

trated by a storm in 1810, at which time its stem measured 24 feet in circumference.

Memoirs of Hist. Soc. Penn.

ELM'Y, *a.* Abounding with elms. *Warlon.*
ELOCUTION, *n.* [L. *elocutio*.] A removal from the usual place of residence.

Ep. Hall.

2. Departure from the usual method, an ecstasy.

Fotherby.

ELOCUTION, *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloqui*; *e* and *loqui*, to speak, Gr. *λογος*, *λογος*.]
1. Pronunciation; the utterance or delivery of words, particularly in public discourses and arguments. We say of *elocution*, it is good or bad; clear, fluent or melodious.

Elocution, which anciently embraced style and the whole art of rhetoric, now signifies manner of delivery.

E. Porter.

2. In rhetoric, *elocution* consists of elegance, composition and dignity; and Dryden uses the word as nearly synonymous with *eloquence*, the act of expressing thoughts with elegance or beauty.

3. Speech; the power of speaking.

Whose taste—gave *elocution* to the mute.

Milton.

4. In ancient treatises on oratory, the wording of a discourse; the choice and order of words; composition; the act of framing a writing or discourse.

Cicero. Quintilian.

ELOCUTIVE, *a.* Having the power of eloquent speaking.

ELOGIST, *n.* An eulogist. [*Not used.*]

ELOGY, *n.* [Fr. *elog*; L. *elogium*.]

ELOGIUM, *n.* { Gr. *λογος*. See *Eulogy*.]
The praise bestowed on a person or thing; panegyric. [But we generally use *eulogy*.]

Walton. Haller.

ELOIN', *v. t.* [Fr. *eloigner*, to remove far off.]

1. To separate and remove to a distance.

Spenser. Donne.

2. To convey to a distance, and withhold from sight.

The sheriff may return that the goods or beasts are *eloined*.

Blackstone.

ELOIN-ATE, *v. t.* To remove.

Howell.

ELOINED, *pp.* Removed to a distance; carried far off.

ELOINING, *pp.* Removing to a distance from another, or to a place unknown.

ELOINMENT, *n.* Removal to a distance; distance.

ELONG', *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*.] To put far off; to retard.

Obs. Shenstone.

ELONGATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elongo*, from *longus*. See *Long*.]

1. To lengthen; to extend.

2. To remove farther off.

Brown.

ELONGATE, *v. i.* To depart from; to recede; to move to a greater distance; particularly, to recede apparently from the sun, as a planet in its orbit.

ELONGATED, *pp.* Lengthened; removed to a distance.

ELONGATING, *pp.* Lengthening; extending.

2. Receding to a greater distance, particularly as a planet from the sun in its orbit.

ELONGATION, *n.* The act of stretching or lengthening; as the *elongation* of a fiber.

Arbuthnot.

2. The state of being extended.

3. Distance; space which separates one thing from another.

Glanville.

4. Departure; removal; recession.

5. Extension; continuation.

May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains.

Pinkerton.

6. In astronomy, the recess 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.

7. In surgery, an imperfect luxation, occasioned by the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments; or the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.

Encyc. Coxe.

ELOPE, *v. i.* [D. *loopen*, *wegloopen*; G. *laufen*, *entlaufen*; Sw. *lopa*; Dan. *lober*; Sax. *hleapan*; Eng. to leap. In all the dialects, except the English, *leap* signifies to run. Qu. Heb. *קָרַח*. Class Lib. No. 30.]

1. To run away; to depart from one's proper place or station privately or without permission; to quit, without permission or right, the station in which one is placed by law or duty. Particularly and appropriately, to run away or depart from a husband, and live with an adulterer, as a married woman; or to quit a father's house, privately or without permission, and marry or live with a gallant, as an unmarried woman.

2. To run away; to escape privately; to depart, without permission, as a son from a father's house, or an apprentice from his master's service.

ELOPEMENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure from the place or station to which one is assigned by duty or law; as the *elopement* of a wife from her husband, or of a daughter from her father's house, usually with a lover or gallant. It is sometimes applied to the departure of a son or an apprentice, in like manner.

