

**Düll**, *a.* [A.-S. *dol*, *dwal*, stupid; Dut. *dol*, Ger. *tol*, insane; Dut. *dwalen*, to err.] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse:—not bright; *am*:—doltish; stupid:—awkward:—sad; dejected; sluggish; *lifeless*.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* dulling, duffed.] To stupefy:—to blunt:—to sadden.  
**Düll'ard**, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.  
**Düll'ly**, *ad.* In a dull manner.  
**Düll'ness**, *n.* State of being dull; stupidity:—dimness:—bluntness.  
**Dülse**, *n.* [Irish, *dulseag*; Anglo-Irish, *düllish*; Gael. *dülle*, a leaf.] An edible sea-weed.  
**Dül'ly**, *ad.* In due manner; properly; fitly.  
**Dümb** (*düm*), *a.* [A.-S. *dumb*, mute; Dut. *dom*, Ger. *dumm*; stupid.] Incapable of speech; mute.  
**Dümb'bell**, *n.* A weight held in the hand and swung to and fro for exercise.  
**Dümb'ly** (*düm'le*), *ad.* Mutely; silently.  
**Dümb'ness**, *n.* Incapacity to speak.  
**Dü'm'e-töse**, *a.* [L. *dumetum*, a brambly place; *dumus*, a bramble.] (*Bot.*) Bush-like.  
**Düm-föünd**, *v. a.* [*DUMB* and *CONFOUND*; a word once colloquial only.] [*pp.* dumfounding, dumfounded.] To strike dumb; to confound.  
**Düm-föünd'er**, *v. a.* [*pp.* dumfounding, dumfounded.] See *DUMFOUND*.  
**Düm'my**, *a.* Dumb:—designated for show only; fictitious; sham.—*2, n.* A sham or imitation:—a stupid fellow:—a locomotive for street use: so called because it is *dumb*, or noiseless.  
**Dümp**, *n.* [Dan. *dump*, low; Local Sw. *dum-pin*, melancholy; Ger. *dum-pf*, a stupid state.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness:—a fit of melancholy:—a pile of waste matter:—a lump.—*2, v. a.* [Sw. *dumpa*, supine *dum-pid*, to fall.] [*pp.* dumping, dumped.] To unload; to discharge.  
**Dümp'ing**, *n.* [Dim. of *dump*, a lump.] A small round pudding.  
**Dümp'y**, *a.* Short and thick.  
**Dün**, *a.* [A.-S. *dunn*, Celt. *domn*, Welsh *denn*, dark.] Of a dark color; dark; gloomy.—*2, v. a.* [Icel. *duma*, to thunder; A.-S. *dymnan*, to din.] [*pp.* dunning, dunned.] To press; to ask often for a debt.—*3, n.* Demand for a debt:—a clamorous, importunate creditor:—a mound:—a dark color:—an animal, as a horse, of a dun color.  
**Dünce**, *n.* [Said to be from *Duns* Scotus (d. 130\*), a famous schoolman:—applied ironically.] A thick-skull; a dullard; a dolt.  
**Düne**, *n.* [A.-S. *dun*, a down (*q. v.*)] A sand-hill; a down. See *Down*.  
**Dün'fish**, *n.* [From its dun color.] Fish cured in a certain manner.  
**Düng**, *n.* [A.-S. *dunga*; Sw. *dynge*; Ger. *dung*.—Cf. Dan. *dynge*, a heap.] The excrement of animals; manure.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* dunging, dunged.] To void excrement.—*3, v. a.* To apply dung to.  
**Dün'geon** (*dün'jon*), *n.* [O. Fr. & O. E. *donjon*, a keep, a fortress, a strong tower; Late L. *domnio*, also *domjo*, a stronghold; *dominio*, power, strength.—See *DOMINION*.] A close, dark prison.  
**Düng'hill**, *n.* A heap of dung:—a mean or low state.—*2, a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean.  
**Dün'ker** (*dung'ker*), *n.* [Ger. *tunken*, to dip.] One of a sect of Christians.  
**Dün'nage**, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] (*Naut.*) Loose wood; fagots laid in the bottom of a ship's hold.  
**Dün'o**, *n.* [L.] A song in two parts.  
**Dü-o-déc-a-hé'dron**, *n.* See *DODECAHEDRON*.  
**Dü-o-déc'i-mäl**, *a.* Numbered by twelve.  
**Dü-o-déc'i-mäl's**, *n. pl.* A term applied to a kind of multiplication used by artificers.  
**Dü-o-déc'i-mö**, *n.*; *pl.* **Dü-o-déc'i-mös**. [L. *duodecim*, twelve; *duodecimus*, twelfth.] A book formed by folding sheets into twelve leaves.—*2, a.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet.  
**Dü-o-dé'num**, *n.* [Late L., from L. *duodeni*, twelve,—distributive form of *duodecim*, twelve:

it is twelve finger-breaths long.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, connected with the stomach.  
**Düpe**, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, a dupe, also a hoopoe (*q. v.*).] Many bird-names are given to persons easily deceived. The name is given to the bird from its cry.] A person imposed on, or easily deceived; a simpleton.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* duping, duped.] To trick; to cheat; to mislead; to deceive.  
**Dü'pléx**, *a.* [L. *duplex*, *duplex*; *duo*, two, and *pléx*, to fold.] Twofold; double.  
**Dü'pl'i-cäte**, *v. a.* [L. *duplicare*, *duplicatus*, to double.—See *DUPLEX*.] [*pp.* duplicating, duplicated.] To double; to fold.  
**Dü'pl'i-cäte**, *a.* Double; twofold.—*2, n.* A second thing of the kind; an exact copy; a transcript.  
**Dü-pl'i-cä'tion**, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold.  
**Dü'pl'i-cä-türe**, *n.* [Fr.] A fold; any thing doubled.  
**Dü-pl'i-c'i-ty**, *n.* [L. *duplicitas*, doubleness; *duplex*, double.] Deceit; deception; guile.  
**Dü-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being durable; power of lasting; permanence.  
**Dü'ra-ble**, *a.* [L. *durabilis*; *durare*, to last; *durus*, hard; Celt. *dur*, hard.] Lasting; having long existence.  
**Dü'ra-bly**, *ad.* In a lasting manner.  
**Dü'rance**, *n.* Imprisonment:—endurance.  
**Dü'rä'tion**, *n.* Continuation; length of time.  
**Dü'rëss** (*dü-rës*; *St. Wb.*), *n.* [O. Fr. *durresse*; L. *duritia*, hardness; *durus*, hard.] Constraint.—(*Law.*) Unlawful imprisonment or constraint.  
**Dür'ing**, *prep.* For the time of the continuance of.  
**Dür'mäst**, *n.* [A.-S. *deorc*, dark, and E. *mast*, acorns: a descriptive name.] The English short-stalked oak.  
**Dürst**, *i.* from *dare*. [A.-S. *dorste*, pret. of *dare*, to dare; *we durston*, we dared; Goth. *dawrsta*.]  
**Düsk**, *a.* [Sw. *dusk*, a shower; *dusking*, misty.] Tending to darkness; dark; dusky.—*2, n.* Tendency to darkness; dark color.  
**Düsk'i-ly**, *ad.* With a tendency to darkness.  
**Düsk'i-nëss**, *n.* Incipient obscurity.  
**Düsk'y**, *a.* Somewhat dark; gloomy; dusk.  
**Düst**, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *dust*; Dut. *dust*; Dan. *dust*.] Earth reduced to powder; earth.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* dusting, dusted.] To free from dust:—to sprinkle with dust:—to levigate:—to separate by a sieve.  
**Düst'i-nëss**, *n.* State of being dusty. [away dust.  
**Düst'män**, *n.*; *pl.* **Düst'men**. One who carries dust'y, *a.* Filled or covered with dust.  
**Dütch**, *n.* [Ger. *deutsch*, German; L. *Teutones*, the *Teutons*; It. *tedesco*, German; A.-S. *thead*, Goth. *thiud*, the people.] The language of Holland or of the Dutch.—*pl.* The people of Holland.—*2, a.* Pertaining to the Netherlands.  
**Dütch'män**, *n.* A native of the Netherlands; a Hollander:—colloquial American for a German.  
**Dü'te-oüs**, *a.* Obedient; dutiful.  
**Dü'ti-a-ble**, *a.* Subject to impost or duty.  
**Dü'ti-fül**, *a.* Submissive to superiors; very respectful; obedient; reverent.  
**Dü'ti-fül-ly**, *ad.* In a dutiful manner.  
**Dü'ty**, *n.* [O. E. *duete*, a debt due; Anglo-Fr. *duete*, debt.—See *DUE*.] Whatever one is bound to perform; obligation:—deference; obedience:—any service or business:—tax; custom; toll.  
**Dü-üm'vir**, *n.*; *pl.* **Dü-üm'vi-ri**. [L.; *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.] Two Roman magistrates who held office jointly.  
**Dü-üm'vir-ate**, *n.* A government exercised by two rulers, as in ancient Rome.  
**Dwärf**, *n.* [A.-S. *dweorg*, *dweork*; Dut. *dwerq*; Ger. *zwerg*.—Cf. Skr. *dhwaras*, an evil fairy.] A man much below the usual size:—an imaginary being of small size and grotesque shape:—an undersized animal or plant.—*2, a.* Very small; stunted; dwarfish.—*3, v. a.* [*pp.* dwarfing, dwarfed.] To hinder from full growth.—*4, v. n.* To grow small or less.  
**Dwärf'ish**, *a.* Below the natural size; small.  
**Dwärf'ish-nëss**, *n.* Littlestness of stature.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ë, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hér;

**Dwell**, *v. n.* [A.-S. *dwellan*, to hinder; *dwal*, dull, torpid; Icel. *dvelja*, to dwell, to linger; Sw. *döwlas*, to dwell; Dan. *dwele*, to linger.] [*i.* dwelt; *pp.* dwelling, dwelt.] To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to abide:—to continue long speaking:—to linger.  
**Dwell'er**, *n.* An inhabitant. [*abode*; *mansion*.]  
**Dwell'ing**, *n.* A habitation; a place of residence; a dwelling. [*pret.* & *p. p.* of *dwell*.]  
**Dwin'dle**, *v. n.* [A diminutive or frequentative word; A.-S. *dwincan*, to languish, to pine; Icel. *dvina*, Sw. *dvina*, to dwindle.] [*pp.* dwindling, dwindled.] To shrink; to grow little.—*2, v. a.* To make less; to sink.  
**Dw'ad**, *n.* [Gr. *δύας*, *δυάδος*, two; *δύο*, two.] Two units of the kind; a couple; a pair:—an element whose atoms unite in couples.—*2, a.* Of or relating to a pair.  
**Dw'ak**, *n.* One of the wild aborigines of Borneo:—written also *Dauak*.  
**Dye**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *deagian*, to color; *deag*, *deah*, dye.] [*pp.* dyeing, dyed.] To tinge; to color; to stain.—*2, n.* Coloring matter derived from vegetable substances; color; tinge; stain.  
**Dy'e'ing**, *n.* Act of staining or coloring cloth, &c.  
**Dy'er**, *n.* One who dyes cloth, &c.  
**Dy'e-stone**, *n.* A variety of hematite iron ore.  
**Dy'e'stuff**, *n.* Materials for dyeing.  
**Dy'ing**, *p.* from *die*. Expiring.  
**Dyke**, *n.* A mound of earth, &c. See *DIKE*.  
**Dy-nám'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *δυναμικός*; *δύναμις*, force.]  
**Dy-nám'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to dynamics.  
**Dy-nám'ics**, *n.* The science of moving powers.  
**Dyn'am-ite** [*dí'nam-it*, W. B. I. Fu. N.; *din'a-mit*, H. St.], *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, force.] A powerful explosive compound.  
**Dyn'a-mö**, *n.* A dynamo-electric machine.  
**Dyn'a-mö-e-léc'tric**, *a.* Noting a machine for changing mechanical force into electricity.

