

or habits. Faction is the *element* of a demagogue.

9. The matter or substances which compose the world.

The *elements* shall melt with fervent heat.

2 Pet. iii.

10. The outline or sketch; as the *elements* of a plan.

11. Moving cause or principle; that which excites action.

Passions, the *elements* of life. Pope.

- ELEMENT, *v. t.* To compound of elements or first principles. Boyle.

2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. Donne.

[This word is rarely or never used.]

- ELEMENTAL, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

2. Produced by some of the four supposed elements; as *elemental* war. Dryden.

3. Produced by elements; as *elemental* strife. Pope.

4. Arising from first principles. Brown.

- ELEMENTALITY, *n.* Composition of principles or ingredients. Whitlock.

- ELEMENTALLY, *adv.* According to elements; literally; as the words, "Take, eat; this is my body," *elementally* understood. Milton.

- ELEMENTARITY, *n.* The state of

- ELEMENTARINESS, *n.* being elementary; the simplicity of nature; uncompounded state. Brown.

- ELEMENTARY, *a.* Primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; having only one principle or constituent part; as an *elementary* substance. Elementary particles are those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

2. Initial; rudimentary; containing, teaching or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments; as an *elementary* treatise or dissertation. Reid. Blackstone.

3. Treating of elements; collecting, digesting or explaining principles; as an *elementary* writer.

- ELEMI, *n.* The gum elemi, so called; but said to be a resinous substance, the produce of the *Amrys elemifera*, a small tree or shrub of South America. It is of a whitish color tinged with green or yellow.

- ELENCH, *n.* [L. *elenchus*; Gr. *ελεγχος*, from *ελεγχω*, to argue, to refute.]

1. A vicious or fallacious argument, which is said to deceive under the appearance of truth; a sophism. [Little used.] Brown.

2. In antiquity, a kind of earring set with pearls. Encyc.

- ELENCHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to an elench.

- ELENCHICALLY, *adv.* By means of an elench. [Not in use.] Brown.

- ELENCHIZE, *v. t.* To dispute. [Not in use.] B. Jonson.

- ELYPHANT, *n.* [Sax. *elp*, *ylp*; Gr. *ελεphas*; L. *elephas*, *elephantus*; probably from the Heb. *פיל*, a leader or chief, the chief or great animal.]

1. The largest of all quadrupeds, belonging to the order of Bruta. This animal has no foreteeth in either jaw; the canine-teeth are very long; and he has a long proboscis or trunk, by which he conveys food and drink to his mouth. The largest of these animals is about 16 feet long and 14 feet high; but smaller varieties are not more than seven feet high. The eyes are small

and the feet short, round, clumsy, and distinguishable only by the toes. The trunk is a cartilaginous and muscular tube, extending from the upper jaw, and is seven or eight feet in length. The general shape of his body resembles that of swine. His skin is rugged, and his hair thin. The two large tusks are of a yellowish color, and extremely hard. The bony substance of these is called *ivory*. The elephant is 30 years in coming to his full growth, and he lives to 150 or 200 years of age. Elephants are natives of the warm climates of Africa and Asia, where they are employed as beasts of burden. They were formerly used in war. Encyc.

2. Ivory; the tusk of the elephant. Dryden.

- ELYPHANT-BEETLE, *n.* A large species of Scarabaeus, or beetle, found in South America. It is of a black color; the body covered with a hard shell, as thick as that of a crab. It is nearly four inches long. The feelers are horny, and the proboscis an inch and a quarter in length. Encyc.

- ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, *n.* A plant, the Elephantopus. Muhlenberg.

- ELEPHANTIASIS, *n.* [L. and Gr. from *elephas*, elephant.]

- A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those of an elephant. It is a chronic and contagious disease, marked by a thickening and greasiness of the legs, with loss of hair and feeling, a swelling of the face, and a hoarse nasal voice. It affects the whole body; the bones, as well as the skin, are covered with spots and tumors, at first red, but afterwards black. Core. Encyc.

- ELEPHANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; huge; resembling an elephant; or perhaps white, like ivory.

