

*Escape* for thy life to the mountains. Gen. xix.

2. To be passed without harm. The balls whistled by me, my comrades fell, but I escaped.

ESCAPE, *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger.

I would hasten my escape from the windy storm. Ps. lv.

2. A being passed without receiving injury, as when danger comes near a person, but passes by, and the person is passive. Every soldier who survives a battle has had such an escape.

3. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. Raleigh.

4. In law, an evasion of legal restraint or the custody of the sheriff, without due course of law. Escapes are *voluntary* or *involuntary*; *voluntary*, when an officer permits an offender or debtor to quit his custody, without warrant; and *involuntary*, or negligent, when an arrested person quits the custody of the officer against his will, and is not pursued forthwith and retaken before the pursuer hath lost sight of him.

5. Sally; flight; irregularity. [Little used.] Shak.

6. Oversight; mistake. [Little used, or improper.]

ESCAPMENT, *n.* That part of a clock or watch, which regulates its movements, and prevents their acceleration.

Ed. Encyc.

ESCAPING, *ppr.* Fleeing from and avoiding danger or evil; being passed unobserved or unhurt; shunning; evading; securing safety; quitting the custody of the law, without warrant.

ESCAPING, *n.* Avoidance of danger. Ezra ix.

ESCARGATOIRE, *n.* [Fr. from *escargot*, a snail.] A nursery of snails. Addison.

ESCARP, *v. t.* [Fr. *escarper*, to cut to a slope; It. *scarpa*, a slope. See *Carve*.]

To slope; to form a slope; a military term.

Carlton.

ESCARPMENT, *n.* A slope; a steep descent or declivity. Buckland.

ESCHALOT, *n.* *shallo te*. [Fr. *echalote*.] A species of small onion or garlic, belonging to the genus *Allium*; the *ascalonium*.

Encyc.

ESCHAR, *n.* [Gr. *εσχα*.] In surgery, the crust or scab occasioned by burns or caustic applications.

Encyc.

2. A species of Coralline, resembling a net or woven cloth.

ESCHAROTIC, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.

Core. Encyc.

ESCHAROTIC, *n.* A caustic application; a medicine which sears or destroys flesh.

Core.

ESCHEAT, *n.* [Fr. *echoir*, *echoir*, *choir*; Norm. *eschier*, *eschire*, *eschever*, to fall, to happen to, to escheat. The Fr. *choir*, seems to be the Sp. *caer*, which is contracted from the L. *cadō*, *cadere*.]

1. Any land or tenements which casually fall or revert to the lord within his manor, through failure of heirs. It is the determination of the tenure or dissolution of the mutual bond between the lord and tenant, from the extinction of the blood

of the tenant, by death or natural means, or by civil means, as forfeiture or corruption of blood. Blackstone.

2. In the *U. States*, the falling or passing of lands and tenements to the state, through failure of heirs or forfeiture, or in cases where no owner is found.

Stat. of Mass. and Connecticut.

3. The place or circuit within which the king or lord is entitled to escheats.

England.

4. A writ to recover escheats from the person in possession.

Blackstone. Cowel. Encyc.

5. The lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat.

6. In *Scots* law, the forfeiture incurred by a man's being denounced a rebel.

ESCHEAT, *v. t.* In *England*, to revert, as land, to the lord of a manor, by means of the extinction of the blood of the tenant.

2. In *America*, to fall or come, as land, to the state, through failure of heirs or owners, or by forfeiture for treason. In the feudal sense, no *escheat* can exist in the United States; but the word is used in statutes confiscating the estates of those who abandoned their country, during the revolution, and in statutes giving to the state the lands for which no owner can be found.

ESCHEAT, *v. t.* To forfeit. [Not used.]

Bp. Hall.

ESCHEATABLE, *a.* Liable to escheat.

ESCHEATAGE, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat. Sherwood.

ESCHEATED, *pp.* Having fallen to the lord through want of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATING, *ppr.* Reverting to the lord through failure of heirs, or to the state for want of an owner, or by forfeiture.

