APPENDIX A:

“EMOLUMENT” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES, 1604-1806
Embrasure, in Architecture, is the enlargement made in the Walls, to give more light, or greater convenience to the Windows, Doors, &c.

Embrasures, in Fortification, are the holes in a Parapet, through which the Cannons are laid to fire into the Moat or Field.

"Embrace, adorn. Spence.

Embrocation, (Gr.) is a kind of fomentation, wherein the fomenting Liquor is let distil from aloft, drop by drop, very slowly upon the Part or Body to be fomented.

Embryo, is the Fetus in the Womb of the Mother after its Members come to be distinctly formed.

Embryothelates, (Gr.) a Surgeon's Instrument whereby they break the Bones of an Embryo, that it may be taken out of the Womb more conveniently.

Emendation, a correcting or mending.

Emergent, (Lat.) rising up above Water, also accidental, appearing on a sudden.

Emerson, in Astronomy, is when a Star that is so high the Sun that it cannot be seen, by reason of the Sun's light, begins to come out of that light and appear again. The word is sometimes used for the Sun or Moon's coming out of an Eclipse; also when any Body, specifically lighter than Water, being thrust down violently into it, rises again, it is said to Emerge.

Emetical, belonging to Vomiting.

Emetick Medicines, are Medicines which cause Vomiting.

Emition, (Lat.) a shining forth.

Emigration, (Lat.) a departing or going from one place to live at another.

Eminency, Excellency; also a Title of Honour given to Cardinals, and is held to be above Excellency.

Eminent, Excellent; also any Hill is said to be eminent.

Emissary, a Person sent out to observe the motions of an Enemy, or to found the thoughts of another: A Spy, a Scout.

Emission, (Lat.) a sending forth, a casting out.

Emit, to send forth or cast out.

Emmet, an Ant or Pismire.

Emollient, making soft, pliant, loose; Emollient Medicines, are such as make the part to which they are applied soft and pliant.

Emolument, Advantage, Profit.

Emotion, a stirring or moving forth, also a violent motion of the Mind.

Empale, a Punishment's d in Nero's time, and signifies to run a Stake through the Body of a Person.

Empanel,
An Universal Etymological English Dictionary:   
COMPREHENDING 
The Derivations of the Generality of Words in the 
English Tongue, either Ancient or Modern, from the Ancient 
British, Saxen, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Teutonic, 
Dutch, Spanish, Italian, as also from the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew 
Languages, each in their proper Characters. 

AND ALSO 
A Brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words 
derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; and Terms of Art 
relating to Anatomy, Botany, Physick, Pharmacy, Surgery, 
Chemistry, Philosophy, Divinity, Mathematicks, Grammar, 
Logick, Rhetorick, Musick, Heraldry, Maritime Affairs, Military 
Discipline, Horsemanship, Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, 
Gardening, Husbandry, Handicrafts, Confectionary, Carving, 
Cookery, &c. 

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the Proper Names of Men, Women, and Remarkable Places in 
Great Britain: Also the Dialects of our different Counties. 

Containing many Thousand Words more than either Harris, Philips, 
Kersey, or any English Dictionary before Extant. 

To which is Added a Collection of our most Common Proverbs, with 
their Explication and Illustration. 

The whole WORK comp'td and Methodically digested, as well for 
the Entertainment of the Curious, as the Information of the 
Ignorant, and for the Benefit of young Students, Artificers, 
Tradesmen and Foreigners, who are desirous thoroughly to 
understand what they Speak, Read, or Write. 


By N. BAILEY, PHILOLOGUS. 

