APPENDIX A:

“EMOLUMENT” IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES, 1604-1806
EN

EMBLEMATIC, belonging to an emblem.
To EMBOSS, to raise in bosses or bunches, to engrave with rising work.
To EMBOVEL, to take the bowels out.
To EMBROIL, to dislurb, to confuse.
An EMBRYO, a child in the womb.
EMENDATION, amendment.
To EMERGE, to rise, appear, escape.
An EMERGENCY, a casual event, incident, occasion.
EMERGENT, sudden, weighty.
EMERODS, the piles.
EMETIC, that works by vomiting.
EMIGRATION, removing out of a place.
EMINENCE, a high place; dignity.
EMINENT, high, great, famous, remarkable.
An EMISSARY, a spy, one sent to gain intelligence.
To EMIT, to send forth.
EMOLLIENT, softening.
EMOLUMENT, profit, advantage.
EMOTION, stirring, motion, vehement trouble of mind.
EMPHASIS, force or strength of expression; a strong accent laid on a word.
EMPHATIC, strong, significant.
An EMPIRIC, a quack, a mountebank.
An EMPORIUM, a city of trade; a place where a fair or market is kept.
EMPYREAL, fiery; heavenly.
The EMPYREAN, the highest heaven.
To EMULATE, to vie with, to envy; to imitate.
EMULATION, vying with, envy.
EMULOUS, desirous to excel; rivalling.
To ENACT, to make a law.
To ENAMEL, to stain or paint with mineral colours; to inlay.
An ENARRATION, a recital, an explanation.
An ENCOUMIUM, a commendation.
The ENCYCLOPÆDIA, the whole circle of arts and sciences.

ENDEMIC.
A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,
AND
Authorized by the NAMES of the WRITERS
in whose Works they are found.
Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,
By the AUTHOR
SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.
To which is prefixed,
A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

The SEVENTH EDITION, corrected by the AUTHOR.

LONDON,
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MDCCCLXXXIII.

(1783)
EMME / NAOGUES, s. [jective, Latin.] Medicines that promote the courses.

EMMET, s. [jective, Latin.] An ant; a pinch. Spenser.

EMMEW, v. a. [from mete.] To move or coop up. Shakespeare.

EMMOVE, v. a. [emmiure, French.] To excite; to route. Spenser.

EMOLLIENT, s. [emollient, Latin.] Softening; soothing. Addison.

EMOLLIENTS, s. "Such things as smoke and soften the aperities of the humours, and relax and supple the folds." Quint.

EMOLLITION, s. [emolliente, Latin.] The art of softening. Bacon.

EMOLIUMENT, s. [emoliumum, Latin.] Profit; advantage. Selden.

EMONGST, prep. [so written by Specier.] Among.

EMOTION, s. [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehementness of passion. Dryden.

2. To fortify. Raleigh.
3. To incline; to shot in. Cleaveland.
4. To put to death by splitting on a stake fixed upright. Southern.

EMPA'NCEL, s. [from pane, French.] The writing or entering by the sheriff of the names of a jury into a schedule, which he has summoned to appear. Casual.

EMPA'NELL, v. a. [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RALANCE, s. [from parler, Fr.] It signifies a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. Casual.

EMPA'SM, s. [epais naw.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

EMPASSION, v. a. [from passion.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. Milton.

EMPEOPLE, v. a. [from peop.] To form into a people or community. Speiser.

EMPRESS, s. [from empress.] 1. A woman invested with imperial power. Davies.
2. The queen of an emperor. Shakespeare.

EMPEROUR, s. [emperor, French.] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king. Shakespeare.

EMPERY, s. [empire, French.] Empire; sovereign command. Not in use. Shakespeare.

EMPHASIS, s. [ephtasis.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. Holder.

EMPHATIC, s. [ephtatik.] 1. Musingly; significantly; in a striking manner. South.

EMPHATICALLY, adv. [from emphatical.] Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. South.

EMPL, v. a. [from pimply.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent assault. Speiser.

EMPLIGHT, part. Set; pitched; put in a p flute. Speiser.

EMPIRE, s. [empire, French.] 1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. Rowe.
2. The region over which dominion is extended. Temple.
3. Command over any thing. EMPIRIC, s. [ephtiyk.] A trait or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. Hooker.

