

EMULATING, *ppr.* Rivaling; attempting to equal or excel; imitating; resembling.
EMULATION, *n.* The act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain to it; generally in a good sense, or an attempt to equal or excel others in that which is praise-worthy, without the desire of depressing others. Rom. xi. In a bad sense, a striving to equal or do more than others to obtain carnal favors or honors. Gal. v.

2. An ardor kindled by the praise-worthy examples of others, inciting to imitate them, or to equal or excel them.

A noble emulation heats your breast. *Dryden.*
 3. Contest; contention; strife; competition; rivalry accompanied with a desire of depressing another.

Such factious emulations shall arise. *Shak.*
EMULATIVE, *a.* Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULATOR, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

EMULATRESS, *n.* A female who emulates another.

EMULATE, *v. t.* To emulate. [*Not used.*]

EMULGENT, *a.* [*L. emulgeo*; *e* and *mulgeo*, to milk out.]

Milking or draining out. In *anatomy*, the *emulgent* or renal arteries are those which supply the kidneys with blood, being sometimes single, sometimes double. The *emulgent* veins return the blood, after the urine is secreted. This the ancients considered as a *milking* or straining of the serum, whence the name.

Encyc. Harris. Quincy. Parr.
EMULGENT, *n.* An emulgent vessel.
EMULOUS, *a.* [*L. emulus*.] Desirous or eager to imitate, equal or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another; with of; as *emulous* of another's example or virtues.

2. Rivaling; engaged in competition; as *emulous* Carthage. *B. Jonson.*

3. Factious; contentious. *Shak.*

EMULOUSLY, *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another. *Granville.*

EMULSION, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. emulsus*, *emulgeo*, to milk out.]

A soft liquid remedy of a color and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous. *Encyc. Ure.*

EMULSIVE, *a.* Softening; milk-like substance; as *emulsive* acids. *Fourcroy.*

EMUNCTORY, *n.* [*L. emunctorium*, from *emunctus*, *emungo*, to wipe, to cleanse.]

In *anatomy*, any part of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter; a secretory gland; an excretory duct.

Encyc. Coze.
 The kidneys and skin are called the common emunctories. *Cyc.*

EMUSCATION, *n.* [*L. emuscor*.] A freeing from moss. [*Not much used.*] *Evelyn.*

EN, a prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French. It coincides with the Latin, in, *Gr.* *en*, and some English words are written indifferently with *en* or *in*. For the ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*, *empower*.

En was formerly a plural termination of nouns and of verbs, as in *houses*, *escapen*. It is retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *hearken*, from the Saxon infinitive.

ENABLE, *v. t.* [*Norm. enhabler*; *en* and *habile*, able. See *Abile*.]

1. To make able; to supply with power, physical or moral; to furnish with sufficient power or ability. By strength a man is *enabled* to work. Learning and industry *enable* men to investigate the laws of nature. Fortune *enables* us to bear pain without murmuring.

2. To supply with means. Wealth *enables* men to be charitable, or to live in luxury.

3. To furnish with legal ability or competency; to authorize. The law *enables* us to dispose of our property by will.

4. To furnish with competent knowledge or skill, and in general, with adequate means.

ENABLED, *pp.* Supplied with sufficient power, physical, moral or legal.

ENABLEMENT, *n.* The act of enabling; ability. *Bacon.*

ENABLING, *ppr.* Giving power to; supplying with sufficient power, ability or means; authorizing.

ENACT, *v. t.* [*en* and *act*.] To make, as a law; to pass, as a bill into a law; to perform the last act of a legislature to a bill, giving it validity as a law; to give legislative sanction to a bill.

Shall this bill pass to be enacted? *T. Bigelow.*

2. To decree; to establish as the will of the supreme power.

3. To act; to perform; to effect. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

4. To represent in action. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ENACTED, *pp.* Passed into a law; sanctioned as a law, by legislative authority.

ENACTING, *ppr.* Passing into a law; giving legislative sanction to a bill, and establishing it as a law.

2. *a.* Giving legislative forms and sanction; as the *enacting* clause of a bill.

ENACTMENT, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; the act of voting, decreeing and giving validity to a law.

Christian Observer. Walsh.

ENACTOR, *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; one who decrees or establishes, as a law. *Atterbury.*

2. One who performs any thing. [*Not used.*] *Shak.*

ENACTURE, *n.* Purpose. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

ENALAGE, *n.* *enall'lage*. [*Gr.* *enallage*, change; *enallage*, to change; *en* and *allage*.]

A figure, in *grammar*, by which some change is made in the common mode of speech, or when one word is substituted for another, as *exercitus victor*, for *victoriosus*; *seclus*, for *seclusus*. *Encyc.*

ENAMBUSH, *v. t.* [*en* and *ambush*.] To hide in ambush.

2. To ambush. *Chapman.*

ENAMBUSHED, *pp.* Concealed in ambush, or with hostile intention; ambushed.

ENAMEL, *n.* [*en* and *Fr. email*, Sp. *es-*

malte, It. *smalto*, G. *schmelz*, from the root of *mel*.]

1. In *mineralogy*, a substance imperfectly vitrified, or matter in which the granular appearance is destroyed, and having a vitreous gloss.

In the arts, a substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity. *Ed. Encyc.*

Enamels have for their basis a pure crystal glass or frit, ground with a fine oxyd of lead and tin. These baked together are the matter of enamels, and the color is varied by adding other substances. Oxyd of gold gives a red color; that of copper, a green; manganese, a violet; cobalt, a blue; and iron, a fine black. *Encyc. Nicholson.*

2. That which is enameled; a smooth, glossy surface of various colors, resembling enamel.

3. In *anatomy*, the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth. *Cyc.*

ENAMEL, *v. t.* To lay enamel on a metal, as on gold, silver, copper, &c. *Encyc.*

2. To paint in enamel.

3. To form a glossy surface like enamel.

ENAMELAR, *a.* Consisting of enamel; resembling enamel; smooth; glossy.

ENAMELED, *pp.* Overlaid with enamel; adorned with any thing resembling enamel.

ENAMELER, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay enamels, or to lay colors.

ENAMELING, *ppr.* Laying enamel.

ENAMELING, *n.* The art or art of laying enamels.

ENAMOR, *v. t.* [*from the French amour*, *L. amor*, love.]

To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; with of before the person or thing; as, to be *enamored* of a lady; to be *enamored* of books or science.

[*But it is now followed by with.*]

ENAMORADO, *n.* One deeply in love. *Herbert.*

ENAMORED, *pp.* Inflamed with love; charmed; delighted.

ENAMORING, *ppr.* Inflaming with love; charming; captivating.

ENARMED, *a.* In *heraldry*, having arms, that is, horns, hoofs, &c. of a different color from that of the body.

ENARRATION, *n.* [*L. enarro*, *narro*, to relate.]

Recital; relation; account; exposition. [*Little used.*]

ENARTHROSIS, *n.* [*Gr.* *enarthrosis*; *en* and *arthra*, a joint.]

In *anatomy*, that species of articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another, forming a movable joint; the ball and socket. *Quincy.*

ENATE, *a.* [*L. enatus*.] Growing out. *Smith.*

ENAUTER, *adv.* Lest that. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

ENCAÛGE, *v. t.* [*from cage*.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop. *Shak. Donne.*

ENCAÛGED, *pp.* Shut up or confined in a cage.