LONDON: 
Printed for E. BELL, J. DARBY, A. BETTESWORTH, F. 
FAYRAM, J. PEMBERTON, J. HOOKE, C. RIVINGTON, 
F. CLAY, J. BATLEY, and E. SYMON. 1724
EMIR, a Tawib Lord, especially one descended from their false Prophet Mal-
met.
MISSARY, [Emisfayr, F. Emisfayr-
us, L.] a Person sent out to observe the Mo-
ments of an Enemy, or to found the Tho-
th of another; a Spys, a Scout.
EMISSION, a sending forth, a casting out.
EMIT, [Emiter, L.] to send forth or cast out.
EMMENAGOGICKS, [ἐμμεναγγελιαν, Gr. ]
EMMENAGOGUES, of is in, μενα-
a month, and ἐπει διὰ καὶ lead ] Gr. ] Medicines
which excite the Courses in Women.
EMMET, [Emett, Sax.] an Ant or
Pismire.
EMMOISED, comforted. O.
EMOLLIENT, [Emollionis, L.] mak-
ing to pliant, loose.
EMOLLIENTS, [Emollionitis, L. ] fol-
taining Medicines, such as sheath and festen
the Alveolities of the Humours, and relax
and promote the Solids at the same Time.
EMOLLUMENT, [Emollumentum, L.]
Advantage, Profit. F.
EMOLLAMENTAL, profitable. F.
EMOTION, a stirring or moving
forth; also a violent Motion of the Mind.
F. of L.
EMPAIR, [Emper, F. ] to injure,
to weaken, make less. Spencer.
EMPAIR, to impair. chance.
EMPLAEMENT, the outward Part
of the Flower of a Plant.
To ENPANNEL, to set down the
Names of the Jury into a Roll, called the
Pannel. L. T.
EMPARLANCE, [of Parler, F. to
speak ] a Motion or Petition made in Court
for a Day of Rebite. F. L. T.
EMPASMS, [ἐμπασμα, Gr. ] Medicines
composed of Sweet, Powders to take away
Sweat, and allay Inflammations.
EMPATTMENT, [in Fortification]
the same as Tals.
To ENPEACH, [Empisch, F. ] to
hinder.
EMPEROUR, [Empero, F. Impera-
tor, L.] a Sovereign Prince, who bears
Rule over several la\ge Countries.
EMPHASIS, [Empfay, [Empfayz, Gr.]
a strong or vigorous Pronunciation of a
Word. Emphemts, or an express Signifi-
cation of ones Intention. L.
EMPHATIC, [Empfaytikis, F.
EMPHATICAL, [Empfaytikis, L. of
ἐμπασμα, Gr. ] spoken with earnestness,
significant, forcible.
EMPHATIC COLOURS, [in Philosophy]
are such as are often seen in Clouds;
before the Rising or after the Setting of the Sun, or in the Rainbow.
EMPIRAXIS, [ἐμπρακτικ, Gr. ] an
Obtusion in any Part. L.
EMPHYSEM, [ἐμφυσμα, Gr. ] an
Inflammation, proceeding from an Effor-
tence or otherwise.
EMPHYTON THERMON, [ἐμφυ-
τος Θηρην, Gr. ] the Inner Heat, or Heat
first supposed to be produced in a Focus or
Child in the Womb.
EMPIGHT, fixed, placed. Spencer.
EMPIRE, [Empirium, L. ] the Domini-
ons of an Empresser: Also Authority,
Power, F.
EMPIRICAL, [Empirique, F. ] belong-
ing to a Quack.
EMPIRICE, [ἐμπρακτικ, Gr. ] Skill in
Physick gotten by mere Practice.
EMPIRICISM, the Profession or Prac-
tice of a Quack or Empirick.
EMPIRICK, [ἐμπρακτικας και ῥους, Gr. ]
A Physician by mere Practice, a Mountebank or Quack.
EMPLAISTER, to Paint, to set forth
with Advantage. Chance.
EMPLASTURUM, [ἐμπλασταurgery, Gr. ]
a Plaster or Salve.
EMPLASTICKS, [ἐμπλαστικας, Gr. ]
Medicines which constrict and shut up the
Pores of the Body, that Sulphurous Va-
pours cannot pass.
To EMPLAID, [implaid, F. ] to
plead at the Bar.
To EMPLOY, [Employer, F. ] to set
one at work, or about some Business; to
make use of.
EMPLEMATOSIS, [ἐμπλεματισ-
σις, Gr. ] an alternate Dilatation of the
Cheek, by which the Externa Air is con-
tinually breathed in, and communicated to
the Blood.
To EMPOISON, [Empoisoner, F. ] to
Poison.
O.
EMPORICAL, [Empoical, L.
EMPORICK, [εμποριστικας, Gr. ]
belonging to Markets, Fairs, or Merchand-
ize.
EMPORIUM, [in Anatomy] the com-
mon Semony of the Brain.
EMPORY, [ἐμπορίας, Gr. ] a Market-
town, a Place where a general Market or
Fair is kept. L.
EM pleasure, the Wife of an Emp-
reur.
EMPRESS, to imprint. Chance.
EMPRIRED, [Hunting Term] when
a Deer has lost the Head.
To EMPRISON, [Empriersoner, F. ] to
cast into Prison.
EMPRIZE, Enterprise. Spencer.
EMPROSTHetonos, [ἐμπροσθε-
ton, Gr. ] a kind of Cramp, or drawing to-
gether of the Muscles of the Neck toward
the For-e-part.
EMP.
Dictionarium Britannicum:

Or a more Compleat

Universal Etymological

English Dictionary

Than any Extant.

