.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes remarkable for the development of the lower jaw, the dentary bones being laterally expanded and mesially united for their whole length. It is represented by a single genus and species, *Exoglossum maxillina*, confined to the United States, and popularly known as *cut-bite* and *stone-toter*.

exoglossine (ek-sō-glos'in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Exoglossina*.

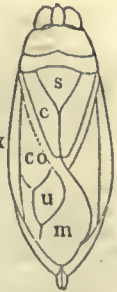
II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinae*.

Exoglossum (ek-sō-glos'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] An American genus of cyprinoid fishes having the mandibular rami of the lower jaw united in front: so called because this formation resembles a projecting tongue. It typifies the subfamily *Exoglossinae*. Rafinesque.

exolet (ek'sō-lēt), *a.* [< L. *exoletus*, pp. of *exolescere*, grow out, mature, grow out of use, become obsolete, decay, < *ex*, out, + *olescere* (only in comp.), grow; cf. *obsolete*.] Obsolete; worn; faded; flat; insipid.

There is a Greek inscription which I could not understand, by reason of the antiquity of those *exolet* letters. Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 223.

exomis (ek-sō'mis), *n.* [Gr. ἔξομις, a vest without sleeves, leaving one shoulder bare, < ἔξ, out, + ὤμος, shoulder: see *humerus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, originally, a form of the short Dorian tunic or chiton, which was fastened over the left shoulder only, leaving the right arm entirely free. Later, tunics were sometimes woven with a short sleeve for the left arm, and none for the right, the right shoulder remaining uncovered. This formed a usual dress for slaves and workmen, as the limbs of the wearer were unhampered.



Exocorium.
Dorsal view of water bug (*Belostoma*). s, scutell; c, clavus; co, corium; ex, exocorium; u, uncus; m, membrane.

exomologesis (ek-sō-mol-ō-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < LL., < Gr. ἐξομολόγησις, a full confession, < ἐξομολογέσθαι, confess in full, < ἐξ, out, + μολογέειν, agree, assent, confess: see *homologate*.] A complete or a common confession.

And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Repentance, x.

exomphalos, exomphalus (eg-zom'fā-los, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξομφαλός, with prominent navel, as *n.* a prominent navel, < ἐξ, out, + μφάλος, navel.] A hernia at the navel; an umbilical hernia.

exon (ek'son), *n.* [See *essoins*.] In England, the name given to each of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

exonarthex (ek-sō-nār'theks), *n.* [MGr. ἐξωνάρθηξ, < ἐξω, outside, + νάρθηξ, narthex.] In a Greek church, the outer narthex or vestibule, in case there were two, as in the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, the inner narthex being called the *esonarthex*.

The *exonarthex* is of inferior workmanship, and has been thought by some of later date than the rest of the church.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 246.

exoner† (eg-zon'er), *v. t.* [*F. exonerer* = Sp. Pg. *exonerar* = It. *esonerare*, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] To exonerate.

My youthful heart was won by love,
But death will me *exoner*.

Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 198).

exonerate (eg-zon'er-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exonerated*, ppr. *exonerating*. [*L. exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge, < *ex-priv.* + *onerare*, load, burden, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load: see *onus*, *onerous*.] 1†. To unload; disburden.

Neither did this ruder *exonerate* it selfe into any sea, but was swallowed vp by an hideous gulfe into the bowels of the earth.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 113.

I would examine the Caspian Sea, and see where and how it *exonerates* itself.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 289.

2†. To ease (one's self) at stool.

They eat three times a day: but when they feast they sit all the day long, unless they rise to *exonerate* nature, and forthwith return again.

Sandys, Travels, p. 51.

3. To relieve, as of a charge or of blame resting on one; clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation: as, to *exonerate* one from blame, or from an accusation of crime.

We should not *exonerate* an assassin who pretended that his dagger was guilty of the murder laid to his charge rather than himself.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 166.

4. To relieve of, as an obligation, debt, or duty; discharge of responsibility or liability: as, a bail *exonerates* himself by producing his principal in court.

Because the whole cure of the diocess is in the bishop, he cannot *exonerate* himself of it, for it is a burden of Christ's imposing.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 216.

=Syn. 3. To exculpate, absolve, acquit, justify, vindicate.

exonerate (eg-zon'er-āt), *a.* [*L. exoneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Exonerated; freed. [Rare.]

By right of birth *exonerate* from toil.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

exoneration (eg-zon'er-ā'shon), *n.* [= *F. exonération* = Sp. *exoneración* = Pg. *exoneração*; < LL. *exoneratio* (*n.*), an unloading, lightening, < L. *exonerare*, disburden: see *exonerate*.] The act of exonerating, or of disburdening, discharging, or freeing, or the state of being exonerated, disburdened, discharged, or freed from an accusation, imputation, obligation, debt, or duty.

He [Henry VIII.] chose to exact money by loan and then to come to the nation that lent the money for *exoneration*.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 263.

exonerative (eg-zon'er-ā-tiv), *a.* [*L. exoneratus* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of exonerating; exonerating; freeing from a burden or an obligation.

exonerator (eg-zon'er-ā-tor), *n.* [*LL. exonerator*, < L. *exonerare*: see *exonerate*.] One who exonerates.

exoneratur (eg-zon'er-ā-tēr), *n.* [L., he is discharged; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *exonerare*, disburden, discharge.] In law, an order of discharge; in particular, an order indorsed by a judge on a bail-piece, discharging the bail from their liability as such, as upon their surrender of the person bailed.

exoneural (ek-sō-nū'ral), *a.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + νῆρον, nerve: see *neural*.] In anat., situated or occurring outside of the nervous system.

exoneurally (ek-sō-nū'ral-i), *adv.* In an exoneural manner.

exonship (ek'son-ship), *n.* [*Exon* + *-ship*.] In England, the office of exon of the royal body-guard.

exopathic (ek-sō-path'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + πάθος, suffering, + *-ie*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or resulting from pathogenic factors external to the organism: contrasted with *autopathic*.

The doctrine of disease . . . is mostly an *exopathic* one, although a small residue of it may be *autopathic*.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 362.

exoperidium (ek'sō-pe-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *exoperidia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. ἐξω, outside, + NL. *peridium*.] In *mycol.*, the outer peridium of a fungus when more than one are present, especially in *Geaster*, in which the outer peridium separates, and expands into a stellate form. Compare *endoperidium*.



Geaster tenuipes.

exophagus (ek-sōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*Exophagy* + *-ous*.] Practising *exophagy*.

But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe.

London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophagy (ek-sōf'ā-ji), *n.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A custom of certain cannibal tribes, prohibiting the eating of persons of their own tribe.

It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and *exogamy* are co-extensive among cannibals.

London Daily News, June 7, 1883.

exophthalmia (ek-sōf-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμία, with prominent eyes: see *exophthalmus*.] In *pathol.*, a protrusion of the eyeball, caused by disease. Also *exophthalmy*.

exophthalmic (ek-sōf-thal'mik), *a.* [*Exophthalmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with *exophthalmia*.—**Exophthalmic goiter**, a disease characterized by *exophthalmia*, enlargement of the thyroid gland, and frequent pulse. Also called *Graves's* or *Basedow's* disease.

exophthalmus (ek-sōf-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἐξοφθαλμός, with prominent eyes, < ἐξ, out, + οφθαλμός, eye.] 1. A person exhibiting *exophthalmia*, or protrusion of the eyeball.—2. Protrusion of the eyeball.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of *cureulios*, with over 60 West Indian, Mexican, and Central American species, and one from Senegal. They vary much in aspect, are usually covered with a powdery efflorescence, and are often large and brightly colored.

exophthalmy (ek-sōf-thal'mi), [*cap.*] [*NL. exophthalmia*.] Same as *exophthalmia*.

exophyllous (ek-sō-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a naked plumule: a word proposed as equivalent to *dicotyledonous*.

exoplasm (ek'sō-plazm), *n.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *biol.*, external protoplasm or outer sarcoele, as of a cell or single-celled animal; an outer cell-substance, in any way distinguished from an inner or *endoplasm*. It constitutes sometimes a pretty distinct cell-wall, cuticle, or other investment, but is oftener indistinguishable by any structural character.

The "*exoplasm*" and "*endoplasm*" described in Amcebe, &c., by some authors are not distinct layers, but one and the same continuous substance—what was internal at one moment becoming external at another, no really structural difference existing between them.

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 888.

exopodite (ek-sop'ō-dit), *n.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + ποῖς (pod-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the outer one of two main branches into which the typical limb or appendage of any somite is divided or divisible: opposed to *endopodite*. Compare *epipodite*. Like the *endopodite*, the *exopodite* is very variously modified in different regions of the body of the same animal. Thus, in the tail-fin, as of the crawfish, it forms the outer part of the broad flat swimmeret on each side of the tail. In abdominal and thoracic somites it may be very small, or entirely suppressed, especially when the *endopodite* is highly developed as an ambulatory leg. (See cut under *endopodite*.) In maxillary segments it forms a variously modified appendage of those parts (see cut under *Cylops*); in an antennary segment it may be a mere scale at the base of the very long and many-jointed *endopodite* (antenna or feeler).

The middle division of each maxillipede, answering to the *exopodite*, is long, slender, many-jointed, and palpiform.

Muxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 271.

exopoditic (ek'sō-pō-dit'ik), *a.* [*Exopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *exopodite*: as, the *exopoditic* division of a limb or of an antenna.

exoptable† (eg-zop'tā-bl), *a.* [*L. exoptabilis*, desirable, < *exoptare*, desire: see *exoptation*.] Capable of being desired or sought after; desirable.

Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

exoptation† (ek-sop-tā'shon), *n.* [*L. exoptare*, pp. *exoptatus*, desire, long fer, < *ex*, out, + *optare*, desire: see *optation*.] Earnest desire or wish. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

exoptile (ek-sop'til), *n.* [*Gr. ἐξω*, outside, + πτεῖον, a feather, down, plumage.] In *bot.*, a plant having a naked plumule: same as *dicotyledon*. [Not in use.]

exorable (ek'sō-rā-bl), *a.* [= *F. exorable* = Sp. *exorable* = Pg. *esoravel* = It. *esorabile*, < L. *exorabilis*, < *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty: see *exorate*.] Susceptible of being moved or persuaded by entreaty.

He seems offended at the very rumour of a Parliament divulg'd among the people; as if hee had tak'ⁱ it for a kind of slander that men should think him that way *exorable*, much less inclin'd.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, l.

It [religion] prompts us . . . to be patient, *exorable*, and reconcilable to those that give us greatest cause of offence.

Barrow, Works, I. 1.

exorate (ek'sō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exorated*, ppr. *exorating*. [*L. exoratus*, pp. of *exorare*, move by entreaty, gain by entreaty, < *ex*, out, + *orare*, pray: see *oration*.] To obtain by request. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

exoration (ek-sō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. exoratio* (*n.*), < *exorare*, move by entreaty: see *exorate*.] A prayer; an entreaty. [Rare.]

I am blind

To what you do; deaf to your cries; and marble
To all impulsive *exorations*.

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, v. 3.

exorbitance, exorbitancy (eg-zōr'bi-tāns, -tānsi), *n.* [= *F. exorbitance* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitancia* = It. *esorbitanza*, < ML. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitant* (*t-*), *exorbitant*, ppr. of *exorbitare*.] 1†. A going out of or beyond proper limits or bounds; transgression of normal limitations or restrictions; hence, inordinate extension or expansion; extravagant enlargement.

Great Worthless heertofore by disobeying Law ofttimes have sav'd the Common-wealth: and the Law afterward by firme Decree hath approv'd that planetary motion, that unblamable *exorbitancy* in them.

Milton, *Elkonoklastes*, xxvi.

To such *exorbitancy* were things arived.

Evelyn, *Diary*, May 12, 1641.

A good reign is the only time for the making of laws against the *exorbitance* of power.

Addison, *The Head-dress*.

2. Extravagance in degree or amount; excessiveness; inordinateness: as, the *exorbitance* of desires, demands, or taxes.

exorbitant (eg-zōr'bi-tānt), *a.* [= *F. exorbitant* = Sp. Pg. *exorbitante* = It. *esorbitante*, < L. *exorbitant* (*t-*), ppr. of *exorbitare*, go out of the track, deviate, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track: see *orbit*.] 1†. Deviating from proper limitation or rule; excessively enlarged or extended; out of order or proportion.

Sin is no plant of God's setting. He seeth and findeth it a thing irregular, *exorbitant*, and altogether out of course.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v., App. 1.

Acts of this bold and most *exorbitant* strain.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

2. Going beyond the bounds of reason; extravagantly exacting or exacted; inordinate; excessive: as, *exorbitant* charges or prices; an *exorbitant* usurer.

Once more I will renew
His lapsed powers, though forfeit and enthral'd
By sin to foul *exorbitant* desires.

Milton, P. L., iii. 177.

An *exorbitant* miser, who never yet lent
A duet at less than three hundred per cent.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 46.

He was . . . the steadfast antagonist of the *exorbitant* pretensions of Spain.

Bancroft, *Hist. U. S.*, I. 87.

=Syn. 2. Inordinate, unreasonable, unconscionable.

exorbitantly (eg-zōr'bi-tānt-li), *adv.* 1†. In an *exorbitant*, excessive, or irregular manner; extravagantly.

'Tis the naked man's apparel which we shut up in our presses, or which we *exorbitantly* ruffle and flannit in.

Barrow, Works, I. xxxi.

2. In an excessive degree or amount; beyond reasonable limits; inordinately: as, to charge *exorbitantly* for a service.

exorbitate† (eg-zōr'bi-tāt), *v. i.* [*L. exorbitatus*, pp. of *exorbitare* (> Pg. *exorbitar*), go out of the track: see *exorbitant*.] To go beyond the usual track or orbit; deviate from the usual limit.

The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn.

Bentley, *Sermons*, viii.

exorcisation† (ek-sōr-si-zā'shon), *n.* [*ME. exorsisacioun*, < OF. *exorcisacion*, < ML. *exorcizatio* (*n.*), < LL. *exorcizare*, pp. *exorcizatus*, *exorcise*: see *exorcise*.] Exorcism; conjuration.

Olde wyches, sorceresses,
That usen *exorcisaciouns*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1263.

exorcise (ek'sôr-sîz), v. t.; pret. and pp. exorcised, ppr. exorcising. [Formerly also exorcize (the proper spelling according to the analogy of other verbs in -ize); < ME. *exorcisen (in deriv.), < OF. exorciser, F. exorciser = Sp. Pg. exorcizar = It. exorcizzare, < LL. exorcizare, < Gr. ἐξορκίζω, in eccles. writers drive away (an evil spirit) by adjuration, in classical Gr. equiv. to the earlier ἐξορκίζω, swear a person, administer an oath, < ἐξ + ὄρκος, an oath.] 1. To expel by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; drive out by religious or magical agencies: as, to exorcise evil spirits.

