

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swain.

Pope.

3. To escape being seen; to remain unseen or undiscovered. The cause of magnetism has hitherto eluded the researches of philosophers.

ELU/DIBLE, *a.* That may be eluded or escaped.

Swift.

ELU/SION, *n. s.* as *z.* [*Elusio.* See *Elude.*] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

Brown.

ELU/SIVE, *a.* Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elusive of the bridal day, she gives

Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives.

Pope.

ELU/SORINESS, *n.* The state of being elusory.

ELU/SORY, *a.* Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

Brown.

ELU/TE, *v. t.* [*Eluo, elutum;* qu. *e* and *lavo.* See *Elutriate.*] To wash off; to cleanse.

Arbutnot.

ELU/TRIATE, *v. t.* [*Elutrio;* Sw. *luttra, luttra*, to cleanse, to defecate; Dan. *lutter*, pure; Sax. *luttr*, pure; *ladian*, to purify; G. *lauer*; D. *louder*, pure; Ir. *gleith*. Qu. Class Ls. No. 30.]

To purify by washing; to cleanse by separating foul matter, and decanting or straining off the liquor. In chemistry, to pulverize and mix a solid substance with water, and decant the extraneous lighter matter that may rise or be suspended in the water.

Coxe. Encyc.

ELU/TRIATED, *pp.* Cleansed by washing and decantation.

ELU/TRIATING, *ppr.* Purifying by washing and decanting.

ELU/TRIATION, *n.* The operation of pulverizing a solid substance, mixing it with water, and pouring off the liquid, while the foul or extraneous substances are floating, or after the coarser particles have subsided, and while the finer parts are suspended in the liquor.

ELUX/ATE, *v. t.* [*Eluxatus.*] To dislocate. [See *Luxate.*]

ELUXATION, *n.* The dislocation of a bone. [See *Luxation.*]

ELVELOCKS. [See *Ellock.*]

ELVERS, *n.* Young eels; young congers or sea-eels.

ELVES, *plu. of elf.*

ELVISH, *a.* More properly *elfish*, which see.

ELYS/IAN, *a. elyzi'um.* [*Ellysium.*] Pertaining to elysium or the seat of delight; yielding the highest pleasures; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful; as *elysian fields*.

ELYS/IUM, *n. elyzi'um.* [*Ellysium;* Gr. *ελυσιον*.]

In ancient mythology, a place assigned to happy souls after death; a place in the lower regions, furnished with rich fields, groves, shades, streams, &c., the seat of future happiness. Hence, any delightful place.

Encyc. Shak.

EM, *a* contraction of *them*.

They took 'em.

Hudibras.

EMAC/ERATE, *v. t.* To make lean. [Not in use.]

EMA/CIATE, *v. i.* [*Emacio, from macco,*

or *macer*, lean; Gr. *μικρός, μικρός*, small; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*, meek; It. Sp. Port. *magro*; D. Sw. Dan. G. *mager*; Ch. *mag*, to be thin. Class Mg. No. 2.9.13.]

To lose flesh gradually; to become lean by pining with sorrow, or by loss of appetite or other cause; to waste away, as flesh; to decay in flesh.

EMA/CIATE, *v. t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to waste the flesh and reduce to leanness.

Sorrow, anxiety, want of appetite, and disease, often emaciate the most robust bodies.

EMA/CIATE, *a.* Thin; wasted.

Shenstone.

EMA/CIATED, *pp.* Reduced to leanness by a gradual loss of flesh; thin; lean.

EMA/CIATING, *ppr.* Wasting the flesh gradually; making lean.

EMACIATION, *n.* The act of making lean or thin in flesh; or a becoming lean by a gradual waste of flesh.

2. The state of being reduced to leanness.

EMACULATE, *v. t.* [*infra.*] To take spots from. [Little used.]

EMACULATION, *n.* [*Emaculo, from e* and *macula*, a spot.]

The act or operation of freeing from spots. [Little used.]

EMANANT, *a.* [*Emanans.* See *Emanate.*] Issuing or flowing from. Hale.