**Dýn-a-móm'e-ter**, *n.* [Gr. *δύναμις*, force, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring strength or power.  
**Dýn-a-mö-mét'ric**, *a.* Of or pertaining to dynamometry or the use of the dynamometer. [*the dynamometer*.]  
**Dýn-a-móm'e-try**, *n.* The art or practice of using dynamometry.  
**Dý'nas-ty**, or **Dýn'as-ty**, *n.* [Gr. *δυναστεία*; *δυναστής*, a lord; *δυνατός*, strong; *δύναμις*, force.] A race or family of sovereigns in succession:—sovereignty.  
**Dýs**. A prefix to certain words of Greek origin. It is the Gr. inseparable particle *δυσ-*, and has a pejorative, negative, or privative sense. It usually has the meaning of *hard*, *difficult*, *evil*, *painful*, or *unlucky*, but sometimes corresponds nearly with the L. *dis-* or the E. *mis-*.  
**Dýs'crä-sy**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία*, ill condition,—literally, evil mixture; *δυσ-*, ill, and *κράσις*, mixture, temperament; *κεράννυμι*, I mix.] (*Med.*) A bad habit of body.  
**Dýs-en-tér'ic**, *a.* Relating to dysentery.  
**Dýs'en-tér-y**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσεντερία*; *δυσ-*, ill, and *έντερον*, bowels; *έντός*, within; *έν*, in.] (*Med.*) A painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations.  
**Dys-pép'si-a**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *δυσπεψία*; *δυσ-*, ill, and *πέπειν*, to digest, to cook.] (*Med.*) Dyspepsy.  
**Dýs'pép-sy**, or **Dys-pép'sy**, *n.* (*Med.*) A difficulty of digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.  
**Dys-pép'tic**, *a.* Relating to dyspepsy; having bad digestion.—*2, n.* One afflicted with dyspepsy.  
**Dýs'pho-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, difficult, and *φωνή*, voice.] A difficulty in speaking.  
**Dýsp-nö'a**, *n.* [L.; Gr. *δυσ-*, difficult, and *πνεειν*, to breathe.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing.  
**Dýs'ü-ry** (*dizh'ü-ry* or *dis'ü-ry*), *n.* [Gr. *δυσ-*, difficult, and *ούρον*, urine.] (*Med.*) A difficulty in voiding urine.

E.

**E**, the second and most frequent vowel in the English language, has two principal sounds, —long, as in *mete*, and short, as in *met*. *E* as a prefix is the L. *ex* or *e*, signifying *out*.  
**Eäch** (*äch*), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *eche*, *ylc*; Scot. *ilk*, *ilka*; Dut. *elk*; Ger. *jeztlich*, probably from *je*, always, *aye*, and *gleich*, like (*q. v.*).] The A.-S. may come from *a*, *aye*, and *lic*, like.] Either of two; every one of any number taken separately.  
**Eä'ger** (*e'ger*), *a.* [Fr. *vigre*, sharp; L. *acer*, keen.] Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent; impetuous; quick; sharp; keen.  
**Eä'ger-ly** (*e'ger-ly*), *ad.* Ardently; keenly.  
**Eä'ger-nëss** (*e'ger-nëss*), *n.* Strong desire; ardor; earnestness; keenness; *avidity*.  
**Eä'gle** (*e'gl*), *n.* [Fr. *aigle*, L. *aquila*, an eagle; *aquilus*, dark.] A bird of prey:—a military standard:—a gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars.  
**Eä'glet** (*e'glet*), *n.* A young eagle.  
**Eä'gre** (*e'gur*), *n.* [A.-S. *egor*, Icel. *egir*, ocean; Norse *Egdir*, the sea-jötun or sea-god; perhaps from *oga*, to dread.] A high tidal wave; a bore in a river.  
**Ear** (*ër*), *n.* [A.-S. *ear*; Dut. *oor*; Ger. *ohr*; L. *auris*.—Cf. L. *audire*, to hear (*q. v.*); Gr. *αίεν*, to hear, to perceive.] The organ of hearing:—



Eagle.

sense of hearing:—attention:—power of judging of harmony:—[A.-S. *ear*, *cher*; Dut. *ear*; Ger. *ähre*: cognate with L. *acus*, a needle] a spike of corn or maize.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* earing, eared.] To shoot into ears, as corn:—[A.-S. *earan*; Goth. *arjan*; L. *arare*; Gr. *ἀρούειν*] to plough. [*Antiq.*]  
**Ear'ägehe** (*ër'äk*), *n.* Pain in the ear.  
**Ear'dröp**, *n.* A pendant for the ear.  
**Earl** (*ërl*), *n.* [A.-S. *eorl*, Norse *jarl*, a hero, a titled soldier; O. Saxon *erl*, a man] A title of English nobility.  
**Earl'döm**, *n.* The seigniorship of an earl.  
**Ear'li-nëss**, *n.* State of being early.  
**Ear'ly**, *a.* [A.-S. *ærlice*; *ær*, ere, sooner, and *lic*, like.—See *ERE*.] Being in season; seasonable.—*2, ad.* In good season; betimes.  
**Eärn** (*ern*), *v. a.* [A.-S. *earnian*: akin to Ger. *ern*, a harvest, and possibly to *ear*, to plough.] [*pp.* earning, earned.] To gain by labor; to obtain or become entitled to by labor.  
**Ear'nest** (*ër'nest*), *a.* [A.-S. *earnust*, Dut. & Ger. *ernst*, zeal, seriousness; Icel. *ern*, brisk; Gr. *ἐγρηται*, I arouse.] Ardent; warm; hearty; cordial; zealous; eager; intent; serious.—*2, n.* Seriousness; not jest:—[Welsh *ern*, *ernes*, a pledge; apparently connected, through Gael. *earlas*, an earnest (see *ANLES*), with Greek and Hebrew roots] a pledge:—first fruits:—money advanced in a bargain, often called *earnest-money*.  
**Ear'nest-ly**, *ad.* Warmly; eagerly.  
**Ear'nest-nëss** (*ër'nest-nëss*), *n.* Eagerness.  
**Ear'n'ing** (*ër'n'ing*), *n.* That which is earned.  
**Ear'-ring**, *n.* An ornament for the ear.

mien, sir; möve, nöf, söf; häll, büf, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, é, è, hard; ç, ç, e, è, soft; ç, ç, e, è, hard; ç as ç; ç as çz; this.



Earth (erth), n. [A.-S. *eorde*; Dut. *aarde*; Ger. *erde*; Goth. *airtha*; possibly related with *ear*, to plough.] The terraqueous globe; world:—terrene matter; soil.—(Chem.) A metallic oxide, dry, tasteless, and inodorous.—2, v. a. [*pp.* earthing, earthed.] To hide in earth; to bury.—3, v. n. To retire under ground.

Earth'en (er'thn), a. Made of earth or clay.

Earth'en-ware, n. Ware made of clay.

Earth'i-ness, n. State of being earthy.

Earth'ly-ness (erth'le-nes), n. Worldliness.

Earth'ly (erth'le), a. Belonging to earth:—worldly; not heavenly:—corporeal or carnal:—sensual:—sordid; low; vile.

Earth'quake, n. A tremor, violent agitation, or convulsion of the earth.

Earth'work (-wûrk), n. A fortification made of earth.

Earth'worm (erth'wûrm), n. A worm that lives under ground:—a sordid person.

Earth'y, a. Consisting of earth:—gross.

Ear-wax (er'waks), n. Cerumen of the ear.

Ear-wig, n. [A.-S. *eor-wicga*; literally, ear-horse.] An insect, erroneously believed to creep into the human ear and enter the brain:—a whisperer.

Ease (ez), n. [Fr. *aize*; Ital. *agio*; Port. *azo*; Gael. *adhais*; probably unconnected with A.-S. *eadhe*, easy.] Freedom from pain or anxiety; quiet; rest after labor:—easiness; facility.—2, v. a. [*pp.* easing, eased.] To free from pain, anxiety, or labor; to cause to be at ease; to alleviate; to assuage; to relieve; to redress.

Éasel (e'z), n. [Dut. *ezel*, Ger. *esel*, an ass; L. *asellus*, a little ass.—Cf. Horse in the sense of a support.] The frame on which a painter's canvas or picture rests.

Easelment (ez'ment), n. Ease; support; relief.—(Law.) A charge upon one estate for the benefit of another:—a privilege.

Éas'ly (e'zle), ad. Without difficulty.

Éas'i-ness, n. Readiness; ease; rest.

East, n. [A.-S. *east*; Dut. *oost*; Ger. *ost*.—Cf. Gr. *hōs*, Skr. *ushas*, dawn; root of L. *urere*, *ustum*, Skr. *ush*, to burn, to glow.] The quarter where the sun rises.—2, a. Being toward the rising sun; eastern.

Éast'er (est'er), n. [A.-S. *eastor*, from *Eastre*, goddess of the spring; root of *East*.] The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated, being the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March.

Éast'er-ly, a. & ad. Toward the east.

Éast'ern, a. Being in the east; oriental.

Éast'ern-mōst, a. Farthest toward the east.

Éast'ward (est'ward), ad. Toward the east.

Éas'z (e'z), a. [See *EASE*.] Being at ease; free from pain; quiet:—not difficult; not stiff.

Eat (ét), v. a. [A.-S. *etan*; Dut. *eten*; Icel. *eta*; Ger. *essen*; L. *edere*; Gr. *ēdein*; Skr. *ad*.] [i. ate or eat (ét); *pp.* eating, eaten (é'tn) or eat (ét).] To chew and swallow; to devour; to consume:—to corrode.—2, v. n. To feed; to take food.

Eat'a-ble (ét'a-bl), a. Capable of being eaten.—2, n. Any thing that may be eaten.

Eaves (évz), n. pl. [A.-S. *evece*; Icel. *ups*; Sw. *uffs*; root of Up. The word was originally not plural.] The edges of the roof of a building.

Eaves'drop-per, n. A listener.

Ebb, n. [A.-S. *ebba*; *ebban*, to ebb; root of *Even*.] The reflux of the tide:—waste.—2, v. n. [*pp.* ebbing, ebbd.] To flow back toward the sea:—to decay; to decline.

Ebb'-tide, n. The reflux of the tide. [black.]

Éb'on, n. Ebony.—2, a. Made of ebony; dark.