ESCHEATOR, *n.* An officer who observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the treasury. Camden.

ESCHEW, *v. t.* [Norm. *eschever*; Old Fr. *eschoir*; G. *scheuen*; It. *schivare*; Fr. *eschiver*; Dan. *skyer*; to shun. The G. *scheu*, Don. *sky*, It. *schifo*, is the Eng. *shy*. In Sw. the corresponding words are *skygga* and *skygga*, which leads to the opinion that the radical letters are *Kg* or *Sk*; and if so, these words correspond with the G. *scheuchen*, to frighten, to drive away, which we retain in the word *shoo*, used to scare away fowls.]

To flee from; to shun; to avoid.

He who obeys, destruction shall eschew.

Saunders.

Job—feared God and eschewed evil. Job i.

ESCHEWED, *pp.* Shunned; avoided.

ESCHEWING, *ppr.* Shunning; avoiding. [This word is nearly obsolete, or at least little used.]

ESCO-CHEON, *n.* [Fr.] The shield of the family. Walton.

ESCORT, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*; It. *scorta*, a guard, and *scortare*, to escort, to abridge, to shorten. From this Italian word, we may infer that *escort* is from the root of

*short*, which signifies curtailed, cut off; hence the sense is a detachment or small party, or a cutting off, a defense. The Sp. and Port. word is *escorta*, *r* being changed into *l*. See *Short*.]

A guard; a body of armed men which attends an officer, or baggage, provisions or munitions conveyed by land from place to place, to protect them from an enemy, or in general, for security. [This word is rarely, and never properly used for *naval* protection or protectors; the latter we call a *convoy*. I have found it applied to naval protection, but it is unusual.]

ESCORT, *v. t.* To attend and guard on a journey by land; to attend and guard any thing conveyed by land. General Washington arrived at Boston, escorted by a detachment of dragoons. The guards escorted Lord Wellington to London.

ESCORTED, *pp.* Attended and guarded by land.

ESCORTING, *ppr.* Attending and guarding by land.

ESCOT. [See *Scot*.]

ESCOUADE. [See *Squad*.]

ESCOUT. [See *Scout*.]

ESCRITOIR, *n.* [Sp. *escritorio*; It. *scrivitoio*; Fr. *ecritoire*, from *ecrire*, *ecrit*, to write, from the root of L. *scribo*, Eng. to *scrape*.]

A box with instruments and conveniences for writing; sometimes, a desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for the instruments of writing. It is often pronounced *scrutoir*.

ES-CROW, *n.* [Fr. *ecrou*, Norm. *escrover*, *escroue*, a scroll, a contraction of *scroll*, or otherwise from the root of *ecrive*, *ecrivons*, to write.]

In law, a deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person, to hold till some condition is performed by the grantee, and which is not to take effect till the condition is performed. It is then to be delivered to the grantee. Blackstone.

ES-CUAGE, *n.* [from Fr. *ecu*, for *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.]

In feudal law, service of the shield, called also *scutage*; a species of tenure by knight service, by which a tenant was bound to follow his lord to war; afterwards exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction.

Blackstone.

ESCUPIAN, *a.* [from *Esculapius*, the physician.]

Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

Young.

ES-CULENT, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, from *esca*, food.]

Eatable; that is or may be used by man for food; as *esculent* plants; *esculent* fish.

ES-CULENT, *n.* Something that is eatable; that which is or may be safely eaten by man.

ESCURIAL, *n.* The palace or residence of the King of Spain, about 15 miles North West of Madrid. This is the largest and most superb structure in the kingdom, and one of the most splendid in Europe. It is built in a dry barren spot, and the name itself is said to signify a place full of rocks. Encyc.

The Escorial is a famous monastery built by Philip II. in the shape of a gridiron, in honor of St. Laurence. It takes its name from a village near Madrid. It contains the king's palace, St. Laurence's church, the monastery of Jeronimites, and the free schools. Port. Dict.