

EPITLOGUIZE, } *v. i.* To pronounce an ep-
itologize. } *ilogue.*

EPITLOGUIZE, *v. t.* To add to, in the man-
ner of an epilogue.

EPINI'CION, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπινίκιον*; *ἐπὶ* and *νίκω*, to conquer.] A song of triumph.
[Not in use.] *Harold.*

EPIPHANY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια*, appearance; *ἐπιφάνω*, to appear; *ἐπὶ* and *φανω*.]

A christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the magians or philosophers of the East, who came to adore him with presents; or as others maintain, to commemorate the appearance of the star to the magians, or the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. Jerome and Chrysostom take the epiphany to be the day of our Savior's baptism, when a voice from heaven declared, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." The Greek fathers use the word for the appearance of Christ in the world, the sense in which Paul uses the word, 2 Tim. i. 10. *Encyc.*

EPIPHONEM, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιφώνημα*, excla-
mation; *ἐπιφώνω*, to cry out; *ἐπὶ* and *φώνω*.]

In oratory, an exclamation; an ephesis; a vehement utterance of the voice to express strong passion, in a sentence not closely connected with the general strain of the discourse; as, O mournful day! Miserable fate! Admirable clemency!

Johnson. Encyc.

EPIPHORA, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπὶ* and *φορῶ*, to bear.] The watery eye; a disease in which the tears, from increased secretion, or an obstruction in the lachrymal duct, accumulate in front of the eye and trickle over the cheek.

Cyc. Parr.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπὶ*, *ἐπὶ*, a leaf, and *σπέρμα*, seed.]

In botany, bearing their seeds on the back of the leaves, as ferns.

Harris.

EPIPHYSIS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιφύσις*; *ἐπὶ* and *φύω*,
EPIPHYSY, } to grow.] Accretion; the
growing of one bone to another by simple
contiguity, without a proper articulation.

Quincy.

The spongy extremity of a bone and a portion of a bone growing on another, but separated from it by a cartilage.

Care.

Epiphyses are appendices of the long bones, for the purpose of articulation, formed from a distinct center of ossification, and in the young subject connected with the larger bones by an intervening cartilage, which in the adult is obliterated.

Parr.

EPIPLOCE, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*, implica-
EPIPOCY, } tion; *ἐπὶ* and *πλέω*, to
fold.]

A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, "He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them, but advanced them."

Johnson.

EPIPOCELE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή*; *ἐπὶ*, *πλοῶ*, the caul, and *κύημα*, a tumor.] A rupture of the caul or omentum.

Care.

EPIPOIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοή*, the caul.]

Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

EPIP'LOON, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοῶ*; *ἐπὶ* and *πλέω*.] The caul or omentum.

EPIS'CAPACY, *n.* [L. *episcopus*; Sp. *obispo*; Port. *bispo*; It. *episcopo*; from the Gr. *ἐπισκοπέω*, to inspect; *ἐπὶ* and *σκοπέω*, to see. See Bishop.]

Government of the church by bishops; that form of ecclesiastical government, in which diocesan bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters. *Encyc.*

EPIS'CAPAL, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; as *episcopal jurisdiction*; *episcopal authority*.

2. Governed by bishops; as the *episcopal church*.

EPISCOPA'LIAN, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; *episcopal*.

EPISCOPA'LIAN, *n.* One who belongs to an episcopal church, or adheres to the episcopal form of church government and discipline.

EPIS'CAPALLY, *adv.* By episcopal authority; in an episcopal manner.

EPIS'CAPATE, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop.

2. The order of bishops.

EPIS'CAPATE, *v. i.* To act as a bishop; to fill the office of a prelate.

Harris. Milner.

EPIS'COPY, *n.* Survey; superintendence;

search. Milton.