Éb'on-ite, n. Hard vulcanized india-rubber; vulcanite.

Éb'on-ize, v. a. [*pp.* ebonizing, ebonized.] To make black or like ebony.



Easel.

Éb'on-y, n. [L. *hebenus*; Gr. *ēbevos*; Heb. *hob-hnim*.—Cf. Heb. *eben*, a stone.] A hard, black, valuable wood of various species.

Ébri'e-ty, n. [Fr. *ébrillé*; L. *ebrietas*; *ebrius*, drunken.] Drunkenness; inebriety.

Ébüll'ient (e-bül'yent), a. [L. *ebullire*, *ebullientis*, to boil up; *e*, out, and *bullire*, to boil.] Boiling over.

Éb-ül-l'ion (eb-ül-l'ion), n. The act of boiling with heat; intestine motion; outbreak.

Écarté (ā-kür-tä), n. [Fr. for "discarded;" *carte*, a card.] A game at cards.

Éc-cên'tric, a. [Late L. *eccentricus*, *eccentros*; *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, the centre; Gr. *ἐκκεντρος*; *ἐκ*, out, and *κέντρον*, the centre.] Deviating from the centre:—irregular; odd.

Éc-cên-tri-c'i-ty (ek-sen-tris'i-ty), n. State of being eccentric; particularity; irregularity.

Éc-phy-mō'sis, n. [Gr. *ἐκφυσις*; *ἐκ*, out, and *φύω*, to pour.] A livid spot on the skin, caused by the escape of the blood into the tissues.

Éc-cle-si-ās'tēs, n. [Gr. for a "preacher,"—literally, an assembly-man.] A book of Scripture.

Éc-cle-si-ās'tic, n. [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*; *ἐκκλησία*, assembly, church; *ἐκ*, out, and *καλέω*, to call.] A clergyman; a priest.

Éc-cle-si-ās'tic, a. Relating to the church; *Ec-cle-si-ās'tic-cal*, not civil or secular.

Éc-cle-si-ās'ti-cism, n. Adherence to the authority of the church; church authority.

Éc-cle-si-ās'ti-cūs, n. A book of the Apocalypse.

Éch'e-lōn (esh'elōng), n. [Fr. *échelon*, a step of a ladder; *échelle*, L. *scala*, a ladder. (Mil.) The position of an army in the form of steps.

Éch'i-nāte, or É-ch'i-nāte, a. Bristled; pointed.

É-ch'i-nus (e-k'i'nus), n.; pl. É-ch'i-ni. [L.; Gr. *ἐχίνος*, a hedgehog.] The sea-urchin:—a prickly head of a plant.

Éch'ō (ek'ō), n.; pl. Éch'ōes. [L. *echo*, Gr. *ἠχώ*, echo; *ἦχος*, a ringing noise.] The return or reverberation of a sound; the sound returned.—2, v. n. [*pp.* echoing, echoed.] To resound; to be sounded back.—3, v. a. To send back a voice.

Éclaircissemēt (e-klar'sis-mang' or e-klar'siz-mēnt), n. [Fr., from *éclaircir*, to clear up; L. *e*, *ex*, out of, and *clarus*, Fr. *clair*, clear (q. v.).] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

Éclat (e-klat) [ā-klat, I. H.; e-klaw, N. S. W. F. C.] [Fr. for "splendor;" *éclater*, to strike or burst forth; cognate with *Splur*.] A shining effect; splendor:—acclamation; applause.

Éc-lé'ctic, a. [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, choosing out; *ἐκ*, out, and *λέγω*, to select (q. v.).] Selecting; choosing.—2, n. One of a class of ancient philosophers, who professed to choose what was good from all sects:—one who selects his opinions from different sources.

Éc-lé'cti-cism, n. The practice of choosing ideas and methods from whatsoever source.

Éclipse (e-klips), n. [Gr. *ἐκλείψω*, a failure; *ἐκ*, out, and *λείπειν*, to leave.] The obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body:—darkness.—2, v. a. [*pp.* eclipsing, eclipsed.] To darken, as a luminary.

É-clips'e, n. [Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, pertaining to an eclipse (q. v.).] It is the line on which eclipses occur.] The imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun.—2, a. Relating to the ecliptic.

Éc-lōgue (ek'lōg), n. [L. *ecloga*, Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a selection; *ἐκ*, out, and *λέγω*, to choose.] A pastoral poem; a bucolic.

Éc-nōm'ic, a. Same as *ECONOMICAL*.

Éc-nōm'i-cal, or É-cō-nōm'i-cal, a. Relating to economy or to resources:—not wasteful; frugal; thrifty.

Éc-nōm'ics, n. pl. Household management.

Éc-nōm'ist, n. A frugal or thrifty manager.

Éc-nōm'ize, v. a. [*pp.* economizing, economized.] To use with economy.—2, v. n. To be economical or frugal.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, y, short; æ, œ, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fâr, fâst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

É-côn'o-my, n. [Fr. *économie*; L. *œconomia*; Gr. *οικονομία*, household management; *οἶκος*, a house, and *νόμος*, to manage, to deal out.] Thrift management; frugality:—disposition of things; system of rules and regulations.—*Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations.

Écraseur (ā-kra-zür), n. [Fr. for "crusher;" *écraser*, to crush (q. v.).] A surgeon's instrument, which works by tearing or crushing.

Éc'sta-sy, n. [Gr. *ἔκστασις*, a trance, displacement; *ἐκ*, out, and *ίσταναί*, to set, to stand (q. v.).] Excessive joy; rapture:—a trance.

Éc-stā'tic, a. Filled with ecstasy or joy; ravished; rapturous.

Éc-tā'ti-cal, a. [Gr. *οἰκουμενικός*, universal; *οἶκος*, a house, and *οἰκείω*, to dwell; *οἶκος*, a house.] General; œcumenical.

Écz'e-mā, n. [Gr. *ἐκζεμα*, something boiled out; *ἐκ*, out or up, and *ζέω*, to boil.] A skin disease.

Écz'e-m'a-tōis, a. Affected by or like eczema.

Éd'dā, n. [Norse for "great-grandmother;" probably given from its antiquity, or as being the source of Norse literature.] A collection of poetry or prose tales, containing the Scandinavian mythology.

Éd'dic, a. Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the character of, the Eddas.

Éd'dy, n. [Icel. *íða*, Local Dan. *ide*, a whirlpool; *íð*, to whirl; the prefix *id* implies return.—Cf. A.-S. *yth*, a wave.] A contrary current; a whirlpool.—2, a. Moving circularly.—3, v. n. [*pp.* eddying, eddied.] To move or whirl, as in an eddy.

Éden, n. [Heb. for "pleasure." A garden; par-tic'lar-tā, n. pl. [L. *e* privative, and *dentis*, a tooth.] An order of mammals either toothless or with aberrant teeth.

É-dēn'tāte, a. Without teeth:—belonging to an edentate.—2, n. An animal of the Edentata.

É-dēn'tū-loüs, a. [L. *edentulus*; *e* privative, and *dentis*, a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Édge (ej), n. [A.-S. *egge*; Dut. *egge*; Ger. *ecke*; L. *acies*, Gr. *ἀξή*, a point.] The sharp side of a blade or cutting instrument:—keenness:—rim; brink.—2, v. a. [*pp.* edging, edged.] To sharpen; to give an edge.—3, v. n. To move forward sideways or obliquely.

Édge'-tōöl, n. A tool with a sharp edge.

Édge'wise, ad. In the direction of the edge.

Édg'ing, n. A border; a fringe; a lace.

Éd'i-bil'i-ty, n. Fitness to be eaten.

Éd'i-ble, a. [L. *edibilis*; *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten; eatable.

É'dict, n. [L. *edictum*; *edicere*, *edictum*, to proclaim; *e*, forth, and *dicere*, to speak.] An ordinance or decree issued by a sovereign; a rescript; a proclamation.

Éd'i-fi-cā'tion, n. Act of edifying; instruction in religion and morals; improvement.

Éd'i-fice (ed'ifis), n. [L. *œdificium*, a building.—See *EDIFY*.] A large or splendid building; a structure; a fabric.

Éd'i-fy, v. a. [Fr. *édifier*, to build up, to instruct; L. *œdificare*, to build; *ædes*, a house, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* edifying, edified.] To instruct in religion and morals; to teach; to improve.

É'dile, n. [L. *œdilis*, properly a magistrate in charge of the public buildings; *œdes*, a building.] The title of a Roman magistrate.

É'dile-ship, n. The office of edile.

Éd'it, v. a. [L. *edere*, *editum*, to give forth; *e*, out, and *dare*, to give.] [*pp.* edit ng, edited.] To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication; to conduct; to publish.

Éd'i'tion, n. [L. *editio*.—See *EDIT*.] Publication of a book:—whole impression of a book.

Éd'i-tor, n. One who edits; the conductor of a newspaper, journal, or other publication.

Éd'i-tō'ri-al, a. Belonging to an editor.—2, n. An article written by an editor of a newspaper.

Éd'i-tor-ship, n. The position of an editor.

Éd'u-cāte (ed'yū-kāt), v. a. [L. *educare*, *educatum*, to educate; from *educere*, to bring out.—See *EDUCE*.] [*pp.* educating, educated.] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to teach; to train.

Éd-u-cā'tion, n. The act of educating; instruction; tuition; a bringing up; nurture.

Éd-u-cā'tion-al, a. Relating to education.


Éd'u-cā-tor, n. One who instructs youth.

Éd-u-ce', v. a. [L. *educere*, *eductum*, to bring out; *e*, out, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* educating, educated.] To bring out; to extract.

É'duct, n. A substance extracted by chemical means.

É-duc'tion, n. Act of educating or bringing out.

Éel (el), n. [A.-S. *æl*; Dut., Dan., & Ger. *aal*.—Cf. L. *anguis*, a snake, *anguilla*, an eel; Gr. *ἔλις*, a snake, *εγγυλις*, an eel; Skr. *ah*, a snake; root of L. *angere*, to choke or strangle.] A serpentine, slimy fish.

Eel. 

Éel'-pōät, n. A freshwater fish:—the blenny; the burbot.

É'en (en), ad. A contraction for *even*.

É'er (ar), ad. A contraction for *ever*.

É'er'ie, a. [A.-S. *earh*, timid.] Inspiring fear.

É'er'y, a. Implying awe or lonesomeness; weird; lonesome; dreary.

É'f-fa-ble, a. [L. *effabilis*, utterable; *e*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Expressible; utterable.

É-face', v. a. [Fr. *effacer*; L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, face (q. v.).] [*pp.* effacing, effaced.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

É-face'mēt, n. The act of effacing; erasure.

É-fect', n. [L. *effectus*; *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] An event produced; result; issue:—meaning; reality.—pl. [Goods.—2, v. a. [*pp.* effecting, effected.] To bring to pass; to produce.

É-fec'tive, a. Efficient; efficacious; effectual.

É-fec'tive-ly, ad. Powerfully; with effect.

É-fec'tū-al (-yū-äl), a. Of adequate force; actually producing effect; efficacious; effective.

É-fec'tū-al-ly, ad. In a thorough manner.

