

lignity excited by the excellence or prosperity of another.

How enviously the ladies look,

When they surprise me at my book. *Swift.*

**ENVIRON**, *v. t.* [*Fr. environner*, from *en-virion*, thereabout; *en* and *virion*, from *virer*, to turn, *Sp. virar*, *Eng.* to *veer*. *Class Br.*]

1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle; as a plain *environed* with mountains.
2. To involve; to envelop; as, to *environ* with darkness, or with difficulties.
3. To besiege; as a city *environed* with troops.
4. To inclose; to invest.  
That soldier, that man of iron,  
Whom ribs of horror all *environ*.

*Cleveland.*

**ENVIRONED**, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; besieged; involved; invested.

**ENVIRONING**, *ppr.* Surrounding; encircling; besieging; inclosing; involving; investing. The appropriation of different parts of the globe to some particular species of stone *environing* it.

**ENVIRONS**, *n. plu.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighborhood, on different sides; as, the *environs* of a city or town. *Chesterfield.*

**ENVOY**, *n.* [*Fr. envoyé*, an envoy, from *envoyer*, to send. The corresponding Italian word is *inviato*, an envoy, that is, sent, and the verb, *inviare*, to send. The Spanish is *enviado*; and the verb, *enviar*, to send. *Port. id.* Hence *envoy* is from the root of *L. via*, *Eng. way*, contracted from *viag*, *vag*, or *vag*; *It. viaggiare*, to travel; *Sp. viage*, way, voyage. *Class Br.*]

1. A person deputed by a prince or government, to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign prince or government. We usually apply the word to a public minister sent on a special occasion, or for one particular purpose; hence an *envoy* is distinguished from an ambassador or permanent resident at a foreign court, and is of inferior rank. But envoys are *ordinary* and *extraordinary*, and the word may sometimes be applied to resident ministers.

2. A common messenger. [*Not in use.*]

*Blackmore.*

3. Formerly, a postscript sent with compositions, to enforce them. [*Fr. envoi.*]

*Warton.*

**ENVOYSHIP**, *n.* The office of an envoy.

*Coventry.*

**ENVY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. envier*; *Arm. avia*; from *L. invidia*, in and *video*, to see against, that is, to look with enmity.]

1. To feel uneasiness, mortification or discontent, at the sight of superior excellence, reputation or happiness enjoyed by another; to repine at another's prosperity; to fret or grieve one's self at the real or supposed superiority of another, and to hate him on that account.

*Envy* not thou the oppressor. *Prov. iii.*

Whoever *envies* another, confesses his superiority.

*Rambler.*

2. To grudge; to withhold maliciously.

*Dryden.*

To *envy* at, used by authors formerly, is now obsolete.

Who would *envy* at the prosperity of the wicked?

*Taylor.*

**ENVY**, *n.* Pain, uneasiness, mortification or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success, accompanied with some degree of hatred or malignity, and often or usually with a desire or an effort to depreciate the person, and with pleasure in seeing him depressed. *Envy* springs from pride, ambition or love, mortified that another has obtained what we have a strong desire to possess.

*Envy* and admiration are the Scylla and Charybdis of authors. *Pope.*

All human virtue, to its latest breath,  
Finds *envy* never conquered, but by death.

*Pope.*

**Emulation** differs from *envy*, in not being accompanied with hatred and a desire to depress a more fortunate person.

*Envy*, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,  
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

It is followed by *of* or *to*. They did this in *envy* of Cesar, or in *envy* to his genius. The former seems to be preferable.

2. Rivalry; competition. [*Little used.*]

*Dryden.*

3. Malice; malignity.

You turn the good we offer into *envy*.

