APPENDIX A:

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

EMBLEMATIC, belonging to an emblem.
To EMBOSSE, to raise in bosses or bunches, to engrave with rising work.
To EMBOWEL, to take the bowels out.
To EMBROIL, to disarrange, 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 EMPIREAN, 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 ENCOMIUM, 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.
Printed for W. STRAHAN, J. F. and C. RIVINGTON, L. DAVIS, W. OWEN,
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MDCCCLXXXIII.
EMPHATICALLY, adj. [from emphatically]
1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.
2. According to appearance.
3. Exceedingly; excessively.
4. In a striking manner.
5. Striking; emphatic.
6. Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY, adv.
1. In a striking manner.
2. According to appearance.
3. Exceedingly; excessively.
4. In a striking manner.
5. Striking; emphatic.
6. Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY, prep.
1. To.
2. In a striking manner.
3. According to appearance.
4. Exceedingly; excessively.
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6. Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHATICALLY, n.
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W. JOHNSTON, and J. WARD.
MDCCLV.
EMOLLIENT, Fr. adj. [of emollire, Lat.] asswaging, making soft, pliant or loose, sheathing the asperities of humours. Barley is emollient, moistening, and expectorating. Arbuthnot.

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

EMOLLIMENT [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 Spenser] among. Made themstlves a sweet comfort. Spenser.

EMONY. See ANEMONY.

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

To EMPALE, verb. [empalier, Fr.] 1. To fence with a pales. Empaled 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 splitting on a stake fixed upright. They talk of empaling or breaking on the wheel. Arbuthnot.

EMPALEMENT, or FLOWER-cup [with florists] those green leaves,
New English Dictionary.

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By JAMES BUCHANAN.

LONDON:

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MDCCCLVII.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embâldress, (S.)</td>
<td>The wife of an ambassador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâssy, (S.)</td>
<td>The power, errand, or business of an ambassador.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâltled, (A.)</td>
<td>Put in order of battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâllyth, (V.)</td>
<td>To adorn, beautify, or set off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embers, (S.)</td>
<td>Small burning coals or cinders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ember Week, (S.)</td>
<td>Four seasons in the year, viz. the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsunday, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December, which are set apart for fasting and prayer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâlze, (V.)</td>
<td>1. To waste, spoil, or destroy. 2. To steal privately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emblem, (S.)</td>
<td>A symbol or device, to represent some history or moral sentiment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâlmatice, or Emblematical, (A.)</td>
<td>Belonging to an emblem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâlmatically, (P.)</td>
<td>By way of emblem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâliden, (V.)</td>
<td>To make bold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâfs, (V.)</td>
<td>1. To beautify with embroidery raised above the cloth, either in gold, silver, &amp;c. 2. In hunting, to chase a deer into a thicket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâlfiscing, (A.)</td>
<td>The art of making figures in relievô, whether by embroidery, casting, or carving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embâlwel, (V.)</td>
<td>To take out the bowels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrace. See Embrace.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrâssure, (S.)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrâscation, (S.)</td>
<td>A kind of fomentation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrâider, (V.)</td>
<td>To adorn silk or cloth with figures, or devices wrought with a needle in gold, silver, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embrâidery, (S.)</td>
<td>The work of an embroiderer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroider, (V.)</td>
<td>To confute or disturb. 2. To set at variance. F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroya, (S.)</td>
<td>A child in the womb before it has perfect shape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emândition, (S.)</td>
<td>Correction, reformation or amendment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émârâld, (S.)</td>
<td>A precious stone of a green colour. F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emârge, (V.)</td>
<td>To rise from under the water, after being forcibly plunged into it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émârgency, (S.)</td>
<td>Occasion, a situation that makes some affittance necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émârion, (S.)</td>
<td>1. The rising of a body from under the water. 2. In astronomy, when the sun or moon begins to appear after an eclipse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emârly, (S.)</td>
<td>1. A metaline stone used in polishing. 2. A glazier's diamond to cut glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émâtic, (S.)</td>
<td>Medicines that provoke vomiting. G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâgration, (S.)</td>
<td>A removing from one place to live in another. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éminence, or Eminency, (S.)</td>
<td>A high place or rising ground. 2. Dignity or quality. 3. A title peculiar to cardinals. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Éminent, (A.)</td>
<td>Great, famous. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâir, (S.)</td>
<td>Among the Turks, a title given to the descendants of Mahomet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Émissary, (S.)</td>
<td>1. One sent abroad to give intelligence. 2. A spy. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâision, (S.)</td>
<td>A sending or calling forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâp, (V.)</td>
<td>To send or cast forth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Êmâmet, (S.)</td>
<td>An ant or pimire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâment, (A.)</td>
<td>Softening or mollifying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâlment, (S.)</td>
<td>Benefit or advantage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâtion, (S.)</td>
<td>A being moved, a violent struggle in the mind. L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâpâle, See Impale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâpânel, See Impannel.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emâprailance, See Impairance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emâprech, See Impreach.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Explaining

The Various Senses in which they are used,

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Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures.

