

members are distinctly formed; after which it is called a fetus.

2. The rudiments of a plant.

3. The beginning or first state of any thing not fit for production; the rudiments of any thing yet in perfectly formed.

The company little suspected what a noble work had then in embryo.

EMBRYO, *n.* [From *embryo* and *Gr. τρυφω*, to rear.] Pertaining to or noting **EMBRYON**, *n.* any thing in its first rudiments or unfinished state; as an *embryon bud*.

EMBRYOTOMY, *n.* [From *embryo* and *Gr. τομή*, a cutting, from *τεμνω*, to cut.]

A cutting or forcible separation of the fetus in utero.

EMBURY, *v. t.* To employ. [Not used.]

EMEND, *v. t.* To amend. [Not used.]

EMENDABLE, *a.* [L. *emendabilis*, from *emendo*, to correct; *e* and *mendo*, a spot or blemish.] Capable of being amended or corrected. [See *Amendable*.]

EMENDATION, *n.* [L. *emendatio*.] The act of altering for the better, or correcting what is erroneous or faulty; correction; applied particularly to the correction of errors in writings. When we speak of life and manners, we use *amend*, *amendment*, the French orthography.

2. An alteration for the better; correction of an error or fault.

The last edition of the book contains many *emendations*.

EMENDATOR, *n.* A corrector of errors or faults in writings; one who corrects or improves.

EMENDATORY, *a.* Contributing to emendation or correction.

EMERALD, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda*; Port. *id.* *Id. smeraldo*; Fr. *émeraude*; Arm. *emerudenn*; G. D. Dan. *smaragd*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. *σμάραγδος* and *σμάραγδος*; Ch. *سمرقند*.] It is

probable that the European words are from the oriental, though much altered. The verb *مر* signifies to sing, to call, to amputate, &c.; but the meaning of emerald is not obvious.]

A mineral and a precious stone, whose colors are a pure, lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green. It is always crystallized, and almost always appears in regular, hexahedral prisms, more or less perfect, and sometimes slightly modified by truncations on the edges, or on the solid angles. It is a little harder than quartz, becomes electric by friction, is often transparent, sometimes only translucent, and before the blowpipe is fusible into a whitish enamel or glass. The finest emeralds have been found in Peru.

The subspecies of emerald are the precious emerald and the beryl.

EMERGE, *v. i. emerj*. [L. *emerge*; *e*, ex, and *mergo*, to plunge.]

1. To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; as, to *emerge* from the water or from the ocean.

Thetis—*emerging* from the deep. Dryden.

We say, a planet *emerges* from the sun's light; a star *emerging* from chaos. It is opposed to *immerge*.

2. To issue; to proceed from. Newton.

EMERGE, *v. i.* To reappear, after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object. The sun is said to *emerge*, when the moon ceases to obscure its light; the satellites of Jupiter *emerge*, when they appear beyond the limb of the planet.

3. To rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view; as, to *emerge* from poverty or obscurity; to *emerge* from the gloom of despondency.

EMERGENCE, *n.* The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding matter.

2. The act of rising or starting into view; the act of issuing from or quitting.

The white color of all refracted light, at its first *emergence*—is compounded of various colors. Newton.

3. That which comes suddenly; a sudden occasion; an unexpected event.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergence*. Clavelle.

4. Exigence; any event or occasional combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action or remedy; pressing necessity.

In case of *emergency*, [or in an *emergency*] he would employ the whole wealth of his empire. Addison.

EMERGENT, *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or surrounds.

The mountains have appear *emergent*. Milton.

2. Issuing or proceeding from. South.

3. Rising out of a depressed state or from obscurity.

4. Coming suddenly; sudden; casual; unexpected; hence, calling for immediate action or remedy; urgent; pressing; as an *emergent* occasion. Clarendon.

EMERITTED, *a.* [L. *emeritus*.] Allowed to have done sufficient public service. Evelyn.

EMERODS, *n.* with a plural termination. [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*, Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, from *αἱμορροω*, to labor under a flowing of blood; *αἷμα*, blood, and *ρροω*, to flow.] Hemorrhoids; piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, with a discharge of blood.

The Lord will smite thee—with the *emerods*. Dent. xxviii.

EMERIS, *n.* [from L. *emerge*. See *Emerge*.]

1. The act of rising out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; opposed to *immersion*.

2. In *astronomy*, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse; as the *emerison* of the moon from the shadow of the earth: also, the time of reappearance.

3. The reappearance of a star, which has been hid by the effulgence of the sun's light.

4. Exirication. Black.

EMERY, *n.* [Fr. *emeril*, *emeri*; Sp. *esmeril*; D. *emeril*; G. *schmergel*; Gr. and L. *smirris*.]

A mineral, said to be a compact variety of corundum, being equal to it in hardness. It is always amorphous; its structure finely granular; its color varying from a deep gray to a bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish. This is almost indispensable in polishing metals and hard stones.

The lapidaries cut ordinary gems on their wheels, by sprinkling them with the moistened powder of emery; but it will not cut the diamond. Hill. Cleveland.

EMETIC, *a.* [It. Sp. *emetico*; Fr. *émétique*; from *Gr. εμεω*, to vomit.]

Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the œsophagus and mouth.

EMETIC, *n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

EMETICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite vomiting. Boyle.

EMETIN, *n.* [See *Emetic*.] A substance obtained from the root of ipecacuanha, half a grain of which is a powerful emetic. Ure.

EMEW, *n.* A name of the Cassowary.

EMICATION, *n.* [L. *emico*, *emico*, from *e* and *mico*, to sparkle, that is, to dart.]

A sparkling; a flying off in small particles, as from heated iron or fermenting liquors.

EMITION, *n.* [L. *mingo*, *micium*.] The discharging of urine; urine; what is voided by the urinary passages. Harvey.

EMIGRANT, *a.* [See *Emigrate*.] Removing from one place or country to another distant place with a view to reside.

EMIGRANT, *n.* One who removes his habitation, or quits one country or region to settle in another.

EMIGRATE, *v. i.* [L. *emigro*; *e* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To quit one country, state or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence. Germans, Swiss, Irish and Scotch, *emigrate*, in great numbers, to America. Inhabitants of New England *emigrate* to the Western States.

EMIGRATING, *ppr.* Removing from one country or state to another for residence.

EMIGRATION, *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another, for the purpose of residence, as from Europe to America, or in America, from the Atlantic States to the Western.

The removal of persons from house to house in the same town, state or kingdom is not called *emigration*, but simply *removal*.

EMINENCE, *n.* [L. *eminentia*, from *eminere*, to stand or show itself above; *e* and *minor*, to threaten, that is, to stand or push forward. See Class Mn. No. 9. 11.]

1. Elevation, height, in a literal sense; but usually, a rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation above the adjacent ground.

The temple of honor ought to be seated on an *eminence*. Burke.

2. Summit; highest part. Ray.

3. A part rising or projecting beyond the rest, or above the surface. We speak of *eminences* on any plain or smooth surface.

4. An elevated situation among men; a place or station above men in general, either in rank, office or celebrity. Merit may place a man on an *eminence*, and make him conspicuous. Eminence is always exposed to envy.

5. Exaltation; high rank; distinction; celebrity; fame; preferment; conspicuousness.