One of these was the Reverend Mr. Portpipe, whom we have already celebrated for his proficiency in the art of exorcising goblins by dint of venison and Madeira.

Peacock, Melneourt, l.

Abate, cross your breast and count your beads
And exorcise the devil, for here he stands
And stiffens in the bristly nape of neck,
Daring you drive him hence!

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 250.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons: as, to exorcise a house.

And friars, that through the wealthy regions run,
Issort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and cross the walls.

Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 28.

Do all you can to exorcise crowds who are in some degree possessed as I am.

Spectator, No. 402.

3†. To call up or forth, as a spirit; conjure up. He impudently exorcizeth devils in the church.

Prynne, Histerio-Mastix, l. vi. 12.

exorciser (ek'sôr-sî-zêr), n. 1. One who casts out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

They compared this performance of our Lord with those, and perhaps with things which they had seen done in their own times by professed exorcisers. Horsey, Works, l. x.

2†. One who calls up spirits; a conjurer.

Gu! No exorciser harm thee!
Are. Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

exorcism (ek'sôr-sîz-m), n. [< ME. exorcisme = F. exorcisme = Sp. Pg. exorcismo = It. exorcismo, < LL. exorcismus, < Gr. ἐξορκισμός, eccles. exorcism, classical Gr. administration of an oath, < ἐξορκίζω, swear a person, exorcise: see exorcise.] 1. The act or process of expelling evil spirits by conjurations and religious or magical ceremonies; a conjuration or ceremony employed for this purpose. Exorcism has been practised in all times wherever a belief has existed in literal demoniacal possession. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the baptism of both adults and infants, in the consecration of water, salt, oil, etc., and in specific cases of individuals supposed to be possessed by evil spirits. Exorcism in baptism is still retained also in some Lutheran churches.

It is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which he leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less horrible than the struggles of the tremendous exorcism?
Macauley, Milton.

The growth of Neoplatonism and kindred philosophies greatly strengthened the belief, and some of the later philosophers, as well as many religious charlatans, practised exorcism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, l. 405.

2†. The act of, or formula used in, raising the devil or other spirit.

Will her ladyship behold and hear our exorcisms? . . . Madam, sit you, and fear not; whom we raise, we will make fast within a hallow'd verge.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

exorcismal (ek-sôr-sîz-mäl), a. [< exorcism + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exorcism.

In a short time nearly all the female population, excited by the exorcismal practices of the clergy, fell a prey to the disease [hysteria].
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII 740.

exorcist (ek'sôr-sîst), n. [< ME. exorcist = F. exorciste = Sp. Pg. exorcista = It. exorcista, < LL. exorcista, < Gr. ἐξορκιστής, an exorcist, < ἐξορκίζω, exorcise: see exorcise.] 1. One who exorcises evil spirits; eccles., a member of an order of ecclesiastics, which became a distinct class during the third century, whose office it was to expel evil spirits. This order still exists in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, with its original office and a few minor duties added, such as bidding the non-communicants give place to the communicants at the celebration of the eucharist.

He began to play the exorcist: "In the name of God," said he, "and all saints, I command thee to declare what thou art."
Foote (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 109).

Some few exorcists among the Jews cured some demoniacs and distracted people.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 239.

The exorcist, by loud noises, frightful grimaces, abominable stench, etc., professes to drive out the malicious intruder.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 206.

2†. One who calls or conjures up evil spirits.
Thou, like an exorcist, hast conjur'd up
My mortified spirit.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

exordial (eg-zôr'di-äl), a. [< exordium + -al.] Pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

But the greatest underweaving of this life is to under-value that unto which this is but exordial, or a passage leading unto it.
Str T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

If the exordial verses of Homer be compared with the rest of the poem, they will not appear remarkable for plainness or simplicity, but rather eminently adorned and illuminated.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 158.

exordium (eg-zôr'di-um), n. [= F. exorde = Sp. Pg. exordio = It. esordia, esordio, < L. exordium, a beginning, the warp of a web, < exordiri, begu, weave, < ex, out, + ordiri, begin a web, lay the warp, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a discourse, intended to prepare the audience for the main subject; the preface or proemial part of a composition.

This whole exordium [of "Paradise Lost"] rises very happily into noble language and sentiment, as I think the transition to the fable is exquisitely beautiful and natural.
Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

The letters of invitation from the Pope to the princes were sent by a legate, each commencing with the exordium "To my beloved son."
Motley, Dutch Republic, l. 200.

=Syn. Proem; Prelude, Preface, etc. See introduction.

exorganic (ek-sôr-sân'ik), a. [< ex-priv. + organic.] Having ceased to be organic or organized. North British Rev.

exorhiz, exorhiza (ek'sô-rîz, ek-sô-rî-zä), n. [NL. exorhiza, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ῥίζα, root.] A plant having the radicle of the embryo naked: equivalent to exogen or dicotyledon. [Rare.]

exorhizal, exorhizous (ek-sô-rî-zäl, -zus), a. In bot., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an exorhiz. [Rare.]

Exorista (ek-sô-ris'tä), n. [NL., < Gr. ἐξορίστος, banished, < ἐξορίζω, banish, < ἐξ, out, + ῥίζω, separate by a boundary, bound: see horizon.] A genus of parasitic flies, of the family Tachinidae, chiefly distinguished by the antenna, which are inserted above the middle of the face, and have the third joint from two to six times longer than the second joint. The larvae are parasitic in caterpillars, in which the white oval eggs are deposited by the flies. E. auvicaulta (Riley) is a parasite upon the army-worm, Leucania unipuncta (Haworth). See tachina-fly.



Yellow-tailed Tachina-fly (Exorista flavicauda). (Cross shows natural size.)

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exornatê (eg-zôr'nät), v. t. [< L. exornatus, pp. of exornare (> Sp. Pg. exornar = It. exornare = OF. exornier), fit out, equip, deck, adorn, < ex, out, + ornare, fit out, equip, deck, adorn: see ornate.] To ornament. [Rare.]

Their hemmers of halfe foote served not by licence Poetical or necessite of words, but to bewitle and exornate the verse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 108.

exornation† (ek-sôr-nä'shon), n. [= Sp. exornacion = Pg. exornação = It. esornazione, < L. exornatio(n-), < exornare, pp. exornatus, adorn: see ornate.] Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte another manner of exornation, which reareth in the fashioning of our makers language and style.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

She doth give it that sweet, quick grace, and exornation in the compare.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Hyperbolic exornations, elegancies, &c., many much affect.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

exortive† (eg-zôr'tiv), a. [< L. exortivus, pertaining to the rising of the heavenly bodies, eastern, < exoriri, pp. exortus, rise out or forth, < ex, out, + oriri, rise: see orient.] Rising; relating to the east or the place of rising of the heavenly bodies. Coles, 1717. [Rare.]

exoscopic (ek-sô-skop'ik), a. [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σκοπεῖν, view, + -ic.] Considering a thing in a superficial way, or without taking into account its interior constitution.—Exoscopic method, in alg., a method of considering a quantity in which the coefficients are regarded as monads, without reference to their internal constitution. J. J. Sylvestre, 1853.

exosculate (eg-zos'kü-lät), v. t.: pret. and pp. exosculated, ppr. exosculating. [< L. exosculatus, pp. of exosculari, kiss fondly, < ex + oscu-

lari, kiss: see osculate.] To kiss; especially, to kiss repeatedly and fondly.

exoskeletal (ek-sô-skel'e-täl), a. [< exoskeleton + -al.] Of or pertaining to the exoskeleton. Exoskeleton has acquired such latitude of signification that exoskeletal is nearly synonymous with tegumentary, cuticular, or epidermal, and is applicable to any hardened superficial structure, as hair, fur, feathers, claws, horns, hoofs, nails, etc.

The connective tissue and muscles of the integument are exclusively developed in the endostome; while from the epidermis all cuticular and cellular exoskeletal parts, and all the integumentary glands, are developed.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 55.

exoskeleton (ek-sô-skel'e-ton), n. [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σκελετόν, a dried body: see skeleton.] In zool. and anat., any structure produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of crustaceans or the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, especially when such modified integument is of the nature of bone, as the carapace of a turtle or the plates of a sturgeon; the dermoskeleton: opposed to endoskeleton.

In the highest Annulosa, the exoskeleton and the muscular system never lose all traces of their primitive segmentation.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 400.

exosmic (ek-sôs'mîk), a. Same as exosmotic.

exosmose (ek'sôs-môs), n. [< NL. exosmosis.] Same as exosmosis.

exosmosis (ek-sôs-mô'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, out, + ὁσμός, a thrusting, an impulse, < ὄθειν, thrust, push, drive; cf. ἐθεύειν, thrust out, force out: see osmosis, and cf. endosmosis, diosmosis.] The passage of gases, vapors, or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, in the phenomena of osmosis, the reverse process being called endosmosis. See endosmosis, osmosis.

exosmotic (ek-sôs-mot'ik), a. [< exosmosis (exosmot-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmosis: as, an exosmotic current. Also exosmic.

exosperm (ek'sô-spêrm), n. [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπέρμα, seed.] Same as exospore.

exospore (ek'sô-spôr), n. [< NL. exosporium: see spore.] 1. The outer coat of a spore, corresponding to the extine of pollen-grains: same as episporium.—2. An outer coat of dried protoplasm adhering to the surface of a spore, as to the resting-spores of Peronospora and Mucor.

Exosporeæ (ek-sô-spô'rê-ê), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed, + -æa.] The first of the two groups into which the Myxomycetes are divided. It is characterized by the production of spores externally upon a conidiophore, and include a single genus, Ceratium, which Saccardo's classification refers to Hyphomycetes. Compare Endosporeæ.

exosporium (ek-sô-spô'rî-um), n. [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed: see spore.] Same as exospore.

The product of conjugation is termed a zygospore. Its cellulose coat becomes separated into an outer layer of a dark blackish hue, the exosporium, and an inner colourless layer, the endosporium.
Huxley, Biology, v.

exosporous (ek-sô-spô'rûs), a. [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + σπόρος, seed (see spore), + -ous.] Producing spores exogenously; having naked spores.

exossate† (ek-sôs'ät), v. t. [< L. exossatus, pp. of exossare, deprive of bone, boue, < exossis, exossus, also exos (exoss-), without bones, < ex, out, + os (oss-), a bone.] To deprive of bones; bone. Bailey, 1731.

exossation† (ek-sôs-sä'shon), n. [< exossate + -ion.] The act of exossating, or depriving of bones or of any similar hard substance; the state of being so deprived.

Experiment solitary touching the exossation of fruits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 854.

exosseous† (ek-sôs'ê-us), a. [< L. exossis, exossus, boneless (see exossate), + -eous. Cf. osseous.] Having no bones; boneless.

The like also in snails, a soft and exosseous animal, whereof in the naked and greater sort . . . nature, near the head, hath placed a flat white stone, or rather testaceous concretion.
Str T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Exostema (ek-sô-stê'mä), n. [NL. (so called with ref. to the exerted stamens), < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + στήμα, stamen.] A genus of rubiaceous trees or shrubs, of tropical America, nearly allied to Cinchona. West Indian or Princeswood bark, used in the West Indies as a tonic, is obtained from E. Caribbeum.



Exostome: end, Endostome.

exostome (ek'sô-stôn), n. [< Gr. ἔξω, outside, + στόμα, mouth.] In bot.: (a) The aperture through the outer integument of an ovule which, together with the endostome, completes the foramen. (b) The outer peristome of mosses.

exostosed (ek-sos'tōzd), *a.* 1. Affected with exostosis. *Erasmus Wilson, Anat.*—2. Ossified externally; dermosseous.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally) as the cartilagenous, osseous, and *exostosed* or dermosseous characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.*

exostosis (ek-sos-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + ὄσσις, bone, + -osis.] 1. In *pathol.*, a morbid bony growth on the surface of a bone, arising from bone, periosteum, or articular or epiphyseal cartilage.—2. In *bot.*, the formation of woody, wart-like excrescences upon the stems or roots of plants.

exostotic (ek-sos-tot'ik), *a.* [*exostosis* (-ot) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of exostosis.

exostracize (ek-sos'trā-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *exostracized*, ppr. *exostracizing*. [*ex*, < Gr. ἐξοστρακίζω, banish by ostracism, < ἐξ, out, + στρακίζω, ostracize; see *ostracize*.] To consign to a state of ostracism.

That the dictionaries have overlooked the use of this word which Mr. White *exostracizes* goes for nothing. *F. Hall, False Philol., p. 70.*

exoteric (ek-sō-ter'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *exotérique* = Sp. *exotérico* = Pg. *exotérico* = It. *esoterico* (= D. G. *exoterisch* = Dan. Sw. *exoterisk*), < LL. *exotericus*, < Gr. ἐξωτερικός, external, belonging to the outside, < ἔξω, outside, + -τερος, compar. suffix.] **I. a.** 1. External; open; suitable for or communicated to the general public; popular: originally applied to the public teachings of Aristotle and other ancient philosophers, and sometimes used in a more special sense as opposed to fancied or real esoteric doctrines. See *esoteric*.
He has ascribed to Kant the foppery of an *exoteric* and esoteric doctrine. *De Quincey.*

2. Pertaining to the outside; holding an external relation; publicly instructed.
He divided his disciples (says Origen) into two classes, the one he called esoteric, the other *exoteric*. For to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines, to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 3.*

3. In *embryol.*, ectoblastic. See *extract* under *esoteric*.
II. n. One admitted only to esoteric instruction; one of the uninitiated.
I am an *exoteric*—utterly unable to explain the mysteries of this new poetical faith. *Macaulay, Petrarch.*

exoterical (ek-sō-ter'ikāl), *a.* [*exoteric* + *-al*.] Of an esoteric character or quality; pertaining to esoterics.
It being no unprecedented thing for the gardener to carry his own fruit to market, nor for the wholesale dealer to have a separate shop wherein he carries on the retail business: why may not I be indulged in the like attempt, and permitted to try how the esoterics will look when manufactured in the *exoterical* form? *A. Tucker, Light of Nature, V. ii. § 7.*

exoterically (ek-sō-ter'ikāl-i), *adv.* In an esoteric or public manner.
But if the nature of the subject will not teach these objectors that it must needs be handled *exoterically*, Jamblichus's authority must decide between us. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 3.*

exotericism (ek-sō-ter'isizm), *n.* [*exoteric* + *-ism*.] Esoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.
exoterics (ek-sō-ter'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *exoteric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. (τὰ) ἐξωτερικά, neut. pl. of ἐξωτερικός, esoteric.] That which is publicly taught; popular instruction, especially in philosophy: originally applied to the public lectures and published writings of Aristotle.

