

tember, making the day and the night of equal length. These are called the *vernal* and *autumnal* equinoxes. These points are found to be moving backward or westward, at the rate of 50" of a degree in a year. This is called the *precession* of the equinoxes. *Encyc.*

EQUINU MERANT, a. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *numerus*, number.]

Having or consisting of the same number. [*Little used.*] *Arbuthnot.*

EQUIP, v. t. [Fr. *équiper*; Arm. *apipra*, *apipra*; Sp. *equipar*; Ch. *קָרַק*, *Apheh קָרַק* to surround, to gird; perhaps the same root as Eth. *חָפַד* [קָרַק] to embrace.]

1. Properly, to dress; to habit. Hence, to furnish with arms, or a complete suit of arms, for military service. Thus we say, to *equip* men or troops for war; to *equip* a body of infantry or cavalry. But the word seems to include not only arms, but clothing, baggage, utensils, tents, and all the apparatus of an army, particularly when applied to a body of troops. Hence, to furnish with arms and warlike apparatus; as, to *equip* a regiment.

2. To furnish with men, artillery and munitions of war, as a ship. Hence, in common language, to fit for sea; to furnish with whatever is necessary for a voyage.

EQUIPAGE, n. The furniture of a military man, particularly arms and their appendages.

2. The furniture of an army or body of troops, infantry or cavalry; including arms, artillery, utensils, provisions, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition. *Camp equipage* includes tents, and every thing necessary for accommodation in camp. *Field equipage* consists of arms, artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c.

3. The furniture of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; including cordage, spars, provisions, &c.

4. Attendance, retinue, as persons, horses, carriages, &c.; as the *equipage* of a prince.

5. Carriage of state; vehicle; as celestial *equipage*. *Milton.*

6. Accoutrements; habiliments; ornamental furniture. *Prior.*

EQUIPAGED, a. Furnished with equipage; attended with a splendid retinue. *Cooper. Spenser.*

EQUIPONDENCY, n. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pædo*, to hang.]

The act of hanging in equipoise; a being not inclined or determined either way. *South.*

EQUIPMENT, n. The act of equipping, or fitting for a voyage or expedition.

2. Any thing that is used in equipping; furniture; habiliments; warlike apparatus; necessities for an expedition, or for a voyage; as the *equipments* of a ship or an army.

EQUIPOISE, n. s as z. [L. *æquus*, equal, and Fr. *poids*, or rather W. *pwys*, weight. See *Poise*.]

Equality of weight or force; hence, equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced. Hold the scales in *equipoise*. The mind may be in a state of *equipoise*, when motives are of equal weight.

EQUIPOLLENCE, } n. [L. *æquus* and *pol-*
EQUIPOLLENCY, } lentia, power, *pol-*
leo, to be able.]

1. Equality of power or force.

2. In logic, an equivalence between two or more propositions; that is, when two propositions signify the same thing, though differently expressed. *Encyc.*

EQUIPOLLENT, a. [supra.] Having equal power or force; equivalent. In logic, having equivalent signification. *Bacon.*

EQUIPONDERANCE, n. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondus*, weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise. *Locke.*

EQUIPONDERANT, a. [supra.] Being of the same weight.

EQUIPONDERATE, v. i. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh.]

To be equal in weight; to weigh as much as another thing. *Wilkins.*

EQUIPONDIOS, a. Having equal weight on both sides. *Glaville.*

EQUIPED, pp. Furnished with habiliments, arms, and whatever is necessary for a military expedition, or for a voyage or cruise.

EQUIPING, ppr. Furnishing with habiliments or warlike apparatus; supplying with things necessary for a voyage.

EQUISONANCE, n. An equal sounding; a name by which the Greeks distinguished the consonances of the octave and double octave. *Busby.*

EQUITABLE, n. [Fr. *équitable*, from L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal.]

1. Equal in regard to the rights of persons; distributing equal justice; giving each his due; assigning to one or more what law or justice demands; just; impartial. The judge does justice by an *equitable* decision. The court will make an *equitable* distribution of the estate.

2. Having the disposition to do justice, or doing justice; impartial; as an *equitable* judge.

3. Held or exercised in equity, or with chancery powers; as the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court. *Kent.*

EQUITABLENESS, n. The quality of being just and impartial; as the *equitableness* of a judge.

2. Equity; the state of doing justice, or distributing to each according to his legal or just claims; as the *equitableness* of a decision or distribution of property.

EQUITABLY, adv. In an equitable manner; justly; impartially. The laws should be *equitably* administered.

EQUITANT, a. [L. *equitans*, *equito*, to ride, from *equus*, a horseman, or *equus*, a horse.]

In botany, riding, as *equitant* leaves; a term of leading or foliation, when two opposite leaves converge so with their edges, that one incloses the other; or when the inner leaves are inclosed by the outer ones. *Martyn.*

EQUITATION, n. A riding on horseback. *Barrow.*

EQUITY, n. [L. *æquitas*, from *æquus*, equal, even, level; Fr. *équité*; It. *equità*.]

1. Justice; right. In practice, equity is the impartial distribution of justice, or the doing that to another which the laws of God and man, and of reason, give him a

right to claim. It is the treating of a person according to justice and reason.

The Lord shall judge the people with equity. Ps. xcvi.

With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity. Is. xi.

2. Justice; impartiality; a just regard to right or claim; as, we must, in *equity*, allow this claim.

3. In law, an equitable claim. "I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken." *Kent.*

4. In jurisprudence, the correction or qualification of law, when too severe or defective; or the extension of the words of the law to cases not expressed, yet coming within the reason of the law. Hence a court of equity or chancery, is a court which corrects the operation of the literal text of the law, and supplies its defects, by reasonable construction, and by rules of proceeding and deciding, which are not admissible in a court of law. Equity then is the law of reason, exercised by the chancellor or judge, giving remedy in cases to which the courts of law are not competent. *Blackstone.*

5. *Equity of redemption*, in law, the advantage, allowed to a mortgagor, of a reasonable time to redeem lands mortgaged, when the estate is of greater value than the sum for which it was mortgaged. *Blackstone.*

EQUIVALENCE, n. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *valens*, from *valere*, to be worth.]

1. Equality of value; equal value or worth. Take the goods and give an *equivalence* in corn.

2. Equal power or force. (To *equivalence*, a verb, used by Brown, has not gained currency.)

EQUIVALENT, a. Equal in value or worth. In barter, the goods given are supposed to be *equivalent* to the goods received. *Equivalent* in value or worth, is tautological.

2. Equal in force, power or effect. A steam engine may have force or power *equivalent* to that of thirty horses.

3. Equal in moral force, cogency or effect on the mind. Circumstantial evidence may be almost *equivalent* to full proof.

4. Of the same import or meaning. Friendship and amity are *equivalent* terms.

For now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

Equivalent propositions in logic are called also *equivalent*.

5. Equal in excellence or moral worth. *Milton.*

EQUIVALENT, n. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force, with something else. The debtor cannot pay his creditor in money, but he will pay him an *equivalent*. Damages in money cannot be an *equivalent* for the loss of a limb.

2. In chemistry, equivalent is the particular weight or quantity of any substance which is necessary to saturate any other with which it can combine. It is ascertained that chemical combinations are definite, that is, the same body always enters into combination in the same weight, or if it can combine with a particular body in more