É-fec'tū-äte (-yū-ät), v. a. [Fr. *effectuer*.—See *EFFECT*.] [*pp.* effectuating, effectuated.] To bring to pass; to effect.

É-fēm'i-na-cy, n. Softness; unmanly delicacy.

É-fēm'i-nāte, a. Womanish; soft.

É-fēm'i-nāte, v. a. [L. *effeminare*, *effeminatum*, to make womanish; *ex*, out, completely, and *femina*, a woman.] [*pp.* effeminating, effeminated.] To make womanish.

É-fēm'i-nāte-ly, ad. In an effeminate manner.

É-fēn'di (ef-fen'de), n. [Turk. *efendi*; modern Gr. *ἀφέντης*, Gr. *αὐθέντης*, a ruler.—See *AUTHENTIC*.] A Turkish word signifying lord, master, or superior.

Éf-fer-ent, a. [L. *ex*, out, and *ferre*, *ferentis*, to carry.] Conveying outward.

Éf-fer-vesce' (ef-fer-ves'), v. n. [L. *effervesce*, *effervescentis*; *ex*, out, and *fervere*, to boil:—inceptive of *fervere*, to glow.—See *FERVENT*.] [*pp.* effervescing, effervesced.] To send out gas or elastic vapor; to bubble; to boil.

Éf-fer-ves'cence (ef-fer-ves'sens), n. Escape of vapor from a fluid, as in ebullition.

Éf-fer-ves'cent, a. Gently bubbling.

Éf-fete', a. [L. *effetus*, weakened by producing young; *ex*, out, and *fetus*, breeding.] Worn out with age or excesses.

Éf-fi-cā'cious (ef-fe kā'shus), a. [L. *efficax*; *ex*, completely, and *facere*, to make.] Actually producing effects; effectual; efficient; effective.

Éf-fi-cā'cious-ly, ad. Effectually.

Éf-fi-ca-cy, n. [L. *efficacia*.—See *EFFICACIOUS*.] Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effect; energy.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bü, rüle, üse.—Ç, G, g, ğ, soft; Ç, Ç, ç, ğ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.



Eff-fy'ciency (ef-fish'yens), n. The act or producing effects; efficacy; agency.  
 Eff-fy'ciency (ef-fish'yens), n. [L. *efficere*, efficientis, to effect (q. v.).] Agent; cause.—2, a. Causing effects; active; operative; effective.  
 Eff-fy'cient-ly, a. Effectively.  
 Eff-fy'cy, n. [L. *effigies*; ex, out, and *figere*, to shape.—See FIGURE.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person; representation; picture.—To burn in *effigy*, to burn the image of.  
 Eff-flo-résce' (ef-flo-rés'), v. n. [L. *efflorescere*, *efflorescens*, inceptive of *efflorere*, to bloom; ex, out, and *florere*, to bloom; *flor*, *floris*, a flower.] [pp. efflorescing, effloresced.] To show dust or powder on the surface from exposure to air.  
 Eff-flo-rés'cence, n. The act of efflorescing.—  
 Eff-flo-rés'cent-ly, a. Having efflorescence.  
 Eff-flo-rés'cent, a. Having efflorescence.  
 Eff-flu-ent, a. [L. *effluere*, *effluens*, to flow out; ex, out, and *fluere*, to flow (q. v.).] Flowing out; issuing out of.  
 Eff-flu-vi-um, n.; pl. Eff-flu-vi-a. [L. from *effluere*, to flow out.] A flowing out; vapor; small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; a noxious or unpleasant exhalation.  
 Eff-flux, n. [L. *effluere*, *effluxim*, to flow out.—See EFFLUENT.] The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows out.  
 Eff-fort [Eff'ert, H.; Eff'ort, St.; Eff'ort or Eff'ert, I.], n. [Fr., from *s'efforcer*, to strive.—See FORCE.] An exertion of strength; attempt; trial; strain; endeavor; essay; struggle.  
 Eff-frón'te-ry (-frún'-), n. [Fr. *effronterie*; *effronté*, shameless; ex intensive, and *front*, impudence,—literally, forehead.—See FRONT.] Boldness; impudence; hardihood.  
 Eff-ful-gé', v. n. [L. *effulgere*, *effulgentis*; ex, forth, out, and *fulgere*, to shine.] [pp. effulging, effulged.] To send forth lustre.—2, v. a. To beam forth; to radiate.  
 Eff-ful-gé'nce, n. Lustre; brightness.  
 Eff-ful-gé'nt, a. Shining; bright; luminous.  
 Eff-fuse', v. a. [L. *effundere*, *effusum*, to pour forth; ex, out, and *fundere*, to pour.] [pp. effusing, effused.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.  
 Eff-fú'sion (ef-fú'zhún), n. A pouring out;—that which is poured out.  
 Eff-fú'sive, a. Pouring out; diffusive; gushing.  
 Eff-fú'sive-ly, ad. In an effusive manner.  
 Eff-fú'sive-néss, n. The state of being effusive.  
 Eff (eft), n. [See NEW.] A newt; a sort of triton.  
 Eff-sódn', Eff-sódn's, ad. Soon after. [Antiq.]  
 Egg (ég), n. [A.-S. *egg*; Icel. *egg*; Sw. *egg*; Ger. *ei*; Irish, *ugh*; L. *ovum*; Gr. *óvov*.—See OVAL.] The foetus of the feathered tribe, and of some other animals.—2, v. a. [Icel. *eggja*, to edge (q. v.), to incite, to sharpen.—Cf. L. *agere*, to drive.—See also EKE.] [pp. egging, egged.] To provoke; to urge.  
 Egg-nóg, n. A drink containing beaten eggs.  
 Egg-plánt, n. A plant and its egg-shaped fruit.  
 Egg-lan-tine, or Egg-lan-tine, n. [Fr. *églantine*; O. Fr. *aignantine*, *aignantier*; probably from Late L. *aculentus*, prickly; *acus*, a prickle, a needle.] A species of rose; sweet-brier.  
 E'gö, n. [L. *ego*; Gr. *éγώ*; Ger. *ich*; E. I.; Skr. *aham*.] The thinking subject; I; myself.  
 E'go-izm, n. Scepticism.—selfishness; egotism.  
 E'go-ist, n. One of a class of philosophers who professed to doubt every thing except their own existence.—an egotist.  
 E'go-tizm, or E'g'o-tizm, n. The frequent use of the pronoun I (in Latin, *ego*); self-conceit.  
 E'go-tist, n. One who talks of himself.  
 E-go-tis'tic, a. Addicted to egotism; self-conceited; vain.  
 E-go-tis'ti-cal, a. [L. *egregius*, eminent; e, out of, and *grex*, *gregis*, the flock. The pejorative sense now generally attached to this word is quite modern.] Remarkable; monstrous; huge; exceptional.  
 E-gré'gi-ous-ly, ad. Eminently; vastly.  
 E-gré'gi-ous-néss, n. The state of being eminent.  
 E'gress, n. [L. *egredi*, *egressus*, to go out; ex, out, and *gradi*, *gressus*, to go.] The act of going out; departure.—2, v. n. [pp. egressing, egressed.] To make an egress or departure; to depart.  
 E-grés'sion (e-grésh'un), n. The act of going out.  
 E'grét, n. [Fr. *aigrette*, an egret, —later, a crest; dim. of O. Fr. *aigre*, a heron (q. v.).] A fowl of the heron kind:—an ornament of ribbons. [A native of Egypt.  
 E-éyp'tian (-shan), a. Relating to Egypt.—2, n. E-éyp'tól'o-gíst, n. One versed in Egyptology.  
 E-éyp'tól'o-gy, n. The science of, or a treatise on, Egyptian antiquities. [eider-duck.  
 E'id-ér, n. [Icel. *sdr*, *sdrur*; Sw. *eider*.] The eider-duck.  
 E'id-ér-dówn, n. The down of the eider-duck.  
 E'id-ér-duck, n. A species of duck found in the Orkneys, Hebrides, Alaska, Greenland, &c.  
 Ei-dó'lon, n. [Gr.—See IDOL.] An image; a phantom.  
 Eight (át), a. & n. [A.-S. *eakta*; Dut. & Ger. *acht*; Dan. *otte*; Irish, *ocht*; L. *octo*; Gr. *óκτώ*; Skr. *ashtam*.] Twice four; seven and one.  
 Eigh'téén (á'tén), a. & n. Twice nine.  
 Eigh'téenth (á'tenth), a. Next in order to the seventeenth.  
 Eigh'tfóld (á't'), a. Eight times the quantity.  
 Eigh'th (áth), a. Next in order to the seventh.—2, n. The octave or eighth note of the diatonic scale:—the quotient of one divided by eight.  
 Eigh'th'ly (áth'ly), ad. In the eighth place.  
 Eigh'ty (á'ty), a. & n. Noting eighty.  
 Eigh'ty (á'ty), a. & n. Eight times ten.  
 Ei-rén'ic, a. See IRENIC.  
 E'i'ther (é'ther) [é'ther or i'ther, Kenrick, Sm. St. I.], pron. [A.-S. *eghwæder*, *egder*, for "each-whether;" Dut. *ieder*; Ger. *jeder*.] One or the other.—2, conj. Or; as, either this or that.  
 E-jác'u-lá'te (e-ják'yú-lát), v. a. [L. *ejaculare*, *ejaculatum*, to hurl out; e, out, and *jaculare*, to hurl; *jaculum*, a dart or missile; *jacere*, to throw.] [pp. ejaculating, ejaculated.] To throw out suddenly; to shoot; to dart out; to utter.  
 E-jác'u-lá'tion, n. The act of ejaculating or throwing;—a darting;—a short prayer.  
 E-jác'u-lá-to-ry, a. Darted out; sudden.  
 E-jéct', v. a. [L. *ejicere*, *ejectum*; e, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] [pp. ejecting, ejected.] To throw out; to cast forth; to expel; to discharge; to reject.  
 E-jéct'ion, n. A casting out; expulsion.  
 E-jéct'ment, n. (Law.) A writ or action for recovering possession of real property; expulsion.  
 E-jéct'or, n. One who ejects or expels.  
 Eke, v. a. [A.-S. *eccm*, Icel. *auka*, Dan. *øge*, L. *augere*, to augment.] [pp. eking, eked.] To protract; to spin out.—2, ad. [A.-S. *eac*; Dut. *ook*; Dan. *og*; Icel. & Goth. *auk*;  
 closely related to the verb EKE.] Also; likewise; besides.  
 E-lá'b-o-rá'te, v. a. [L. *laborare*, *elaboratum*; e, out, and *laborare*, to work; labor, work.] [pp. elaborating, elaborated.] To produce with labor:—to improve by labor.  
 E-lá'b-o-rá'te, a. Much labored upon; much studied; highly finished.  
 E-lá'b-o-rá'te-ly, ad. With great labor.  
 E-lá'b-o-rá'tion, n. Act of eliminating.  
 E-lá'b-o-rá'tive, a. Tending to elaborate.  
 E-lá'ine, n. [Gr. *ἐλαίος*, of the olive; *ἐλαία*, olive (q. v.); *ἐλαιον*, oil.] (Chem.) The oily or liquid principle of fat and oil; oleine.