It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics*, he gave the world both a beginning and an end. *Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. note.*

exotery (ek'sō-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *exoterics* (-iz). [*exoteric* + *-y*. Cf. *esotery*.] That which is obvious or common; that which is esoteric. [Rare.]
Reserving their esoterics for adepts, and dealing out *exoterics* only to the vulgar. *A. Tucker, Light of Nature.*

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kāl), *n.*; pl. *exothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θήκη, a case.] The aggregate of hard structures which are developed upon the exterior of the wall, or the proper investment of the visceral chamber, of a coral: distinguished from *endotheca*, and also from *epitheca*.

exothecal (ek-sō-thē'kāl), *a.* [*exotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to exothecæ; composed of or developed in exothecæ.

They [the costs of the coral] may be ornamented with spines or tubercles, and they may be united by transverse plates ("exothecal dissepiments") which run horizontally across the intercostal spaces. *Encyc. Brit., VI. 374.*

exothecate (ek-sō-thē'kāt), *a.* [*exotheca* + *-ate*.] Provided with exothecæ, as a coral.

exothecium (ek-sō-thē'gi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θήκη, a case; see *theca*.] In *bot.*, the outer coat of an anther.

exothermic (ek-sō-thēr'mik), *a.* [*ex*, < Gr. ἔξω, outside, + θερμ, heat, + *-ic*.] Relating to a liberation of heat.—**Exothermic compounds**, those compounds whose formation from elementary substances is attended with liberation of heat, and whose decomposition into simpler compounds or elementary substances is attended with absorption of heat.

exothermous (ek-sō-thēr'mus), *a.* Same as *exothermic*.

exotic (eg-zot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *exotick*; = F. *exotique* = Sp. *exótico* = Pg. *exotico* = It. *esotico* (cf. G. *exotisch* = Dan. Sw. *exotisk*), < L. *exoticus*, < Gr. ἔξωτικός, foreign, alien, eccles. heathen, < ἔξω, outside.] **I. a.** Of foreign origin or character; introduced from a foreign country; not native, naturalized, or familiarized; extraneous: as, an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.
Your pedant should provide you some parcels of French, or some pretty commodity of Italian, to commence with, if you would be *exotic* and exquisite. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.*
Nothing was so splendid and *exotic* as the [Russian] ambassador. *Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 24, 1681.*
I suppose a writer may be allowed to use *exotic* terms, when custom has not only denized them, but brought them into request. *Boyle, Considerations touching Experimental Essays.*
Birds, Fishes, Beasts of each *exotic* Kind I to the Limits of my Court confin'd. *Prior, Solomon, ll.*
I know not whether ever operas can be kept up in England; they seem to be entirely *exotic*. *Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 8.*

II. n. Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, etc., introduced from a foreign country, and not fully acclimated, naturalized, or established in use.
Versification in a dead language is an *exotic*, a far-fetched, costly, sickly imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection. *Macaulay, Milton.*

exotical (eg-zot'ikāl), *a.* [*exotic* + *-al*.] Same as *exotic*.

exoticness (eg-zot'ikāl-nes), *n.* The state of being exotic.

exoticism (eg-zot'isizm), *n.* [*exotic* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being exotic.—2. Anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom.

Exoucontian (ek-sō-kon'ti-an), *n.* [*ex*, < Gr. ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων, lit. from things not being; ἐξ, from; οὐ (before vowels οὐκ), not; ὄντων, gen. pl. of ὄν, neut. of ὄν, ppr. of εἶναι, be; see *am* (under *be*), *ens, entity, ontology*.] In *church hist.*, one who held in regard to the Trinity that the Son once was not: a name sometimes given to the followers of Arius. See *Arian* 1.

The Son, he said, "did not exist before he was begotten." In other words, "He is of a substance that once was not (ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων)"—hence the name of *Exoucontians* sometimes given to his followers. *Eneye, Brit., II. 537.*

expalbate (eks-pal'pāt), *a.* [*ex*, priv. + NL. *palpus*, a feeler, + *-ate*.] In *entom.*, having no palpi or feelers, as the mouth of a hemipterous insect.

expand (eks-pand'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *expandir* = It. *espandere, spandere*, < L. *expandere*, pp. *expansus*, spread out, < *ex*, out, + *pendere*, spread, perhaps connected with *patere*, be open; see *patent*.] **I. trans.** 1. To spread or stretch out; unfold; display.
Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight. *Milton, P. L., i. 225.*
My wife and daughters *expanded* their gayest plumage upon this occasion. *Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.*

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, or amount; inflate; distend; extend: as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies.
[The editor] has thus succeeded in *expanding* the volume into one of the thickest . . . that we ever saw. *Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.*

Hence—**3.** To make broader in scope or more comprehensive: as, to *expand* the heart or affection, or the sphere of benevolence.
Let the Turk spread his Alcoran by the Sword, but let Christianity *expand* herself still by a passive Fortitude. *Howell, Letters, iv. 29.*
The grand object to which he dedicated himself seemed to *expand* his whole soul. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 18.*

Expanded type, in *typog.*, a form of Roman type of broader or wider face than that of the standard text-types of books and newspapers.—**To expand an insect**, in *entom.*, to prepare it for the cabinet by spreading the wings on a setting-board.—**To expand a pair**, in *math.*, to take its prior member one earlier and its posterior member one later in the linear series from which they are chosen. = *Syn. 1.* To unfold, evolve.—**2.** To swell, blow up, fill, fill out, increase.

II. intrans. 1. To open out; become unfolded, spread out, or displayed.
His faculties, *expanded* in full bloom, Shine out. *Cowper, Task, iv. 661.*

2. To increase in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.; become dilated, distended, or enlarged.
Just so much play as lets the heart *expand*. *Browning, Ring and Book, II. 66.*
The trees have ample room to *expand* on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.*
When a gas *expands* suddenly its temperature falls, because a certain amount of its heat passes out of existence in the act of producing mechanical effect. *B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy, p. 112.*

3. In *zoöl.*, to spread over a certain space: used in stating the distance from tip to tip of outspread wings—in the case of insects, of anterior wings.
Erebus is a gigantic moth; . . . our largest species is *Erebus odora*, Drury; it *expands* about five inches. *Packard.*

Expanding arbor, auger, bit, chuck, drill, hanger, etc. See the nouns.

expander (eks-pan'dér), *n.* One who or that which expands; especially, a tool or machine used to expand something; specifically, in *plumbing*, a tool used to spread lead-packing into the inner flange-recesses of pipe-connections.

expanse (eks-pans'), *a.* and *n.* [*ex*, < ME. *expans*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out, *expand*: see *expand*.] **I. f. a.** 1. Expanded; spread out.—**2.** Separate; single: said especially of years in old planetary tables.
His tables Tolletanes forth he brought Ful wel corrected, ne ther lacked nought, Neither his collect, ne his *expans* yeres. *Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 547.*

II. n. [*L. expansum*, neut. of *expansus*, pp.] 1. Spatial or superficial extension; an uninterrupted stretch or area, especially one of considerable extent.
Let there be lights High in the *expanse* of heaven, to divide The day from night. *Milton, P. L., vii. 340.*
On the smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes The sinking stone at first a circle makes. *Pope.*

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, the extent or stretch of wing; the distance from tip to tip when the wings, as of an insect or a bird, are fully expanded. Also called *alar expanse* or *extent*.—**3.** Enlargement; extension; expansion. [Rare.]
To shut off the mighty movement of the great revolt from its destined *expanse*. *Motley, United Netherlands, IV. 532.*
= *Syn. 2.* See *extent*.

expandet (eks-pans'), *v. t.* [*L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*.] To expand; stretch out.
The like doth Beda report of Belerophon's horse, which, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expandet*, pendulous in the ayre. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.*

expansibility (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *expansibilidad* = Pg. *expansibilidad*; as *expandible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being expandible; capacity of extension in surface or bulk, or of distention: as, the *expansibility* of air.
Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities. *N. Greuv.*
A metal of low conducting power and high *expansibility* is necessary, and lead answers these conditions best. *Silliman's Journal, IX. 105.*

expandible (eks-pan'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *expandible* = Sp. *expandible* = Pg. *expandible* = It. *espansibile*, < L. as if **expansibilis*, < *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand: see *expand*, *expanse*.] Capable of being expanded or spread; admitting of being extended, dilated, or diffused.
All have springiness in them, and (notwithstanding) be, by reason of their shape, readily *expandible* on the score of their native structure. *Boyle, Works, V. 614.*
Bodies are not *expandible* in proportion to their weight. *N. Greuv.*

Expandible pair, in *math.*, a pair containing neither the first nor the last of the series of objects from which it is taken.

expandibleness (eks-pan'si-bl-nes), *n.* Expandibility.

expandibly (eks-pan'si-bli), *adv.* In an expandible manner; so as to be expanded.

expandile (eks-pan'sil), *a.* [*L. expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, expand (see *expand*), + *-ile*.] Capable of expanding or of expansion; of a nature to expand: as, *expandile action*. *Scott.*

expansion (eks-pan'shən), *n.* [= F. *expansion* = Sp. *expansion* = Pg. *expansão* = It. *espansione*, < LL. *expansio* (-n-), a spreading out, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*.] 1. The act of expanding. (a) The act of spreading out.

The extent of his fathome, or distance betwixt the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon *expansions*, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown.

Sir T. Browne, Vnig. Err., iv. 5.

(b) The act of extending or distending, or of increasing in extent, size, bulk, amount, etc.

It was an *expansion*, an awakening, a coning to manhood in a graver fashion.

H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 220.

2. The state of being expanded; enlargement; distention; dilatation; increase of extent, size, bulk, amount, etc. In the case of the expansion of solids by heat, account is taken of the increase in length or linear expansion, in surface (superficial expansion), and in volume (cubic expansion). The increment in length of the unit for a change of 1° in temperature, or the rate of increase of the unit with the temperature, is called the coefficient of linear expansion; and the coefficients of superficial and cubical expansion, which are respectively two and three times the linear coefficient, are similarly defined. In the case of liquids and gases the expansion in volume is alone considered. The real or absolute expansion of a liquid is the actual increase in volume, while the apparent expansion is that which is observed when a liquid contained in a vessel is heated, and which is less than the real expansion, because of the simultaneous expansion of the vessel itself. It is found that the coefficient of expansion is nearly the same for different gases, and sensibly so for the so-called permanent gases, as hydrogen, oxygen, etc. This coefficient is equal to .003667 for 1° C., or about $\frac{1}{273}$ —that is, at 273° C. the volume of a gas expanding under constant pressure is double its volume at 0°; and at -273° C. the volume would be theoretically zero. This last temperature is called the absolute zero.

Spread not into boundless *expansions* either of design or desires.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 19.

Some remarkable examples of *expansion* are furnished by the influence of sunshine on the Britannia Tubular Bridge.

Ure, Dict., II. 319.

Specifically—3. The increase in bulk of steam in the cylinder of an engine when its communication with the boiler is cut off, in which case its pressure on the piston retreating before it is in inverse ratio to the space it fills.

—4. A part which constitutes an increase or in which the expanding occurs; specifically, in *entom.*, a flat projection of a margin, generally lateral: as, a frontal *expansion* covering the base of the antennæ.—5. Extension or spread of space; extent in general; hence, wide extent; immensity.

It would for ever take an useless flight,
Lost in *expansion*, void and infinite.

Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.

Venus, all-bounteous queen, whose genial pow'r
Diffuses beauty, in unbounded store,
Through seas and fertile plains, and all that lies
Beneath the starry *expansion* of the skies.

Beattie, Lucretius, l.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, to avoid confusion, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which by some is used to express this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter, and so includes or at least intimates the idea of body. . . . I prefer also the word *expansion* to space, because space is often applied to distance of fleeting successive parts, as well as to those which are permanent.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xv. l.

6. In *math.*, the development at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form, especially by means of the distributive principle.—*Ellipsoid of expansion.* See *ellipsoid*.

expansion-cam (eks-pan'shon-kam), *n.* A cam used to determine the point of cut-off of a steam-engine.

expansion-curb (eks-pan'shon-kërb), *n.* A contrivance to counteract expansion and contraction by heat, as in chronometers.

expansion-drum (eks-pan'shon-drum), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum of adjustable diameter used with



a. Expansion-drum.

a belt to effect changes as desired in the speed of machinery. The drum consists of a central base and several radiating arms, which can be moved in or out, the belt passing over curved plates at the end of the arms.

expansion-engine (eks-pan'shon-en'jin), *n.* A steam-engine in which the supply of steam is cut off previous to the completion of the stroke, the expansive power of the steam admitted being sufficient to complete the stroke.—**Triple expansion-engine**, a steam-engine in which steam is expanded in three cylinders in succession, the exhaust from the first driving the piston of the second, and so on.

expansion-gear (eks-pan'shon-gër), *n.* In a steam-engine, all those parts of the mechanism that control the admission of the live steam from the boiler to the main valve-system and thus to the cylinder. The expansion-gear is intermediate between the actual controlling system of mechanism, which makes the engine automatic, and the steam,

controlling the automatic system by independent eccentric systems that may be automatic or may be controlled by the governor or by appliances practically outside the engine. The effect of this supplementary system is to cut off the supply of steam to the slide-valves at any required point of the stroke, for the purpose of using the expansion of the steam already admitted to finish the stroke. This cut-off of the steam may be variable where the expansion admits of it, changing the point of cut-off at will while the engine is at work; it may be fixed or secured at some predetermined point of the stroke; or it may be automatic or self-varying. The most common apparatus includes an expansion-valve moving on the slide valve and controlled by an eccentric cam on the shaft or by the governor. See *cut-off* and *link-motion*.

expansion-joint (eks-pan'shon-joint), *n.* In *steam-engin.*: (a) Any kind of joint for connecting steam-pipes which permits the pipe to expand or contract under varying temperatures without increase of its length over all. (b) An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the latter.

expansion-valve (eks-pan'shon-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve which shuts off the steam in its passage to the slide-valves when the piston has traveled a certain distance in the cylinder, leaving the remaining part of the stroke to be performed by the expansion of the steam. See *expansion-gear*.

expansive (eks-pan'siv), *a.* [= F. *expansif* = Sp. Pg. *expansivo*, < L. *expansus*, pp. of *expandere*, spread out: see *expand*, *expanse*.] 1. Capable of causing or effecting expansion: as, the *expansive* force of heat.

