

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

**THE
Complete English Dictionary:**

OR,

GENERAL REPOSITORY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING

A COPIOUS EXPLANATION

OF ALL THE

WORDS in the ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

TOGETHER WITH

Their different SIGNIFICATIONS, viz.

- I. The **WORDS**, and the various Senses in which they are used.
- II. The **TRUE PRONUNCIATION** pointed out by being properly accented.
- III. **INITIAL LETTERS** placed to denote the Part of Speech to which each Word belongs.
- IV. A geographical **DESCRIPTION** of the four Quarters of the World.
- V. A more particular **DESCRIPTION** of the Counties, Cities, and principal Towns in England and Wales,

than has ever appeared in any Book of this Kind.

VI. As the **LIVES** of the **ENGLISH POETS**, and others, celebrated for their Learning and Genius, can nowhere be introduced with more Propriety than in a **DICTIONARY** of the **ENGLISH LANGUAGE**, we have enriched our Performance with the most entertaining and authentic Memoirs of those illustrious Men who have flourished in these Kingdoms.

To which will be prefixed,

A COMPLETE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By the Rev. **FREDERICK BARLOW, M. A.**

Vicar of **BURTON.**

Assisted by several other **GENTLEMEN.**

L O N D O N :

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DIS

aversion; used with *from*. "What *disgusts* me *from* having to do with answer-jobbers." *Swift*.

DISGUSTFUL, Adj. producing aversion or dislike.

DISH, S. [*dife*, Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, china, &c. used for holding joints, or other victuals at a table, and differing from a plate in size. Figuratively, the meat placed in a *dish*.

To DISH, V. A. to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a *dish*. To *dish out*, to adorn, deck, or set off.

DISHABILE, S. [Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent morning dress.

DISHABLY, Adj. loosely, carelessly, and negligently dressed.

To DISHABIT, V. A. to displace or uncover a thing. "From their fixed beds of lime had been *dishabited*." *Stak*.

To DISHEARTEN, V. A. to deprive of courage; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable.

DISHERSION, S. the act of debarring or hindering a person from an inheritance.

To DISHERIT, V. A. to debar or cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHEVEL, V. A. [*debeveler*, Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, careless, and disorderly manner.

DISHONEST, Adj. fraudulent, or inconsistent with justice. Reproachful, or shameful.

DISHONESTLY, Adv. so as to be inconsistent with honour, honesty, or justice.

DISHONESTY, S. want of probity. The act of doing any thing to defraud another. Injustice. Figuratively, unchastity, or lewdness. "If you suspect me in any *dishonesty*." *Stak*.

DISHONOUR, S. that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, loss of reputation.

To DISHONOUR, V. A. to bring to shame or disgrace. To blast or injure the character of a person. To violate a person's chastity. To treat with indignity, or contempt.

DISHONOURABLE, Adj. void of respect, reverence, or esteem. Shameful; reproachful; disputable.

DISHONOURER, S. one who treats another with indignity, or violates the chastity of a female.

To DISINCARCERATE, V. A. to free from imprisonment. Figuratively, to release, or free from confinement. "Open the surface of the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies." *Harvey*.

DISINCLINATION, S. want of affection, or bias. Want of propensity, less than aversion.

To DISINCLINE, V. A. to lessen or abate one's affections for a thing or person.

DIS

DISINGENUITY, S. unfairness; low and mean artifice; cunning.

DISINGENUOUS, Adj. not openly and frankly. Meanly, sly, cunning, subtle.

DISINGENUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, sly, or subtle manner.

To DISINHERIT, V. A. to cut off or deprive of an inheritance.

DISINTERESTED, Adj. [from *dis* and *interesse*, Fr.] without any regard to private interest; without any bias on account of a person's own emolument, or advantage. Impartial.

DISINTEREST, S. that which is contrary to a person's success or interest. A disadvantage or loss. Disregard of profit or private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any selfish views of private lucre, or advantage.

To DISJOIN, V. A. [*disjoindre*, Fr.] to separate things which are united. To part, or sever.

