

3. To treat; to discourse. [Not used.]
Hakewill.
ENTRE/ATANCE, *n.* Entreaty; solici-
 tion. *Obs.*
ENTRE/ATED, *pp.* Earnestly supplicated,
 besought or solicited; importuned; ur-
 gently requested.
 2. Prevailed on by urgent solicitation; con-
 senting to grant what is desired.
 3. Used; managed. *Obs.*
ENTRE/ATER, *n.* One that entreats, or
 asks earnestly.
ENTRE/ATING, *pp.* Earnestly asking
 pressing with request or prayer; importu-
 ning.
 2. Treating; using. *Obs.*
ENTRE/ATIVE, *a.* Pleading; treating.
Brewer.
ENTRE/ATY, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest
 petition; pressing solicitation; supplica-
 tion.
 The poor useth *entreaties*; but the rich
 answereth roughly. Prov. xvii.
 Praying with much *entreaty*. 2 Cor. viii.
ENTREMETS, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *mets*, or
L. intrinsum, it. tramezzo.]
 Small plates set between the principal dis-
 es at table, or dainty dishes.
Mortimer. Fr. Dict.
ENTREPOT, *n.* [Fr. *entre* and *pot*, for
post, positum.]
 A warehouse, staple or magazine, for the
 deposit of goods.
ENTRICK, *v. t.* [from *trick*.] To trick; to
 deceive; to entangle. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*
ENTROCHITE, *n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel.]
 A kind of extraneous fossil, usually about
 an inch in length, and made up of round
 joints, which, when separated, are called
trochites. These seem to be composed of
 the same kind of substance as the fossil
 shells of the echini. They are striated
 from the center to the circumference and
 have a cavity in the middle. They ap-
 pear to be the petrified arms of the sea-
 star, called *stella arboreas*.
Nicholson. Encyc.
EN/TRY, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*. See *Enter*.] The
 passage by which persons enter a house
 or other building.
 2. The act of entering; entrance; ingress;
 as the *entry* of a person into a house or
 city; the *entry* of a river into the sea or a
 lake; the *entry* of air into the blood; the
entry of a spear into the flesh.
 3. The act of entering and taking possession
 of lands or other estate.
 4. The act of committing to writing, or of
 recording in a book. Make an *entry* of
 every sale, of every debt and credit.
 5. The exhibition or depositing of a ship's
 papers at the custom house, to procure
 license to land goods; or the giving an
 account of a ship's cargo to the officer of
 the customs, and obtaining his permission
 to land the goods.
ENTU/NE, *v. t.* [from *tune*.] To tune.
Chaucer.
ENTWINE, *v. t.* [from *twine*.] To twine;
 to twist round.
ENTWIST, *v. t.* [from *twist*.] To twist or
 wreath round.
ENUBILATE, *v. t.* [L. *e* and *nubila*, mist,
 clouds.]

- To clear from mist, clouds or obscurity.
 [Not in use.] *Dict.*
ENUBILOUS, *a.* Clear from fog, mist or
 clouds.
ENU/CLEATE, *v. t.* [L. *enucleo*; *e* and *nuc-
 leus*, a kernel.] Properly, to take out the
 kernel. Hence,
 1. To clear from knots or lumps; to clear
 from intricacy; to disentangle. *Tooke.*
 2. To open as a nucleus; hence, to explain;
 to clear from obscurity; to make manifest.
Good.
ENU/CLEATED, *pp.* Cleared from knots;
 disclosed; explained.
ENU/CLEATING, *pp.* Clearing from
 knots; explaining.
ENUCLEATION, *n.* The act of clearing
 from knots; a disentangling.
 Neither air, nor water, nor food seen directly
 to contribute any thing to the *enucleation* of
 this disease [the *plea Polonica*.] *Tooke.*
 2. Explanation; full exposition.
ENUMERATE, *v. t.* [L. *enumero*; *e* and
numero, numerus, number.]
 To count or tell, number by number; to
 reckon or mention a number of things,
 each separately; as, to *enumerate* the
 stars in a constellation; to *enumerate* par-
 ticular acts of kindness; we cannot *enu-
 merate* our daily mercies.
ENUMERATED, *pp.* Counted or told,
 number by number; reckoned or men-
 tioned by distinct particulars.
ENUMERATING, *pp.* Counting or reckon-
 ing any number, by the particulars
 which compose it.
ENUMERATION, *n.* [L. *enumeratio*.] The
 act of counting or telling a number, by
 naming each particular.
 2. An account of a number of things, in
 which mention is made of every particular
 article.
 3. In *rhetoric*, a part of a peroration, in which
 the orator recapitulates the principal
 points or heads of the discourse or argu-
 ment.
ENUMERATIVE, *a.* Counting; reckon-
 ing up. *Bp. Taylor.*
ENUNCIATE, *v. t.* [L. *enuncio*; *e* and *nun-
 cio*, to tell.]
 To utter; to declare; to proclaim; to relate.
Bp. Barlow.
ENUNCIATED, *pp.* Uttered; declared;
 pronounced; proclaimed.
ENUNCIATING, *pp.* Uttering; declaring;
 pronouncing.
ENUNCIATION, *n.* The act of uttering or
 pronouncing; expression; manner of ut-
 terance. In a public discourse, it is im-
 portant that the *enunciation* should be clear
 and distinct.
 2. Declaration; open proclamation; public
 attestation. *Taylor.*
 3. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*
ENUNCIATIVE, *a.* Declarative; expres-
 sive. *Ayliffe.*
ENUNCIATIVELY, *adv.* Declaratively.
ENUNCIATORY, *a.* Containing utterance
 or sound. *Wilson's Heb. Gram.*
ENVAS/SAL, *v. t.* [from *vassal*.] To reduce
 to vassalage.
 2. To make over to another as a slave.
More.
ENVEL/OP, *v. t.* [Fr. *envelopper*; *It. incil-
 appare, avviluppare*, to wrap; *viluppo*, a
 bundle, intricacy.]