EPISODE, *n.* [from the Gr.] In poetry, a separate incident, story or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in the poem; an incidental narrative, or digression, separable from the main subject, but naturally arising from it. *Johnson. Encyc.*

EPISOD'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to an epi-
EPISOD'ICAL, } sode; contained in an
episode or digression. *Dryden.*

EPISPASTIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός*, from *ἐπισπᾶω*, to draw.]

In medicine, drawing; attracting the humors to the skin; exciting action in the skin; blistering.

EPISPAS'TIC, *n.* A topical remedy, applied to the external part of the body, for the purpose of drawing the humors to the part, or exciting action in the skin; a blister.

Encyc. Cox.

EPITIL'BITE, *n.* A mineral, said to be the same as the *heulandite*.

Journ. of Science.

EPIS'TLE, *n.* *epis't.* [L. *epistola*, Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, from *ἐπιστάω*, to send to; *ἐπὶ* and *στάω*, to send, G. *stellen*, to set.]

A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; a letter missive. It is rarely used in familiar conversation or writings, but chiefly in solemn or formal transactions. It is used particularly in speaking of the letters of the Apostles, as the *epistles* of Paul; and of other letters written by the ancients, as the *epistles* of Pliny or Cicero.

EPIS'TLER, *n.* A writer of epistles. [*Little used.*]

2. Formerly, one who attended the communion table and read the epistles.

EPIS'TOLARY, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters and correspondence; familiar; as an *epistolary style*.

2. Contained in letters; carried on by letters; as an *epistolary correspondence*.

EPISTOL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to letters
EPISTOL'ICAL, } or epistles.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words. *Warburton.*

EPIS'TOLIZE, *v. i.* To write epistles or letters. *Hovell.*

EPIS'TOLIZER, *n.* A writer of epistles. *Hovell.*

EPISTOLOGRAPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the writing of letters.

EPISTOLOG'RAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολή*, a letter, and *γραφία*, to write.] The art or practice of writing letters. *Encyc.*

EPIS'TROPHIE, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιστροφή*; *ἐπὶ* and *στροφή*, a return.]

A figure, in rhetoric, in which successive sentences end with the same word or affirmation. *Bailey. Ash.*

EPIS'TYLE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπὶ* and *στύλος*, a column.]

In ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what is now called the *architrave*, a massive piece of stone or wood laid immediately over the capital of a column or pillar. *Encyc.*

EPITAPH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπὶ* and *τάφος*, a sepulchre.]

1. An inscription on a monument, in honor or memory of the dead.

The epitaphs of the present day are crammed with fulsome compliments never merited.

Encyc.

Can you look forward to the honor of a decorated coffin, a splendid funeral, a towering monument—it may be a lying epitaph.

W. B. Sprague.

2. An eulogy, in prose or verse, composed without any intent to be engraven on a monument, as that on Alexander:

"Sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficere orbis."

Encyc.

EPITAPH'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph. *Milton.*

EPITHALAM'UM, } *n.* [Gr. *ἐπιθαλαμῖον*;
EPITHALAMY, } *ἐπὶ* and *θαλάμος*,
a bed-chamber.]

A nuptial song or poem, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

The forty fifth Psalm is an *epithalamium* to Christ and the church. *Burnet.*

EPITHET, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίθετον*; *ἐπὶ* and *τίθεμι*, to place.]

In pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or poultice, to be applied externally to strengthen the part. *Encyc.*

Any external application, or topical medicine. The term has been restricted to liquids in which cloths are dipped, to be applied to a part. *Parr. Turner.*

EPITHET, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίθετον*, a name added, from *ἐπὶ* and *τίθεμι*, to place.]

An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or an attributive expressing some quality ascribed to it; as a *verdant lawn*; a *brilliant appearance*; a *just man*; an *accurate description*.

It is sometimes used for title, name, phrase or expression; but improperly.

EPITHET, *v. t.* To entitle; to describe by epithets. *Watson.*

EPITHET'IC, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets.

2. Abounding with epithets. A style or composition may be too *epithetic*.