To DISJOINT, V. A. [pronounced *disjoint*, with the *l* long] to put out of joint. To separate things at the joint. To carve or cut into pieces. To make incoherent. To mar or destroy the connection of words, or sentences. "Her words *disjointed*." *Smith*. Neuterly, to fall in pieces.

DISJOINT, Part. divided. "Thanks — our state to be *disjoint*." *Stak*.

DISJUNCTION, S. [*disjunctio*, Lat.] separation; division. "The *disjunction* of the body and the soul." *Scarb*.

DISJUNCTIVE, Adj. [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] denoting; unfit for union. In grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation, or contrast. In Logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles.

DISJUNCTIVELY, Adj. in a separate manner; distinctly; separately.

DISK, S. [*disc*, Sax. *discus*, Lat.] in astronomy, the body of the sun or planets, divided by astronomers into 22 parts. In optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In botany, the middle part of radiated flowers.

DISKINDNESS, S. want of kindness, affection, charity, or benevolence. An act whereby a person receives detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will.

DISLIKE, S. want of approbation, affection, or esteem.

To DISLIKE, V. A. to disapprove. To look on as improper, or faulty. To hate, To shew disgust, or dis-esteem.

To DISLIKE, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing from what it was before.

To DISLOCATE, V. A. [from *dis* and *locatus*, Lat.] to put, or force out of its proper place. To disjoint.

DISLOCATION, S. [from *dislocare*] the putting

Y y 2

EME

figures wrought with the needle. Figures raised on a ground with a needle.

To EMBROID, V. A. [*brouiller*, Fr.] to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels. To involve in confusion and trouble.

EMBRYO, EMBRYON, S. [*embryo*, Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal. In Botany, the grain of a plant. Figuratively, the state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

EMENDABLE, Adj. [from *emendo*, Lat.] that which may be made better.

EMENDATION, S. [*emendatus*, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change or correction.

EMENDATOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better. A corrector.

EMERALD, S. [*smaragdus*, Lat.] in natural History, the most beautiful of all the class of coloured gems, when perfect. It is found sometimes in the roundish or pebble form, sometimes in the columnar or crystalline one; the pebble emeralds, however, are the most valued; there are multitudes found of the size of a large pin's head, for one of any tolerable bigness; though now and then there occurs stones of the size of a horse-bean, and even up to that of a walnut, tho' this last very rare. The pebble emeralds are found loose in the earth of mountains, and in the beds of rivers; the crystalline ones are usually met with adhering to a white, opaque, crystalline matter, though sometimes to pieces of jasper or of the prasiu, a coarser and softer gem of the same colour, only with some tinge of a yellowish cast, and called the root of the emerald. The pebble emeralds are, in their natural state, bright and transparent, though less glossy than the columnar ones; both are always of a perfect and pure green. It has this green in all the different shades, from very dark to extremely pale, and is probably sometimes colourless, though the English jewellers call it white sapphire.

The smaragdus of the ancients, properly so called, was evidently the same with our emerald; though they comprehended also under this name every gem, or even stone of any considerable beauty, and of a green colour.

To EMERGE, V. N. [*emergeo*, Lat.] to rise out of any thing, with which it is covered. To issue, or proceed. To rise from obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMERGENCE, EMERGENCY, S. the act of rising from any thing which covers or depresses. The rising from a state of obscurity. Any pressing necessity, a sudden occasion.

EMERGENT, Part. [*emergens*, Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to

EMO

occafion. In Chronology, the *emergent year*, is that from which time is reckoned.

EMERSION, S. [*emersus*, Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust.

EMERY, S. [*emeril*, Fr. *myris*, Lat.] in Natural History, an iron ore, of a dusky, brownish red on the surface, but when broken, of a fine, bright iron-grey, with some tinge of redness, and spangled all over with shining specks; found in Guernsey, Tuscany, and Germany, prepared by being ground in mills, used in cleaning and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their stones with.

EMETIC, S. [*emetico*, Gr.] a medicine which excites vomiting.

EMETIC, EMETICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMETICALLY, Adv. so as to provoke vomiting.