ELOPING, *pp.* Running away; departing privately, or without permission, from a husband, father or master.

ELOPS, *n.* [Gr. *ελος*.] A fish, inhabiting the seas of America and the West Indies, with a long body, smooth head, one dorsal fin, and a deeply furcated tail, with a horizontal lanceolated spine, above and below, at its base.

Pennant.

2. The sea-serpent.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

ELOQUENCE, *n.* [L. *eloquentia*, from *eloqui*, *loqui*, to speak; Gr. *λογος*, *λογος*, to crack, to sound, to speak. The primary sense is probably to burst with a sound, for the Gr. has *λαλεω*, a fissure, from the same root; whence *λαλεω*, to open or split; whence L. *lacro*, to tear; and hence perhaps Eng. a leak. Qu. the root of *cluck*. See Class Lg. No. 51. 27.]

1. Oratory; the act or the art of speaking well, or with fluency and elegance. Eloquence comprehends a good elocution or utterance; correct, appropriate and rich expressions, with fluency, animation and suitable action. Hence *eloquence* is adapted to please, affect and persuade. Demosthenes in Greece, Cicero in Rome, lord Chatham and Burke in Great Britain, were distinguished for their *eloquence* in declamation, debate or argument.

2. The power of speaking with fluency and elegance.

3. Elegant language, uttered with fluency and animation.

She uttereth piercing eloquence. *Shak.*

4. It is sometimes applied to written language.

ELOQUENT, *a.* Having the power of oratory; speaking with fluency, propriety, elegance and animation; as an *eloquent* orator; an *eloquent* preacher.

2. Composed with elegance and spirit; elegant and animated; adapted to please, affect and persuade; as an *eloquent* address; an *eloquent* petition or remonstrance; an *eloquent* history.

ELOQUENTLY, *adv.* With eloquence; in an eloquent manner; in a manner to please, affect and persuade.

ELSE, *a.* or *pron. els.* [Sax. *elles*; Dan. *ellers*, from *eller*, or; L. *alius*, *alius*. See *Alien*.]

Other; one or something beside. *Who else* is coming? What *else* shall I give? Do you expect any thing *else*? [This word, if considered to be an adjective or pronoun, never precedes its noun, but always follows it.]

ELSE, *adv. els.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different. Thou desirest not sacrifice, *else* would I give it; that is, if thou didst desire sacrifice, I would give it. Ps. v. 16. Repent, or *else* I will come to thee quickly; that is, repent, or if thou shouldst not repent, if the case or fact should be different, I will come to thee quickly. Rev. ii. 5.

2. Beside; except that mentioned; as, *no where else*.

ELSEWHERE, *adv.* In any other place; as, these trees are not to be found *elsewhere*.

2. In some other place; in other places indefinitely. It is reported in town and *elsewhere*.

ELUCIDATE, *v. t.* [Low L. *elucido*, from *eluceo*, *luceo*, to shine, or from *lucidus*, clear, bright. See *Light*.]

To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from, and render intelligible; to illustrate. An example will *elucidate* the subject. An argument may *elucidate* an obscure question. A fact related by one historian may *elucidate* an obscure passage in another's writings.

ELUCIDATED, *pp.* Explained; made plain, clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDATING, *pp.* Explaining; making clear or intelligible.

ELUCIDATION, *n.* The act of explaining or throwing light on any obscure subject; explanation; exposition; illustration; as, one example may serve for an *elucidation* of the subject.

ELUCIDATOR, *n.* One who explains; an expositor.

ELUDE, *v. t.* [L. *eludo*; *e* and *ludo*, to play; Sp. *eludir*; It. *eludere*; Fr. *eluder*. The Latin verb forms *lusi*, *lusum*; and this may be the Heb. Ch. Ar. *לָחַץ* to deride. Class Ls. No. 5.]

1. To escape; to evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; as, to *elude* an enemy; to *elude* the sight; to *elude* an officer; to *elude* detection; to *elude* vigilance; to *elude* the force of an argument; to *elude* a blow or stroke.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.