Containing
Not only the Words, and their Explanation; but their Etymologies from the Ancient British, Teutonic, Low and High Dutch, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Modern French, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, &c. each in its proper Character.

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Explaining hard and technical Words, or Terms of Art, in all the Arts, Sciences, and Mysteries following. Together with Accents directing to their proper Pronunciation, Shewing both the Orthography and Orthosyllabia of the English Tongue.

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Illustrated with near Five Hundred Cuts, for Giving a clearer Idea of those Figures, not to be well apprehended by verbal Description.

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A Collection and Explanation of Words and Phrases used in our ancient Charters, Statutes, Writs, Old Records and Precedents at Law.

Also
The Theogony, Theology, and Mythology of the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, &c. being an Account of their Deities, Solomonists, either Religious or Civil, their Divinations, Auguries, Oracles, Hieroglyphicks, and many other curious Matters, necessary to be understood, especially by the Readers of English Poetry.

To which is added,
A Collection of Proper Names of Persons and Places in Great-Britain, with their Etymologies and Explanations.

The Whole digested into an Alphabeticall Order, not only for the Information of the Ignorant, but the Entertainment of the Curious and all the Benefits of Artificers, Tradescants, Young Students and Foreigners, a Work useful for such as would understand what they read and hear, speak what they mean, and write true English.

Collected by several Hands,
The Mathematical Part by G. Gordon, the Poetical by P. Miller.
The Whole Revised and Improv'd, with many thousand Additions,

Printed for T. Cox at the Lamb under the Royal-Exchange.

London:
M.DCC.XXX.
EMISSION. properly an effusing or coming out from under water.

EMISSION (in Anatomy) fist of a fluid which has been held for some time under the sin-ner-s, when it begins to appear again; also the coming of the fun or moon out of an ecliptic.

EMISSION (with philippus) the raising of any fluid above the surface of the fluid specifically lighter than itself, into which it had been violently impregnated or transfused.

EMISSION Emetic, [of ase and. parea], to set down the names of the jurymen, in a tabernacle of pomegranate or web of gourds, after he has frequent them to appear for the performance of the service required of them.

EMISSION of earth, [Greek, to vomit] vomiting medicines.

EMISSION, a thinning forth, a spawning or rising up.

EMIGRANT (emigrant, L.) departing from a place. To EMIGRATE (emigration, L.) to go out or depart from a place.

EMIGRATION, a departing or going from one place, to live in another, L.

EMINENCE (eminence, L.) piling up, or climbing above another, or of a throne, L.

EMINENT, a hill or rising ground, an after-coming from the eminence in as much as that or of the eminence, as that or the eminence. To EMINENTLY (eminently, L.) exceedingly, above all.

EMINENCY (eminency, L.) excellently, above all.

EMININCIA (emincia, of a bed or a bed), L. because they are not in bed, L.

EMINENT (eminient, L.) a title of dignity or quality among the Egyptians and Turks.

EMINENT, a walking out, a cutting out, a hurling or casting forth, F. L.

EMINENT, to send forth, to call out.

EMINENCY (eminency, L.) excellently, above all.

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New Dictionary
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By James Manlove, Philomath.

