

firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed, which sustains prosperity without excessive joy, and adversity without violent agitation of the passions or depression of spirits. The great man bears misfortune with equanimity.

EQUANIMOUS, *a.* Of an even, composed frame of mind; of a steady temper; not easily elated or depressed.

EQUATION, *n.* [*L. æquatio*, from *æquo*, to make equal or level.]

1. Literally, a making equal, or an equal division.

2. In *algebra*, a proposition asserting the equality of two quantities, and expressed by the sign = between them; or an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value, as $3s=3od$, or $x=b+m-r$. In the latter case, x is equal to b added to m , with r subtracted, and the quantities on the right hand of the sign of equation are said to be the value of x on the left hand.

Encyc. Johnson.

3. In *astronomy*, the reduction of the apparent time or motion of the sun to equable, mean or true time.

Encyc.

4. The reduction of any extremes to a mean proportion.

Harris.

EQUATOR, *n.* [*L.* from *æquo*, to make equal.]

In *astronomy* and *geography*, a great circle of the sphere, equally distant from the two poles of the world, or having the same poles as the world. It is called *equator*, because when the sun is in it, the days and nights are of equal length; hence it is called also the *equinoctial*, and when drawn on maps, globes and planispheres, it is called the *equinoctial line*, or simply the *line*. Every point in the equator is 90 degrees or a quadrant's distance from the poles; hence it divides the globe or sphere into two equal hemispheres, the northern and southern. At the meridian, the equator rises as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place.

Encyc. Harris.

EQUATORIAL, *a.* Pertaining to the equator; as *equatorial climates*. The *equatorial diameter* of the earth is longer than the polar diameter.

EQUERY, *n.* [*Fr. ecuyer*, for *escuyer*; *It. scudiero*; *Low L. scudarius*, from *scutum*, a shield. See *Esquire*.]

1. An officer of princes, who has the care and management of his horses.

2. A stable or lodge for horses.

EQUESTRIAN, *a.* [*L. equester, equestris*, from *equus*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse.]

1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with horses; as *equestrian feats*.

2. Being on horseback; as an *equestrian lady*. *Spectator.*

3. Skilled in horsemanship.

4. Representing a person on horseback; as an *equestrian statue*.

5. Celebrated by horse-races; as *equestrian games*, sports or amusements.

6. Belonging to knights. Among the Romans, the *equestrian order* was the order of knights, *equites*; also their troopers or horsemen in the field. In *civil life*, the knights stood contra-distinguished from

the *sensors*; in the field, from the *infantry*. *Encyc.*

EQUILANGULAR, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle.]

In *geometry*, consisting of or having equal angles; an epithet given to figures whose angles are all equal, such as a square, an equilateral triangle, a parallelogram, &c.

EQUILIBRANCE, *n.* [*L. æquus* and *bilanx*.] Equal weight.

EQUILIBRANCE, *v. t.* To have equal weight with something.

Ch. Relig. Appeal.

EQUICRURAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *crus*, a leg.] Having legs of equal length.

2. Having equal legs, but longer than the base; isosceles; as an *equicrural triangle*.

Johnson.

EQUIDIFFERENT, *a.* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

In *crystallography*, having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit; and these three numbers form a series in arithmetical progression, as 6, 4, 2.

Cleveland.

EQUIDISTANCE, *n.* Equal distance.

Hall.

EQUIDISTANT, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.]

Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

EQUIDISTANTLY, *adv.* At the same or an equal distance. *Brown.*

EQUIFORMITY, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form.] Uniform equality. *Brown.*

EQUILATERAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *lateralis*, from *latus*, side.]

Having all the sides equal; as an *equilateral triangle*. A square must necessarily be *equilateral*.

EQUILATERAL, *n.* A side exactly corresponding to others. *Herbert.*

EQUILIBRATE, *v. t.* [*L. æquus* and *libro*, to poise.]

To balance equally two scales, sides or ends; to keep even with equal weight on each side.

The bodies of fishes are *equilibrated* with the water. *Arbuthnot.*

EQUILIBRATED, *pp.* Balanced equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATING, *ppr.* Balancing equally on both sides or ends.

EQUILIBRATION, *n.* Equipoise; the act of keeping the balance even, or the state of being equally balanced.

Nature's laws of equilibration. Derham.

EQUILIBROUS, *a.* Equally poised.

EQUILIBROUSLY, *adv.* In equal poise.

EQUILIBRIST, *n.* One that balances equally.

EQUILIBRITY, *n.* [*L. æquilibras*.] The state of being equally balanced; equal balance on both sides; equilibrium; as the theory of *equibrity*. *Gregory.*

EQUILIBRIUM, *n.* [*L.* In *mechanics*, equipoise; equality of weight; the state of the two ends of a lever or balance, when both are charged with equal weight, and they maintain an even or level position, parallel to the horizon. *Encyc.*

2. Equality of powers.

Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Equal balancing of the mind between mo-

tives or reasons; a state of indifference or of doubt, when the mind is suspended in indecision, between different motives, or the different forces of evidence.

EQUIMULTIPLE, *a.* [*L. æquus* and *multiplex* or *multiplix*.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

EQUIMULTIPLE, *n.* In *arithmetic* and *geometry*, a number multiplied by the same number or quantity. Hence *equimultiples* are always in the same ratio to each other, as the simple numbers or quantities before multiplication. If 6 and 9 are multiplied by 4, the multiples, 24 and 36, will be to each other as 6 to 9.

Encyc.

EQUINE, *a.* [*L. equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] Pertaining to a horse or to the genus.

The shoulders, body, thighs and nape are *equine*; the head completely bovine.

Barrow's Travels.

EQUINECESSARY, *a.* [*L. æquus* and *necessary*.]

Necessary or useful in the same degree.

Hudibras.

EQUINOCTIAL, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

1. Pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night; as the *equinoctial line*.

2. Pertaining to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator; in or near that line; as *equinoctial heat*; an *equinoctial sun*; *equinoctial wind*.

3. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points; as an *equinoctial gale* or storm, which happens at or near the equinox, in any part of the world.

4. *Equinoctial flowers*, flowers that open at a regular, stated hour. *Mortyn.*

EQUINOCTIAL, *n.* [for *equinoctial line*.]

In *astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, under which the equator moves in its diurnal course. This should not be confounded with the equator, as there is a difference between them; the equator being movable, and the equinoctial immovable; the equator being drawn about the convex surface of the sphere, and the equinoctial on the concave surface of the magnus orbis. These words however are often confounded. When the sun, in its course through the ecliptic, comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights in all parts of the globe. The equinoctial then is the circle which the sun describes, or appears to describe, at the time the days and nights are of equal length, viz. about the 21st of March and 23d of September. *Encyc.*

Equinoctial points are the two points where in the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, being in the first point of Aries, is called the *vernal point* or *equinox*; the other, in the first point of Libra, the *autumnal point* or *equinox*. *Encyc.*

Equinoctial dial, is that whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial. *Encyc.*

EQUINOCTIAL, *adv.* In the direction of the equinox. *Brown.*

EQUINOX, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

The precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about the 21st of March, and the first point of Libra, about the 23d of Sep-