EMANATE, *v. i.* [*Emano;* *e* and *mano*, to flow; Sp. *emanar*; Fr. *emaner*; It. *emanare*. Class Mn. No. 11.9.]

1. To issue from a source; to flow from; applied to fluids; as, light emanates from the sun; perspirable matter, from animal bodies.

2. To proceed from a source or fountain; as, the powers of government in republics emanate from the people.

EMANATING, *ppr.* Issuing or flowing from a fountain.

EMANATION, *n.* The act of flowing or proceeding from a fountain-head or origin.

2. That which issues, flows or proceeds from any source, substance or body; efflux; effluvia. Light is an emanation from the sun; wisdom, from God; the authority of laws, from the supreme power.

EMANATIVE, *a.* Issuing from another.

EMANIPATE, *v. t.* [*Emancipo, from e* and *mancipium*, a slave; *manus*, hand, and *cipio*, to take, as slaves were anciently prisoners taken in war.]

1. To set free from servitude or slavery, by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to liberate; to restore from bondage to freedom; as, to emancipate a slave.

2. To set free or restore to liberty; in a general sense.

3. To free from bondage or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power or influence; as, to emancipate one from prejudices or error.

4. In ancient Rome, to set a son free from subjection to his father, and give him the capacity of managing his affairs, as if he was of age.

Encyc.

EMANIPATE, *a.* Set at liberty.

Conover.

EMANIPATED, *pp.* Set free from bondage, slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; liberated.

EMAN/CIPATING, *ppr.* Setting free from bondage, servitude or dependence; liberating.

EMANCIPATION, *n.* The act of setting free from slavery, servitude, subjection or dependence; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation; as the emancipation of slaves by their proprietors; the emancipation of a son among the Romans; the emancipation of a person from prejudices, or from a servile subjection to authority.

EMAN/CIPATOR, *n.* One who emancipates or liberates from bondage or restraint.

EMANE, *v. i.* [*Emano.*] To issue or flow from.

Enfield.

But this is not an elegant word. [See *Emanate.*]

EMARGINATE, *a.* [Fr. *marge;* L. *emarginatus,* *a.* *margo*, whence *emargino.*]

1. In botany, notched at the end; applied to the leaf, coral or stigma.

Martyn.

2. In mineralogy, having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.

Cleveland.

EMARGINATELY, *adv.* In the form of notches.

Enton.

EMASCULATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. emasculo, from e* and *masculus*, a male. See *Male.*]

1. To castrate; to deprive a male of certain parts which characterize the sex; to geld; to deprive of virility.

2. To deprive of masculine strength or vigor; to weaken; to render effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

Women emasculate a monarch's reign.

Dryden.

To emasculate the spirits.

Collier.

EMASCULATE, *a.* Unmanned; deprived of vigor.

Hammond.

EMASCULATED, *pp.* Castrated; weakened.

EMASCULATING, *ppr.* Castrating; gelding; depriving of vigor.

EMASCULATION, *n.* The act of depriving a male of the parts which characterize the sex; castration.

2. The act of depriving of vigor or strength; effeminacy; unmanly weakness.

EMBAL/LE, *v. t.* [Fr. *emballer;* Sp. *embalar;* It. *imballare;* em, im, for en or in, and *balla, balla, balla.*]

1. To make up into a bundle, bale or package; to pack.

2. To bind; to inclose.

Spenser.

EMBAL/ALM, *v. t.* *emb'alm.* [Fr. *embalmer, from baume, balm, from balsam;* It. *imbalsamare;* Sp. *embalsamar.*]

1. To open a dead body, take out the intestines, and fill their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to prevent its putrefaction.

Joseph commanded his servants, the physicians, to embalm his father: and the physicians embalmed Israel. Gen. 1.

2. To fill with sweet scent.

Milton.

3. To preserve, with care and affection, from loss or decay.

The memory of my beloved daughter is embalmed in my heart.

N. W.

Virtue alone, with lasting grace, Embalms the beauties of the face.

Trumbull.

EMBALMED, *pp.* Filled with aromatic