This internal pressure, resulting from the solidifying of the fluid particles in the interstices of the ice, acts on the mass of the ice as an *expansive* force.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 253.

2. Capable of being expanded, or of expanding or spreading out in volume or extent; dilatible: as, the *expansive* quality of air; *expansive* gases or substances.

Then no more

The *expansive* atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;
But, full of life and vivifying soul,
Lifts the light clouds sublime.

Thomson, Spring.

3. Embracing a large number of objects or particulars; wide-extending; comprehensive: as, *expansive* benevolence; an *expansive* outlook.

A distant view of Ægla and Megara, of the Piræus and of Corinth, . . . melted the soul of an ancient Roman, for a while suspended his private sorrows, and absorbed his sense of personal affliction in a more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities and states.

Eustace, Tour through Italy, x.

4. Comprehensive in feeling or action; sympathetic; effusive.

We English "are not an *expansive* people," and so we seldom use the word poor in a sentimental sense of the living, though we do so use it of the dead.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 474.

Expansive balance. See *balance*.

expansively (eks-pan'siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner; by expansion.

expansiveness (eks-pan'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expansive.

Her talk was charming, bright, eager, full of a fine *expansiveness*.

New Princeton Rev., II. 81.

expansivity (eks-pan'siv'i-ti), *n.* [*< expansive + -ity.*] The state or quality of being expansive; expansiveness. [Rare.]

In a word, offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year that there is a determination taken on the part of Rbadamantus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors.

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 87.

expansure (eks-pan'shür), *n.* [*< expanse + -ure.*] Expanse.

Now love in night, and night in love exhorts
Courtship and dances: all your parts employ,
And suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy.

Martlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander.

ex parte (eks pär'të), [*L.*, from a part: *ex*, out of, from; *parte*, abl. of *par(-t)s*, a part: see *party.*] With reference to or in connection with only one of the parties concerned: as, the respondent being absent, the case was proceeded with *ex parte*.

ex-parte (eks-pär'të), *a.* [*< ex parte.*] In *law*, proceeding from or concerned with only one part or side of a matter in question: with reference to any step taken by or on behalf of one of the parties to a suit or in any judicial proceeding without notice to the other: as, an *ex-parte* application; an *ex-parte* hearing; *ex-parte* evidence. *Ex-parte* hearings, evidence, etc., are often resorted to for temporary relief, or for convenience and expedition, and are not supposed to affect the substantial rights of the absent party. But outside of legal use the term often insinuates partiality or deficient accuracy: as, a mere *ex-parte* statement.—**Ex-parte council**, in *Congregationalism*, a council called by one of the parties concerned in a controversy when the other party or the church refuses to cooperate in calling a mutual council.

Councils are of two kinds—mutual and *ex-parte*. A mutual council is one in the calling of which all parties to the difficulty or perplexity concerning which relief is sought unite. An *ex-parte council* is one which is called by one of those parties, after every proper effort to induce all interested to call a mutual council has failed.

H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (ed. 1865), p. 64.

expatiate (eks-pä'shi-ät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expatiated*, ppr. *expatiating*. [*< L. expatiatus, expatiatus*, pp. of *expatiari, expatiari*, go out of the course, wander, digress, enlarge, < *ex*, out, + *spatiari*, walk, take a walk, roam, < *spatium*, space: see *space.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To move at large; rove without prescribed limits; wander without restraint.

I never travelled but in map or card, in which my unconfined thoughts have freely *expatiated*.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 16.

Bids his free soul *expatiate* in the skies.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 254.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* therein.

Addison, Spectator, No. 494.

Like winter flies, which in mild weather crawl out from obscure nooks and crannies to *expatiate* in the sun.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 79.

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; be copious in argument or discussion: with *on* or *upon*.

[He] talked with ease, and could *expatiate upon* the common topics of conversation with fluency.

Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

The passions of kings are often *expatiated on*; but, in the present anti-monarchical period [time of Charles I.], the passions of parliaments are not imaginable!

J. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 380.

II. *trans.* To allow to range at large; give free exercise to; expand; broaden. [Rare.]

How can a society of merchants have large minds, and *expatiate* their thoughts for great and publick undertakings, whose constitution is subject to such frequent changes, and who every year run the risk of their capital?

C. Davenant, Essays on Trade, II. 421.

expatiation (eks-pä'shi-ä'shon), *n.* [*< expatiate + -ion.*] The act of expatiating.

Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*; . . . from the infinite mazes and bypaths of error.

Farindon, Sermons (1647), l. ii.

expatiator (eks-pä'shi-ä-tör), *n.* [*< expatiate + -or.*] One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

The person intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word "Endovellicus" I presume is Thomas Reinesius.

Pegge, Anonymiana, p. 201.

expatiatory (eks-pä'shi-ä-tō-ri), *a.* [*< expatiate + -ory.*] Expatiating; amplificatory. *Bissett*.

expatriate (eks-pä'tri-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expatriated*, ppr. *expatriating*. [*< ML. expatriatus*, pp. of *expatriare* (> It. *spatriare* = Sp. Pg. *expatriar* = F. *expatrier*), banish, < L. *ex*, out of, + *patria*, one's native country, fatherland, < *pater* = E. *father*: see *patrial*. Cf. *de-patriate, repair*².] 1. To banish; send out of one's native country.

The allied powers possess also an exceedingly numerous, well-informed, sensible, ingenious, high-principled, and spirited body of cavaliers in the *expatriated* landed interest of France.

Burke, Policy of the Allies.

2. Reflexively, to withdraw from one's native country; renounce the rights of citizenship where one was born, and become a citizen of another country.

expatriation (eks-pä'tri-ä'shon), *n.* [= F. *expatriation* = Sp. *expatriacion* = Pg. *expatriação*, < ML. as if **expatriatio*(n-), < *expatriare*, pp. *expatriatus*, *expatriato*: see *patriate*.] 1. The act of banishing, or the state of being banished; banishment.

Expatriation was a heavy ransom to pay for the rights of their minds and souls.

Palfrey.

2. In *law*, the voluntary renunciation of one's nationality and allegiance, by becoming a citizen of another country. The *right of expatriation*, or the right voluntarily to change one's allegiance, so as to be free from the obligation of natural allegiance, was formerly denied in England, and doubted by jurists in the United States, although always maintained politically in the latter country: it was finally established by Congress in 1868, and by Parliament in 1870. In other civilized countries it had previously been conceded, with some specific limitations.

expect (eks-pekt'), *v.* [= OF. *expecter, expecter* = It. *espettare*, < L. *expectare, expectare*, look for, await, anticipate, expect, < *ex*, out, + *spectare*, look: see *spectacle*. Cf. *aspect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*.] I. *trans.* 1. To look for; wait for; await. [Archaic.]

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion.

Milton, P. L., xii. 591.

Being at this time in most prodigious confusion and under no government, every body *expecting* what would be next and what he would do. *Evelyn, Diary*, Feb. 3, 1660.

The emperor and his whole court stood on the shore, *expecting* the issue of this great adventure. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, i. 5.

2. To look for with anticipation; believe in the occurrence or the coming of; await as likely to happen or to appear.

Luc. When *expect* you them?
Cap. With the next benefit o' the wind.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Whilst evil is *expected*, we fear; but when it is certain, we despair. *Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, p. 639.

Expect her soon with footboy at her heels.
Cowper, Task, iv. 550.

To incur a risk is not to *expect* reverse; and if my opinions are true, I have a right to think that they will bear examining. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent*, p. 183.

3. To reckon upon, as something to be done, granted, or yielded; desire with confidence or assurance: as, to *expect* obedience or aid: I shall *expect* to find that job finished by Saturday; you are *expected* to be quiet.

There is a pride of doing more than is *expected* of us, and more than others would have done. *Dryden, Amphitryon*, Pref.

4. To count upon in relation to something; trust or rely upon to do or act in some specified way; require or call upon expectantly: as, I *expect* you to obey, or to perform a task.

England *expects* every man to do his duty.
Lord Nelson (signal at the battle of Trafalgar).

5. To suppose; reckon; conclude: applied to things past or present as well as to things future: as, I *expect* he went to town yesterday. [*Prov. Eng.*, and local, U. S.] [This use, though naturally derivable from sense 3, is probably in some instances due to confusion with *suspect*: as, I rather *expect* he doesn't intend to come.] = *Syn.* To anticipate, look forward to, calculate upon, rely upon. [*Hope, Expect.* Both express the anticipation of something future; when the anticipation is *welcome*, we *hope*; when it is less or more *certain*, we *expect*.] (*Angus, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue*, p. 378.) *Expect, Suppose.* *Expect* properly refers to the future; *suppose* may refer to the present, the past, or the future. The two words do not differ materially in the degree of certainty felt.

It would be the wildest of human imaginations to *expect* a poor, vicious, and ignorant people to maintain a good popular government.

D. Webster, Speech at Pittsburg, July, 1833.

I *suppose*,
If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, P. L., vi. 617.

II.† *intrans.* To wait; stay.

I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at thy call.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, p. 22.

Where there is a Banquet presented, if there be Persons of Quality there, the People must *expect* and stay till the great ones have done. *Selden, Table-Talk*, p. 80.

Frosts that constrain the ground, and birth deny
To flowers that in its womb *expecting* lie.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, i. 132.

expect† (eks-pekt'), *n.* [*< expect, v.*] Expectation.

And be 't of less *expect*
That matter needless, of importless burden,
Divide thy lips. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

expectable (eks-pek'ta-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. expectable* = *Pg. expectavel*, *< L. expectabilis, expectabilis*, to be expected, *< expectare, cspsectare*, expect: see *expect*.] To be expected; that may be expected. [Rare.]

Occult and spiritual operations are not *expectable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

expectance, expectancy (eks-pek'tans, -tansi), *n.* [*< ML. expectantia, < L. expectan(t)-s*, ppr. of *expectare*, look for, expect: see *expectant*.] 1. The act or state of expecting; anticipatory belief or desire.

There is *expectance* here from both the aides,
What further you will do. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

How bright he stands in popular *expectance*!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 3.

The returns of prayer, and the blessings of piety, are certain, . . . though not dispensed according to the *expectances* of our narrow conceptions.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

2. Something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope. [Rare.]

The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

The Nations hailed
Their great *expectancy*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

3. Same as *expectative*, 2.—**Estate in expectancy, or expectant estate**, a present right or interest, either vested or contingent, the enjoyment of which in possession is postponed to a future time. Expectant estates are reversions, remainders, or exutory interests.—**Tables**

of *expectancy*, tables showing the length of life which remains on the average to males or females of every given age.

expectant (eks-pek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. expectant*, *< OF. expectant* = *F. expectant* = *Pg. expectante*, *< L. expectan(t)-s, expectan(t)-s*, ppr. of *expectare, cspsectare*, look for, expect: see *expect*.] **I. a. 1.** Having expectation; expecting.

Expectant ay till I may mete
To geten mercy of that swete.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 4571.

Expectant of that news which never came.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Rosy years that stood *expectant* by
To buckle the winged sandals on their feet.
Lowell, Agassiz.

2. Looking forward with confidence; assured that a certain future event will occur.

Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift*.

3. In *med.*, relating to or employed in the expectant method: as, an *expectant* medicine. **Dunglison.—Expectant estate.** See *estate in expectancy*, under *expectance*.—**Expectant method**, in *med.*, the therapeutic method which recognizes the utility of attempting an immediate cure in certain diseases, as typhoid fever, but consists in watching for and checking any untoward symptoms as they may arise.

II. *n.* 1. One who expects; one who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.

The boldest *expectants* have found unhappy frustration.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

Meantime, he is merely an *expectant*; but with prospects greatly improved by the death of Salisbury.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 177.

2†. In Scotland, a candidate for the ministry who has not yet received a license to preach.

No *expectant* shall be permitted to preach in public before a congregation till first he be tried after the same manner.
Act of Assembly of Glasgow, Aug. 7, 1641.

expectantly (eks-pek'tant-li), *adv.* In an expectant manner; with expectation.

As it was, she listened *expectantly*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 357.

expectation (eks-pek-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. expectation* = *Pr. expectacio*, *expectacion* = *Sp. expectacion* = *Pg. expectação* = *It. aspettazione*, *< L. expectatio(n)-, expectatio(n)-*, *< expectare, expectare*, expect: see *expect*.] 1. The act or state of waiting or awaiting with confident anticipation.

And there have sat
The livelong day with patient *expectation*,
To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome.
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

2. The act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event as about to happen; belief in the occurrence of something hereafter.

The same weakness of mind which indulges absurd *expectations* produces petulance in disappointment. *Irring*.
She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head, with eyes
Of shining *expectation* fixt on mine.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Christian nations live in a perpetual state of *expectation*, always hoping for something new and good; heathen nations expect little, hope for little, and therefore accomplish little.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 469.

3. That which is expected; what is anticipated or looked forward to.

Now clear I understand . . .
Why our great *Expectation* should be call'd
The seed of woman. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 378.

4. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, honors, advancement, and the like: usually in the plural.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him.
Ps. lxxii. 5.

You must know that I have a devilish rich uncle in the East Indies, Sir Oliver Surface, from whom I have the greatest *expectations*. *Sheridan, School for Scandal*, iii. 3.

His magnificent *expectations* made him . . . the best match in Europe. *Prescott*.

5†. A state or qualities in a person which excite anticipation in others of some future excellence; promise.

Sum not your travels up with vanities;
It ill becomes your *expectation*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 1.

By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you.
Otway.

6. In *med.*, same as *expectant method* (which see, under *expectant*).—7. In the theory of probabilities, the present value of contingent future gain. It is equal to the value to be gained multiplied by the probability of gaining it. No account is taken of interest, as not being germane to the problems usually treated.—**Expectation of life**, the average duration of life beyond any age of persons who have attained that age.—**Expectation week**, the interval between As-

cension day and Whit-Sunday: so called because it was the season of the apostles' earnest prayer for and expectation of the Comforter. = *Syn.* 2. Anticipation, expectance, expectancy, confidence, trust, reliance, presumption.

expectative (eks-pek'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. expectative* = *Sp. Pg. expectativa* = *It. cspettativa*, *n.*, *< ML. *expectativus* (fem. *expectativa*, *n.*), *< L. expectare, expectare*, pp. *expectatus, cspsectatus*, expect: see *expect*.] **I. a. 1.** Constituting an object of expectation; giving rise to expectation; anticipatory. [Rare.]