Egret.

á, è, í, ó, ù, ý, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; æ, œ, í, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hær;

Élan (á-lóin), n. [Fr.; origin disputed.—Cf. Ger. *ellen*, to rush.] Impetuosity inspired by unconstrained emotion and ardor; unchecked enthusiasm; zeal; glow.  
 É'land, n. [Dut. *eland*, Ger. *elenn*, Russ. *oleni*, Pol. *ielen*, Czech *gelen*, stag, elk (q. v.), or deer; Welsh *elain*, a fawn; Basque *orina*, a deer. There are kindred beast-names in Aryan and many other languages. It seems easy to connect it with the name *elk* on the one hand and possibly with *elephant* on the other.] A large African antelope.  
 É-lá'pse', v. n. [L. *elabi*, *elapsus*, to glide away; e, out, and *labi*, to glide.—See LAPSE.] [pp. elapsing, elapsed.] To pass away; to glide away.  
 É-lás'tic, a. [Gr. *ἐλαστος*, or *ἐλαστικός*, to drive, to beat out, to extend.] Having elasticity; springing back; rebounding; springy.  
 É-lás'tic'i-ty, n. A property in bodies by which they restore themselves to their original form.  
 É-lá'te', a. [L. *elatus*, lifted up; e, out, *latus*, lifted; *tolle*, *latum* (for *tolatum*), to lift.] Flushed with success;—exalted.—2, v. a. [pp. elating, elated.] To elevate; to puff up; to exalt.  
 É-lá'tion, n. State of being elated; elevation; triumph proceeding from success; exaltation.  
 É'lé'boog (é'p'ó), n. [A.-S. *elboog*; Dut. *elleboog*; Dan. *albue*; Ger. *ellenbogen*; roots of ELL and Bow.] Curvature of the arm;—angle:—a bend in a pipe or rod.—2, v. a. [pp. elbowing, elbowed.] To push with the elbow.—3, v. n. To jut out in angles; to clash.  
 Éld, n. [A.-S. *aldra*, *æld*, old age, old times; from *ead*, old.] Old age; old people; old times.  
 É'l'dér, a. [A.-S. *aldra*, *aldira*, older; *ealdor*, an elder, a man in authority; Fris. *alder*, a parent; A.-S. *ealdras*, parents.] Surpassing another in age; older.—2, n. An older person; a senior:—an ancestor:—a ruler:—a presbyter:—a subordinate officer in a church:—[A.-S. *ellen*, *ellern*; Low Ger. *elloor*; O. E. *eller*.—Cf. Ger. *eller*, *erle*, *alder* (q. v).] A tree or shrub of several species.  
 É'l'dér-ly, a. Bordering upon old age; old.  
 É'l'dér-ship, n. Seniority:—office of an elder.  
 É'l'dést, a. Oldest; most aged.  
 É'l'e-cam-pá'ne, n. [Fr. *étoile-campagne*; L. *inula*, Late L. *inula campana*, field inula; *campus*, a field. *Inula* is the Gr. *ἐλενιον*, Ger. *alan*, *ele-campagne*.] A plant:—a sweetmeat.  
 É'l'éct', v. a. [L. *eligere*, *electum*; e, out, and *legere*, to choose.] [pp. electing, elected.] To choose for office; to select.—2, a. Chosen; elected; taken by preference.—3, n. One who is chosen:—persons chosen.  
 É'l'éct'ion, n. The act or power of choosing; choice:—the ceremony of a public choice of officers.—(Theol.) Divine choice of individuals to enjoy blessings; predestination.  
 É'l'éct'ion-éer', v. n. [pp. electioneering, electioneered.] To use arts for electing, or for being elected, to an office.  
 É'l'éct'ion-éer'ing, n. The course of measures and arts used to promote an election.  
 É'l'éct'ive, a. Having, or regulated by, choice.  
 É'l'éct'or, n. [L.] One who elects; a voter.  
 É'l'éct'o-ral, a. Relating to an elector.  
 É'l'éct'o-ral, n. Jurisdiction of an elector.  
 É'l'éct'o-ral, a. Relating to, or containing, É'l'éct'ric, a. Relating to, or containing, É'l'éct'ric-i-ty, electricity.—*Electric light*, light evolved from materials heated to incandescence by the passage through them of an electric current. [versed in the science of electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ri-cian (é-lek'trích'an), n. One who is É'l'éct'ri-cí-ty, n. [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber.—Cf. Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, the glowing sun, or the shining fire.] A subtle force produced by friction, first observed in amber:—the science which explains the laws of the electric force.  
 É'l'éct'ri-fy, v. a. [pp. electrifying, electrified.] To communicate electricity to:—to thrill; to arouse to strong excitement.

É'l'éct'ro-shém'i-cal, a. Combining electrical and chemical phenomena.  
 É'l'éct'ro-shém'is-try, n. The science which treats of the agency of electricity, or galvanism, in effecting chemical changes.  
 É'l'éct'róde, n. [ELECTRICITY, and Gr. *ὄδος*, a way.] A pole in an electric circuit.  
 É-léct'ról'y-sis, n. [ELECTRICITY, and Gr. *λύσις*, a loosening; *λύειν*, to loose.] The process of resolving bodies into their elements by the electric current.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mág'net, n. A piece of iron temporarily magnetic.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mág'net'ic, a. Relating to electro-magnetic phenomena.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mág'net-ism, n. The science which treats of electricity as communicating magnetic properties:—magnetism induced by electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mét'al-lúr-é-ty, n. The art of working in metals by means of electricity.  
 É-léct'róm'e'tér, n. [ELECTRICITY, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mó'tive, a. Relating to mechanical effects produced by electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-mó'tor, n. [See MOTOR.] An engine or motor operated by electricity:—a device for producing electrical currents.  
 É-léct'róp'a-thy, n. [ELECTRICITY, and Gr. *πάθος*, state of being affected; on type of *homoeopathy*.] The treatment of diseases by means of electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-plá'te, n. Wares plated by means of electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-plát'ed, a. Plated by means of electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-scópe, n. [ELECTRICITY, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] An instrument for detecting electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-týpe, n. [ELECTRICITY and TYPE.] A method of taking reverse fac-similes of woodcuts, printing-types, &c.—a fac-simile in metal, from a mould, by an electro-chemical process.—2, v. a. [pp. electrotyping, electrotyped.] To make a fac-simile in metal, from a mould, by an electro-chemical process; to deposit metals by electricity. [by electrotypy, electricity.  
 É'l'éct'ro-týp'ic, a. Pertaining to, or produced by, the electrotype process.  
 É'l'éct'ro-týp-ing, n. The method of obtaining a fac-simile by the electrotype process.  
 É-léct'rót'y-py, n. The art or process of producing electrotypic copies or impressions.  
 É'l'éct'rum, n. [L.; Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*.] Amber:—a mixed metal, an alloy of gold and silver.  
 É-léct'rú-a-ry, n. [L. *electuarium*, something to be licked up; Gr. *ἐλεκτρυά*; *ék*, out, and *λέχειν*, to lick.—See LICK.] A soft, compound medicine.  
 É-lé-e-mó's'ý-na-ry (é-lé-móz'e-ná-ry), a. [Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, alms (q. v.).] Relating to alms; depending upon charity.—2, n. One who receives, or lives on, alms.  
 É'l'e-gá'nce, n. The beauty of propriety; refinement; polish; symmetry; politeness.  
 É'l'e-gá'nt, a. [L. *elegans*, *elegantis*, fine, choice; e, out, and *legere*, to choose.] Having elegance; refined; polished; graceful; genteel; accomplished.  
 É'l'e-gá'nt-ly, ad. With elegance; gracefully.  
 É'l'e-gí'ac (é-lé'j'á-ák or é-lé-jí'ák, P. K. I. St. W. b.; é-lé'j'á-ák, H.), a. [Gr. *ἐλεγειάκος*.—See ELEGY.] Pertaining to elegy; mournful; plaintive.—2, n. Elegiac verse.  
 É'l'e-gí'a-cal, a. Belonging to an elegy.  
 É'l'e-gí'ast, n. A writer of elegies; an elegiac poet.  
 É'l'e-gí-st, n. [Gr. *ἐλεγίος*, a dirge; *ἐλεος*, a lament.] A mournful song or poem; a dirge.  
 É'l'e-gy, n. [L. *elementum*, a principle; thought to be a form of *alimentum*, aliment (q. v.).] A first or constituent principle of any thing; an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part:—proper sphere.—pl. First rudiments.—In popular language, the four elements are air, earth, fire, and water.  
 É'l'e-mént'al, a. Pertaining to elements.

mien, sir; móve, nör, sön; býll, býr, rúle, úse.—ö, ó, é, soft; ö, ö, ä, hard; § as z; x as gz; this.



El-e-mént'a-ry, a. Relating to elements; un-compounded;—initial; primary; elemental.  
 El'e-mí, n. [Probably an Oriental name.—See ANIMÉ.] A kind of resin or gum.  
 El'e-phant, n. [L. *elephas*; Gr. *ἐλέφας*, *ἐλέφαντος*.—Cf. Heb. *aleph*, an ox; Skr. *ibhas*, an elephant; L. *ebur*, ivory; Gr. *ελαφος*, a stag.] The largest of existing land mammals.



Elephant.

El'e-phan-tí'a-sis, n. [L.] (*Med.*) A disease affecting the legs and feet, and the skin.  
 El'e-phán'tine (-tín, f.; -tín or -tín, H.), a. Relating to the elephant;—huge. [rites in the worship of Ceres.]  
 El'e-sin'i-an, a. Relating to Eleusis, and to the El'e-váte, v. a. [L. *elevare*, *elevatum*, to raise up; e, out, and *levare*, to lift.] [*pp.* elevating, elevated.] To raise up; to lift; to exalt.  
 El'e-vá'tion, n. Act of elevating; a raising up; exaltation; height; altitude;—a hill.  
 El'e-vá'tor, n. A raiser or lifter up;—a contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories.  
 Elève (-á-láv), n. [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another; a pupil; a scholar.  
 El'ev'en (-é-lév'v'n), a. & n. [A.-S. *endrafou*; Dut. *elf*; Dan. *elvee*; Ger. *elf*; Goth. *auðif*, from *ain*, one, and *if*, root of LEAVE. The meaning is one left over after ten are counted.] Ten and one.  
 El'ev'enth (-é-lév'v'nth), a. The next in order after the tenth.—2, n. The quotient of one divided by eleven.  
 El'if, n.; pl. El'ives. [A.-S. *elf*; Dan. *alf*; Ger. *elf*; Sw. *alf*, *elva*.] A wandering spirit; a fairy.  
 El'if'in, a. Relating to elves or fairies; elfish.—2, n. An elf; a fairy; a little elf.  
 El'if'ish, or El'v'ish, a. Relating to elves.  
 El'if'-lock, n. A knot of hair twisted by elves.  
 El'ic'it, v. a. [L. *elicere*, *elicium*, to draw out; *lacere*, to entice.] [*pp.* eliciting, elicited.] To draw out; to strike out.  
 El'ic'ite, v. a. [L. *elicere*, *elidum*; e, out, and *lacere*, to dash.] [*pp.* eliding, elided.] To cut off, as a syllable.  
 El'i-g'i-bil'i-ty, } n. Quality of being eligible;  
 El'i-g'i-ble-ness, } desirableness.  
 El'i-g'i-ble, a. [L. *eligibilis*; *eligere*, to elect (*q. v.*.)] Worthy of choice; fit to be chosen.  
 El'im'i-ná'te, v. a. [L. *eliminare*, *eliminatum*; e, from, and *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold.] [*pp.* eliminating, eliminated.] To turn out; to expel; to set aside.  
 El'im-i-ná'tion, n. Expulsion;—separation.  
 El'is'ion (-é-liz'h'un), n. [L. *elisis*.—See ELIDE.] The act of cutting off a vowel or syllable, as at the end of a word.  
 El'ite (-á-lít'), n. [Fr.: from *élire*, to elect.] The flower of society or of an army; the chosen part.  
 El'ix'ir, n. [Arab. *al-ikair*, the philosopher's stone; Sp. *elixir*: the Arab. *ikair* is the Gr. *ἐξήραον*, dry, and seems to represent a dry extract or residue.] A medicine;—quintessence or extract of any thing; cordial.  
 Elk, n. [A.-S. *eloh*; Icel. *elgr*; Sw. *elg*; Gr. *ἄλκη*; L. *alces*.—See ELAND.] A large quadruped; the moose.  
 Ell, n. [A.-S. *ell*; Dut. & Ger. *elle*; Dan. *alen*; Fr. *aine*.—Cf. Icel. *atin*, the forearm; L. *ulna*, forearm, elbow, cubit; Gr. *ἄλκων*, elbow (*q. v.*.)] A measure of a yard and a quarter.



