

APPENDIX A:  
“EMOLUMENT” IN  
ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE  
DICTIONARIES,  
1604-1806

## E N

EMBLEMA'TIC, belonging to an emblem.  
 To EMBO'SS, to raise in bosses or bunches, to engrave with rising work.  
 To EMBO'WEL, to take the bowels out.  
 To EMBRO'IL, to disturb, to confuse.  
 An E'MBRYO, a child in the womb.  
 EMENDA'TION, amendment.  
 To EMER'GE, to rise, appear, escape.  
 An EMER'GENCY, a casual event, incident, occasion.  
 EMER'GENT, sudden, weighty.  
 E'MERODS, the piles.  
 EME'TIC, that works by vomiting.  
 EMIGRA'TION, removing out of a place.  
 E'MINENCE, a high place; dignity.  
 E'MINENT, high, great, famous, remarkable.  
 An E'MISSARY, a spy, one sent to gain intelligence.  
 To EMI'T, to send forth.  
 EMO'LLIENT, softning.  
 EMO'LUMENT, profit, advantage.  
 EMO'TION, stirring, motion, vehement trouble of mind.  
 E'MPHASIS, force or strength of expression; a strong accent laid on a word.  
 EMPHA'TICAL, strong, significant.  
 An EMPI'RIC, a quack, a mountebank.  
 An EMPO'RIMUM, a city of trade; a place where a fair or market is kept.  
 EMPY'REAL, fiery; heavenly.  
 The EMPYRE'AN, the highest heaven.  
 To E'MULATE, to vie with, to envy; to imitate.  
 EMULA'TION, vying with, envy.  
 E'MULOUS, desirous to excel: rivalling.  
 To ENA'CT, to make a law.  
 To ENA'MEL, to stain or paint with mineral colours: to inlay.  
 An ENARRA'TION, a recital, an explanation.  
 An ENCO'MIUM, a commendation.  
 The ENCYCLOPŒDIA, the whole circle of arts and sciences.

ENDEMIC.

AN  
**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.**

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

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The **SEVENTH EDITION**, corrected by the **AUTHOR.**

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**LONDON,**

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**S. HAYES, and J. BOWEN.**

**MDCCLXXXIII.**

(1783)

## E M P

**EMME'NAGOGUES.** *f.* [ἐμμηνια and ἀγο.] Medicines that promote the courses.

Quincy.

**E'MMET.** *f.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire.

idney.

**To EMME'W.** *v. a.* [from μενω.] To mew or coop up.

Shakespeare.

**To EMMO'VE.** *v. a.* [emouvoir, French.] To excite; to rouse.

Spenser.

**EMO'LLIENT.** *a.* [emolliens, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

Achubnot.

**EMO'LLIENTS.** *f.* "Such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

Quincy.

**EMOLLITION.** *f.* [emollitio, Latin.] The act of softening.

Bacon.

**EMO'LUMENT.** *f.* [emolumentum, Latin.] Profit; advantage.

Scarb.

**EMO'NGST.** *prep.* [so written by Spenser.] Among.

Spenser.

**EMOTION.** *f.* [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion.

Dryden.

**To EMPA'LE.** *v. a.* [empaler, French.]

1. To fence with a pale. Donne.
2. To fortify. Raleigh.
3. To inclose; to shut in. Cleveland.
4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. Southern.

**EMPA'NNEL.** *f.* [from panne, French.] The writing or entering by the sheriff the names of a jury into a schedule, which he has summoned to appear.

Cowel.

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

Gov. of Tongue.

**EMPA'RLANCE.** *f.* [from parler, Fr.] It signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do.

Cowel.

**EMPA'SM.** *f.* [ἐμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

**To EMPA'SSION.** *v. a.* [from passion.] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

Milton.

**To EMPE'OPLE.** *v. a.* [from people.] To form into a people or community.

Spenser.

**EMPERESS.** *f.* [from emperour.]

1. A woman invested with imperial power. Davies.
2. The queen of an emperour. Shakespeare.

**EMPEROUR.** *f.* [empereur, French.] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

Shakespeare.

**EMPERY.** *f.* [empire, French.] Empire; sovereign command. Not in use.

Shakespeare.

**EMPHASIS.** *f.* [ἐμφασις.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

Holder.

**EMPHA'TICAL.** } *a.* [ἐμφατικός.]

1. forcible; strong; striking. Garth.
2. Striking the sight. Boyle.
3. Appearing; seeming; not real.

## E M P

**EMPHA'TICALLY.** *ad.* [from emphatical.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. South.

2. According to appearance. Brown.

**EMPHYSE'MATOUS.** *a.* [from ἐμφύσημα.]

- Boated; puffed; swollen. Sharp.

