

- So *Meer*, *Mazor*, Heb. מצור, whence *Misraim*, signifies a fortress, from *מ* to bind or inclose.] Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.
- EGYPTIAN**, *n.* A native of Egypt; also, a gypsey. *Blackstone.*
- EIDER**, *n.* [G. Sw. *cider*.] A species of duck.
- EIDER-DOWN**, *n.* Down or soft feathers of the eider duck.
- EIGH**, *exclam.* An expression of sudden delight.
- EIGHT**, *a. ail.* [Sax. *ahta*, *cahta* or *ehla*; G. *acht*; D. *agt*; Sw. *otta*; Dan. *otte*; Goth. *ahtau*; L. *octo*; Gr. *οκτω*; It. *otto*; Sp. *ocho*; Port. *oito*; Fr. *huit*; Arm. *eh* or *ez*; Ir. *ocht*; W. *uyth* or *wyth*; Corn. *caith*; Gypsey, *achto*; Hindoo, *autc*.]
- Twice four; expressing the number twice four. Four and four make eight.
- EIGHTEEN**, *a. ateen.* Eight and ten united.
- EIGHTEENTH**, *a. ateenth.* The next in order after the seventeenth.
- EIGHTFOLD**, *a. atefold.* Eight times the number or quantity.
- EIGHTH**, *a. aith.* Noting the number eight; the number next after seven; the ordinal of eight.
- EIGHTH**, *n.* In music, an interval composed of five tones and two semitones. *Encyc.*
- EIGHTHLY**, *adv. atthly.* In the eighth place.
- EIGHTIETH**, *a. atith.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the seventy ninth; the eighth tenth.
- EIGHTSCORE**, *a. or n. atscore.* [eight and score; score is a notch noting twenty.] Eight times twenty; a hundred and sixty.
- EIGHTY**, *a. aty.* Eight times ten; four score.
- EIGNE**, *a.* [Norm. *aisne*.] Eldest; an epithet used in law to denote the eldest son; as bastard *eigne*. *Blackstone.*
2. Unalienable; entailed; belonging to the eldest son. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- EISEL**, *n.* [Sax.] Vinegar. [Not in use.] *More.*
- EISENRAHM**, *n.* [G. iron-cream.] The red and brown eisenrahm, the scaly red and brown hematite. *Cleveland.*
- EITHER**, *a. or pron.* [Sax. *agther*, *egther*; D. *yder*; G. *jeder*; Fr. *quelconque*.] This word seems to be compound, and the first syllable to be the same as *each*. So Sax. *arghwar*, *each* where, every where. Sax. Chron. An. 1114. 1118.]
1. One or another of any number. Here are ten oranges; take either orange of the whole number, or take either of them. In the last phrase, either stands as a pronoun or substitute.
2. One of two. This sense is included in the foregoing. *Lepidus* flatters both, Of both is flattered; but he neither loves, Nor either cares for him. *Shak.*
3. Each; every one separately considered. On either side of the river. Rev. xxii.
4. This word, when applied to sentences or propositions, is called a distributive or a conjunction. It precedes the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or* before the second, or succeeding alternatives.

Either he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or perhaps he sleepeth. 1. Kings xviii.

In this sentence, *either* refers to each of the succeeding clauses of the sentence.

EJACULATE, *v. t.* [L. *ejaculo*, from *jaculo*, to throw or dart, *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, to throw.]

To throw out; to cast; to shoot; to dart; as rays of light *ejaculated*. *Blackmore.*

It is now seldom used, except to express the utterance of a short prayer; as, he *ejaculated* a few words.

EJACULATION, *n.* The act of throwing or darting out with a sudden force and rapid flight; as the *ejaculation* of light. *Bacon.*

[This sense is nearly obsolete.]

2. The uttering of a short prayer; or a short occasional prayer uttered. *Taylor.*

EJACULATORY, *a.* Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; as an *ejaculatory* prayer or petition.

3. Sudden; hasty; as *ejaculatory* repentance. *L'Estrange.*

3. Casting; throwing out. **EJECT**, *v. t.* [L. *ejicio*, *ejectum*; e and *jacio*, to throw, Fr. *jeter*, L. *jacio*.]

1. To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out, as from a place inclosed or confined. *Sandys. South.*

2. To discharge through the natural passages or emunctories; to evacuate. *Encyc.*

3. To throw out or expel from an office; to dismiss from an office; to turn out; as, to *eject* a clergyman.

4. To dispossess of land or estate. *Shak.*

5. To drive away; to expel; to dismiss with hatred. *Swift.*

6. To cast away; to reject; to banish; as, to *eject* words from a language.

EJECT ED, *pp.* Thrown out; thrust out; discharged; evacuated; expelled; dismissed; dispossessed; rejected.