Elk.

El-lí'pse', n.; pl. El-líp'sēs. [Gr. *ἐλλείψις*, a defect, because its plane makes a less angle with

the plane of the base of a cone than that of the parabola; *ἐλλείπειν*, to leave behind; *ἐν*, in, and *λείπειν*, to leave.] An oval figure; an oblique section of a cone; ellipsis.  
 El-líp'sis, n.; pl. El-líp'sēs. The omission of a word or phrase; a mark thus [ . . . ], [—]—el-  
 El-líp'soid, n. A solid elliptical body. [*pp.* ellipse.  
 El-líp'tic, } a. Like an ellipse or ellipsis;  
 El-líp'ti-cal, } oval.—defective.  
 El-líp'ti-cal-ly, ad. With an ellipsis.  
 El-líp'ti'c-i-ty, n. Quality of being elliptical.  
 Elm, n. [A.-S. *elm*; Dut. *olm*; Dan. *alm*, *elmu*; Ger. *ulme*; L. *ulmus*.] The name of a forest tree.  
 El-o-cú'tion, n. [L. *elocutio*; *elocutus*, to speak out; e, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] Art or manner of speaking; oratory; utterance; eloquence.  
 El-o-cú'tion-a-ry, a. Relating to elocution.  
 El-o-cú'tion-ist, n. A teacher of elocution.  
 El-lón'gá'te (-p-lóng'gá), v. a. [L. e, out, and *longus*, long; whence Late L. *eloungare*, *eloungatus*, to remove.] [*pp.* elongating, elongated.] To lengthen; to draw out.—2, v. n. To go off to a distance;—to recede;—to be drawn out.  
 El-on'gá'tion, n. Act of lengthening;—extension.  
 El-ló'pe', v. n. [L. e, out, and Dut. *loopen*, to run; *elooopen*, to escape.—See LEAP and LOPE.] [*pp.* eloping, eloped.] To run away; to escape from legal or natural ties.  
 El-ló'pe'ment, n. Private departure.  
 El-o-qué'nce, n. The art of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech; oratory; rhetoric.  
 El'o-qué'nt, a. [L. *eloquentis*, *eloquentis*, pres. part. of *eloqui*, to utter.—See ELOCUTION.] Having eloquence; oratorical.  
 El'o-qué'nt-ly, ad. In an eloquent manner.  
 El'se (-éls), *pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, O. Sw. *äljes*, L. *alias*, otherwise.—See ALEX.] Other; one besides.—2, ad. Otherwise; besides.  
 El'se'whére (-éls'hwár), ad. In another place.  
 El'ic'itá'te, v. a. [Late L. *elucidare*, to make clear; L. e, out, and *lucidus*, lucid (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* elucidating, elucidated.] To remove obscurity from; to make clear; to explain; to illustrate.  
 El'ic'itá'tion, n. Explanation; exposition.  
 El'ic'it'e, v. a. [L. *eludere*, *elusum*, to outwit; e, out, and *ludere*, to play.] [*pp.* eluding, eluded.] To escape by stratagem; to evade; to avoid slyly; to shun;—to baffle; to foil; to remain undiscovered by.  
 El'ic'it'ion (-é-liz'h'un), n. Evasion; artifice.  
 El'ic'it'ive, a. Practising elusion; deceptive.  
 El'ic'it'ry, a. Tending to elude; elusive.  
 El'it'ri-á'te, v. a. [L. *elutere*, *elutum*, to wash out; Later L. *elutriare*, *elutriatum*; e, out, and *lacere*, to wash.] [*pp.* elutriating, elutriated.] To purify by washing; to wash; to decant or strain out after washing.  
 El'it'ri-á'tion, n. The act of elutriating.  
 El'ives (-élvz), n. The plural of *elf*. [*chievons*.  
 El'v'ish, or El'f'ish, a. Relating to elves; mis-  
 El'v'ig'i-an (-é-liz'h'g'án), a. Relating to Elysium;—delightful; happy.  
 El'v'ig'i-um (-é-liz'h'g'im), n. [L.; Gr. *Ἐλυσίων πεδίων*, Elysian field.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls.  
 El-má'c'i-á'te (-é-má'she-át) (-é-má'she-át, K.), v. a. [L. *emacquare*, *emaciatum*, to make lean; e intensive, and *macies*, leanness.] [*pp.* emaciating, emaciated.] To waste or make lean.—2, v. n. To grow lean.  
 El-má'c'i-á'te (-é-má'she-át), a. Sunk; wasted.  
 El-má'c'i-á'tion, n. The act of making or growing lean; leanness; thinness.  
 El'má'c'i-á'te, v. n. [L. e, out, and *manare*, *manatum*, to flow.] [*pp.* emanating, emanated.] To issue; to arise. [which issues or has issued.]  
 El-má'c'i-á'tion, n. The act of issuing; eflux; that  
 El-má'c'i-á'tive, a. Issuing.  
 El-mán'cí-pá'te, v. a. [L. *emancipare*, *emancipatum*, to set free; e, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer

property; *maniceps*, one who takes or gains property; from *manus*, in hand, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* emancipating, emancipated.] To set free from servitude; to manumit; to liberate; to free.  
 E-mán-cí-pá'tion, n. The act of emancipating; manumission; liberation; enfranchisement.  
 E-már'gí-ná'te, a. [L. *emarginare*, to deprive of a margin (*q. v.*.)] Notched on the apex, or on the margins.  
 E-más'cú-lá'te, v. a. [L. *emasculare*, *emasculatum*; e privative, and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] [*pp.* emasculating, emasculated.] To deprive of virility; to castrate.  
 E-más'cú-lá'te, n. Unmanned; effeminate.  
 E-más'cú-lá'tion, n. Castration; weakness.  
 E-má'st'ic (-ém-bá'm), v. a. [Fr. *embasmer*; en, in, and *baume*, balm (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* embalming, embalmed.] To fill a body with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction.  
 E-m'bá'nk', v. a. [See BANK.] [*pp.* embanking, embanked.] To heap up;—to protect with a bank.  
 E-m'bá'nk'ment, n. A mound of earth; a bank.  
 E-m'bár'gó, n.; pl. E-m'bár'gões. [Sp. *embargo*; en, in, or on, and *barra*, a bar.] A prohibition upon vessels to prevent their leaving port.—2, v. a. [*pp.* embargoing, embargoed.] To prohibit from sailing.  
 E-m'bár'k', v. a. [Fr. *embarquer*; en, in, and *barque*, a bark (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* embarking, embarked.] To put on shipboard.—2, v. n. To go on shipboard;—to engage in any business.  
 E-m'bár'ká'tion, n. The act of embarking.  
 E-m'bár'rass, v. a. [Fr. *embarrasser*; Sp. *embarrasar*; Prov. *barra* or *barras*, a bar.—Cf. Sp. *barra*, a prison.] [*pp.* embarrassing, embarrassed.] To perplex; to entangle.  
 E-m'bár'rass'ment, n. Perplexity; trouble.  
 E-m'bás'sá-dór, n. See AMBASSADOR.  
 E-m'bás'sy, n. A public message or function of an ambassador;—a body of ambassadors.  
 E-m'bát'tle, v. a. [Fr. *embattiller*; O. Fr. *embattiller*; Late L. *imbattulare*, to fortify.—See BATTLE and BATTLEMENT.] [*pp.* embattling, embattled.] To range in order of battle;—to furnish with battlements.  
 E-m'bá'y' (-ém-bá'), v. a. [See BAY.] [*pp.* embaying, embayed.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock.  
 E-m'béd', v. a. [See BED.] [*pp.* embedding, embedded.] To place in a bed; to imbed.  
 E-m'bél'lish, v. a. [Fr. *embellir*, part. *embellissant*; *bel*, beau, fair; L. *bellus*, handsome.] [*pp.* embellishing, embellished.] To adorn; to beautify.  
 E-m'bél'lish'ment, n. [Fr. *embellissement*.] The act of embellishing;—ornament; decoration.  
 E-m'ber-dá'y, n. [A.-S. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, a due course; *ymbre*, L. *ambi*, around, and *ryne*, a running. The German for an ember-day is *quatember*, from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons; this has influenced the English word.] One of certain fast-days in each of the four seasons.  
 E-m'bers, n. pl. [A.-S. *embyrian*; Icel. *embyria*; Dan. *emmer*; Scot. *ammers*.] Hot cinders; glowing coals of fire; ashes with fire.  
 E-m'ber-tí'de, n. An ember-week.  
 E-m'ber-wéek, n. A week in which ember-days occur;—ordination-week.  
 E-m'béz'zle, v. a. [O. Fr. *embesillier*, to ravage, to weaken; closely related to IMBECLIE (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* embezzling, embezzled.] To steal by breach of trust.  
 E-m'béz'zle-mént, n. The act of embezzling.  
 E-m'béz'zler, n. One who embezzles.  
 E-m'bít'ter, v. a. [See BITTER.] [*pp.* embittering, embittered.] To make unhappy; to exasperate.  
 E-m'blá'zon (-ém-blá'zn), v. a. [See BLAZON.] [*pp.* emblazoning, emblazoned.] To adorn with designs armorial; to blazon; to decorate.  
 E-m'blá'zon-ry (-ém-blá'zn-ry), n. The act of emblazoning; devices or pictures upon shields.

