

unifies a bursting forth, a crack, and brightness, splendor; *ecclater*, to split, to crack, to break forth, to shine.]

1. Primarily, a burst of applause; acclamation. Hence, applause; approbation; renown.

2. Splendor; show; pomp. Pope. **ECLIPSE**, *n.* [Gr. *εκαλειπτος*; *ε* and *καλυπ* to choose.]

Selecting; choosing; an epithet given to certain philosophers of antiquity, who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good. Hence we say, an *eclectic* philosopher; the *eclectic* sect. *Encyc.*

**ECLIPSE**, *n.* A philosopher who selected from the various systems such opinions and principles as he judged to be sound and rational. *Enfield.*

2. A Christian who adhered to the doctrines of the Eclectics. Also, one of a sect of physicians.

**ECLIPSE**, *adv.* By way of choosing or selecting; in the manner of the eclectic philosophers. *Enfield.*

**ECLIPSE**, *n.* [Gr. *ε* and *καλυπ*.] A medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups. *Quincy.*

**ECLIPSE**, *n.* *clipsis*. [L. *eclipsis*; Gr. *εκαλειψ*, defect, from *εκαλειπ*, to fail; *ε* and *καλυπ*, to leave.]

1. Literally, a defect or failure; hence in astronomy, an interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon or other luminous body. An *eclipse* of the sun is caused by the intervention of the moon, which totally or partially hides the sun's disk; an *eclipse* of the moon is occasioned by the shadow of the earth, which falls on it and obscures it in whole or in part, but does not entirely conceal it.

2. Darkness; obscuration. We say, his glory has suffered an *eclipse*.

All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life. *Raleigh.*

**ECLIPSE**, *v. t.* *clipsis*. To hide a luminous body in whole or in part and intercept its rays; as, to *eclipse* the sun or a star.

2. To obscure; to darken; by intercepting the rays of light which render luminous; as, to *eclipse* the moon.

3. To cloud; to darken; to obscure; as, to *eclipse* the glory of a hero. *Hence.*

4. To disgrace. *Milton.*

5. To extinguish.

Born to eclipse thy life. *Shak.*

**ECLIPSE**, *v. i.* *clipsis*. To suffer an *eclipse*. *Milton.*

**ECLIPSE**, *pp.* Concealed; darkened; obscured; disgraced.

**ECLIPSING**, *pp.* Concealing; obscuring; darkening; clouding.

**ECLIPSE**, *n.* [Gr. *εκαλειπτος*, from *εκαλειπ*, to fail or be defective; L. *eclipticus*, line *ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses are suffered.]

1. A great circle of the sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. The ecliptic is the apparent path of the sun, but as in reality it is the earth which moves, the ecliptic is the path or way among the fixed stars which the earth

in its orbit appears to describe, to an eye placed in the sun. *Harris. Encyc.*

2. In geography, a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic. *Encyc.*

**ECLIPSE**, *a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic. *Blackmore.*

2. Suffering an eclipse. *Herbert.*

**ECLIPSE**, *n.* *eclog*. [Gr. *εκαλογ*, choice; *εκαλογ*, to select.]

Literally, a select piece. Hence, in poetry, a pastoral composition, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as the *eclogues* of Virgil; or it is a little elegant composition in a simple natural style and manner. An *eclogue* differs from an idyllion, in being appropriated to pieces in which shepherds are introduced. *Encyc.*

**ECONOMIC**, *a.* [See *Economy*.] Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; as the *economic* art. *Davies.*

2. Managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; as an *economic* housekeeper; an *economic* minister or administration.

3. Frugal; regulated by frugality; not wasteful or extravagant; as an *economic* use of money.

**ECONOMICALLY**, *adv.* With economy; with frugality.

**ECONOMIST**, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who expends money, time or labor judiciously, and without waste.

2. One who writes on economy; the writer of a treatise on economy.

**ECONOMIZE**, *v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of saving or acquiring property. It is our duty to *economize*, in the use of public money as well as of our own.

**ECONOMIZE**, *v. t.* To use with prudence to expend with frugality; as, to *economize* one's income.

To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium. *Walsh.*

**ECONOMIZED**, *pp.* Used with frugality.

**ECONOMIZING**, *pp.* Using with frugality.

**ECONOMY**, *n.* [L. *oconomia*; Gr. *οικονομία*; *οικος*, house, and *νομος*, law, rule.]

1. Primarily, the management, regulation and government of a family or the concerns of a household. *Taylor.*

2. The management of pecuniary concerns or the expenditure of money. *Hence.*

3. A frugal and judicious use of money; that management, and incurs no waste; frugality in the necessary expenditure of money. It differs from *parsimony*, which implies an improper saving of expense. Economy includes also a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labor, and of the instruments of labor.

4. The disposition or arrangement of any work; as the *economy* of a poem. *Dryden.*

5. A system of rules, regulations, rites and ceremonies; as the Jewish *economy*.

The Jews already had a sabbath, which, as citizens and subjects of that *economy*, they were obliged to keep, and did keep. *Paley.*

6. The regular operations of nature in the generation, nutrition and preservation of animals or plants; as *animal economy*; vegetable *economy*.

7. Distribution or due order of things. *Blackmore.*

8. Judicious and frugal management of public affairs; as *political economy*.

9. System of management; general regulation and disposition of the affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.

**ECPHRACTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *ε* and *φρακτω*.] In medicine, dobutsting; attenuating.

**ECPHRACTIC**, *n.* A medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. *Coxe.*

**ECSTASIED**, *a.* [See *Ecstasy*.] Enraptured; ravished; transported; delighted. *Norris.*

**ECSTASY**, *n.* [Gr. *εκστασις*, from *εκστημι*; *ε* and *στημι*, to stand.]

1. Primarily, a fixed state; a trance; a state in which the mind is arrested and fixed, or as we say, lost; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object.

Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; as a pleasing *ecstasy*; the *ecstasy* of love; joy may rise to *ecstasy*.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of mind; extreme delight.

He on the tender grass Would sit and hearken even to *ecstasy*. *Milton.*

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. [Not used.] *Shak.*

5. Madness; distraction. [Not used.] *Shak.*

6. In medicine, a species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. *Encyc.*

**ECSTASY**, *v. t.* To fill with rapture or enthusiasm.

**ECSTATIC**, *a.* Arresting the mind; suspending the senses; entrancing.

In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit. *Milton.*

2. Rapturous; transporting; ravishing; delightful beyond measure; as *ecstatic* bliss or joy.

3. Tending to external objects. [Not used.] *Norris.*

**ECTYPAL**, *a.* [infra.] Taken from the original. *Ellis.*

**ECTYPE**, *n.* [Gr. *εκτυπος*.] A copy. [Not used.] *Locke.*

**ECUMENIC**, *a.* [Gr. *οικουμενικος*, from *οικουμένη*, the habitable world.]

**ECUMENICAL**, *a.* [Gr. *οικουμενικος*, from *οικουμένη*, the habitable world.]

General; universal; as an *ecumenical* council.

**ECURIE**, *n.* [Fr.] A stable; a covered place for horses.

**EDACIOUS**, *a.* [L. *edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.