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William Rider, A.B.

Assistant Master of St. Paul's School, and late of Jesus College, Oxford.

H twn logon krisis polles eis periaps tesulon enagwma.

Longinus.

Ut silent frustis pronos mutantur in Annos;

Prima cadunt; ita verborum vetus interit aetas,

Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentique.

Hor. de Art Poet.

London:

Printed by W. Griffin, for I. Pottinger, at the Dunciad in Pater-noster-Row.

MDCCLIX.
EMP

In great reverence, and only have the privilege of wear-
ing a green turban. When this word is used in com-
parisons, it signifies a principal officer.

EMISSARY, s. (mis'ari, low Lat.) One sent out on pri-
vate missions; a spy, or secret agent. In anatomy, that
which conveys, or bears, the form as anatomy.

EMISSION, s. (emi'shun, Lat.) The act of sending out.
Ventr. The act of throwing or throwing a thing, particu-
larly a fluid, from within outwards. The expulsion, or ex-
crination of the feces. To EMIT, v. o. (emite, Lat.) To drive outwards; to excrete; to feed forth. In law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMERGAGOGUES, s. (em'er-ga-go'gos, em'er- 
agogy, Gr. the monthly course, and apo, age, Gr. to drive, or force) medicines that promote the courses.

EMET, s. (aumet, Raw.) See AUMET.

To EMET, v. o. (from menu) to coop up, or confide.

"Faltereth down emetor." MILK.

EMPLARGENTS, s. (em'plarj'ent, em'plarj- 
ments) Extending, or rendering pliable.

EMPLANTS, s. in medicine, such remedies as fre-
athom the scenery of humours; and at the same time sicken and

EMOLUMENTS, v. o. (em'lyumj'nt, Lat.) The act of fertilizing, or rendering fruitful. The state of a thing rendered unfit or out of order; to EMOLUMENT, t. o. (em'lyumj'nt) to fertilize and assist in the fertilization of the seeds. See IMPLO s.

EMPLACEMENT, s. (em'plas'ment, Lat.) Profit arising from effort or emolument.

EMOTION, s. (em'o-shun) A violent struggle, or disturbance in the mind. A feeling and vehement irritation, or pufiion, excited either by a pleasing, or a painful object.

To EMOTION, v. o. (em'o-shun, Fren. from pouser, Lat. a pale or bale) to fortify, incite, or defend.

To put to death by driving a pale or flick through the body of a person from the pectoral upwards.

EMBATTLED, s. The act of throwing a flump pole or flump up the fundament or the body of a person. In botany, the cap or open part of a flower, which incompletely fill the petals, or the functions of the latter. See IMPLOEM.

EMPANELMENTS, s. (em'penal'ment, Fren. Fr. a face or purchase) the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a scribe.

EMPANELMENT, v. o. to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMBALANCE, s. (em'balans, Fren. Fr.) In law, a motion or de
definition of a day for repugnancy, or of a day for the return of a cause. The conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMBASSY, s. (em'bas, Embass, Gr. of orem, embass, Embass, Gr. to frequency in pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill itself.

To EMBOSS, v. o. to move with a firm affliction, or passion. To empower the pulleys vehemently. "The

"tumper all emboosed, thus begun." Par. Life.

EMPERER, s. See EMPEROR, for which it was formerly used.

EMPEROR, s. (emp'or, Fr. imperator, Lat.) An abso-
olute monarch or supreme commander of an empire.

EMPEROR, s. (emp'or, Lat. empire, Fr.) The command of an emperor. Sovereign command. Empire. Empire is the power and authority of a prince.

EMPOWER, v. o. (empower, Fr. pouvoir) to give more power or force. To enable or give strength sufficient for the performance of an undertaking or design.

EMPIRE, s. (from empire, Gr. of empire, Gr. to frequency) the state of empire, the dominion of a prince; the powers, or dominion of a prince.

EMPORIUM, s. (emporium, Gr. a place of merchandise; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

EMPØVERISH, v. o. (empower, Fr. pour) to make poor.

Empyreat, v. o. to render a soul unful of the power.

EMPØVERISH, v. o. to give a person authority to transmit

enemies, 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.

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THE SECOND EDITION.

D. BELLAMY, Gent. MR. GORDON, and Others.

LONDON:
Printed for J. FULLER, in Newgate Street, near Cheapside.
EMI
when there is no other method of having the mother.
EMBRIU/LCUS [S.] a hook for extracting the child in difficult labours.
EMPENDALS [S.] in the accounts of the Inner-Temple society, where so much in Emsalt, 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.
EMENDATION [S.] correction; alteration of anything 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, 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 causality.
EMERGENCY YEAR [S.] in chronology, the year 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 scolfing glasses, &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 cannibals; 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 sound the opinions of people, spread certain reports, or act as a spy over other people's actions.
EMPALE [V.] to fence with pales; to fortify, enclose, shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.
EMPALAMENT [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'RNACE, or EMPO'NANCE [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 burning 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. Charlemaign 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