E-m'blem, n. [Gr. *εμβλημα*, an ornament, something put on; *ἐν*, in, and *βάλλειν*, to throw, to put.] A picture representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a symbol; a device; a figure; a type.  
 E-m'blem-át'ic, } a. Pertaining to, or com-  
 E-m'blem-át'i-cal, } prising, an emblem.  
 E-m'blem-át'i-cal-ly, ad. By emblems.  
 E-m'ble-mént's, n. pl. [O. Fr. *emblem*, Late L. *im-  
 bladare*, to sow; Fr. *blé*, Late L. *bladum*, grain.]  
 Profits from land sown.  
 E-m'bód'i-mént, n. The act of embodying;—a united mass; that in which ideas or principles are incorporated.  
 E-m'bód'y, v. a. [See BODY.] [*pp.* embodying, embodied.] To form into a body; to incorporate.  
 E-m'bóld'en (-ém-bóld'n), v. a. [From BOLD.] [*pp.* emboldening, emboldened.] To make bold; to encourage.  
 E-m'bo'ném, n. [Gr. *εμβολισμός*; *ἐν*, in, and *βάλλειν*, to throw.] Insertion of days or years to produce regularity in time; days so inserted;—a clot in an artery.  
 Embonpoint (ém-bóng-pwáng), n. [Fr. for *en bon point*, in good case.] Roundness of body; plumpness; stoutness.  
 E-m'bó'sóm, v. a. [From BOSOM.] [*pp.* embosoming, embosomed.] To enclose; to enfold.  
 E-m'bó'ss', v. a. [Fr. *embosser*.—See BOSS.] [*pp.* embossing, embossed.] To form with protuberances;—to engrave with relief or raised work.  
 Embouchure (ém-bó-shür'), n. [Fr. for "mouth," or "opening;" *bouche*, the mouth; L. *bucca*, a cheek.] The aperture of a flute, &c.; the mouth of a river.  
 E-m'bó'w'er, v. a. & v. n. [See BOWER.] [*pp.* embowering, embowered.] To lodge in a bower.  
 E-m'brá'ce, v. a. [Fr. *embrasser*; O. Fr. *embracer*; en, in, and *bras*, the arm.—See BRACE.] [*pp.* embracing, embraced.] To hold fondly in the arms; to enclose; to comprise; to contain; to include.—2, v. n. To join in an embrace.—3, n. Clasp; pressure in the arms.  
 E-m'brá'cer, n. One who embraces.—(*Law.*) One who attempts to corrupt a jury.  
 E-m'brá'ce-ry, n. (*Law.*) An attempt to corrupt a court or jury by unlawful means.  
 Embrasure (-ém-brá-zhür' or -ém-brá'zhür), n. [O. Fr. *braser*, or *embraser*; Fr. *braser*, to set askew; *embrasure*, a loop-hole, a chamfer or slope in a window-frame.] An aperture in fortifications through which guns are fired;—enlargement of a window or door.  
 E-m'bro-cá'te, v. a. [Late L. *embrocare*, *embrocatum*; Gr. *εμβροχῆ*, a liniment; *ἐν*, in, and *βροχῆν*, to wet.] [*pp.* embrocating, embrocated.] To foment and rub.  
 E-m'bro-cá'tion, n. The act of embrocating;—a liniment, or lotion.  
 Embroglio (-ém-bróll'yo-ó), n. Same as IMBROGLIO.  
 E-m'bróid'er, v. a. [Fr. *broder*; Anglo-Norman, *embroyder*; regarded as akin to BORDER; by others as from the root of BRAD and PROD; influenced in its English development by BRAID.] [*pp.* embroidering, embroidered.] To adorn or diversify with needlework or embroidery.  
 E-m'bróid'er-y, n. Ornamental needlework.  
 E-m'bróll', v. a. [Fr. *embrouiller*, *brouiller*, to mix; It. *imbrogliare*.—See BROIL.] [*pp.* embroiling, embroiled.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract;—to involve in trouble by discord.  
 E-m'bry-ó, n.; pl. E-m'bry-ó's. [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*; *ἐν*, within, and *βρύον*, pres. part. neuter from *βρύειν*, to swell with.] The offspring yet unformed in the womb;—first state of any thing.  
 E-m'bry-ó-é'n'ic, a. Pertaining to embryogeny.  
 E-m'bry-ó-é'ny, n. [Gr. *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γενναίειν*, to produce.] The production and development of embryos; embryology.  
 E-m'bry-ó-ló'g'i-cal, a. Of or pertaining to embryology.

mien, sir; móve, nör, sön; búll, bíir, rále, úse.—C, G, g, é, soft; ç, ç, é, é, hard; s as z; x as gz; this



Ēm-bry-ŏl'ō-ēx, n. [Gr. ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of the formation of embryos.

Ēm-bry-ŏn'ic, a. Relating to or like an embryo.

Ēm-mēnd', v. a. [L. emendare; e, out of, and mendum, a fault.] [pp. emending, emended.] To correct; to amend.

Ēm-en-dā'tion, n. Correction; improvement.

Ēm-mēnd'a-tō-ry, a. Contributing emendation.

Ēm'er-ald, n. [Sp. esmeralda; Gr. σμαράγδος; Skr. marakta.] A precious stone of a green color:—a printing-type between minion and nonpareil.—2, a. Of a bright green color.

Ēm-mergē', v. n. [L. emergere; e, out, and mergere, to dip.] [pp. emerging, emerged.] To rise out of water, &c.; to come forth; to emanate; to issue.

Ēm-mergēnce, n. The act of emerging:—issue.

Ēm-mer'gent, a. Rising into view; sudden.

Ēm-mer'i-tis, a. [L. for "worn out by service," exempt, as a veteran;] emerere, to win by service, to serve out; merere, to serve, to deserve.] Honorably discharged from further duty.

Ēm-mer'sion, n. The act of emerging; a rising out.

Ēm'e-ry, n. [Fr. émeril, formerly emeril, esmeril; It. smeriglio; Gr. σμυρίς.—Cf. Gr. σμάειν, to smear, to wipe.] (Min.) A hard mineral, a variety of sapphire or corundum, used in polishing.

Ēm-mēt'ic, n. [Gr. ἐμετικός; ἐμέειν, to vomit (q. v.).] A medicine provoking vomits.—2, a. Provoking vomiting.

Ēmeū, n. [Port. ema, an ostrich, a crane.—Cf. Arab. na'amah, na'emah, an ostrich.] A bird of Australia, allied to the cassowary.

Ēmeute (ā-mūt'), n. [Fr.; émeuter, to rouse; ému, a participle from émouvoir, to agitate.—See EMOTION.] An uproar; a riot.

Ēm'i-grānt, n. One who removes out of his country.—2, a. Removing from one's own country.

Ēm'i-grāte, v. n. [L. emigrare, emigrantis, emigratum; e, out, and migrare, to migrate (q. v.).] [pp. emigrating, emigrated.] To go out of one's country to reside in another; to change habitation.

Ēm-i-grā'tion, n. The act of emigrating; going out from one country to another.

Ēm'i-nēnce, } n. Loftiness; height; fame:—a  
Ēm'i-nēn-cy, } title given to cardinals.

Ēm'i-nēt, a. [L. eminere, eminentis, to excel; e, out, and minere, to project.] High; exalted; conspicuous.

Ēm'i-nēt-ly, ad. Conspicuously; highly.

Ēm'ir, n. [Arab. amir, a prince, —literally, a commander.] A title of dignity among Moslems.

Ēm'is-sa-ry, n. [L. emissarius.—See EMIT.] One sent on a mission; a spy:—an outlet.—2, a. Looking about; prying.

Ēm-is'sion (ē-mish'ūn), n. [See EMIT.] Act of sending out:—that which is sent out:—issue.

Ēm-īt', v. a. [L. emittere, emissum, to send out; e, out, and mittere, to send.] [pp. emitting, emitted.] To send forth; to let go; to dart.

Ēm'mēt, n. [A.-S. emete; Ger. ameise.—See ANT.] An ant; a pismire.

Ēm-mō'liant (ē-mōl'yent), a. [L. emollire, emollientis, to soften; e, out, and mollire, to soften; mollis, soft.] Softening; relaxing; soothing.—2, n. A softening medicine.

Ēm-mō'lū-mēt, n. [L. emolumentum, profit; emoliri, to work out; e, out, and moliri, to toil: root of L. moles, a heap.] Profit from labor or service; lucre; advantage; gain.

Ēm-mō'tion, n. [L. emovere, emotum, to move deeply; e, out, and movere, to move (q. v.).] A moving of the mind or feelings; mental excitement; passion; agitation.

Ēm-mō'tion-al, a. Relating to or implying emotion.

Ēm-mō'tive, a. Relating to emotion.



Emeu.

Ēm-pāle', v. a. [Fr. empaler; Fr. pal, L. pabula, a pale (q. v.), a stake.] [pp. empaling, empaled.] To fence with pales; to enclose—to put to death by fixing on a stake.

Ēm-pāle'mēt, n. Act of empaling:—a calyx.

Ēm-pān'el, v. a. [See PANEL.] [pp. empanelling, empanelled.] To form a jury; to impanel.—2, n. A list of jurors.

Ēm'per-or, n. [Fr. empereur, L. imperator, a commander; imperare, to command; parere, to arrange.] The ruler of an empire; a monarch superior to a king.

Ēm'pha-sis, n.; pl. Ēm'pha-sēs, [Gr. ἐμφασίς, appearance, significance; ἐν, in, and φάσις, appearance, phase (q. v).] Stress or force of voice laid on a word or sentence.

Ēm'pha-size, v. a. [pp. emphasizing, emphasized.] To place emphasis on.

Ēm-phāt'ic, } a. [Gr. ἐμφατικός.] Uttered with  
Ēm-phāt'i-cal, } emphasis; forcible; strong.

Ēm-phāt'i-cal-ly, ad. Strongly; forcibly.

Ēm-phy-se'ma, n. [Gr. ἐμφύσημα, inflation; ἐν, in, and φύσσειν, to blow.] A puffy tumor:—air in any tissue.

Ēm'pire, n. [Fr. empire; L. imperium, command.—See EMPEROR.] An extensive region governed by an emperor:—imperial power.

Ēm-pir'ic, or Ēm'p'i-ric, n. [Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experienced; ἐμπειρία, experience; ἐν, in, and πείρα, a trial.] A pretended or ignorant physician; a quack; a charlatan.

Ēm-pir'ic, } a. Charlatanical:—known by or  
Ēm-pir'i-cal, } based upon experience.

Ēm-pir'i-cal-ly, ad. In an empirical manner.

Ēm-pir'i-cism, n. Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery:—the doctrine that we can know only the facts of experience; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience.

Ēm-plōy', v. a. [Fr. employer; L. implicare, to engage; to involve.—See IMPlicate.] [pp. employing, employed.] To keep at work; to exercise; to use; to make use of; to busy.—2, n. [Fr. emploi.] Business; occupation; agency; employment; service.

Ēm-plōy'ed (āng-plwā-yē' or Ēm-plōi'ā'), n. [Fr.] One who is employed by another.

Ēm-plōy'ee', n. One in the employment of another:—an employe.