Expectative graces or mandates nominating a person to succeed to a benefice. *Robertson*.

2. *Eccles.*, pertaining to an expectative. See II., 2.

II. *n.* 1. That which is expected; something in expectation.

Though blessedness seem to be but an *expectative*, a reversion reserved to the next life, yet so blessed are they in this testimony of a rectified conscience, which is this purity of heart, as that they have this blessedness in a present possession. *Donne, Sermons*, x.

Specifically—2. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the right to be collated in the future to a benefice not vacant when the right is granted. Expectatives were either *papal*, granted by a mandate of the pope, or *royal*, granted by a mandate of the temporal sovereign. Hence, the mandate so given is sometimes incorrectly called an *expectative*. The right was abolished by the Council of Trent in the sixteenth century, except in a few specified cases. Also called *expectance, expectancy*, and, when the benefice was specified, a *survivorship*.

The king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments . . . as he could be legally possessed of, as supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending. *Bp. Loveth, Wykeham*, p. 34.

Before his return, Ximenes obtained a papal bull, or *expectative*, preferring him to the first benefice of a specified value which should become vacant in the see of Toledo. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5.

Expectatores (eks-pek-tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *IL. expectator, cspsectator*, one who watches, a spectator, *< expectare, expectare*, look out, expect: see *expect*.] In Maegillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the watchers, as the herons and their allies: nearly equivalent to the modern *Herodiones*. [Not in use.]

expectatorium (eks-pek-tā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *expectatoria* (-i-ā). [*ML.*, *< L. expectare, cspsectare*, wait for, expect: see *expect*.] In the middle ages, a disputation by cursory bachelors in theology, in the University of Paris and elsewhere.

expectedly (eks-pek'ted-li), *adv.* In an expected manner; at a time or in a manner expected or looked for.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox. *Walpole, Letters* (1758), III. 277.

expecter (eks-pek'tēr), *n.* One who expects; one who waits for something or for another person. Also *expector*.

Aeneas, call my brother Troilus to me;
And signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

expectingly (eks-pek'ting-li), *adv.* With expectation.

Prepar'd for fight, *expectingly* he lies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

expectless† (eks-pekt'les), *a.* [*< expect + -less*.]

1. Unsuspecting.
But when he saw me enter so *expectless*,
To hear his base exclams of murder, murder.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

2. Unexpected; not looked for; unforeseen.

expector (eks-pek'tōr), *n.* Same as *expecter*.

Dam. Who's that, boy?
Boy. Another juggler, with a long name. O that your *expectors* would be gone hence, now, at the first act; or expect no more hereafter than they understand.
B. Jonson, Munguetick Lady, i.

expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. expectorant* = *Sp. Pg. expectorante* = *It. espettorante*, *< L. expectorant(-s)*, ppr. of *expectorare*: see *expectorate*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* Something, as a drug, which promotes or facilitates expectoration.

expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *expectorated*, ppr. *expectorating*. [*< L. expectoratus*, pp. of *expectorare* (> *It. espettorare* = *Sp. Pg. expectorar* = *F. expectorer*), only fig. banish from the mind, but lit. (as in mod. use) expel from the breast, *< ex*, out of, + *pectus* (*pector-*), the breast: see *pectoral*.] **I. trans.** 1. To eject from the trachea or lungs; discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing or hawking and spitting; spit out.

They affirm that as well the one as the other doth expectorate the fleame gathered in the chest.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xviv. 16.

2. To eject or reject as if by spitting; cast out or aside as useless or worthless. [Rare.]

Itath it [fallh] not sovereign virtute in it to excretebrate all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?

S. Ward, Sermons, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To eject matter from the lungs or throat by coughing or hawking and spitting; by euphemism, to spit.

Inability to expectorate is often the immediate cause of death.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectoration (eks-pek-tō-rā'shōn), *n.* [= F. *expectoration* = Sp. *expectoración* = Pg. *expectoração* = It. *espettorazione*, < L. as if **expectoratio(n)-*, < *expectorare*, pp. *expectoratus*, in lit. sense: see *expectare*.] 1. The act of discharging phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs, by coughing or hawking and spitting; euphemistically, a spitting.

The act of expectoration is, as a rule, most easy in that position in which respiration is most free.

Quain, Med. Dict.

2. The matter expectorated.

Saline matter is abundant in the transparent viscid expectoration.

Quain, Med. Dict.

expectorative (eks-pek-tō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *expectorativo*; as *expectorate + -ive*.] I. *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

II. *n.* An expectorant.

Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughs, must necessarily occasion a greater cough.

Harvey, Consumptions.

expede (eks-pēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedel*, ppr. *expeding*. [= D. *expediëren* = G. *expediren* = Dan. *expedere* = Sw. *expediera*, < OF. *expedier*, F. *expédier*, despatch (< ML. as if **expeditare*, freq.), = Sp. Pg. *expedir* = It. *espédire*, *spédire*, despatch, < L. *expédire*, expedite, orig. free the feet, as from a snare, hence disengage, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable or expedient, < *ex*, out, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *impede*, *despatch*, *depeach*, *impeach*. Also *expedite*; hence (from L. *expediens*) *expedient*, *expedite*, etc.] To despatch; expedite. [Now only Scotch.]

When any see was vacant, a writ was issued out of the chancery for seizing on all the temporalities of the bishoprick, and then the king recommended one to the Pope, upon which his bulls were expedat at Rome.

Ep. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, i.

To exped letters, in Scots law, to write out the principal writ and get it signed, sealed, or otherwise completed.

expediat (eks-pē'di-āt), *v. t.* [*< L.* as if **expediatus* for *expeditus*: see *expede* and *expedite*.] To expedite.

Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve for the present instant to expediate their business.

Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

expedience (eks-pē'di-ēns), *n.* [*< OF.* *expediencia*, F. *expédience* = Pg. *expediencia*, < ML. *expedientia*, < L. *expediens* (*-t-*), expedient: see *expedient*.] 1. Fitness; suitability: same as *expediency*. [Rare.]

The expedience of retirement is yet greater, as it removes us out of the way of the most pressing and powerful temptations that are incident to human nature.

Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

2†. An expedition; an adventure.

Then let me hear

Of you, my gentle cousin Westmoreland,

What yesternight our council did decree,

In forwarding this dear expedience.

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 1.

3†. Expedition; haste; despatch.

Three thousand men of war

Are making hither, with all due expedience.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1.

expediency (eks-pē'di-ēn-si), *n.* [As *expedience*: see *-ency*.] 1. The quality of being expedient; fitness or suitability to effect some desired end or the purpose intended; propriety or advisability under the particular circumstances of a case; advantageousness.

We understand the expediency of keeping the functions of cook and conchman distinct.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. That which is expedient or suitable; the proper or most efficient mode of procedure for gaining a desired end.

Much declamation may be heard in the present day against expediency, as if it were not the proper object of a deliberative assembly, and as if it were only pursued by the unprincipled.

Whately, Rhetoric, II. 1, note.

When Infinite Wisdom established the rules of right and honesty, he saw to it that justice should be always the highest expediency.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 19.

3. Specifically, the principle of doing what is deemed most practicable or serviceable under the circumstances; utilitarian wisdom. [The sin-

ister meaning often attached to this word is not inherent in it, but arises from the frequent disregard of moral considerations in determining what is expedient. Expediency may under proper conditions be consonant with the highest morality.]

Through the whole system of society expediency is the only governing principle.

Brougham.

This will hardly be deemed strongly ethical language: to many it will sound like the language of expediency rather than of ethics.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 539.

The ill-repute which attaches to considerations of expediency, so far as it is well founded, is chiefly due to the fact that, when the question of conduct at issue is one which the person debating it has a private interest in deciding one way or the other—when he himself will gain pleasure or avoid pain by either decision—the admission of expediency as the ground of decision is apt to give him an excuse for deciding in his own favour.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethica, § 330.

4†. An expedient. Davies.

He proposed a most excellent expediency (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church.

Barnard, Heylin's Hist. Reformation, p. cxvii.

expedient (eks-pē'di-ēnt), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF.* *expedient*, F. *expédient* = Sp. Pg. *expediente* = It. *espeditente*, < L. *expediens* (*-t-*), ppr. of *expedire*, bring forward, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, profitable, advantageous, expedient: see *expede*, *expedite*.] I. *a.* 1†. Serving to promote or urge forward; quick; expeditious.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege, Ere further leisure yield them further means.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

2†. Direct; without deviation or unnecessary delay.

His marches are expedient to this town.

Shak., K. John, II. 1.

3. Tending to promote some proposed or desired object; fit or suitable for the purpose; proper under the circumstances; advisable.

It is expedient for you that I go away.

John xv. 7.

All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient.

1 Cor. vi. 12.

Though set times and forms of prayer are not absolutely necessary in private prayer, yet they are highly expedient.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 246.

He [Cleomenes] should not spare to do anything that should be expedient for the honour of Sparta.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 675.

4. Conducive or tending to present advantage or self-interest.

For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient, And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.

Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 40.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Advisable, desirable, advantageous, profitable, useful, best, wise.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to promote or advance a desired result; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end.

It puzzleth the wisest among our selves to find out expedients to keep us from running one of the best Churches of the Christian World.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

What sure expedient then shall Juno find, To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?

A. Phillips, Fable of Thule.

2. Means devised or employed in an exigency; a shift; a device.

The Roman religion is commodious in nothing more than in finding out expedients, either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another, all personal punishments.

Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, xxi.

New expedients must accordingly be devised to meet the unexpected emergency.

Theodore Parker, Sermon on Providence.

The expedient, in this case, was a very simple one, neither more nor less than a bribe.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. *Expedient*, *Resource*, *Resort*, *Contrivance*, *Device*, *Shift*, *Expedient*, *contrivance*, and *device* indicate artificial means of escape from difficulty or embarrassment; *resource* indicates natural means or something possessed; *resort* and *shift* may indicate either. A *shift* is a temporary, poor, or desperate expedient. When one's resources begin to fail, one has recourse to *contrivances*, *expedients*, etc., and finally to almost any *shift*. *Resort* is less often applied to the thing resorted to than to the set of resorting. *Contrivance* and *device* suggest most of ingenuity.

We have the present Yankee, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Different races of ants have very different resources, and . . . different individuals, even in the same race, show a very different amount of resource in dealing with the same difficulty.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 262.

Between justice as my prime support, And mercy, fled as to the last resort, I glide and steal along with Heaven in view.

Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

They [new settlers] have a motive to labour more assiduously, and to adopt contrivances for making their labour more effectual.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. viii. § 2.

Courage the highest gift, that accorns to bend To mean devices for a sordid end.

Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, Ded.

You see what shifts we are enfore'd to try, To help out wit with some variety.

Dryden, Indian Queen, Epil.

expediential (eks-pē-di-ēn'shal), *a.* [*< expedience* (ML. *expeditia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to expediency; regulated by expediency: as, an expediential policy.

Calculating expediential understanding.

Ware.

Some churchmen have almost stript it of doctrinal significance and left it with a mere *expediential* or political value, as a sort of Episcopal Presbyterianism or so-called Congregationalism tinged with Episcopacy.

The Century, XXXI. 78.

expedientially (eks-pē-di-ēn'shal-i), *adv.* In an expediential manner; for the sake of expediency.

We should never deviate save expedientially.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

expeditiously (eks-pē'di-ēnt-li), *adv.* 1†. Hastily; quickly.

Do this expeditiously, and turn him going.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 1.

2. In an expedient manner; fitly; suitably; conveniently.

expediment (eks-ped'i-nēnt), *n.* [*< ML.* *expedimentum*, explained 'impedimentum' but prop. of opposite meaning, < L. *expedire*, set free, disengage, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*. Cf. *impediment*.] An expedite.

A like expediment to remove discontent.

Barrow.

expedite (eks-ped'i-tiāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expeditat*, ppr. *expeditating*. [*< ML.* (Law L.) *expeditatus*, pp. of *expeditare*, < L. *ex-priv.* + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *Eng. forest law*, to cut out the balls or claws of the fore feet of, as a dog, to render incapable of hunting.

In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not expeditated forfeits three shillings and four pence to the king.

Chambers.

expeditation (eks-ped-i-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< ML.* *expeditatio(n)-*, < *expeditare*, expedite: see *expeditate*.] The act of expeditating, or the state of being expeditated.

expedite (eks'pē-dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expedit*, ppr. *expediting*. [*< L.* *expeditus*, pp. of *expédire*, despatch, etc., impers. be serviceable, advantageous, or expedient: see *expede*.] 1. To remove impediments to the movement or progress of; accelerate the motion or progress of; hasten; quicken: as, the general sent orders to expedite the march of the army; artificial heat may expedite the growth of plants.

By sin and Death a broad way now is paved, To expedite your glorious march.

Milton, P. L., x. 474.

The Prince himself had repeatedly offered to withdraw forever from the country, if his absence would expedite a settlement satisfactory to the provinces.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 519.

2. To despatch; send forth; issue officially.

Though such charters be expedited of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion.

Bacon.

Orders were undoubtedly expedited from Jerusalem to Damascus, as soon as messengers could be interchanged.

De Quincy, Essences, I.

=Syn. 1. To speed, forward, advance, press on, press forward, urge on, urge forward, drive, push.

expedit (eks'pē-dit), *a.* [= D. *expedit* = Dan. Sw. *expedit* = Sp. Pg. *expedito* = It. *espedito*, *spedito*, < L. *expeditus*, unimpeded, free, ready, easy, pp. of *expédire*, despatch: see *expede*, *expedite*, *v.*] 1. Cleared of impediments; unobstructed; unimpeded; unnumbered.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man's salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expedite.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

That the ways of his Lord and ours might be made clear, ready, and expedite.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

2. Ready; quick; expeditious.

The second method of doctrine was introduced for expedite use and assurance sake.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 224.

Speech is a very short and expedite way of conveying their thoughts.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. 19.

expeditely (eks'pē-dit-li), *adv.* Expeditiously.

Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and expeditely by imitating one good copy than by hearkening to a thousand oral prescriptions?

Barrow, Works, III. II.

expedition (eks-pē-dish'ōn), *n.* [= D. *expeditio* = G. Dan. Sw. *expedition*, < OF. *expedition*, F. *expédition* = Sp. *expedición* = Pg. *expedição* = It. *espedizione*, *spedizione*, < L. *expeditio(n)-*, a despatching, a military enterprise, an expedition, < *expédire*, despatch, etc.: see *expede*, *expedite*.] 1. The state of being freed from impediments; hence, expeditiousness; promptness; haste; speed; quickness; despatch.