2. In antiquity, an appellation given to certain books in which the Romans registered the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors and generals; so called perhaps, as being made of ivory.

- ELEUSINIAN, *a.* Relating to Eleusis in Greece; as *Eleusinian* mysteries or festivals, the festivals and mysteries of Ceres.

- ELEVATE, *v. t.* [L. *elevo*; *e* and *leo*, to raise; Fr. *elever*; Sp. *elevar*; It. *elevare*; Eng. to lift. See *Left*.]

1. To raise, in a literal and general sense; to raise from a low or deep place to a higher.

2. To exalt; to raise to higher state or station; as, to *elevate* a man to an office.

3. To improve, refine or dignify; to raise from or above low conceptions; as, to *elevate* the mind.

4. To raise from a low or common state; to exalt; as, to *elevate* the character; to *elevate* a nation.

5. To elate with pride. Milton.

6. To excite; to cheer; to animate; as, to *elevate* the spirits.

7. To take from; to detract; to lessen by detraction. [Not used.] Hooker.

8. To raise from any time to one more acute; as, to *elevate* the voice.

9. To augment or swell; to make louder, as sound.

- ELEVATE, *a.* [L. *elevatus*.] Elevated; raised aloft. Milton.

- ELEVATED, *pp.* Raised; exalted; digni-

fied; elated; excited; made more acute or more loud, as sound.

- ELEVATING, *ppr.* Raising; exalting; dignifying; elating; cheering.

- ELEVATION, *n.* [L. *elevatio*.] The act of raising or conveying from a lower or deeper place to a higher.

2. The act of exalting in rank, degree or condition; as the *elevation* of a man to a throne.

3. Exaltation; an elevated state; dignity. Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties. Locke.

4. Exaltation of mind by more noble conceptions; as *elevation* of mind, of thoughts, of ideas. Norris.

5. Exaltation of style; lofty expressions; words and phrases expressive of lofty conceptions. Wotton.

6. Exaltation of character or manners.

7. Attention to objects above us; a raising of the mind to superior objects. Hooker.

8. An elevated place or station.

9. Elevated ground; a rising ground; a hill or mountain.

10. A passing of the voice from any note to one more acute; also, a swelling or augmentation of voice.

11. In *astronomy*, altitude; the distance of a heavenly body above the horizon, or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon.

12. In *gunnery*, the angle which the chace of a cannon or mortar, or the axis of the hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon. Bailey.

13. In *dialling*, the angle which the style makes with the substylar line. Bailey.

- Elevation of the Host, in Catholic countries, that part of the mass in which the priest raises the host above his head for the people to adore. Encyc.

- ELEVATOR, *n.* One who raises, lifts or exalts.

2. In *anatomy*, a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body, as the lip or the eye.

3. A surgical instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone. Core.

- ELEVATORY, *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, for raising a depressed or fractured part of the skull. Core. Encyc.

- ELEVE, *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another. Chesterfield.

- ELEVEN, *a.* *eleven*. [Sax. *andlifene*, *andliffe*; Sw. *elfva*; Dan. *ellev*; G. and D. *elf*; Isl. *elflu*. Qu. one left after ten.] Ten and one added; as *eleven* men.

- ELEVENTH, *a.* [Sax. *andliffsta*, *andliffsta*; Sw. *elfte*; Dan. *ellevte*; D. *elfde*; G. *elfte*.]

- The next in order to the tenth; as the *eleventh* chapter.

- ELF, *n.* plu. *elves*. [Sax. *elf*, or *elfenne*, a spirit, the night-mar; a ghost, hag or witch; Sw. *elfver*. In W. *el* is a moving principle, a spirit; *ele* is the same; *elu* is to move onward, to go; *elven* is an operative cause, a constituent part, an element; and *elf* is what moves in a simple or pure state, a spirit or demon. From these facts, it would seem that *elf* is from a verb signifying to move, to flow; and *elf* or *elf* in Swedish, *el* in Danish, is a river, whence *Elbe*. So *spirit* is from blowing, a flowing of air. In Saxon *el* is oil and an *el*, and