

taining orders for regulating ceremonies on public occasions.

E-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *aitos*, an eagle.] Eagle-stone, a variety of bog iron. [See *Eagle-stone*.]

ETNEAN, *a.* [from *Ætna*.] Pertaining to Ætna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.

ET-TIN, *n.* A giant. *Obs.* *Beaumont.*

ET-TLE, *v. t.* To tarn. [Not in use.] *Boucher.*

ETUI, *n.* [Fr. *etui*, a case.] A case.

ETWEE-CASE, *n.* case for pocket instruments.

ETYMOLOGER, *n.* An etymologist. [Not in use.] *Griffith.*

ETYMOLOGICAL, *a.* [See *Etymology*.] Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words; according to or by means of etymology.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, *adv.* According to etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST, *n.* One versed in etymology or the deduction of words from their originals; one who searches into the original of words.

ETYMOLOGIZE, *v. i.* To search into the origin of words; to deduce words from their simple roots. *Encyc.*

ETYMOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *etymos*, true, and *logos*, discourse.]

1. That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, with a view to ascertain their radical or primary signification.

In grammar, etymology comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words, and shows how they are formed from their simple roots.

2. The deduction of words from their originals; the analysis of compound words into their primitives.

ETYMON, *n.* [Gr. *etymon*, from *etymos*, true.] An original root, or primitive word.

EUCHARIST, *n.* [Gr. *eucharistia*, a giving of thanks; *eu*, well, and *charis*, favor.]

1. The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the solemn act or ceremony of commemorating the death of our Redeemer, in the use of bread and wine, as emblems of his flesh and blood, accompanied with appropriate prayers and hymns.

2. The act of giving thanks.

EUCARISTIC, *a.* Containing expressions of thanks. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to the Lord's supper.

EUCHLORINE, *n.* [See *Chlorine*.] In chemistry, protoxyl of chlorine. *Davy. Ure.*

EUCHOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *euchlogion*; *euch*, prayer or vow, and *logos*, discourse.]

A formula of prayers; the Greek ritual, in which are prescribed the order of ceremonies, sacraments and ordinances. *Encyc.*

EUCHYMUS, *n.* [Gr. *euchyma*.] A good state of the blood and other fluids of the body.

EUCHYSIDERITE, *n.* A mineral, considered as a variety of augite. *Phillips.*

EU-CLASE, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *κλασ*, to break; easily broken.]

A mineral, a species of emerald, prismatic emerald, of a greenish white, apple or mountain green, bluish green, or dark sky blue color. It is a rare mineral, and remarkably brittle, whence its name.

Cleveland. Jameson.

EU-CRASY, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *κρasis*, temperament.]

In medicine, such a due or well proportioned mixture of qualities in bodies, as to constitute health or soundness.

EU-DIALYTE, *n.* A mineral of a brownish red color. *Jameson.*

EUDIOMETER, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, serene, and *diōs*, Jove, air, and *μετρον*, measure.]

An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air, or the quantity of oxygen it contains. *Encyc. Ure.*

EUDIOMETRIC, *a.* Pertaining to an eudiometer; performed or ascertained by an eudiometer; as eudiometrical experiments or results.

EUDIOMETRY, *n.* The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer.

EU-GE, *n.* Applause. [Not used.] *Hammond.*

EUGH, a tree. [See *Yew*.]

EUHARMONIC, *a.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *harmonia*.]

Producing harmony or concordant sounds; as the euharmonic organ. *Liston.*

EUKAIRITE, *n.* [Gr. *eukairia*, opportune.]

Cupreous seleniuret of silver, a mineral of a shining lead gray color and granular structure. *Cleveland.*

EULOGIC, *a.* [See *Eulogy*.] Containing eulogical praise; commendatory.

EULOGICAL, *a.* [See *Eulogy*.] Containing eulogical praise; commendatory.

EULOGIST, *n.* [See *Eulogy*.] One who praises and commends another; one who writes or speaks in commendation of another, on account of his excellent qualities, exploits or performances.