Calvin therefore dispatcheth with all expedition his letters unto some principal pastor in every of those cities.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii., Pref.

Even with the speediest expedition,
I will despatch him to the emperor's court.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

With winged expedition,
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes
His errand on the wicked. *Milton, S. A., i. 1283.*

2†. The state of being expedited or put in motion; progress; march.

Let us deliver
Our puissance into the hand of God,
Putting it straight in expedition.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

The silent expedition of the bloody blast from the murdering Ordnance. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, i. 27.*

3. An excursion, journey, or voyage made by a company or body of persons for a specific purpose; also, such a body and its whole outfit: as, the expedition of Xerxes into Greece; Wilkes's exploring expedition; a trading expedition to the African coast.

He [Temple] talks . . . of sleeping on straw for one night, of travelling in winter when the snow lay on the ground, as if he had gone on an expedition to the North Pole.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=Syn. 1. Celerity, nimbleness, alertness.—3. Trip, raid.
expeditionary (eks-pē-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [*< expedition + -ary.*] Pertaining to or composing an expedition.

The expeditionary forces were now assembled.
Goldsmith, Hist. Greece.

Fresh water was extremely scarce, the expeditionary force spending much time in digging wells.
O'Donovan, Merv, ii.

Lord Wolseley, who commands the expeditionary army.
The American, IX. 350.

expeditioner (eks-pē-dish'on-ēr), *n.* Same as *expeditionist*.

expeditionist (eks-pē-dish'on-ist), *n.* [*< expedition + -ist.*] One who makes or takes part in an expedition. [Rare.]

Fortunately the zeal of the expeditionists averted the risk . . . that rather brusque usage would cause some of the most important members of the expedition to withdraw their aid.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 103.

expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *a.* [*< expediti-on + -ous.*] 1. Performed with celerity; quick; hasty; speedy: as, an expeditious march.

That method of binding, torturing, or detaining will prove the most effectual and expeditious which makes use of manacles and fetters. *Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.*

2. Nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity: as, an expeditious messenger or runner.

I entreated them to be expeditious.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

expeditiously (eks-pē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner; speedily; with celerity or despatch.

The surgeon boasted that he could not only shave, which on the continent is a surgical operation, but that he could dress hair neatly and expeditiously.
T. Cogan, On the Passions, i., note A.

expeditiousness (eks-pē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The quality of being expeditious; quickness; expedition. *Bailey, 1727.*

expeditive† (eks-ped'i-tiv), *a.* [= F. *expéditif* = Sp. *expeditivo* = It. *espeditivo, speditivo*; as *expedite + -ive.*] Performing with speed; expeditious.

I mean not to purchase the praise of expeditive in that kind; but as one that have a feeling of my duty, and of the ease of others, my endeavour shall be to hear patiently.
Bacon, Speech on taking his place in Chaucery.

expeditory† (eks-ped'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< ML. expeditorius, < L. expeditre, pp. expeditus, despatch: see expedite, expeditie.*] Making haste; expeditious. *Franklin.*

expel (eks-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expelled*, ppr. *expelling*. [Formerly also *expell*; *< ME. expellen, < OF. expeller = Sp. expeler = Pg. expelir = It. espellere, < L. expellere, drive or thrust out or away, < ex, out, + pellere, drive, thrust: see pulse. Cf. compel, dispel, impel, propel, repel.*] 1. To drive or force out or away; send off or away by force or constraint; compel to leave; dismiss forcibly or compulsorily: as, to expel air from a bellows or from the lungs; to expel an invader or a traitor from a country; to expel a student from a college, or a member from a club.

The force of sorrow to expell,
To view strange countreys hee intends.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 329).
Till that infernal feend with foule uprore
Forewasted all their land and them expeld.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 1. 5.

Off with his robe! expel him forth this place!
Whilst we rejoice and sing at his disgrace.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A united army of Bavarians and Hessians expelled the Austrians from the greater part of Bavaria, and on Oct. 22 reinstated the Emperor in Munich.

Locky, Eng. In 15th Cent., iii.

2. To exclude; keep out or off. [Rare.]

O, that that earth which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw!
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

3†. To reject; refuse.

And would ye not poore fellowship expell,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie.
Spenser, Mother Huh. Tale, l. 96.

=Syn. 1. *Exile, Exclude*, etc. (see *banish*, expatriate, ostracize; eject, dislodge).

expellable (eks-pel'ā-bl), *a.* [*< expel + -able.*] 1. Capable of being expelled or driven out: as, "acid expellable by heat," *Kirwan*.—2. Subject to expulsion: as, members of a club not expellable on account of political opinions.

expellant (eks-pel'ant), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Expelling or having the power to expel: as, an expellant medicine. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*

2. *n.* That which expels: as, calomel is a powerful expellant.

expeller (eks-pel'ēr), *n.* One who or that which expels.

From Canegias he cometh to the foresaid Magloennus, whome he nameth the Dragon of the Isles, and the expeller of manic tyrants. *Holinshed, Chron., England, l. v. 17.*

Unspotted faith, expeller of all vice.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 74.

expencet, n. An obsolete spelling of *expense*. See *-et*.

expend (eks-pend'), *v. t.* [= OF. *espandre, spendre = Sp. Pg. expender = It. spendere, < L. expendere, weigh out, pay out, expend, < ex, out, + pendere, weigh, akin to pendere, hang: see pend, pendent, poise. Cf. dispend and spend.*] 1. To lay out; disburse; spend; pay out.

I held it ever
Virtue and cunning were endowments greater
Than nobleness and riches; careless heirs
May the two latter darken and expend.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

The king of England wasted the French king's country, and thereby caused him to expend such sums of money as exceeded the debt.
Sir J. Hayward.

It is far easier to acquire a fortune like a knave than to expend it like a gentleman.
Cotton.

2. To consume by use; spend in using: as, to expend time, labor, or material; the oil of a lamp is expended in burning; water is expended in mechanical operations; the ammunition was entirely expended.

For I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a snipe,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak., Othello, i. 3.*

Youth, health, vigor to expend
On so desirable an end.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected, l. 33.

expendable (eks-pen'dā-bl), *a.* [*< expend + -able.*] That can be expended or consumed by use: as, articles expendable and not expendable.

expender (eks-pon'dēr), *n.* One who expends, uses, or consumes in using.

Among organisms which are large expenders of force, the size ultimately attained is, other things equal, determined by the initial size. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 49.*

expeditor (eks-pen'di-tōr), *n.* [= Sp. *expendedor*, a spendthrift, = It. *spenditore, < ML. expeditor, < L. expendere, expend: see expend.*] In old Eng. law, a person appointed to disburse money.

expeditrix (eks-pen'di-triks), *n.* [*< ML. *expeditrix, fem. of expeditor: see expeditor.*] A woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and expeditrix in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons.
Roger North, Examen, p. 257.

expediture (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* [*< ML. expeditus, irreg. pp. of L. expendere (cf. expeditor), + -ure.*] 1. The act of expending; a laying out, using up, or consuming; disbursement; outlay, as of money, materials, labor, time, etc.; used absolutely, outlay of money or pecuniary means.

There is not an opinion more general among mankind than this, that the unproductive expenditure of the rich is necessary to the employment of the poor. *J. S. Mill.*

2. That which is expended; expense. [Rare.]

And making prize of all that hee condemns,
With our expediture deveys his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

expense (eks-pens'), *n.* [Until recently also *expence*; *< ME. expence, expence, < OF. expence, expence = Sp. Pg. expensas, pl., = It. spesa, < ML. expensa (se. pecunia), L. expensus, money spent, fem. and neut. of L. expensus, pp. of expendere, expend: see expend.*] 1. A laying out

or expending; the disbursing of money; employment and consumption, as of time or labor; expenditure.

Godely of giftes, grettist in expence,
Ay furse on his los, and to fight redy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3766.

The person who was very zealous in prosecuting the same, deserving honourable remembrance for his good minde, and expence of life in so vertuous an enterprise.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 145.

Extraordinary expense must be limited by the worth of the occasion.
Bacon, Expense.

Raw in fields the rude militia swarms;
Mouths without hands, maintained at vast expence;
In peace a charge, in war a weak defense.
Dryden, Cym, and Iph., l. 401.

Specifically—2. Great or undue expenditure; prodigality.

This sudden solem feast
Was not ordain'd to riot in expence.
Fori, Tia Pity, v. 5.

I was always a fool, when I told you what your expences would bring you to.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 1.

3. That which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge: as, a prudent man limits his expenses by his income.

For his expencez and for his aray,
For hors or men that may be for your spede,
He shall not lakke no thng that hym nede.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 348.

We shall not spend a large expense of time.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

4. Cost through diminution or deterioration; damage or loss from any detracting cause, especially a moral one: preceded by *at*: as, he did this at the expense of his character.

Courting popularity at his party's expense.
Brougham, Sheridan.

His skill in the details of business had not been acquired at the expense of his general powers.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Death-bed expenses. See *death-bed*. =Syn. 3. *Charge, Cost*, etc. See *price*.

expensful (eks-pens'fūl), *a.* [*< expense + -ful.*] Costly; expensive. [Archaic.]

See, you rate him,
To stay him yet from more expensful courses.
Chapman, All Fools, li. 1.

My mind very heavy for this my expensful life.
Peypys, Diary, Nov. 13, 1661.

No part of structure is more . . . expensful . . . than windows.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

expensfully (eks-pens'fūl-i), *adv.* In an expensful or costly manner; with great expense. [Archaic.]

expenseless (eks-pens'les), *a.* [*< expense + -less.*] Without cost or expense. [Rare.]

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all expenseless, and proeur'd with ease.
Sir R. Blackmore.

expensive (eks-pen'siv), *a.* [*< expense + -ive.*] 1. Costly; requiring or entailing much expense: as, an expensive dress or equipage; an expensive family; expensive tastes or habits.

The loud and impetuous winds, and the shingling fires of more laborious and expensive actions, are profitable to others only, like a tree or balsam, distilling precious liquor for others, not for its own use.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

It was asserted, with reason, that Anjou would be a very expensive master, for his luxurious and extravagant habits were notorious.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

2†. Free in expending; liberal; extravagant; lavish.

Hee is now very expensive of his time, for hee will waite vpon your Staires a whole Afternoone.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Uniuersitie Duune.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness.
Bp. Sprat.

expensively (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner; with great expense.

I never knew him live so great and expensively as hee hath done since his return from exile.
Swift.

expensiveness (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being expensive, or of incurring or requiring great expenditures of money; costliness; extravagance: as, the expensiveness of war; expensiveness of one's tastes.

The courtiers studied to please the king's taste, and gave in to an expensiveness of equipage and dress that exceeded all bounds.
Bp. Lowth, Wykeham, p. 203.

expergefaction† (eks-pēr-jē-fak'shōn), *n.* [*< L. expergefatio(n)-, an awakening, < expergefacer, pp. expergefactus, awaken, arouse, < expergerere, awaken, arouse (see experrection), + facere, make.*] An awakening or arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect expergefaction.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 45.

experience (eks-pō'ri-ens), *n.* [*ME. experientia, experientia*, *OF. experientia*, *F. expérience* = *Pr. experientia*, *esperientia* = *Sp. Pg. experientia* = *It. esperienza, sperientia, esperientia, sperientia*, *L. experientia*, a trial, proof, experiment, experimental knowledge, experience, *< experient-* (*-s*), *ppr. of experiri*, try, put to the test, undertake, undergo, *< ex, out, + periri*, go through, in *pp. peritus*, experienced, expert: see *expert* and *peril.*] 1. The state or fact of having made trial or proof, or of having acquired knowledge, wisdom, skill, etc., by actual trial or observation; also, the knowledge so acquired; personal and practical acquaintance with anything; experimental cognition or perception: as, he knows what suffering is by long *experience*; *experience* teaches even fools.

If that hath as much *Experience* of you as I have had will confess that the Handmaid of God Almighty was never so prodigal of her Gifts to any. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 14.

We were sufficiently instructed by *Experience* what the holy Psalmist means by the Dew of Hermon, our Tents being as wet with it as if it had rained all Night. *Maudrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

A man of science who . . . had made *experience* of a spiritual affinity more attractive than any chemical one. *Hawthorne*, Blithmark.

Till we have some *experience* of the duties of religion, we are incapable of entering duly into the privileges. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 245.

2. In *philos.*, knowledge acquired through external or internal perception; also, the totality of the cognitions given by perception, taken in their connection; all that is perceived, understood, and remembered. Locke defines it as our observation, employed either about external sensible objects or about the internal operations of our minds, perceived and reflected upon by ourselves. The Latin *experientia* was used in its philosophical sense by Cicero and others, and in the middle ages by Roger Bacon. It translates the Greek *ἐμπειρία* of the Stoics. See *empiric*.

The great and indeed the only ultimate source of our knowledge of nature and her laws is *experience*, by which we mean not the *experience* of one man only, or of one generation, but the accumulated *experience* of all mankind in all ages, registered in books, or recorded by tradition. *Sir J. Herschel*.

The unity of *experience* embraces both the inner and the outer life. *E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 387.

Specifically—3. That which has been learned, suffered, or done, considered as productive of practical judgment and skill; the sum of practical wisdom taught by all the events, vicissitudes, and observations of one's life, or by any particular class or division of them.

That which all men's *experience* teacheth them may not in any wise be denied. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

Who shall march out before ye, coy'd and courted By all the mistresses of war, care, counsel, Quick-ey'd *experience*, and victory twin'd to him? *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, iv. 3.

Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers, and he bears a laden breast, Full of sad *experience*, moving toward the stillness of his rest. *Tennyson*, *Locksley Hall*.

In a world so charged and sparkling with power, a man does not live long and actively without costly additions of *experience*, which, though not spoken, are recorded in his mind. *Emerson*, *Old Age*.

4. An individual or particular instance of trial or observation.

Real apprehension is, as I have said, in the first instance an *experience* or information about the concrete. *J. H. Newman*, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 21.

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*, *Prin. of Psychol.*

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*.

5†. An experiment.

She caused him to make *experience* Upon wild beasts. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*

If my affection be suspected, make *Experience* of my loyalty, by some service. *Shirley*, *Love Tricks*, I. 1.

6. A fixed mental impression or emotion; specifically, a guiding or controlling religious feeling, as at the time of conversion or resulting from subsequent influences.

All that can be argued from the purity and perfection of the word of God, with respect to *experiences*, is this, that those *experiences* which are agreeable to the word of God are right, and cannot be otherwise; and not that those affections must be right which arise on occasion of the word of God conflag to the mind. *Edwards*, *Works*, III. 32.