To EMIGRATE, V. N. [*emigratus*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, S. change of dwelling from one place to another. Removal from one place to another.

EMINENCE, EMINENCY, S. [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftiness; the summit, or highest part of a thing. A part rising higher than the rest. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; A supreme, or superior degree. A title of dignity peculiar to cardinals.

EMINENT, Part. [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of rank, or merit.

EMINENTLY, Adv. conspicuously; deserving notice. In a high degree.

EMISSARY, S. [*emissarius*, low Lat.] a person sent out on private messages; a spy. 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 ejecting, throwing, or drawing a fluid from within outwards. The expulsion of the seed.

To EMIT, V. A. [*emitto*, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth.

EMMETT, S. [*emette*, Sax.] see ANT.

EMOLLIENT, Part. [*emolliens*, Lat.] softening, or rendering soft and pliable.

EMOLLIENTS, S. in Medicine, such remedies as break the acrimony of humour, and soften and supple the solids.

EMOLLITION, S. [*emollio*, Lat.] the act of softening, or suppling. The state of a thing rendered. "Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollio*." *Bacon*.

EMOLUMENT, S. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit, gain, or advantage.

EMOTION, S. [Fr.] a violent struggle. A strong sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing, or a disagreeable object.

To EMPALE, V. A. [*empaler*, Fr.] to tortify,

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A
NEW DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

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BY WILLIAM KENRICK, LL. D.

Ἄριστος χαρακτήρ ἐκ λόγου γινώσκεται. K

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN and FRANCIS RIVINGTON, WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
THOMAS LONGMAN, and THOMAS CADELL.

MDCC LXXIII.

E M P

EMME'NAGGUES. *n. f.* [*ἑμμενα* and *ἄγα*.] Medicines that promote the courses.

E'MMET—EM-MET. *n. f.* [*æmette*, Sax.] An ant; a piffire.

EMOLLIENT—E-MOL-LI-ENT. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; suppling.

EMOLLIENTS. *n. f.* Such things as sheath and soften the aperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time.

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

EMOLUMENT—E-MOL-U-MENT. *n. f.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

EMOTION—E-MO-TION. *n. f.* [*emotio*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.

TO EMPALE—EM-PALE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] To fence with a pale.—To fortify.—To inclose; shut in.—To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. It is chiefly used in the latter sense.

EMPA'NNEL—EM-PAN-NEL. *n. f.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such public service as juries are employed in.

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

EMPA'RLANCE. *n. f.* [from *parler*, Fr.] A desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them.

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

E'MPEROUR—EM-PER-OUR. *n. f.* [*empereur*, Fren. *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king; as, the *empereur* of Germany.

E'MPHASIS—EM-PHA-SIS. *n. f.* [*ἑμφασις*.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by file or pronunciation.

EMPHA'TIC—EM-PHAT-IC. } *adj.* [*ἑμφάτικα*.] Forcible; } strong; striking.—Striking the fight.—Appearing; seeming not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY—EM-PHAT-I-CAL-LY. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.] Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.—According to appearance.

E'MPIRE—EM-PIRE. *n. f.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.] Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command. The region over which dominion is extended.—Command over any thing.

E'MPIRIC—EM-PIR-IC. *n. f.* [*ἑμπειρικος*.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observation only.

E'MPIRIC. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Verified in exper- }
E'MPIRICAL. } iiments.—Known only by experience; }
practised only by rote, without rational grounds.

E'MPIRICALLY. *adv.* [from *empirical*.] Experimentally; according to experience.—Without rational grounds; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

E M P

E'MPIRICISM—EM-PIR-I-CISM. *n. f.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

TO EMPLA'STER—EM-PLAS-TER. *v. a.* [from *ἑμπλαστῆρ*.] To cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC—EM-PLAS-TIC. *adj.* [*ἑμπλαστικος*.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

TO EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.

TO EMPLOY—EM-PLOY. *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.—To use as an instrument.—To use as means.—To use as materials.—To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.—To fill up with business.—To pass or spend in business.

EMPLOY. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Business; object of industry.—Public office.