Ēm-plōy'er, n. One who employs.

Ēm-plōy'mēt, n. Business; occupation; engagement; office; service; agency.

Ēm-pō'r-i-ūm, n. [L.; Gr. ἐμπορίον, a mart; ἐμπορος, a merchant, a traveller; ἐν, in, and πόρος, a way.] L. pl. Ēm-pō'r'i-a; Eng. Ēm-pō'r'i-ums. A place of commerce; a mart.

Ēm-pōv'er-ish, v. a. [See IMPOVERISH.] [pp. impoverishing, impoverished.] To make poor.

Ēm-pōw'er, v. a. [See POWER.] [pp. empowering, empowered.] To authorize; to enable.

Ēm'press, n. [L. imperatrix, fem. of imperator, an emperor (q. v.).] The wife of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.

Ēm-prēs'se'mēt (or ōn-prēs-mōn), n. [Fr. from s'empreser, to hasten, to press on; impressé, earnest.] Eagerness; ardor; zeal.

Ēm-prise', n. A bold attempt; enterprise (q. v.)

Ēm'p'i-nēs (em'pē-nēs), n. State of being empty; vacuity; vacuum:—want of substance.

Ēm'p'y (em'te), a. [A.-S. emþig; from emta, leisure.] Void; vacant; unfinished.—2, v. a. [pp. emptying, emptied.] To evacuate; to exhaust.—3, v. n. To become empty or void.

Ēm-py-ē'ma, n. [Gr. ἐπιπύημα; ἐν, in, and πύειν, to suppurate; πύον, pus.] Collection of purulent matter.

Ēm-py'r'e-al, a. Formed of fire or light.

Ēm-py-rē'an, or Ēm-py'r'e-an, n. [Gr. ἐμπυρός, in fire; ἐν, in, and πύρ, fire.] The highest heaven, where pure elemental fire was supposed to subsist.—2, a. Empyrean.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ů, ŷ, short; ç, é, ï, ö, ü, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Ēm-py-rē'i'ma, n. [Gr., from ἐμπυρεύειν, to burn; ἐν, in, and πύρ, fire.] The taste or smell of some burnt, oily substances.

Ēm-py-reu-māt'ic, } a. Having the smell or  
Ēm-py-reu-māt'i-cal, } taste of burnt oils.

Ēm'ū-lāte, v. a. [L. emulāri, emulatum, to vie; emulus, vying, emulous.] [pp. emulating, emulated.] To rival; to vie with; to imitate.

Ēm'ū-lā'tion, n. A desire to excel others; competition; rivalry; contest; contention.

Ēm'ū-lā'tive, a. Inclined to emulation.

Ēm'ū-lā'tor, n. A rival; a competitor.

Ēm'ū-lē'te, a. [L. emulgere, emulsum, to milk out; mulgere, to milk (q. v).] Milking or draining out.

Ēm'ū-lōus, a. [L. emulus.] Rivalling; desirous to excel.

Ēm'ū-l'sion, n. [See EMULGENT.] An oily, lubricating medicine:—a milk-like, oily mixture.

Ēm'ūnc'tō-ry, n. [L. emunctorium; emungere, emunctum, to blow the nose; allied to MUCUS (q. v).] An excretory gland or duct.

Ēn, a prefix to many English words, chiefly from the French, and coinciding with the Latin in: it is identical with em and in. Many of these words have two modes of spelling; as enclose or inclose, endorse or indorse, enquire or inquire.

Ēn-ā-ble, v. a. [See ABLE.] [pp. enabling, enabled.] To make able; to empower.

Ēn-āct', n. a. [See ACT.] [pp. enacting, enacted.] To perform; to establish; to decree.

Ēn-āct'mēt, n. The passing of a bill into a law; a law enacted; a decree; a statute.

Ēn-ā'l-lā-ēe, n. [Gr. ἐν, in, and ἀλλάσσειν, to change; ἀλλος, other.] (Gram.) A change of one mode, case, gender, person, &c., for another.

Ēn-ām'el, v. a. [Fr. en, in, and email, it, smalto, enamel.—See SMELT.] [pp. enamelling, enamelled.] To inlay; to variegate with colors.—2, v. n. To practise the art of enamelling.—3, n. A substance used in enamelling:—a hard exterior covering of the teeth.

Ēn-ām'el-ler, n. One who enamels.

Ēn-ām'el-ling, n. Art of applying enamels.

Ēn-ām'our, v. a. [Fr. enamourer (Antiq.), or amoureux.—See AMOUR.] [pp. enamouring, enamoured.] To inflame with love.

Ēn-āgē', v. a. [See GAGE.] [pp. engaging, engaged.] To shut up; to incage.

Ēn-cāmp', v. n. [See CAMP.] [pp. encamping, encamped.] To pitch tents; to halt.—2, v. a. To form an army into a camp.

Ēn-cāmp'mēt, n. Act of encamping; a camp.

Ēn-cāse, v. a. [See CASE.] [pp. encasing, encased.] To enclose. See INCASE.

Ēn-cāus'tic, n. [Gr. ἐγκαυστικός; ἐν, in, and καίειν, to burn.] Art of painting in burnt wax, or on enamel, the colors being fixed by heat.—2, a. Burnt in, as in enamelling.

Ēncerte (āng-sānt'), n. [Fr. for "girdled;" L. incingere, incinctum, to girdle.—See CINCTURE.] Ground enclosed.—2, n. Pregnant; with child.

Ēn-ce-phāl'ic, a. Relating to the head or brain.

Ēn-cēph'ā-lōn, n. [Gr. ἐν, in, and κεφαλή, the head.] The brain.

Ēn-chānt', v. a. [Fr. chanter, L. incantare, to sing to; to bewitch; cantare, to chant (q. v.).] [pp. enchanting, enchanted.] To charm; to bewitch; to fascinate; to enrapture; to delight.

Ēn-chānt'er, n. One who enchants.

Ēn-chānt'ing-ly, ad. With enchantment.

Ēn-chānt'mēt, n. The act of enchanting; magical charm; spells; incantation; delight.

Ēn-chānt'ress, n. A woman who enchants.

Ēn-chāss', v. a. [Fr. enchâsser; châsse, a shrine, a frame, a case (q. v.).] [pp. enchasing, enchased.] To infix; to adorn; to engrave.

Ēn-chi-rā'd'i-ōn, n. [Gr. ἐν, in, and χείρ, hand.—a diminutive word.] A manual; a hand-book.

Ēn-shō'r'i-al, a. [Gr. ἐγγόριος, native; ἐν, in, and χώρα, a country.] Belonging to a country; native; popular; common.

Ēn-cir'cle, v. a. [See CIRCLE.] [pp. encircling, encircled.] To surround; to environ.

Ēn-clāve (or ōng-klāv'), n. [Fr.; L. in, in, and clavare, to fasten; clavus, a nail or key.] A small district enclosed within a foreign country.—2, v. a. [pp. encaving, enclaved.] To enclose, as in a foreign country. See EXCLAVE.

Ēn-clit'ic, n. [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός; ἐν, in, and κλίειν, to lean.] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.—2, a. Relating to enclitics; throwing back the accent.

Ēn-clōse', v. a. [See CLOSE.] [pp. enclosing, enclosed.] To environ; to encircle; to circum-scribe; to surround; to include; to inclose.

Ēn-clōs'ure (en-klō'zhur), n. The act of enclosing; space enclosed; inclosure.

Ēn-cō-mj-āst, n. A panegyrist; a praiser.

Ēn-cō-mj-āst'ic, } a. Laudatory; panegyric;  
Ēn-cō-mj-āst'i-cal, } eulogistic.

Ēn-cō-mj-ūm, n. [L.; Gr. ἐγκώμιον, an ode of joy or praise; ἐν, in, and κῶμος, revelry.] L. pl. Ēn-cō'mj-a; Eng. Ēn-cō'mj-ūms. Praise; panegyric; eulogy.

Ēn-cōm'pass (en-kūm'pas), v. a. [See COMPASS.] [pp. encompassing, encompassed.] To enclose; to encircle; to surround; to environ.

Ēn-cōm'pass-mēt, n. The act of encompassing.

Ēncore (āng-kōr') [ōng-kōr', S. W. J. E. J. S. S.; āng-kōr', F. R.], ad. [Fr.; It. ancora, again, still; L. in haec horum, to this hour.] Again; once more:—a word used to call for a repetition.—2, v. a. [pp. encoring, encored.] To call for a repetition.—3, n. A call for a repetition.

Ēn-cōn'ter, n. [Fr. encontre; L. in, toward, and contra, against.] Battle; fight; conflict.—2, v. a. [pp. encountering, encountered.] To meet; to attack.—3, v. n. To engage; to fight.

Ēn-cōur'āge (en-kūr'aj), v. a. [Fr. encourage.—See COURAGE.] [pp. encouraging, encouraged.] To give courage to; to animate; to incite; to embolden; to cheer.

Ēn-cōur'āge-mōnt (en-kūr'aj-mōnt), n. The act of encouraging; countenance; support:—that which encourages.—courage.

Ēn'crin-ite, n. [Gr. ἐν, in, and κρίνον, a lily.] A stone-lily; a crinoid.

Ēn-ersāch', v. n. [O. Fr. enersaer; Fr. accrocher; en, in, and eroc, a hook, a crook (q. v.).] [pp. enroaching, enroached.] To make invasion; to intrude; to advance by stealth.

Ēn-ersāch'ing-ly, ad. By encroachment.

Ēn-ersāch'mēt, n. An unlawful intrusion; advance by stealth.

Ēn-erūst', v. a. [See CRUST.] [pp. encrusting, encrusted.] To cover. See INCORUST.

Ēn-crūst'mēt, n. Incrustation.

Ēn-cūm'ber, v. a. [Fr. encombrer.—See CUMBER.] [pp. encumbering, encumbered.] To clog; to load; to impede.

Ēn-cūm'brance, n. Clog; load; impediment.

Ēn-cy-clō-ē-al (en-sik'lē-kal, I. St.), a. [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, circular; ἐν, in, and κύκλος, a circle.] Circular; sent round.—2, n. A circular letter.

Ēn-cy-clō-pēd'i-a, n. [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.—See CYCLOPEDIA.] A complete circle of sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopaedia. [encyclopaedia.]

Ēn-cy-clō-pēd'ic [-pēd', I. St.], a. Relating to an Ēn-cy-clō-pēd'ist, n. One who assists in compiling an encyclopaedia.

Ēn-cys-tā'tion, n. [See CYST.] The state of being enclosed in a cyst.

Ēn-cy'st'mēt, n. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Ēn-cy'st'ed, a. Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Ēnd, n. [A.-S. Dan., & Ger. ende; Dut. einde; Skr. anta, limit, end.] Conclusion; termination; period; limit; point:—final issue:—purpose; design.—2, v. a. [pp. ending, ended.] To terminate; to conclude; to finish.—3, v. n. To come to an end; to die; to cease.

Ēn-dān'ger, v. a. [See DANGER.] [pp. endangering, endangered.] To expose to danger.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—Ç, ç, ğ, soft; Ç, ç, p, ğ, hard; ş as z; z as gz; thīs;