The rapture of the Moravian and Quietist, . . . the revival of the Calvinistic churches, the *experiences* of the Methodists, are varying forms of that shudder of awe and delight with which the individual soul always mingles with the universal soul. *Emerson*, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 256.

Experience meeting, a meeting, especially in the Methodist Church, where the members relate their religious experiences; a covenant or conference meeting.

He is in that ecstasy of mind which prompts those who were never orators before to rise in an *experience meeting* and pour out a flood of feeling in the tritest language and the most conventional terms.

C. D. Warner, *Backlog Studies*, p. 127.

=*Syn. Experience, Experiment, Observation.* *Experience* is strictly that which befalls a man, or which he goes through, while *experiment* is that which one actively undertakes. *Observation* is looking on, without necessarily having any connection with the matter: it is one thing to know of a man's goodness or of the horrors of war by *observation*, and quite another to know of it or them by *experience*. To know of a man's goodness by *experiment* would be to have put it to actual and intentional test. See *practice*.

experience (eks-pō'ri-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *experienced*, *ppr. experiencing*. [*< experientia, n.*] 1. To learn by practical trial or proof; try or prove by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; have happen to or befall one; acquire a perception of; undergo: as, we all *experience* pain, sorrow, and pleasure; we *experience* good and evil; we often *experience* a change of sentiments and views, or pleasurable or painful sensations.

Your soul will then *experience* the most terrible fears. *Southwell*, *Poetical Works*, Pref., p. 56.

You have not yet *experienced* at her hands My treatment. *Browning*, *Ring and Book*, I. 309.

2†. To practise or drill; exercise.

The youthful sailors thus with early care Their arms *experience* and for sea prepare. *W. Harte*, *tr. of Sixth Thebaid of Statius*.

To **experience religion**, to become converted. [*Colloq.*]

I *experienced religion* at one of brother Armstrong's protracted meetings. *Widow Bedott Papers*, p. 108.

experienced (eks-pō'ri-ens), *p. a.* Taught by practice or by repeated observations; skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation: as, an *experienced* artist; an *experienced* physician.

I esteem it a greater Advantage that so worthy and well-experienced a Knight as Sir Talbot Bows in to be my Colleague and Fellow-Burgess. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 4.

We must perfect, as much as we can, our Ideas of the distinct species; or learn them from such as are used to that sort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke*.

experienter (eks-pō'ri-ens), *n.* One who experiences; one who makes trials or experiments. [*Rare.*]

A curious *experienter* did affirm that the likeness of any object, . . . if strongly lighted, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it, . . . even after he shall have turned his eyes from it. *Sir K. Digby*, *Nature of Bodies*, viii.

experient† (eks-pō'ri-ens), *a.* [*< OF. experient*, *L. experient* (*-s*), *ppr. of experiri*: see *experience*.] Experienced.

Which wisdom sure he learn'd Of his *experient* father. *Chapman*, *All Fools*, I. 1.

Why is the Prince, now ripe and full *experient*, Not made a dore in the State? *Beau. and Fl.*, *Cupid's Revenge*, iii. 1.

experiential (eks-pō'ri-enshal), *a.* [*< L. experientia*, *experience*, + *-al.*] 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* information. *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. *H. Weyl*, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, I. 27.

But notwithstanding the utter darkness regarding ways and means, our imagination can reach much more readily the final outcome of our transcendental than of our *experiential* attitude. *Mind*, IX. 358.

experientialism (eks-pō'ri-enshal-izm), *n.* [*< experiential* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that all our knowledge has its origin in experience, and must submit to the test of experience.

Experientialism is, in short, a philosophical or logical theory, not a psychological one. *G. C. Robertson*.

experientialist (eks-pō'ri-enshal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [*< experiential* + *-ist.*] 1. *n.* One who holds the doctrines of experientialism.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* [*< ME. experiment* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. experiment*, *< OF. experiment*, *experiment* = *Sp. Pg. experimento* = *It. esperimento*, *< L. experimentum*, a trial, test, experiment. *< experiri*, try, test: see *experience*.] 1. A trial; a test; specifically, the operation of subjecting objects to certain conditions and observing the result, in order to test some principle or supposition, or to discover something new.

The craft of condescension the cunning did use; With Spretts & experiment so spend that there lyf. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 13217.

A political *experiment* cannot be made in a laboratory, nor determined in a few hours. *J. Adams*.

Observation is of two kinds; for either the objects which it considers remain unchanged, or, previous to its application, they are made to undergo certain arbitrary changes, or are placed in certain fanciful relations. In the latter case the observation obtains the specific name of *experiment*. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

All successful action is successful *experiment* in the broadest sense of the term, and every mistake or failure is a negative *experiment*, which deters us from repetition. *Jerons*, *Social Reform*, p. 253.

2†. A becoming practically acquainted with something; an experience.

This was a useful *experiment* for our future conduct. *Defoe*.

Cavendish's experiment, an important mechanical experiment, first actually made by Henry Cavendish, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth by means of the torsion-balance.—**Controlling experiment**. See *control*. = *Syn. Observation*, etc. (see *experience*), test, examination, assay.

experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *v.* [= *D. experimenteren* = *G. experimentieren* = *Dan. experimenteren* = *Sw. experimentera*, *< F. expérimentier* (*OF. experimenter*) = *Pr. experimenter*, *experimenter* = *Sp. Pg. experimentar* = *It. sperimentare, sperimentare*, *< ML. experimentare*, experiment; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To make trial; make an experiment; operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish it when known: as, philosophers *experiment* on natural bodies for the discovery of their qualities and combinations.

We live, and they *experiment* on life, Those poets, painters, all who stand aloof To overlook the farther. *Browning*, *In a Balcony*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To try; search out by trial; put to the proof.

This naptha is . . . apt to inflame with the sunbeams or heat that issues from fire; as was worthily *experimented* on one of Alexander's pages. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*.

2. To know or perceive by experience; experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one *experiments* while he sleeps soundly. *Locke*.

experimental, *n.* Plural of *experimentum*.

experimental (eks-per'i-men'tal), *a.* [= *G. Dan. Sw. experimental* (in comp.), *< F. expérimental* = *Sp. Pg. experimental* = *It. esperimentale*, *< ML. *experimentalis*, *< L. experimentum*, experiment; see *experiment*.] 1. Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment: as, *experimental* knowledge or philosophy; an *experimental* philosopher.

He [*Calvert*] was a liberal in politics, and had a lively, if amateurish, interest in *experimental* science. *E. Doeden*, *Shelley*, I. 209.

2. Taught by experience; having personal experience; known by or derived from experience; experienced.

Trust not my reading, nor my observations, Which with *experimental* seal doth warrant The tenour of my book. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

Admit to the holy communion such only as profess and appear to be regenerated and *experimental* Christians. *H. Humphrey*.

Of liberty, such as it is in small democracies, of patriotism, such as it is in small independent communities of any kind, they had, and they could have, no *experimental* knowledge. *Macaulay*, *History*.

Experimental proposition, in *logic*, a proposition which is founded upon experience.—**Experimental philosophy**, that philosophy which accepts nothing as absolutely certain, but holds that opinions will gradually approximate to the truth in scientific researches into nature.

The chief reason why I prefer the mechanical and *experimental philosophy* before the Aristotelian is not so much because of its greater certainty, but because it puts inquisitive men into a method to attain it, whereas the other serves only to obstruct their industry by amusing them with empty and insignificant notions. *Bp. Parker*, *Platonick Philos.*, 2d ed. (1667), p. 47.

Experimental religion, religion that exists as an actual experience, as distinct from that which is held simply as an opinion or practised externally from some ulterior considerations; a state of religious feeling or principle which has sustained the test of trial, as opposed to a religious belief which is held merely as a theory.

experimentalize, *v. i.* See *experimentalize*.

experimentalist (eks-per'i-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< experimental* + *-ist.*] One who makes experiments; one who practises experimentation.

In respect of the medical profession, there is an obvious danger of a man's being regarded as a dangerous *experimentalist* who adopts any novelty. *Whately*, *Rhetoric*, I. iii. § 2.

experimentalize (eks-per'i-men'tal-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentalized*, *ppr. experimen-*

talizing. [*< experimental + -ize.*] To make experiment. Also spelled *experimentalise*.

The impression . . . [of Mr. Weller] was that Mr. Martin was hired by the establishment of Sawyer, late Nockemort, to take strong medicine, or to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon. *Dickens, Pickwick*, xlviii.

The old school has gone—gone, it may be added, to the regret of all who do not share the modern rage for *experimentalizing*, and who are inclined to suspect that our fathers were at least as wise as ourselves. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII, 258.

experimentally (eks-per-i-men'tal-i), *adv.* By experiment; by experience or trial; by operation and observation of results.

He will *experimentally* find the emptiness of all things. *Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor.*, lii, 22.

It is not only reasonably to be expected, but *experimentally* felt, that in weak and ignorant understandings there are no sufficient supports for the vigorosity of a holy life. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 751.

The law being thus established *experimentally*. *J. S. Mill, Logic*.

experimentalian (eks-per'i-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< experiment + -arian.*] **I.** *a.* Relying upon experiments or upon experience.

Hobbes . . . treated the *experimentalian* philosophers as objects only of contempt. *D. Stewart*.

II. *n.* One given to making experiments.

Another thing . . . that qualifies an *experimentalian* for the reception of revealed religion. *Boyle, Works*, V, 537.

experimentation (eks-per'i-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. expérimentation*; as *experiment, v.*, + *-ation*.] The act or practice of making experiments; the process of experimenting.

Thus far the advantage of *experimentation* over simple observation is universally recognized: all are aware that it enables us to obtain innumerable combinations of circumstances which are not to be found in nature, and so add to nature's experiments a multitude of experiments of our own. *J. S. Mill, Logic*, III, vii, § 3.

experimentative (eks-per-i-men-tā-tiv), *a.* [*< experiment + -ative.*] Experimental. *Coleridge*.

experimentator (eks-per'i-men-tā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. expérimentateur* = *Sp. Pg. experimentador* = *It. esperimentatore, sperimentatore*, < *ML. experimentator*, < *experimentare*, experiment: see *experiment, v.*] An experimenter.

The examination of some of them was protracted for many days, the nature of the experiments themselves, and also the design of the *experimentators*, requiring such chasms. *Boyle, Works*, IV, 507.

experimented† (eks-per'i-men-ted), *p. a.* Proved by experience.

There be divers that make profession to have as good and as *experimented* receipts as yours. *B. Jonson, Volpone*, ii, 1.

experimenter (eks-per'i-men-tēr), *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

experimentist (eks-per'i-men-tist), *n.* [*< experiment + -ist.*] An experimenter.

experimentize (eks-per'i-men-tiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *experimentized*, ppr. *experimentizing*. [*< experiment + -ize.*] To try experiments; experiment. Also spelled *experimentise*.

It has been one of the greatest oversights in my work that I did not *experimentise* on such [small and inconspicuous] flowers. *Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation*, p. 387.

experimentum (eks-per-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *experimenta* (-tā). [*L.*: see *experiment*.] An experiment.—**Experimentum crucis**, a crucial or deciding experiment or test. See *crucial, 3*.

experrection† (eks-pe-rek'shōn), *n.* [*< L. experrectus*, pp. of *expergere*, be awakened, awake, < *expergere*, tr., wake, arouse, < *ex*, out, + *pergere*, wake, arouse, pursue, proceed, go on, < *per*, through, + *regere*, keep straight, guide, direct: see *regent*. Cf. *insurrection, resurrection*.] A waking up or arousing.

The Phrygians also, imagining that God sleepeth all winter and lieth awake in the summer, thereupon celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping, in the other, of *experrection* or waking, and that with much drinking and belly cheer. *Holland, tr. of Plutarch*, p. 1069.

expert (eks-pert' as *a.*; eks-pert' or eks'pert as *n.*), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. expert*, < *OF. expert, espert*, *F. expert* = *Pr. expert, espert* = *Sp. Pg. experto* = *It. esperto, sperto*, < *L. expertus* (for **expertus*; cf. equiv. *peritus*), experienced, skilled, expert, pp. of *experiri*, try, put to the test, go through: see *experience*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having had experience; experienced; practised; trained; taught by use, practice, or experience.

Experte am I thaire plannies best to growe
But sette hem nowe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

And nouthe to hem of elde that bene *experte*
In governaunce, nurture, and honeste.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

2. Skilful; dexterous; adroit; having facility acquired by practice.

Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' express the parts, but not dispose the whole. *Dryden*.

The sceptic is ever *expert* at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue. *Goldsmith, English Clergy*.

3. Pertaining to or resulting from experience; due to or proceeding from one having practical knowledge or skill: as, *expert workmanship*; *expert testimony*.

What practice, howsoe'er *expert*, . . .
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

=*Syn. Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); trained, practised. See *skilful*.

II. *n.* 1. An experienced, skilful, or practised person; one skilled or thoroughly informed in any particular department of knowledge or art.

The point is one difficult to settle; and none can be consulted about it but natives or *experts*. *Tiecknor, Span. Lit.*, I, 11.

To read two or three good books on any subject is equivalent to hearing it discussed by an assembly of wise, able, and impartial *experts*, who tell you all that can be known about it. *J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture*, p. 313.

He was a man of wide and scholarly culture, with special aptness in literary quotation, an *expert* in social science and public charities. *G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles*, II, 68.

2. In law, a person who, by virtue of special acquired knowledge or experience on a subject, presumably not within the knowledge of men generally, may testify in a court of justice to matters of opinion thereon, as distinguished from ordinary witnesses, who can in general testify only to facts. =*Syn. Adept, Expert*. See *adept, n.*

expert (eks-pert'), *v. t.* [*< L. expertus*, pp. of *experiri*, try, test: see *expert, a.*] 1†. To experience.

We deeme of Death as doome of ill desert;
But knewe we, fooles, what it us brings untill,
Dye would we dayly, once it to *expert*!
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. [*< expert, n.*] To examine (books, accounts, etc.) as an expert; have examined by an expert: as, the accounts have been *experted*. [*Colloq.*]

expertly (eks-pert'li), *adv.* [*< ME. expertly*; < *expert + -ly*.] 1†. By actual experiment.

Unblynde it thenne, and there *expertly* se
How oon tree is in til an other ronne.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

2. In an expert or skilful or dexterous manner; adroitly; with readiness and accuracy.

expertness (eks-pert'nes), *n.* The quality of being expert; skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness: as, *expertness* in musical performance, or in seamanship; *expertness* in reasoning.

