

The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your exorbitancies. *Dryden.*

EXORBITANT, a. [*L. exorbitans.*] Literally, departing from an orbit or usual track. Hence, deviating from the usual course; going beyond the appointed rules or established limits of right or propriety; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous. We speak of *exorbitant* appetites and passions; *exorbitant* demands or claims; *exorbitant* taxes.

2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method.

The Jews were injured with causes *exorbitant*. *Hooker.*

EXORBITANTLY, adv. Enormously; excessively.

EXORBITATE, v. i. To go beyond the usual track or orbit; to deviate from the usual limit. *Bentley.*

EXORCISE, v. i. s. a. z. [*Gr. ἐξορκίζω,* to adjure, from *ορκίζω*, to bind by oath, from *ορκος*, an oath.]

1. To adjure by some holy name; but chiefly, to expel evil spirits by conjurations, prayers and ceremonies. To *exorcise* a person, is to expel from him the evil spirit supposed to possess him. To *exorcise* a demon or evil spirit, is to cast him out or drive him from a person, by prayers or other ceremonies. *Encyc.*

2. To purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence of malignant spirits or demons; as, to *exorcise* a bed or a house.

EX-ORCISED, pp. Expelled from a person or place by conjurations and prayers; freed from demons in like manner.

EX-ORCISER, n. One who pretends to cast out evil spirits by adjurations and conjuration.

EX-ORCISING, ppr. Expelling evil spirits by prayers and ceremonies.

EX-ORCISM, n. [*L. exorcismus; Gr. ἐξορκισμός.*]

The expulsion of evil spirits from persons or places by certain adjurations and ceremonies. *Exorcism* was common among the Jews, and still makes a part of the superstitions of some churches. *Encyc.*

EX-ORCIST, n. One who pretends to expel evil spirits by conjuration, prayers and ceremonies. Acts xix.

EXORDIAL, a. [*infra.*] Pertaining to the exordium of a discourse; introductory.

EXORDIUM, n. plu. exordiums. [*L. from exordior; ex and ordior, to begin.* See *Ordior.*]

In *oratory*, the beginning; the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject; the preface or preambular part of a composition. The *exordium* may be formal and deliberate, or abrupt and vehement, according to the nature of the subject and occasion.

EXORNATION, n. [*L. exornatio, from exorno; ex and orno, to adorn.*] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXORTIVE, a. [*L. exortivus; ex and ortus, a rising.*] Rising; relating to the east.

EXOSATED, a. [*infra.*] Deprived of bones.

EXOSSEOUS, a. [*L. ex and ossa, bones.*]

Without bones; destitute of bones; as *exosseo* animals. *Brown.*

EXOTERIC, a. [*Gr. ἐξωτερικός, exterior.*] External; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. The *exoteric* doctrines of the ancient philosophers were those which were openly professed and taught. The *esoteric* were secret, or taught only to a few chosen disciples. *Enfield. Encyc.*

EXOTERY, n. What is obvious or common. *Search.*

EXOTIC, a. [*Gr. ἐξωτικός, from ἐξω, without.*] Foreign; pertaining to or produced in a foreign country; not native; extraneous; as an *exotic* plant; an *exotic* term or word.

EXOTIC, n. A plant, shrub or tree not native; a plant produced in a foreign country. *Addison.*

2. A word of foreign origin.

EXPAND, v. t. [*L. expando; ex and pandō, to open, or spread; it, spendere, to pour out; coinciding with Eng. span, D. span, spannen, Sw. späna, Dan. spender.*]

See *Ar. Class Bn. No. 3.* The primary sense is to strain or stretch, and this seems to be the sense of *bend, L. pandus.*

1. To open; to spread; as, a flower *expands* its leaves.

2. To spread; to enlarge a surface; to diffuse; as, a stream *expands* its waters over a plain.

3. To dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; as, to *expand* the chest by inspiration; heat *expands* all bodies; air is *expanded* by rarefaction.

4. To enlarge; to extend; as, to *expand* the sphere of benevolence; to *expand* the heart or affections.

EXPAND, v. i. To open; to spread. Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To dilate; to extend in bulk or surface. Metals *expand* by heat. A lake *expands*, when swelled by rains.

3. To enlarge; as, the heart *expands* with joy.

EXPANDED, pp. Opened; spread; extended; dilated; enlarged; diffused.

EXPANDING, ppr. Opening; spreading; extending; dilating; diffusing.

EXPANSE, n. expansus. [*L. expansum.*] A spreading; extent; a wide extent of space or body; as the *expanse* of heaven.

The smooth *expanse* of crystal lakes. *Pope.*
EXPANSIBILITY, n. [*from expansum.*] The capacity of being expanded; capacity of extension in surface or bulk; as the *expansibility* of air.

EXPANSIBLE, a. [*Fr. from expand.*] Capable of being expanded or spread; capable of being extended, dilated or diffused.

Bodies are not *expansible* in proportion to their weight. *Green.*

EXPANSILE, a. Capable of expanding, or of being dilated.

EXPANSION, n. [*L. expansio.*] The act of expanding or spreading out.

2. The state of being expanded; the enlargement of surface or bulk; dilatation. We apply *expansion* to surface, as the *expansion* of a sheet or of a lake, and to bulk, as the *expansion* of fluids or metals by heat; but not to a line or length without breadth.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is enlarged; also, pure space or distance between remote bodies.

4. Enlargement; as the *expansion* of the heart or affections.

EXPANSIVE, a. [*Fr.*] Having the power to expand, to spread, or to dilate; as the *expansive* force of heat or fire. *Gregory.*

2. Having the capacity of being expanded; as the *expansive* quality of air; the *expansive* atmosphere. *Thomson.*

3. Widely extended; as *expansive* benevolence.

EXPANSIVENESS, n. The quality of being expansive.

Ex parte. [*L.*] On one part; as a hearing or a council *ex parte*, on one side only.

EXPA'TIATE, v. i. [*L. expatrio; ex and spatior, to wander, to enlarge in discourse, spatium, space, probably allied to pateo, to open.* Class Bd.]

1. To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to wander in space without restraint.

He bids his soul *expatriate* in the skies. *Pope.*

Expatriate free o'er all this scene of man. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion. On important topics the orator thinks himself at liberty to *expatriate*.

EXPA'TIATING, ppr. Roving at large; moving in space without certain limits or restraint; enlarging in discourse or writing.

EXPA'TIATOR, n. One who enlarges or amplifies in language.

EXPATRIATE, v. t. [*Fr. expatriar; It. spatriare; from L. ex and patria, country.*] In a general sense, to banish.

To *expatriate* one's self, is to quit one's country, renouncing citizenship and allegiance in that country, to take residence and become a citizen in another country. The right to *expatriate* one's self is denied in feudal countries, and much controverted in the U. States.

EXPATRIATED, pp. Banished; removed from one's native country, with renunciation of citizenship and allegiance.

EXPATRIATING, ppr. Banishing; abandoning one's country, with renunciation of allegiance.

EXPATRIATION, n. Banishment. More generally, the forsaking one's own country, with a renunciation of allegiance, and with the view of becoming a permanent resident and citizen in another country.

EXPECT, v. t. [*L. expecto; ex and spectro, to look, that is, to reach forward, or to fix the eyes.*]

1. To wait for.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect* *Milton.*

[This sense, though often used by Gibbon, seems to be obsolescent.]

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or evil; to entertain at least a slight belief that an event will happen. We *expect* a visit that has been promised. We *expect* money will be paid at the time it is due, though we are often disappointed. *Expect*, in its legitimate sense, always re-