1. To cover by wrapping or folding; to in-
 wrap; to invest with a covering. Animal
 bodies are usually enveloped with skin; the
 merchant *envelops* goods with canvas; a
 letter is *enveloped* with paper.
 2. To surround entirely; to cover on all
 sides; to hide. A ship was *enveloped* in
 fog; the troops were *enveloped* in dust.
 3. To line; to cover on the inside.
 His iron coat—*enveloped* with gold.
Spenser.
ENVEL/OP, *n.* A wrapper; an inclosing
 cover; an integument; as the *envelop* of a
 letter, or of the heart.
 2. In *fortification*, a work of earth, in form
 of a parapet or of a small rampart with a
 parapet. *Encyc.*
ENVELOPED, *pp.* Inwrapped; covered
 on all sides; surrounded on all sides; in-
 closed.
ENVELOPING, *pp.* Inwrapping; fold-
 ing around; covering or surrounding
 on all sides, as a case or integument.
ENVELOPMENT, *n.* A wrapping; an in-
 closing or covering on all sides.
ENVEN/OM, *v. t.* [from *venom*.] To poi-
 son; to taint or impregnate with venom,
 or any substance noxious to life; *never
 applied, in this sense, to persons, but to meat,
 drink or weapons*; as an *envenomed* arrow
 or shaft; an *envenomed* potion.
 2. To taint with bitterness or malice; as
 the *envenomed* tongue of slander.
 3. To make odious.
 O what a world is this, when what is comely
Euenoms him that bears it! *Shak.*
 4. To enrage; to exasperate. *Dryden.*
ENVEN/OMED, *pp.* Tainted or impreg-
 nated with venom or poison; embittered;
 exasperated.
ENVEN/OMING, *pp.* Tainting with ven-
 om; poisoning; embittering; enraging.
ENVER/MEIL, *v. t.* [Fr. *vermeil*.] To dye
 red. *Milton.*
EN/VIABLE, *a.* [See *Envy*.] That may ex-
 cite envy; capable of awakening ardent
 desire of possession. The situation of
 men in office is not always *enviable*.
EN/VIDED, *pp.* [See *Envy*, the verb.] Sub-
 jected to envy.
EN/VIER, *n.* One who envies another;
 one who desires what another possesses,
 and hates him because his condition is
 better than his own, or wishes his down-fall.
ENVIOUS, *a.* [Fr. *envieux*. See *Envy*.]
 Feeling or harboring envy; repining or
 feeling uneasiness, at a view of the excel-
 lence, prosperity or happiness of another;
 pained by the desire of possessing some
 superior good which another possesses,
 and usually disposed to deprive him of that
 good, to lessen it or to depreciate it in
 common estimation. Sometimes followed
 by *against*, but generally and properly by
at, before the person envied.
 Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. Prov.
 xxiv.
 It is followed by *of* before the thing.
 Be not *envious of* the blessings or prosperi-
 ty of others.
 2. Tinctured with envy; as an *envious* dis-
 position.
 3. Excited or directed by envy; as an *envi-
 ous* attack.
ENVIOUSLY, *adv.* With envy; with ma-