LONDON:
Printed, for J. Wilcox in the Strand. 1744.
EMBROIDERER, one who
works with figures.
EMBROIDERY, Works
wrought by an Embroiderer.
To EMBRUISE, to disturb,
confound, or set together by
the ears.
EMBRYO, a Child in the
Womb.
To EMBURSE, to restore,
or refund Money owing.
EMENDATION, a Correct-
ing, or Amendment.
EMERALD, a precious Stone
of a Green Colour.
To EMERGE, to arise with
Difficulty or Surprise.
EMERGENCY, a Business of
Consequence, happening on
a sudden.
EMERGENT, rising above
Water; also accidental, appear-
ing on a sudden.
EMERY, a sort of Stone
used to burnish or polish Metals.
EMETIC, that provokes
Vomiting.
EMINENCE, 1. Excellency,
EMINENCY, 2. high Degree,
or Quality: A Title given to
Cardinals.
An EMINENCE, a little Hill,
or rising Ground.
EMINENT, noted, famous,
elegant, high, renowned.
EMINENTLY, excellently.
EMISSARY, a Person sent to
observe the Motions of an En-
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of another; a Spy, a Scour.
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a Calling out, a Shooting
torth.
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call out.
EMMET, an Ant, or Pilli-
mite.
EMOLLIENT, making soft,
glitir, loose.
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Street; ALEXANDER LYON, under Tom's Coffee-House in

Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden; and CHARLES CORBETT, at

Addison's-Head, without Temple-Bar. MDCCCLXV.
EMBROIDERER, one who works such Figures.
EMBROIDERY, Works wrought by an Embroiderer.
To EMBROIL, to disturb, confound, or set together by the Ears.
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EMOTION, a Stirring, or Moving forth; a violent Motion of the Mind.
To EMPAIR, to injure, or weaken.
To EMPANEL, to set down the Names of a Jury in a Roll called the Panel.
EMPEROR, a Sovereign Prince, who bears Rule over several Countries.
EMPHASIS, a strong Pronunciation of a Word.
EMPHATICALLY, significantly.
EMPERICK, a Mountebank, or Quack.
To EMPLOY, to set one to work, to make Use of.
EMPRESS, the Wife of an Emperor.
To EMPRISON, to cast into Prison.
EMPTILY, without Solidity, weakly.
EMPTINESS, the being empty, or weak.
EMPTY, void, &c.
To EMPTY, to make void, or.
To EMULATE, to vie with one, to strive to exceed, or go beyond another in any thing; to envy or disdain.
EMULATION, a striving to excel, or go beyond another in any thing; also enlying, or disdain.
EMULSION, a physical Drink made of the cold Seeds or Almonds.
To ENABLE, to make able or capable.
To ENACT, to establish a Law, to ordain, or decree.
To ENAMEL, to vary with little Spots, to paint with Mineral Colours.
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Peculiarly calculated for the
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Of such as are unacquainted with the
LEARNED LANGUAGES.

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A Compendious English GRAMMAR, with general Rules for the ready Formation of one Part of Speech from another; by the due Application whereof, such as understand English only, may be able to write as correctly and elegantly, as those who have been some years conversant in the Latin, Greek, &c. Languages.

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LONDON

Printed for RICHARD WARE, at the Bible and Sun on Ludgate-Hill, MDCLIV,

[Price Six Shillings.]
EMP

ticle that excite pleasure or pain in the el-
facing nerves of the patient.

EMIT (V.) to call or send forth rays or
fleam, etc., as the sun emis rays of light,
and a role fleam of an agreeable favour.

EMMIDIT (S.) an act or pirrime.

EMOLUMENT (S.) any thing that enters or
makes a thing or person plant, set, boim, or
may, whether it be a medicine, argum-
ent, or present.

EMOULMENT (S.) benefit, advantage, pro-
fit, etc.

EMOTION (S.) a violent struggle in the
mind, a flaring or endeavouring to go forth.

EMPALEMENT or IMPALEMENT (S.) an
exquisite cruel torment used by the old Ro-
mans, the modern Turks, and others, which
consists in forcing or driving a flakk or pain
up the fundament through the body of the
party punished.

EMPIHEL (V.) to write down the names
of such persons as are called upon the jury,
in a roll or list, which is called a panel.

EMPARLANCE (S.) a motion, desire, re-
queit, or petition in a court of record, for
a day of respite, or putting the cause off
to another time for trial.

EMPISSMA (S.) in Physick, is the shrill
or throwing of a perfumed dust or powder
upon or over the body, to correct the ill
ment thereon, and to prevent its violent
 fjestion.

EMPISTING (S.) a term in Painting, signi-
fying the laying on of the colours very thick
or strongly, without breaking off the edges,
and mixing them into another.