**To EMPIE'RCE.** *v. a.* [from pierce.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent assault.

Spenser.

**EM'VGHT.** *part.* Set; pitched; put in a posture.

Spenser.

**EM'PIRE.** *f.* [empire, French.]

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. Rowe.
2. The region over which dominion is extended. Temple.
3. Command over any thing.

**EM'PIRICK.** *f.* [ἐμπειρικός.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only.

Hooker.

**EMPI'RICAL.** } *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Versed in experiments. Milton.
2. Known only by experience; practiced only by rote. Shakespeare.

**EMPI'RICALLY.** *ad.* [from empirical.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. Brown.
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

**EMPI'RICISM.** *f.* [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge of art; quackery.

**EMPLA'STER.** *f.* [ἐμπλαστρον.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth.

Wiseman.

**To EMPLA'STER.** *v. a.* To cover with a plaster.

Mortimer.

**EMPLA'STICK.** *a.* [ἐμπλαστικός.] Viscous; glutinous.

Wiseman.

**To EMPLA'STICK.** *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge against.

Hayward.

**To EMPLO'Y.** *v. a.* [employer, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. Temple.
2. To use as an instrument. Gay.
3. To use as means. Dryden.
4. To use as materials. Locke.

5. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. Watts.
6. To fill up with business. Dryden.
7. To pass or spend in business. Prior.

**EMPLOY.** *f.* [from the verb.]

1. Business; object of industry. Pope.
2. Publick office. Addison.

**EMPLO'YABLE.** *a.* [from employ.] Capable to be used; proper for use.

Boyle.

**EMPLO'YER.** *f.* [from employ.]

1. One that uses or causes to be used. Child.
2. One who lets others to work.

EMPLO'Y-



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L O N D O N :

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MDCCLV.

EMO'LLIENT, Fr. *adj.* [of *emolliens*, Lat.] assuaging, making soft, pliant or loose, sheathing the asperities of humours. Barley is *emollient*, moistening, and expectorating. *Arbutnot.*

EMO'LLIENTS, *subst.* [*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. *Arbutnot*

EMO'LLIMENT [*emolumentum*, Lat.] the act of assuaging or softening.

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

EMO'LUMENT [*emolument*, Fr. *emolumento*, It. and Sp. of *emolumentum*, Lat.] profit. Dispatched business to public *emolument*. *Tatler.*

EMO'NGST, *prep.* [It is so written by Spenser] among. Made *emongst* themselves a sweet consort. *Spenser.*

E'MONY. See ANEMONY.

EMO'TION, Fr. [*emozion*, It. *emoción*, Sp. of *emotio*, Lat.] disturbance, disorder of the mind, vehemence of passion, either pleasing or painful. The natural *emotion* of the same passion.

TO EMPA'LE, *verb act.* [*empaler*, Fr.] 1. To fence with a pale. *Empal'd* himself to keep them out, not in. *Donne.* 2. To fortify. The English *empaled* themselves with their pikes. *Hayward.* 3. To enclose, to shut in. I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleveland.* 4. To put to death by spiting on a stake fixed upright. They talk of *empaling* or breaking on the wheel. *Arbutnot.*

EMPA'LEMENT, or *Flower-cup* [with florists] those green leaves,

O R, A

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BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

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L O N D O N:

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MDCCLVII.



## E M

*Embässadress*, (S.) The wife of an ambassador.

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

*Embättled*, (A.) Put in order of battle.

*Embällish*, (V.) To adorn, beautify, or set off. F.

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

*Ember Weeks*, (S.) Four seasons in the year, viz. the first week in Lent, the next after Whitfuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December, which are set apart for fasting and prayer.

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

*Emblēm*, (S.) A symbol or device, to represent some history or moral sentiment. G.

*Emblēmätic*, or *Emblēmätical*, (A.) Belonging to an emblem.

*Emblēmätically*, (P.) By way of emblem.

*Embölden*, (V.) To make bold.

*Emböfs*, (V.) 1. To beautify with embroidery raised above the cloth, either in gold, silver, &c. 2. In hunting, to chase a deer into a thicket.

*Embössing*, (A.) The art of making figures in relievo, whether by embroidery, casting, or carving.

*Emböwel*, (V.) To take out the bowels.

*Embrace*. See *Imbrace*.

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

*Embröcätion*, (S.) A kind of fomentation.

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

*Embroidery*, (S.) The work of an embroiderer.

## E M

*embroil*, (V.) 1. To confuse or disturb. 2. To set at variance. F.

*embryo*, (S.) A child in the womb, before it has perfect shape.

*Emendätion*, (S.) Correction, reformation or amendment. L.

*émérald*, (S.) A precious stone of a green colour. F.