EMPIRICAL, s. [from empirical.] 1. Experimentally; according to experience. Brown.
2. Without rational grounds; charkastically.

EMPIRICISM, s. [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery. EMPLASTER, s. [ephtae.] An application to a sore of an ointment or viscous substance, spread upon cloth.

EMPLASTER, v. a. To cover with a plaster. Martineau.
EMPLASTICK, s. [ephtyae.] Viscous, glutinous. Wiseman.

EMPLAE'AD, v. a. To insist; to prefer a charge against. Hayward.

EMPLOY, v. a. [employer, French.] 1. To buy; to keep at work; to exercise.

EMPLOYER, s. [from employ.] 1. One that uses or causes to be used. Child.
2. One who lets others to work. EMPLOY.
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LONDON:
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W. JOHNSTON, and J. WARD.
MDCCLV.
Emollient, Fr. adj. [of emollient, Lat.] asswaging, making soft,pliant or loose, sheathing the asperities of humours. Barley is emollient, moistening, and expostulating. Arbuthnot.

Emollient, subj. [emollientia, Lat. softening medicines, i.e. such as by a moderate heat and moisture, dissolve or loosen those parts which before were upon the stretch. Emollients ought to be taken in open air. Arbuthnot.

Emollient [emollimentum, Lat.] the act of asswaging or softening.

Emollition [emollitio, Lat.] the act of softening. Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. Bacon.


Emongst, prep. [It is so written by Spencer] among. Made emon. st themselves a sweet comfort. Spencer.

Emmony. See Anemomy.

Emotion, Fr. [emociant, It. emociàn, Sp. of emotio, Lat.] disturbance, disorder of the mind, vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful. The natural emotion of the same passion.

To Empałe, verb act. [empalæ, Fr.] 1. To fence with a pale. Empalæd himself to keep them out, not in. Donne. 2. To fortify. The English empalæd themselves with their pikes. Hayward. 3. To enclose, to shut in. I now empalæ her in my arms. Cleaveland. 4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed up right. They talk of empaling or breaking on the wheel. Arbuthnot.

Empalement, or Flower-cup [with florists] those green leaves,
Case 1:17-cv-00458-GBD   Document 48-5   Filed 08/04/17   Page 7 of 12

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LONDON:
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E

Embassy, (S.) The wife of an embassa-
dor.

Embassy, (S.) The power, errand, or
business of an ambassador.

Embattled, (A.) Put in order of battle.

Embattled, (A.) Put in order of battle.

Embark, (V.) To adorn, beautify,
or set off.

Embers, (S.) Small burning coals or
cinders.

Ember Week, (S.) Four seasons in the
year, viz. the first week in Lent,
the next after Whitsuntide, the 14th
of September, and the 15th of De-
cember, which are set apart for fast-
ing and prayer.

Embellish, (V.) 1. To waste, spoil, or
destroy. 2. To steal privately.

Emblem, (S.) A symbol or device, to
represent some history or moral sen-
timent.

Emblematical, or Emblematical, (A.)
Belonging to an emblem.

Emblematically, (P.) By way of em-
b lem.

Embroiden, (V.) To make bold.

Embroider, (V.) 1. To beautify with em-
broidery raffed above the cloth, ei-
ther in gold, silver, &c. 2. In hunt-
ing, to chase a deer into a thicket.

Embroidering, (A.) The art of making
figures in relief, whether by em-
broidery, casting, or carving.

Embroidel, (V.) To take out the bow-
els.

Embrace. See Embrace.

Embrasure, (S.) In architecture, is
the enlargement made in the walls,
to give more light and greater con-
venience to the windows and doors
of a building; in fortification, it is
a hole or aperture thro' which a
cannon is pointed.

Embrasure, (S.) A kind of fomenta-
tion.

Embroider, (V.) To adornilk or cloth
with figures, or devices wrought
with a needle in gold, silver, &c.

Embroidery, (S.) The work of an
embroiderer.
A New Universal English Dictionary:

OR,

A COMPLEAT TREASURE

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IN THE SEVERAL

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MANUFACTURES.

Compiled with the utmost CARE and ASSIDUITY

BY

WILLIAM RIDER, A. B.

ASSISTANT MASTER of St. Paul's School, and late of Jesus College, Oxford.