EJECTING, *ppr.* Casting out; discharging; evacuating; expelling; dispossessing; rejecting.

EJECTION, *n.* [L. *ejectio*.] The act of casting out; expulsion.

2. Dismission from office.

3. Dispossession; a turning out from possession by force or authority.

4. The discharge of any excrementitious matter through the pores or other emunctories; evacuation; vomiting.

5. Rejection.

EJECTMENT, *n.* Literally, a casting out; a dispossession.

2. In law, a writ or action which lies for the recovery of possession of land from which the owner has been ejected, and for trial of title. Ejectment may be brought by the lessor against the lessee for rent in arrear, or for holding over his term; also by the lessee for years, who has been ejected before the expiration of his term. *Encyc.*

EJECTOR, *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land. *Blackstone.*

EJULATION, *n.* [L. *ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, to yell, to wail. Perhaps *j* represents *g*, and this word may be radically one with *yell*, Sax. *giellan*, *gyllan*.]

Outcry; a wailing; a loud cry expressive of grief or pain; mourning; lamentation. *Philips.*

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eacan*; Sw. *ika*; Dan. *ager*.] The primary sense is to add, or to stretch, extend, increase. Qu. L. *augere*. The latter seems to be the Eng. *to rear*.]

1. To increase; to enlarge; as, to *eke* a store of provisions. *Spenser.*

2. To add to; to supply what is wanted; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out*; as, to *eke* or *eke* out a piece of cloth; to *eke* out a performance. *Pope.*

3. To lengthen; to prolong; as, to *eke* out the time. *Shak.*

EKE, *adv.* [Sax. *eac*; D. *ook*; G. *auch*; Sw. *och*; Dan. *og*; W. *ac*; L. *ac*, and, also. This seems to be the same word as the verb, and to denote, add, join, or addition. Ch. *חרת* to join.]

Also; likewise; in addition.

That will be prodigious hard to prove, That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

[This word is nearly obsolete, being used only in poetry of the familiar and ludicrous kind.]

EKEBERGITE, *n.* [from *Ekeberg*.] A mineral, supposed to be a variety of scapolite. *Cleveland.*

EKED, *pp.* Increased; lengthened.

EKING, *pp.* Increasing; augmenting; lengthening.

EKING, *n.* Increase or addition.

ELABORATE, *v. t.* [L. *elaboro*, from *laboro*, labor. See *Labor*.]

1. To produce with labor.

They in full joy *elaborate* a sigh. *Young.*

2. To improve or refine by successive operations. The heat of the sun *elaborates* the juices of plants and renders the fruit more perfect.

ELABORATE, *a.* [L. *elaboratus*.] Wrought with labor; finished with great diligence; studied; executed with exactness; as an *elaborate* discourse; an *elaborate* performance.

Drawn to the life in each *elaborate* page. *Waller.*

ELABORATED, *pp.* Produced with labor or study; improved.

ELABORATELY, *adv.* With great labor or study; with nice regard to exactness.

ELABORATENESS, *n.* The quality of being elaborate or wrought with great labor. *Johnson.*

ELABORATING, *ppr.* Producing with labor; improving; refining by successive operations.

ELABORATION, *n.* Improvement or refinement by successive operations. *Ray.*

ELA'IN, *n.* [Gr. *ελαιος*, oily.] The oily or liquid principle of oils and fats. *Chevreul.*

ELAMP'ING, *a.* [See *Lamp*.] Shining. [Not in use.]

EL'ANCE, *v. t.* [Fr. *elancer*, *lancer*, from *lance* or its root.] To throw or shoot; to hurl; to dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanced*—a dart. *Prior.*

E'LAND, *n.* A species of heavy, clumsy antelope in Africa. *Barrow.*

ELA'OLITE, *n.* [Gr. *ελααιον*, an olive.] A mineral, called also *fettstein* [fat-stone] from its greasy appearance. It has a crystalline structure, more or less distinctly foliated in directions parallel to the sides of a rhombic prism, and also in the direction of the shorter diagonals of the bases. Its fracture is uneven, and sometimes imper-