*Emërge*, (V.) To rise from under the water, after being forcibly plunged into it. L.

*Emërgency*, (S.) Occasion, a situation that makes some assistance necessary.

*Emërson*, (S.) 1. The rising of a body from under the water. 2. In astronomy, when the sun or moon begins to appear after an eclipse.

*ëmery*, (S.) 1. A metaline stone used in polishing. 2. A glazier's diamond to cut glass. F.

*Emëtics*, (S.) Medicines that provoke vomiting. G.

*Emigrätion*, (S.) A removing from one place to live in another. L.

*Eminëce*, or *Eminency*, (S.) 1. A high place or rising ground. 2. Dignity or quality. 3. A title peculiar to cardinals. L.

*ëmient*, (A.) Great, famous. L.

*ëmür*, (S.) Among the Turks, a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.

*ëmiffäry*, (S.) 1. One sent abroad to give intelligence. 2. A spy. L.

*Emiffion*, (S.) A sending or casting forth.

*Emüt*, (V.) To send or cast forth. L.

*ëmmet*, (S.) An ant or pismire.

*Emöllüent*, (A.) Softening or mollifying. L.

*Emöläment*, (S.) Benefit or advantage.

*Emötion*, (S.) A being moved, a violent struggle in the mind. L.

*Empäle*. See *Impale*.

*Empännel*. See *Impannel*.

*Empärlance*. See *Imparlance*.

*Empäsch*. See *Impeach*.



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ASSISTANT MASTER of St. PAUL'S School, and late of JESUS College, OXFORD.

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ET JUVENUM RITU FLORENT MODO NATA VIGENTQUE.

HOR. de Art Poet.

**L O N D O N :**

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**MDCCLIX.**

## E M P

in great veneration, and only have the privilege of wearing a green turban. When this word is used in composition it signifies a principal officer.

EM'ISSARY, S. (*emissarius*, low Lat.) one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In anatomy, that which emits, or sends out, the same as *excretory*.

EMISSION, S. (*emissio*, Lat.) the act of sending out vent. The act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards. The expulsion, or ejaculation of the seed.

To E'MIT, *v. a.* (*emitto*, Lat.) to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, S. (*εμμενια*, *emmenia*, Gr. the monthly courses, and *αγω*, *ago*, Gr. to drive, or force) medicines that promote the courses.

EMMET, S. (*æmette*, Sax.) see ANT.

To EMME'W, *v. a.* (from *meu*) to coop up, or confine. "Follies doth emmeu." SHAK.

EMO'LLIENT, (*part. emolliens*, Lat.) softening, or rendering pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in medicine, such remedies as sheath the acrimony of humour; and at the same time soften and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, S. (*emolliō*, Lat.) the act of softening, or rendering supple. The state of a thing rendered soft or supple. "Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emolliō." BACON.

EMO'LUMENT, S. (*emolumentum*, Lat.) profit arising from an office or employ, gain, or advantage.

EMOTION, S. (Fr.) a violent struggle, or disturbance in the mind. A strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing, or a painful object.

To EMPA'LE, *v. a.* (*empaler*, Fr. from *palus*, Lat. a pale or stake.) to fortify, inclose, or defend. To put to death by driving a pale or stick through the body of a person from the posteriors upwards.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. the act of thrusting a sharp pole or stake up the fundament or through the body of a person. In botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which incloses the petals, or the foliation of the attire. See IMPALEMENT.

EMPA'NNEL, S. (from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment) the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, *v. a.* to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. (from *parler*, Fr.) in law, a motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause. The conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM, S. (*εμψασμα*, *empasma*, Gr. of *εμψασω*, *empasō*, Gr. to sprinkle) in pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, *v. a.* to move with a strong affection or passion. To excite the passions vehemently. "The tempter all empasſion'd, thus began." Par. Lost.

EMPERESS, S. see EMPRESS, for which it was formerly written.

EMPEROUR, S. (*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.) an absolute monarch or supreme commander of an empire.

EMPERY, S. (*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr.) the command of an emperor. Sovereign command. Empire. "Your rights of birth, your empery." SHAK.

EMPHASIS, S. (Gr.) in rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHATIC, EMPHATICAL, *adj.* forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy. Striking the fight.

EMPHATICALLY, *adv.* strongly, forcibly; full of energy, power, or significance. Spoken with a great stress of voice. According to appearance, opposed to reality, from *εμφανει*, *emphanis*, Gr. to appear. "Taken emphatically," *h.*, not really, but in appearance." BROWN. The last sense is out of use.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, *adj.* (from *εμφυσημα*, *emphysema*, Gr.) bloated, swelled, puffed up.

EMPIRE, S. (Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.) the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor. Imperial power, sovereign authority or command. Command over any thing.