You shall demand of him whether one Captain Dumain be 't the camp, a Frenchman; what his reputation is with the duke, what his valour, honesty, and *expertness* in wars. *Shak., All's Well*, iv, 3.

There were no marks of *expertness* in the trick played by the woman of Endor upon the perturbed mind of Saul. *T. Cogan, Theol. Disquisitions*, ii.

=*Syn. Facility, Knack*, etc. See *readiness*.

expetible† (eks-pet'i-bl), *a.* [*< L. expetibilis*, desirable, < *expetere*, desire, long for, seek after, < *ex*, out, + *petere*, seek: see *petition, compete*.] Fit to be sought after; desirable.

An establishment . . . is more *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect, without the same uniform order and peace therewith. *T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng.*, p. 410.

expiable (eks'pi-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. expiable*, < *L.* as if **expiabilis*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] Capable of being expiated or atoned for: as, an *expiable* offense; *expiable* guilt.

They allow them to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: remissible, of course, or *expiable* by an easie penitence. *Feltham, Resolves*, ii, 9.

The Gregorian purgatory supposed only an expiation of small and light faults, as immoderate laughter, impertinent talking, which nevertheless he himself sayes are *expiable* by fear of death. *Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery*, II, ii, § 2.

expiamment† (eks'pi-a-ment), *n.* [*< L.* as if **expiammentum*, < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] An expiation. *Bailey*, 1727.

expiate (eks'pi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *expiated*, ppr. *expiating*. [*< L. expiatus*, pp. of *expiare* (> *It. expiare* = *Sp. Pg. expiar* = *F. expier*), atone for, make satisfaction for, < *ex*, out, + *piare*, appease, propitiate, make atonement, < *pious*, devout, pious: see *pious*.] 1. To atone for; make satisfaction or reparation for; remove or endeavor to remove the moral guilt of (a

crime or evil act), or counteract its evil effects, by suffering a penalty or doing some counterbalancing good.

It is true indeed, and granted, that the blood of Christ alone can *expiate* sin. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons*, I, ii.

The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

The pernicious maxims early imbibed by Mr. Fox led him . . . into great faults which, though afterwards nobly *expiated*, were never forgotten. *Macaulay, Lord Holland*.

2. To avert by certain observances. [*Rare.*]

Frequent showers of stones . . . could . . . be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele. *T. H. Dyer, Hist. Rome*, § 2.

expiate† (eks'pi-āt), *a.* [*< L. expiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Expired.

Make haste, the hour of death is *expiate*. *Shak., Rich. III.*, lii, 3.

expiation (eks-pi-ā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. expiation* = *Pr. expiatio* = *Sp. expiacion* = *Pg. expiacao* = *It. espiazione*, < *L. expiatio* (=*n.*), < *expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] 1. The act of expiating, or of making satisfaction or reparation for an offense; atonement; reparation. See *atonement*.

His liberality seemed to have something in it of self-abasement and *expiation*. *Irvine*.

Our Lord offered an *expiation* for our sins. *Church Diet.*

In the *expiations* of the heathen peoples the main thing is to have enough suffered; for the apprehended wrath will be stayed when the rages of the gods are glutted. *Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law*, p. 88.

2. The means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation of crimes is made; an atonement.

Those shadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of hulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii, 291.

3†. An observance or ceremony intended to avert omens or prodigies.

Upon the birth of such monsters, the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Sir J. Hayward*.

The Great Day of *Expiation*, an annual solemnity of the Jews, observed on the 10th day of the month Tisri, which answers to our September.

expiational (eks-pi-ā'shōn-əl), *a.* [*< expiation + -al.*] Pertaining to, characterized by, or for the purpose of expiation.

The most intensely *expiational* form of Christianity, instead of being most robust and steadfast, is poorest. *Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law*, p. 91.

expiator (eks'pi-ā-tōr), *n.* [= *It. espiatore*, < *LL. expiator*, < *L. expiare*, expiate: see *expiate*.] One who expiates.

expiatorious† (eks'pi-ā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. expiatorius*; see *expiatory*.] Same as *expiatory*.

Which are not to be expounded as if ordination did confer the first grace, which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*. *Jer. Taylor, Office Ministerial*, § 7.

expiatory (eks'pi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. expiatoire* = *Sp. Pg. expiatorio* = *It. espiatorio*, < *LL. expiatorius*, < *L. expiare*, pp. *expiatus*, expiate: see *expiate, expiator*.] Having the power to make atonement or expiation; offered by way of expiation.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*.

expilate† (eks'pi-lāt), *v. t.* [*< L. expilatus*, pp. of *expilare* (> *It. espilare* = *Pg. expilar*), pillage, plunder, < *ex*, out, + *pilare*, pillage, plunder: see *compile and pillage*.] To pillage; plunder.

expilation† (eks-pi-lā'shōn), *n.* [= *Pg. expilacao* = *It. espilazione*, < *L. expiliatio* (=*n.*), < *expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] The act of pillaging or plundering; the act of committing waste.

So many grievances of the people, *expilations* of the church, abuses to the state, entrenchments upon the royalties of the crown, were continued. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II, 100.

Within the same space [the last six months of his reign] he [Edward VI.] lost by way of gift about twice as much of the relics of the monastic spoil as he had lost in the whole of any of his former years (except the first two). . . . This final *expilation*, for such it was, avenged upon the son the sacrilege of the father. *R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng.*, xxi.

expilator† (eks'pi-lā-tōr), *n.* [= *It. espilatore*, < *L. expilator*, < *expilare*, pillage: see *expiate*.] One who expilates or pillages.

Where profit hath prompted, no age hath wanted such miners [for sepulchral treasure], for which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetoric. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial*, iii.

expirable (eks-pir'ā-bl), *a.* [*< expire + -able.*] That may come to an end. *Smart*.

expirant (eks-pir'ant), *n.* [= *F. expirant* = *Sp. espirante*, < *L. expiran* (=*t-s*), *expiran* (=*t-s*), ppr. of

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj. adjective.	engn. engineering.	mech. mechanics, mechan-	photog. photography.
abbr. abbreviation.	entom. entomology.	cal.	phren. phrenology.
abl. ablative.	Epis. Episcopal.	med. medicine.	phys. physical.
acc. accusative.	equiv. equivalent.	mensur. mensuration.	physiol. physiology.
accom. accommodated, accom-	esp. especially.	metal. metallurgy.	pl, plur. plural.
modation.	Eth. Ethiopic.	metaph. metaphysics.	poet. poetical.
act. active.	ethnog. ethnography.	meteor. meteorology.	polit. political.
adv. adverb.	ethnol. ethnology.	Mex. Mexican.	Pol. Polish.
AF. Anglo-French.	etym. etymology.	MGr. Middle Greek, medie-	poss. possessive.
agri. agriculture.	Eur. European.	val Greek.	pp. past participle.
AL. Anglo-Latin.	exclam. exclamation.	MHG. Middle High German.	ppr. present participle.
alg. algebra.	l, fem. feminine.	milit. military.	Fr. Provençal (<i>usually</i>
Amer. American.	F. French (<i>usually mean-</i>	mineral. mineralogy.	<i>meaning Old Pro-</i>
anat. anatomy.	<i>ing modern French</i>).	ML. Middle Latin, medie-	<i>vençal</i>).
anc. ancient.	Flem. Flemish.	val Latin.	pref. prefix.
antiq. antiquity.	fort. fortification.	MLG. Middle Low German.	prep. preposition.
aor. aorist.	freq. frequentative.	mod. modern.	pres. present.
appar. apparently.	Fries. Frisic.	mycol. mycology.	pret. preterit.
Ar. Arabic.	fut. future.	myth. mythology.	priv. privative.
arch. architecture.	G. German (<i>usually mean-</i>	n. noun.	prob. probably, probable.
archeol. archaeology.	<i>ing New High Ger-</i>	n., neut. neuter.	pron. pronoun.
arith. arithmetic.	man).	N. New.	pron. pronounced, pronun-
art. article.	Gael. Gaelic.	N. North.	ciation.
AS. Anglo-Saxon.	galv. galvanism.	N. Amer. North America.	prop. properly.
astrol. astrology.	gen. genitive.	nat. natural.	pros. prosody.
astron. astronomy.	geog. geography.	naut. nautical.	Prot. Protestant.
attrib. attributive.	geol. geology.	nav. navigation.	prov. provincial.
aug. augmentative.	geom. geometry.	NGr. New Greek, modern	psychol. psychology.
Bav. Bavarian.	Goth. Gothic (<i>Moesogothic</i>).	Greek.	q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or pl. <i>quæ</i>)
Beng. Bengali.	Gr. Greek.	NHG. New High German	<i>vide, which see.</i>
biol. biology.	gram. grammar.	(<i>usually simply G.,</i>	refl. reflexive.
Bohem. Bohemian.	gun. gunnery.	German).	reg. regular, regularly.
bot. botany.	Heb. Hebrew.	NL. New Latin, modern	repr. representing.
Braz. Brazilian.	her. heraldry.	Latin.	rhet. rhetoric.
Bret. Breton.	herpet. herpetology.	nom. nominative.	Rom. Roman.
bryol. bryology.	Hind. Hindustani.	Norm. Norman.	Rom. Romantic, Romance
Bulg. Bulgarian.	hist. history.	north. northern.	(languages).
carp. carpentry.	horol. horology.	Norw. Norwegian.	Rues. Russian.
Cat. Catalan.	hort. horticulture.	numis. numismatics.	S. South.
Cath. Catholic.	Hung. Hungarian.	O. Old.	S. Amer. South American.
cans. cansative.	hydraul. hydraulics.	obs. obsolete.	sc. <i>L. scilicet</i> , understand,
ceram. ceramics.	hydroa. hydrostatics.	obstet. obstetrics.	supply.
cf. <i>L. confer</i> , compare.	Icel. Icelandic (<i>usually</i>	OBulg. Old Bulgarian (<i>other-</i>	Sc. Scotch.
ch. chnreh.	<i>meaning Old Ice-</i>	<i>wise called Church</i>	Scand. Scandinavian.
Chal. Chaldaea.	landic, <i>otherwise call-</i>	Slavonic, Old Slavic,	Scrip. Scripture.
chem. chemical, chemistry.	<i>ed Old Norse</i>).	Old Slavonic).	sculp. sculpture.
Chin. Chinese.	Ichth. ichthyology.	OCat. Old Catalan.	Serv. Servian.
chron. chronology.	i. e. <i>L. id est</i> , that is.	OD. Old Dutch.	sing. singular.
colloq. colloquial, colloquially.	impers. impersonal.	ODan. Old Danish.	Skt. Sanskrit.
com. commerce, commer-	impf. imperfect.	odontol. odontography.	Slav. Slavic, Slavonic.
cial.	impv. imperative.	odontol. odontology.	Sp. Spanish.
comp. composition, com-	improp. improperly.	OF. Old French.	subj. subjunctive.
pound.	Ind. Indian.	OFlem. Old Flemish.	superl. superlative.
compar. comparative.	ind. indicative.	OGael. Old Gaelic.	surg. surgery.
conch. conchology.	Indo-Eur. Indo-European.	OHG. Old High German.	surv. surveying.
conj. conjunction.	indef. indefinite.	OIr. Old Irish.	Sw. Swedish.
contr. contracted, contrac-	inf. infinitive.	OIt. Old Italian.	syn. synonymy.
tion.	instr. instrumental.	OL. Old Latin.	Syr. Syriac.
Corn. Cornish.	interj. interjection.	OLG. Old Low German.	technol. technology.
craniol. craniology.	intr., intrans. intransitive.	ONorth. Old Northumbrian.	teleg. telegraphy.
cranion. craniometry.	Ir. Irish.	OPruss. Old Prussian.	teratol. teratology.
crystal. crystallography.	Irreg. irregular, irregularly.	orig. original, originally.	term. termination.
D. Dutch.	It. Italian.	ornith. ornithology.	Tent. Tentonic.
Dan. Danish.	Jap. Japanese.	OS. Old Saxon.	theat. theatrical.
dat. dative.	L. Latin (<i>usually mean-</i>	OSp. Old Spanish.	theol. theology.
def. definite, definition.	<i>ing classical Latin</i>).	osteol. osteology.	therap. therapeutics.
deriv. derivative, derivation.	Lett. Lettish.	OSw. Old Swedish.	toxicol. toxicology.
dial. dialect, dialectal.	LG. Low German.	OTent. Old Tentonic.	tr., traos. transitive.
diff. different.	lcheol. lichenology.	p. a. participial adjective.	trigon. trigonometry.
dim. diminutive.	lit. literal, literally.	paleon. paleontology.	Turk. Turkish.
distrib. distributive.	lit. literature.	part. participle.	typog. typography.
dram. dramatic.	Lith. Lithuanian.	pass. passive.	ult. ultimate, ultimately.
dynam. dynamics.	lithog. lithography.	pathol. pathology.	v. verb.
E. East.	lithol. lithology.	perf. perfect.	var. variant.
E. English (<i>usually mean-</i>	LL. Late Latin.	Pers. Persian.	vet. veterinary.
<i>ing modern English</i>).	m., masc. masculine.	pers. person.	v. i. intransitive verb.
eccles., eccles. ecclesiastical.	M. Middle.	persp. perspective.	v. t. transitive verb.
econ. economy.	mach. machinery.	Peruv. Peruvian.	W. Welsh.
e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for	mammal. mammalogy.	petrog. petrography.	Wall. Walloon.
example.	manuf. manufacturing.	Pg. Portuguese.	Wallach. Wallachian.
Egypt. Egyptian.	math. mathematics.	phar. pharmacy.	W. Ind. West Indian.
E. Ind. East Indian.	MD. Middle Dutch.	Phen. Phenician.	zoog. zoogeography.
elect. electricity.	ME. Middle English (<i>other-</i>	philol. philology.	zool. zoology.
embryol. embryology.	<i>wise called Old Eng-</i>	philos. philosophy.	zoot. zootomy.
Eng. English.	lish).	phonog. phonography.	

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ä as in far, father, guard.
 å as in fall, talk, naught.
 ä as in ask, fast, ant.
 ā as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bias.
 ē as in mete, oret, meat.
 ē as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 i as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ō as in move, spoon, room.
 ō as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in pite, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ū as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
 of as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

š as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ũ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ā as in prodeat, difference.
 ā as in charity, density.
 ō as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ō as in Persia, peninsula.
 ē as in the book.
 ũ as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, e, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

† as in nature, adventure.
 † as in arduous, education.
 † as in leisure.
 † as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mou-
 flé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
 (A regular accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; l. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 √ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read obsolete.

