

plant, which surrounds the fructification, like a fence of pales. *Martyn.*

3. In heraldry, a conjunction of coats of arms, pale-wise. *Warton.*

EMPALING, *pp.* Fortifying with pales or stakes; inclosing; putting to death on a stake.

EMPANNEU, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*; Eng. *pane*, a square. See *Pane* and *Pannel*.]

A list of jurors; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the names of the jurors summoned by the sheriff. It is now written *panel*, which see.

EMPANNEU, *v. t.* To form a list of jurors. It is now written *impanel*, which see.

EMPARK, *v. t.* [in and park.] To inclose as with a fence. *King.*

EMPARANLANCE, *n.* [See *Impar lance*.]

EMPASM, *n.* *emnazm'.* [Gr. *εμπασμός*, to sprinkle.]

A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body. *Johnson.*

EMPASSION, *v. t.* To move with passion; to affect strongly. [See *Impassion*.] *Milton.*

EMPEACH. [See *Impeach*.]

EMPEOPLE, *v. t.* *empeopl.* To form into a people or community. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

EMPERRESS. [See *Empress*.]

EMPERISHED, *a.* [See *Perish*.] Decayed. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

EMPEROR, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*; Sp. *emperor*; It. *imperator*; L. *imperator*, from *impero*, to command, W. *peri*, to command, to cause.]

Literally, the commander of an army. In modern times, the sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king; as the emperor of Germany or of Russia. *Shak.*

EMPERY, *n.* Empire. *Obs.*

EMPHASIS, *n.* [Gr. *εμφασις*; *em* and *phas*.]

In rhetoric, a particular stress of utterance, or force of voice, given to the words or parts of a discourse, whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; or a distinctive utterance of words, specially significant, with a degree and kind of stress suited to convey their meaning in the best manner. *Encyc. E. Porter.*

The province of emphasis is so much more important than accent, that the customary seal of the latter is changed, when the claims of emphasis require it. *E. Porter.*

EMPHATIC, *a.* } Forcible; strong; im-  
EMPHATICALLY, } pressive; as an em-  
phatic voice, tone or pronunciation; *em-  
phatic* reasoning.

2. Requiring emphasis; as an *emphatical* word.

3. Uttered with emphasis. We remonstrated in *emphatical* terms.

4. Striking to the eye; as *emphatic* colors. *Boyle.*

EMPHATICALLY, *adv.* With emphasis; strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.

2. According to appearance. [Not used.] *Brown.*

EMPHYSEMA, *n.* [Gr. *εμφυσμα*, from *emphusao*, to inflate.]

In surgery, a puffy tumor, easily yielding to pressure, but returning to its former state, as soon as that pressure is removed. A swelling of the integuments, from the ad-

mission of air into the cellular membrane. *Wiseman. Coxe.*

EMPHYSEMATOUS, *a.* Pertaining to emphysema; swelled, bloated, but yielding easily to pressure.

EMPHYTEUTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμψυτεω*, and *τεω*, a planting, *τεωω*, to plant.]

Taken on hire; that for which rent is to be paid; as *emphyteutic* lands. *Blackstone.*

EMPIERCE, *v. t.* *empers'.* *em*, in, and *piers*. To pierce into; to penetrate. [Not used.] *Spenser.*

EMPIGHT, *a.* [from *pight*, to fix.] Fixed. *Obs.*

EMPIRE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imperium*; Sp. It. *impero*. See *Emperor*.]

1. Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power. No nation can rightfully claim the empire of the ocean.

2. The territory, region or countries under the jurisdiction and dominion of an emperor. An empire is usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, which may be and often is a territory of small extent. Thus we say, the Russian empire; the Austrian empire; the sovereigns of which are denominated *emperors*. The British dominions are called an *empire*, and since the union of Ireland, the parliament is denominated the *imperial* parliament, but the sovereign is called *king*. By custom in Europe, the *empire* means the German empire; and in juridical acts, it is called the *holy Roman empire*. Hence we say, the *diet of the empire*; the *circles of the empire*; &c. But the German empire no longer exists; the states of Germany now form a confederacy.

3. Supreme control; governing influence; rule; sway; as the *empire of reason*, or of truth.

4. Any region, land or water, over which dominion is extended; as the *empire of the sea*. *Shak.*

EMPIRIC, *n.* [Gr. *εμπειρικος*; *em* and *πειρω*, to attempt; L. *empiricus*; Fr. *empirique*; Sp. It. *empirico*. See *Peril* and *Pirate*.]

Literally, one who makes experiments. Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience. Hence the word is used also for a quack, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a charlatan. *Encyc.*

EMPIRIC, *a.* } Pertaining to experi-  
EMPIRICALLY, } ments or experience.

2. Versed in experiments; as an *empiric* alchemist.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment; used and applied without science; as *empiric* skill; *empiric* remedies. *Dryden.*

I have avoided that *empirical* morality that cures one vice by means of another. *Rambler.*

EMPIRICALLY, *adv.* By experiment; according to experience; without science; in the manner of quacks. *Brown.*

EMPIRICISM, *n.* Dependence of a physician on his experience in practice, without the aid of a regular medical education.

2. The practice of medicine without a medi-

cal education. Hence, quackery; the pretensions of an ignorant man to medical skill.

Shudder to destroy life, either by the naked knife, or by the surer and safer medium of *empiricism*. *Dwight.*

EMPLASTER, *n.* [Gr. *εμπλαστρον*, a plaster.] [See *Plaster*, which is now used.]

EMPLASTER, *v. t.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EMPLASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *εμπλαστικός*. See *Plaster*, *Plastic*.]

Viscous; glutinous; adhesive; fit to be applied as a plaster; as *emplastic* applications. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPLEAD, *v. t.* [*em* and *plead*.] To charge with a crime; to accuse. But it is now written *impead*, which see.

EMPLOY, *v. t.* [Fr. *employer*; Arm. *impligear* or *impligcin*; Sp. *emplegar*; Port. *empregar*; It. *impiegare*; *em* or *en* and *playe*, *playa*; W. *plygu*; L. *plico*; Gr. *πλοω*; D. *pleegen*. See *Apply*, *Display*, *Deploy*.]

1. To occupy the time, attention and labor of; to keep busy, or at work; to use. We employ our hands in labor; we employ our heads or faculties in study or thought; the attention is employed, when the mind is fixed or occupied upon an object; we employ time, when we devote it to an object. A portion of time should be daily employed in reading the scriptures, meditation and prayer; a great portion of life is employed to little profit or to very bad purposes.

2. To use as an instrument or means. We employ pens in writing, and arithmetic in keeping accounts. We employ medicines in curing diseases.

3. To use as materials in forming any thing. We employ timber, stones or bricks, in building; we employ wool, linen and cotton, in making cloth.

4. To engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to commission and entrust with the management of one's affairs. The president employed an envoy to negotiate a treaty. Kings and States employ ambassadors at foreign courts.

5. To occupy; to use; to apply or devote to an object; to pass in business; as, to employ time; to employ an hour, a day or a week; to employ one's life.

To employ one's self, is to apply or devote one's time and attention; to busy one's self.

EMPLOY, *n.* That which engages the mind, or occupies the time and labor of a person; business; object of study or industry; employment.

Present to grasp, and future still to find, The whole employ of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Occupation, as art, mystery, trade, profession.

3. Public office; agency; service for another.

EMPLOYABLE, *a.* That may be employed; capable of being used; fit or proper for use. *Boyle.*

EMPLOYED, *pp.* Occupied; fixed or engaged; applied in business; used in agency.

EMPLOYER, *n.* One who employs; one