EMPIRIC, S. (*εμπειρικος* *empiricos*, Gr.) one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment; without any deductions of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases. A quack.

## E M P

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, *adj.* dealing, or verfed in experiments. "Empiric alchymist." Par. Lost. Belonging to or resembling a quack.

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to physick, but owes all his knowledge to experience, without being able to account for the operation of medicines on the human fabric, or the nature and effect of diseases.

EMPIRICISM, S. dependence on experience, without being able to reason on the effects of medicines, or diseases. Quackery.

EMPLA'STER, S. (*emplastrum*, Lat. *εμπλαστρον*, *emplastron*, Gr. from *εμπλασσω*, *emplastō*, or *εμπλαττω*, to spread or smear over, now called *plaster*) in surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linnen or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster. "The sores emplaſtered with tar." MOATIM.

EMPLA'STIC, *adj.* vicious, glutinous; fit to be applied as plaster.

To EMPLEAD, *v. a.* (from *plead*) in law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against, used with *of* before the crime.

To EMPLOY, *v. a.* (*employer*, Fr.) to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise. To use as an instrument, or means, or materials. To commission, or intrust with the management of an affair. To fill up time with study or undertaking. To pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY, S. the object which engages the mind; or is the subject of action. A person's trade, business. A public office.

EMPLOYABLE, *adj.* capable of being used; fit to be applied or used. "Their objects — seem employable against this hypothesis." BOYLE.

EMPLOYER, S. one who sets a person about any undertaking. One who uses or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLOYMENT, S. business; the object of labour or industry. A person's trade, office, or post. An affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPO'ISON, *v. a.* (pronounced *empison*, with the *i* long from *empoisonner*, Fr.) to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug. To taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice, or seditious counsels.

EMPO'ISONER, S. one who destroys another by poison.

EMPO'ISONMENT, S. the practice or act of destroying by poison. "It were dangerous for secret empoysonment." BACON.

EMPORE'TIC, *adj.* (*εμφορετικος*, *emporetikon*, Gr.) that which is sold at common markets; belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandize.

EMPO'RIAM, S. (*εμφοριον*, Gr.) a place of merchandize; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* (*εμφορειν*, Fr. poor) to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfruitful or barren.

EMPO'VERISHER, S. the act of exhausting money; the the cause of poverty; the lessening riches, or fertility when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, *v. a.* to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking. To give natural power or force. To enable or give strength sufficient for the performance of an undertaking or design.

EMPRESS, S. (contracted from *empereſſe*) the wife of an emperor. A female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRIZE, S. (Fr.) an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness. "Ambushed we lie, and wait the bold emprize." Par. Lost.

EMPTIER, S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTINESS, S. want or absence of body, applied to space. Without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding. Incapacity to satisfy one's wishes or desires.

EMPTION, S. (*emptio*, Lat.) the act of buying; a purchase. "Whether Glaucus exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydidis, was emption or commutation." ARBUTH.

EMPTY, *adv.* (*æmig*) having nothing in it, void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Not possessing, furnished with, or using. Devoid. "In civility thou seem'st to empty." SHAK. Unsatisfactory; or unable to content the desire or expectation. Void of substance, solidity, or real existence. "Empty dreams." DRYD.

To



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## E M I

when there is no other method of saving the mother.

EMBRIU/LCUS [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 stock of the house, for repairing losses, and supplying other emergencies.

EMENDA'TION [S.] correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better.

E'MERALD [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, wherein it had been plunged; the act of rising into view; the first appearance of the sun or moon after an eclipse; any sudden occasion, or unexpected casualty.

EMERGENT YEAR [S.] in chronology, the same 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.

E'MERY [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 scolding glass, &c.

EMETIC [S.] a medicine which induces vomiting.

EMICA'TION [S.] sparkling; flying off in small particles.

E'MIGRATE [V.] to remove from one place to another.

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

E'MINENT [A.] dignified, exalted, conspicuous, famous, remarkable.

E'MINENTLY [P.] in a high degree; in a manner that attracts observation.

E'MIR [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.

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

## E M P

EMI'SSION [S.] ejaculation; sending forth, as flowers do their odours.

EMI'T [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 menses or monthly courses.

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

E'MMET [S.] an ant, or pismire.

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

E'MO/LUMENT [S.] profit, advantage, benefit.

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

EMPA'LE [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.

EMPARLA'NCE, 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'SMA [S.] in Physic, is the strewing a perfumed powder over the body, to correct its bad scent, and to prevent its sweating too violently.

EMPA'SSION [V.] to move with passion; to affect strongly.

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

E'MPEROR [S.] a title of honour among the antient 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 disposing 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.

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