*Shak.*

4. Public odium; ill repute; invidiousness.

To discharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion. *Bacon.*

**ENVYING**, *ppr.* Feeling uneasiness at the superior content and happiness of another.

**ENVYING**, *n.* Mortification experienced at the supposed prosperity and happiness of another.

2. Ill will at others, on account of some supposed superiority. *Gal. v. 21.*

**ENWALLOWED**, *a.* [from *wallow*.] Being wallowed or wallowing. *Spenser.*

**ENWHEEL**, *v. t.* [from *wheel*.] To encircle. *Shak.*

**ENWIDEN**, *v. t.* [from *wide*.] To make wider. [*Not used.*]

**ENWOMB**, *v. t. enwom*. [from *womb*.] To make pregnant. [*Not used.*]

2. To bury; to hide as in a gulf, pit or cavern. *Donne.*

**ENWOMBED**, *pp.* Impregnated; buried in a deep gulf or cavern.

**ENWRAP**, *v. t. enwrap*. To envelop. [*See Enwrap.*]

**ENWRAPMENT**, *n.* A covering; a wrapping or wrapper.

**EOLIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to *Eolia* or *Eolis*.  
**EOLIC**, *a.* [in Asia Minor, inhabited by Greeks.

The *Eolic* dialect of the Greek language, was the dialect used by the inhabitants of that country.

*Eolian* lyre or harp, is a simple stringed instrument that sounds by the impulse of air, from *Eolus*, the deity of the winds.

**EOLIPILE**, *n.* [*Eolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.]

A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe or slender neck, used in hydraulic experiments. The ball being filled with water, is heated, till the vapor issues from the pipe with great violence and noise, exhibiting the elastic power of steam. *Encyc.*

**EON**, *n.* [*Gr. aion*, age, duration.] In the *Platonic philosophy*, a virtue, attribute or perfection. The Platonists represented the Deity as an assemblage of eons. The

Gnostics considered eons as certain substantial powers or divine natures emanating from the Supreme Deity, and performing various parts in the operations of the universe. *Encyc. Enfield.*

**EP**, **EPI**, **Gr. ἐπὶ**, in composition, usually signifies on.

**EPACT**, *n.* [*Gr. επακτος*, adscititious, from *επαγω*, to adduce or bring; *επι* and *αγω*, to drive.]

In *chronology*, the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. The epacts then are *annual* or *menstrual*. Suppose the new moon to be on the first of January; the month of January containing 31 days, and the lunar month only 29 days, 12h. 44' 3", the difference, or 1 day, 11h. 15' 57", is the menstrual epact. The annual epact is nearly eleven days; the solar year being 365 days, and the lunar year 354. *Encyc.*

**EPARCH**, *n.* [*Gr. επαρχος*; *επι* and *αρχη*, dominion.] The governor or prefect of a province. *Ash.*

**EPARCHY**, *n.* [*Gr. επαρχια*, a province; *επι* and *αρχη*, government.]

A province, prefecture or territory under the jurisdiction of an *eparch* or governor. *Tooke.*

**EPAULET**, *n.* [*Fr. epaulette*, from *epaule*, the shoulder, *It. spalla*, *Sp. espalla*.]

A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by military men. Officers, military and naval, wear *epaulettes* on one shoulder, or on both, according to their rank.

**EPAULMENT**, *n.* [from *Fr. epaule*, a shoulder.]

In *fortification*, a side-work or work to cover sideways, made of gabions, fascines or bags of earth. It sometimes denotes a semi-bastion and a square orillon, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of the casemate. *Harris.*

**EPENETIC**, *a.* [*Gr. επανητικος*.] Laudatory; bestowing praise. *Phillips.*

**EPENTHESIS**, *n.* [*Gr. επενθησις*; *επι*, *ἐν*, *ἐν*, and *πενθησις*, to put.]

The insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as *altitum* for *altum*. *Encyc.*

**EPENTHETIC**, *a.* Inserted in the middle of a word. *M. Stuart.*

**ETIA**, *n.* [*Heb. עֲתָא*, or *עֲתָרָה*, properly a baking.]

A Hebrew measure of three pecks and three pints, or according to others, of seven gallons and four pints, or about 15 solid inches. *Johnson. Encyc.*

**EPHEMERA**, *n.* [*L. from Gr. εφημερος*, daily; *επι* and *ημερα*, a day.] A fever of one day's continuance only.

2. The Day-fly: strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived, whether they live several days, or an hour only. There are several species.

**EPHEMERAL**, *a.* Diurnal; beginning *EPHEMERIC*, *a.* and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only.

2. Short-lived; existing or continuing for a short time only. [*Ephemeral* is generally