EMPEROR (S.) was the common name of the
Rom in general, but more particularly the
name of that general who, upon winning
some extraordinary battle, was full filled by
the soldiers by that name, which was af-
wards altered upon him by the senate;
but in process of time it became the title of
him who was an absolute monarch, and as
such, is ful \ used by the Prussians and other
eastern nations; in Europe, it is common-
ly meant of the chief or principal magistrate
of Germany; and is commonly applied to give
him the precedence of all other sovereigns,
and that they have the right of concerning
the regal dignity, and advancing dukedoms,
dec. into kingsdoms, as was done by Leaged
by Prussias, Gt. but anciently, both the
kings of France and England were called
emperors.

EMPHASIS (S.) an earnest and strong pres-
ning what one desires to be done, by speaking
or pronouncing some particular words or
sentences with a peculiar force of the voice,
to make it to be taken the more notice of.

EMPHATICALLY or EMPHATIC (A.) that
is spoke or wrote in an extraordinary man-
ner; full of energy, power, or significance.

EMPHASEMA (S.) a windy feeling, or
blowing of the whole outer habit of the
body, like as if it was blown or puffed up
with a pair of bellows, etc.

EMPERORS any large extent of country
under the jurisdiction of one person; His-
ory mentions four famous empires, viz. the
African, Persian, Greek and Roman, which
left some pretend, do still exist in the
empire of Germany, but with the fame rea-
son that the other three may be said to exist;
volgously speaking, the word generally in
Europe means Germany, which in the year
500 was, on Christmas-day, advanced to this
dignity by pope Leo III. who then put the
crown upon the head of Charlemagne, by
the name of emperor.

EMPERICAL (A.) like to, after the manner
of, or belonging to a quick.

EMPIRIC (S.) one who pretends to skill in
physic by mere practice, without a regular
education and study fit for the purpose; a
monarch or quick.

EMPLASTER (S.) the common name to any
medicines that is made up of proper ingre-
dients, fit to be applied to wounds, lacer,
lacer, etc. and spread upon leather, paper,
and, commonly of a clammy or stickly
nature, by which means it may easily fall
upon the skin, keep off the external air,
and imbibe the virtues of the composition
imparted thereto.

EMPLAID (V.) to argue or plead at the bar,
as lawyers do.

EMPLOY (V.) to let a person about doing
something; also to make use of a thing.

EMPLOY or EMPLOYMENT (S.) the trade,
business, or occupation that a person ordinar-
ily spends his time in, either for pleasure,
or profit.

EMPORIUM (S.) a great city or market-
town, and by way of eminence spoken of
the chief city of a kingdom, as London is
called the great Emporium of England.

EMPERESS or EMPRESS (S.) the wife of
an emperor, or a woman that governs an
empire.

EMPTY (A.) hollow, void, unfilled; also
vain, glorious, foolish, weak, silly, unhappi-

EMPTY, V.) to draw or take one thing out
of another; to leave nothing in a veil, box,
house, pure, etc.

EMPLYREAL (A.) belonging or appertaining
to the highest heaven, or imaginary residen-
t of blessed souls.

EMPYREUM (S.) the highest heaven, or
place where the blessed enjoy the beatific
vision, which some of the fathers imagined
be created, before the heaven or firm-
ment, visible to us, was created, and that
God resides there locally.

EMULATE (V.) to endeavour, or strive to
equal, by an earnest desire of becoming su-
prior to the performances of another.

EMULATION (S.) a noble and prize-wor-
thly striving to do something better than
others.
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EMI