EULOGIUM, *n.* An eulogy.

EULOGIZE, *v. t.* [See *Eulogy*.] To praise; to speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing.

EULOGIZED, *pp.* Praised; commended.

EULOGIZING, *pp.* Praising; writing or speaking in praise of.

EU-LOGY, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*; *eu* and *logos*.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person, on account of his valuable qualities, or services.

EUNOMY, *n.* [Gr. *eunomia*; *eu* and *νομος*, law.]

Equal law, or a well adjusted constitution of government. *Mitford.*

EUNUCH, *n.* [Gr. *eunouchos*; *eun*, a bed, and *νυχ*, to keep.] A male of the human species castrated.

EUNUCHATE, *v. t.* To make a eunuch; to castrate.

EUNUCHISM, *n.* The state of being an eunuch.

EUPATHY, *n.* [Gr. *εὐπαθεια*.] Right feeling. *Harris.*

EUPATORY, *n.* [L. *eupatorium*; Gr. *εὐπατοριον*.] The plant hemp agrimony.

EUPEPSY, *n.* [Gr. *εὐπεψια*; *eu* and *πέψω*, concoction.]

Good concoction in the stomach; good digestion.

EUPEPTIC, *n.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*; *eu*, well, and *φημι*, to speak.]

A representation of good qualities; particularly in rhetoric, a figure in which a harsh or indelicate word or expression is softened, or rather by which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears. *Jsh. Campbell.*

EUPHONIC, *a.* [See *Euphony*.] Agreeable to the ear; pleasing to the ear; as euphonical orthography. *Colebrooke.*

The Greeks adopted many changes in the combination of syllables to render their language euphonic, by avoiding such collisions. *E. Porter.*

EUPHONY, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφωνία*; *eu* and *φωνή*, voice.]

An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters and syllables which is pleasing to the ear.

EUPHORBIA, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφορία*, with a different signification.]

In botany, spurge, or bastard spurge, a genus of plants of many species, mostly shrubby herbaceous succulents, some of them armed with thorns. *Encyc.*

EUPHORBUM, *n.* [L. from Gr. *εὐφοριον*, *eu* and *φοβον* forborn.]

In the materia medica, a gummi-resinous substance, exuding from an oriental tree. It has a sharp biting taste, and is vehemently acrimonious, inflaming and ulcerating the fauces. *Encyc.*

EU-PHOTIDE, *n.* A name given by the French to the aggregate of diallage and saussure. *Cleveland.*

EU-PHRASY, *n.* [According to De Theis, this word is contracted from *euphrasme*, *εὐφροσύνη*, joy, pleasure; a name given to the plant on account of its wonderful effects in curing disorders of the eyes.]

Eyebright, a genus of plants, *Euphrasia*, called in French *casse-lunette*.

EURIPUS, *n.* [Gr. *εὐριπος*; L. *Eurippus*.]

A strait; a narrow tract of water, where the tide or a current flows and reflows, as that in Greece, between Eubœa and Attica, or Eubœa and Boeotia. It is sometimes used for a strait or frith much agitated. *Burke.*

EURITE, *n.* The white stone [weiss stein] of Werner; a very small-grained granite, with the parts intimately blended, and hence often apparently compact. It is gray, red, &c., according to the color of the felspar, of which it is principally composed. *God. Primer.*

Whitestone is a finely granular felspar, containing grains of quartz and scales of mica. *Cleveland.*

EUROCYDON, *n.* [Gr. *εὐρος*, wind, and *κύδων*, a wave.]

A tempestuous wind, which drove ashore, on Malta, the ship in which Paul was sailing to Italy. It is supposed to have blown from an easterly point. Acts xxvii.

EUROPE, *n.* [Bochart supposes this word to be composed of *εὐρα* and *ωπη* white face, the land of white people, as distinguished from the Ethiopians, black-faced people, or tawny inhabitants of Asia and Africa.]

The great quarter of the earth that lies be-