EMPLOYER—EM-PLOY-ER. *n. f.* [from *employ*.] One that uses or causes to be used.

EMPLOYMENT. *n. f.* [from *employ*.] Business; object of industry; object of labour.—Business; the state of being employed.—Office; post of business.—Business int ulted.

TO EMPOISON—EM-POI-SON. In common discourse the middle syllable is pronounced as if written with an *i* or *y*. See POISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.—To taint with poison; to envenom. This is the more usual sense.

EMPISONER. *n. f.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison.

EMPISONMENT. *n. f.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison.

EMPO'RIUM—EM-PO-RI-UM. *n. f.* [*ἑμποριον*.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

TO EMPO'VERISH—EM-POV-ER-ISH. *v. a.* [*pauper*, Fr.] To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.—To lessen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.] One that makes others poor.—That which impairs fertility.

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *n. f.* [from *empoverish*.] Diminution; cause of poverty; waste.

TO EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power*.] To authorize; to commission; to give power or authority to any purpose.—To give natural force; to enable.

E'MPRESS—EM-PRESS. *n. f.* The queen of an emperor.—A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

EMPRISE. *n. f.* [*emprise*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

E'MPTINESS—EM-P-TI-NESS. *n. f.* [from *empty*.] Abundance of plenitude; inanity.—The state of being empty.—A void space; vacuity; *vacuum*.—Want of substance or solidity.—Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.—Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

E'MPTION—EM-P-TION. *n. f.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchasing; a purchase.

E'MPTY—EM-P-TY. *adj.* [*æmtiz*, Sax.] Void; having nothing in it; not full.—Devoid; unfurnished.—Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.—Without any thing

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fter-Row; and S. Hodgfon, Newcastle. MDCCLXXXVIII.

E M P

Embroid', *v.* to disturb, to confuse; to distract
 Embryo, *n.* a child distinctly formed; any thing unfinished, or in design
 Emendation, *n.* a correction, an alteration
 Emerald, *n.* a green precious stone
 Emer'ge, *v.* to issue, to rise out of
 Emer'ging, *part.* rising out of the water
 Emer'gency, *n.* a casual event
 Emer'gent, *q.* coming into sight, sudden
 Em'ery, *n.* used in burnishing, an iron ore
 Emeroids, or Emerods, *n.* the piles
 Emer'sion, *n.* a rising out of water
 Emet'ic, or Emetical, *q.* provoking vomits
 Emission, *n.* sparkling, small particles
 Emission, *n.* urine
 Emigrate, *v.* to remove from place to place
 Emigration, *n.* change of habitation
 Em'inance, *n.* height, top, a cardinal's title
 Em'inent, *q.* lofty, remarkable, exalted
 Em'issary, *n.* a messenger, agent, spy
 Emis'sion, *n.* throwing out, vent, shooting
 Emit', *v.* to dart, to let fly, to issue out
 Emmen'agogues, *n.* medicines that promote the courses
 Em'met, *n.* an ant, a pismire
 Emollient, *q.* softening, suppling
 Emolument, *n.* advantage, profit, benefit
 Emotion, *n.* disturbance of mind
 Empale, *v.* to inclose, to hedge in
 Empan'nel, *v.* to settle or call a jury
 Empar'lance, *n.* a petition, motion, conference
 Empas'mas, *n.* a powder against the bad scent of the body
 Em'peror, *n.* a monarch superior to a king
 Em'phasis, *n.* a stress on a word
 Emphat'ic, or Emphatical, *q.* strong, forcible
 Em'pire, *n.* an imperial dominion