ment used by surgeons to break the bones of a dead child, that it may be the
more easily taken out of the womb.
† To EMBRACE. See To Embrace.
EMENDALS, an old word, but still used in
the accounts of the Inner-Temple, where so much in emendals at the foot
of an account, signifies so much in bank in the books of the house.
EMENDATION (of emendatio, L. of emenda
to amend, or correct) amendment, corre
cussion, or reformation.
EMERALD (of emeraldus, F.) a sort of pre
cious stone of a green colour.
To EMERGE (of emerge, L. of e out of,
and emerge, to rise up) 1 to swim, sube,
or come out.
  2 to pop up, to appear, or shew itself.
  3 to sleep, or recover.
  4 to come to, or arrive at.
EMERGENCY, casual event, incident, oc
cession.
EMERGENT, sudden, unexpected.
  1 weighty, or of moment.
EMERLID, or EMERY (of emeri, F.) a
sort of polishing.
  1 stone that glisters cut their glass with.
EMEROIDS, or EMERODS, the hem
meroids, or piles.
EMERSION (in Astronomy) is the time
when any planet that is eclipsed, begins to
emerge, or get out of the shadow of the
eclipsing body.
EMERGION (in Philosophy) when any body
lighter in specie than water, being thrust
down into it, it rises again, is said to
emerge out of the water.
EMPTIC, or EMETIC (of iatricus, G. of iatros to vomit) that provokes vom
miting.
EMPTIES, medicines that provoke vom
miting.
EMIGRATION (of emigratio, L. of e from,
and migrare to shift his habitation) a re
moving, or shifting of one’s habitation from
one place to another.
EMINENCE 1, or EMINENCY (of emi
nentia, L. of eminentes to appear above others)
  1 a high place, or rising ground.
  2 dignity, or of great quality.
  3 a title peculiar to cardinals.
EMINENCE (in Fortification) is a height
that overlooks and commands the place
under it.
EMINENT 1, high, lofty, exalted.
  2 great, illustrious, famous, distinguiished.
  3 singular, remarkable.
EMINENTIAL equation (in Algebra) is an
artificial equation, containing another e
quation eminently, and is used in the in
vestigation of the areas of curved spaces.
EMISSARY (of emissarius, L. of emittre to send forth) one sent abroad to
give intelligence.
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MDCCLVIII.
EMBROI'L, (V.) 1. To disturb, 2. To set at variance, to confuse. F.
EM'BRYO, (S.) 1. A child in the womb, before it has perfect shape. 2. Any thing unfinished. G.
EMENDATION, (S.) A correction, or amendment. L.
EMERALD, (S.) A transparent precious stone of a green colour. F.
EMERGE, (V.) 1. To rise from under the water, or from any thing which covers. 2. To issue, to proceed. 3. To rise from a state of depression or obscurity. L.
EMERGENCY, (S.) 1. A rising from under any thing by which it is covered. 2. A rising into view. 3. An unexpected casualty, or pressing necessity. L.
EMERGENT, (A.) Sudden, unexpectedly casual, coming into view. L.
EMERSION, (S.) A rising from under the water. 1. In Astronomy, when the Sun, Moon, or Sun begins to appear after an eclipse. F.
EMERY, (S.) A metalline stone used in polishing. F.
EMETICS, (S.) Medicines that provoke vomiting. G.
EMIGRATION, (S.) A removing from one place to live in another. L.
EMINENCE, or E/minency, (S.) 1. A high place that overlooks another. 2. Distinction, dignity. 3. A title peculiar to cardinals. L.
EMINENT, (A.) Famous, high, lofty, dignified, conspicuous. L.
EMIR, (S.) A title given by the Turks to the descendants of Mahomet; a prince. L.
EMISSARY, (S.) 1. One sent abroad to give intelligence. 2. A spy. L.
EMISSION, (S.) A casting or shooting forth, a sending out. L.
EMIT, (V.) To cast or shoot forth, to let fly. L.
EMMENAGOGUES, (S.) Medicines that promote the meneses. G.
EMMET, (S.) An ant or pismire. S.
EMOLLIENT, (A.) Softening or mollifying. L.
EMOLLUMENT, (S.) Benefit, advantage. L.
EMOTION, (S.) A being moved, vehemence of passion. F.
EMULATE, (V.) To desire and endeavour to excel; to rival. L.
EMULATION, (S.) A desire to excel. L.
EMULOUS, (A.) Desiring or striving to excel, rivaling, contentious. L.
EMULSION, (S.) Seeds or Kernels bruised and steeped in water, and then strained to the consistence of almond milk. L.
EMUNCSTRY, (S.) A separater of the humours. The kidneys, urinary bladder, and military glands of the skin are emunctories. L.
ENABLE, (V.) To make able, to confer power. L.
ENACT, (V.) To establish an act or law. L.
ENAMEL, (V.) To paint with mineral colours, to variegate with colours. L.
ENAMEL, (S.) A metallic composition for inlaying gold, silver, and copper. L.
ENAMOURED, (A.) In love with. F.
ENARRATION, (S.) A narration or recitation; an explanation. L.
ENCAMP, (V.) To pitch tents, to form a camp.
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