H tam longo crius pedullae est quae tuto natum capiuntur.  Longinvs.

Ut sylvæ polys promos mutantur in annum;
Prima cadunt, ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.
Hor. de Art Poet.

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MDCCLIX.
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EMI

when there is no other method of saving the mother.

EMBRIU/UCUS [S.] a hook for extracting the child in difficult labours.

EMENDALS [S.] in the accounts of the Inner-Temple society, where so much in Emendals, at the foot of an account, signifies so much money in the bank, or flock of the house, for repairing losses, and supplying other emergencies.

EMENDATION [S.] correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

EMERALD [S.] a green, precious stone, and next in hardness to the ruby. In its most perfect state, it is, perhaps, the most beautiful of all the gems; those of them that are brought from the East-Indies, are, by far, preferable to those that come from America.

EMERGE [V.] to arise out of any fluid in which a body was plunged, or with which it was covered; to rise from a state of depression and obscurity.

EMERGENCE, or EMERGENCY [S.] the rising of a body out of any fluid, where it had been plunged; the act of rising into view; the first appearance of the fun or moon after an eclipse; any sudden occasion, or unexpected causality.

EMERGENCY YEAR [S.] in chronology, the fame with the epocha, from whence any era, or method of reckoning time, commences; such is that of the creation of the world, of the birth of our Saviour, &c.

EMERSION [S.] in Astronomy, is when any planet, that is eclipsed, begins to emerge, or get out of the shadow of the eclipsing body.

EMERY [S.] is an iron ore, prepared by grinding in mills; of great use to various artificers in polishing and burnishing steel and iron works, marble, cutting and scolloping plaits, &c.

EMETIC [S.] a medicine which induces vomiting.

EMICATION [S.] sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMIGRATE [V.] to remove from one place to another.

EMINENCE or EMINENCY [S.] a title of honour peculiar to cardinals; also, a high or rising ground.

EMINENT [A.] dignified, exalted, conspicuous, famous, remarkable.

EMINENTLY [P.] in a high degree; in a manner that attracts observation.

EMIR [S.] a title of dignity among the Turks, signifying a prince, and is attributed to all who are adjudged to descend from Mahomet by his daughter Fatima.

EMISSARY [S.] in a Political sense, is a person employed by another to found the opinions of people, spread certain reports, or act as a spy over other people's actions.

EMP

EMISSION [S.] ejaculation; sending forth, as flowers do their odours.

EMP [V.] to cast or send forth rays or streams; to let fly; to dart; to issue out juridically.

EMME/NAGOGUES [S.] in Pharmacy, medicines which promote the menes of monthly courses.

EMMERGREEN [P. N.] a town in Dorsetshire, whose fair is on Tuesday before holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMMET [S.] an ant, or psilume.

EMMO/LLIENTS [S.] in Pharmacy, are such medicines as appease and soften the astringency of the humours, and relax and supple the eddias at the same time.

EMOLUMENT [S.] profit, advantage, benefit.

EMOTION [S.] disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion.

EMPA/LIE [V.] to fence with pales; to fortify, enclose, shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPA/LEMENT [S.] a kind of punishment practiced by the old Romans, Turks, and others, which consisted in thrusting a stake up the fundament.

EMPA/NNEL [S.] the writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule, by the sheriff, whom he has summoned to appear.

EMPA/RANCE, or IMPARLANCE [S.] signifies a motion or petition to a court of record, for a day of respite, or for putting the cause off to another time for trial.

EMPA/SMMA [S.] in Physic, is the strewing a perfumed powder over the body, to correct its bad scent, and to prevent its sweating too violently.

EMPASSION [V.] to move with passion; to affect strongly.

EMPERESS, or EMPRESS [S.] denotes either the wife of an emperor, or a woman who governs singly an empire, in her own right.

EMPEROR [S.] a title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty, it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. The Emperors, however, pretend that the imperial dignity is more eminent than the regal. It is disputed whether emperors have the power of dispensing of the regal title; however this may be, they have often taken upon them to erect kingdoms. Thus it is, that Bohemia, Prussia and Poland are said to be raised to that dignity. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by Pope Leo III, in 800.

EMPHASIS [S.] in Rhetoric, a particular stress of the voice and action, laid on such parts