E N C

Em'piric, *n.* a pretended physician, a quack
 Empir'icism, *n.* quackery
 Emplastic, *q.* viscous, glutinous
 Empléad, *v.* to indict, to bring a charge
 Employ', *v.* to keep at work, to exercise
 Employ', *n.* public office, business
 Employment, *n.* business
 Empórium, *n.* the seat of merchandize
 Empov'erish, *v.* to make poor, to exhaust
 Empov'erishment, *n.* the cause of poverty
 Empow'er, *v.* to authorize, to enable
 Em'press, *n.* a woman with imperial dignity
 Em'ptiness, *n.* vacuity, want of sense
 Empt'ion, *n.* the act of purchasing
 Empt'y, *q.* void, unfinished, ignorant
 Empt'y, *v.* to evacuate, to exhaust
 Empr'yéal, *q.* refined, beyond aerial
 Empr'éan, *n.* the heaven that gives heat
 Empr'osis, *n.* conflagration, general fire
 Emulate, *v.* to rival, to resemble, to imitate
 Emulation, *n.* rivalry, contention
 Emulative, *q.* rivalling, emulous
 Emulátor, *n.* a rival, a competitor
 Emul'ge, *v.* to milk out, to empty
 Emul'gent, *q.* milking out, draining out
 Emulous, *q.* desirous to excel
 Emulsion, *n.* a liquid oily medicine
 Enáble, *v.* to make able
 Enact', *v.* to establish, to effect, to perform
 Enal'lage, *n.* a figure, a change of things
 Enam'el, *v.* to inlay with colours
 Enam'el, *n.* the matter used in enamelling
 Enam'eller, *n.* one who enamels
 Enam'our, *v.* to inflame with love
 Enarration, *n.* explanation, explication
 Enatation, *n.* the act of swimming out
 Encáge, *v.* to shut up, to coop, to confine

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
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BUT

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AND OTHERS.

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 G. PEARCE; S. LEACROFT; W. GOLDSMITH; J. REW; and T. WILSON.

1774(?)

E M E

bing any diseased part with medical liquor; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To EMBROIDER, V. A. [Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff with ornaments, wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same colour.

EMBROIDERER, S. one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments, of raised needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, S. the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different colours which adorn the fields in summer.

To EMBROIL, V. A. [Fr.] to disturb; to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion.

EMBRYO; or EMBRYON, S. [Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In Botany, the grain, or seed of a plant; or the germ or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of any thing not finished or come to maturity.

EMENDABLE, Adj. [Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDATION, S. [Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDATOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

EMERALD, S. [Fr.] in Natural History, a precious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various shades from the deepest to the palest.

To EMERGE, V. N. [Lat.] to rise out of any thing with which it is covered, or depressed; to issue, or proceed; to rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMERGENCE, or EMERGENCY, S. the act of rising from any thing which covers; the act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress; any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident.

EMERGENY, Part. [Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *sem*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occlusion*.

EMERODS, S. [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*] the piles. "Smote them with emerods." 1 Sam. v.

EMERSION, S. [Lat.] in Physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid into which it is violently thrust. In Astronomy, the appearance of a star, after its having been obscured by too near an approach to the sun; or after having been

E M O

eclipsed or hid by the interposition of the moon, earth, or other body.

E'MERY, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, an iron ore, of a dusky, brownish red on the surface, used in clapping and polishing steel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their stones with.

EME'TIC, S. [Gr.] a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

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

EMICTION, S. [Lat.] urine.

To E'MIGRATE, V. N. [Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

E'MINENCE, or E'MINENCY, S. [Lat.] loftiness; height from the ground upwards; the summit, or highest part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice; a supreme or superior degree. A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals; hence it is used for respect, notice, reverence, or all the submissions due to superior rank.

E'MINENT, Adj. [Lat.] high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

E'MINENTLY, Adv. conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

E'MISSARY, S. [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. [Lat.] the act of sending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards; the expulsion or ejection of the seed.

To EMIT, V. A. [Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In Law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, [*emmenagogæ*] S. [Gr.] medicines that promote the menses.

EMMET, S. [Sax.] See ANT.

EMO'LLIENT, Part or Adj. [Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable.

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

EMO'LUMENT, S. [Lat.] profit arising from an office or employ; gain, or advantage. *SYNON.* Some persons are so particularly rigid as to condemn all *profit* which has accrued by illicit means. It is low and sordid to be ever led by *love*. We do not always find the greatest honour in offices where there are the greatest *emoluments*.

EMOTION, S. [Fr.] a violent struggle or

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