

between the Atlantic ocean and Asia, and between the Mediterranean sea and the North sea.

EUROPEAN, *a.* Pertaining to Europe.

EUROPEAN, *n.* A native of Europe.

EURUS, *n.* [L.] The east wind.

EURYTHMY, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *ῥυθμός*, *rhythmus*, number or proportion.]

In architecture, painting and sculpture, ease, majesty and elegance of the parts of a body, arising from just proportions in the composition. *Encyc.*

EUSEBIAN, *n.* An Arian, so called from one Eusebius.

EUSTYLE, *n.* [Gr. *eu* and *στυλος*, a column.] In architecture, a sort of building in which the columns are placed at the most convenient distances from each other, the intercolumniations being just two diameters and a quarter of the column, except those in the middle of the face, before and behind, which are three diameters distant. *Encyc.*

EUTHANASY, *n.* [Gr. *εὐθανασία*; *eu* and *θάνατος*, death.] An easy death. *Arbuthnot.*

EUTYCHIAN, *n.* A follower of Eutychus, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EUTYCHIANISM, *n.* The doctrines of Eutychus, who denied the two natures of Christ.

EVACUATE, *v. t.* [L. *vaco*.] To empty. [Not in use.] *Harvey.*

EVACUANT, *a.* [L. *evacuans*.] Emptying; freeing from.

EVACUANT, *n.* A medicine which procures evacuations, or promotes the natural secretions and excretions.

EVACUATE, *v. t.* [L. *evacuio*; *e* and *vacuus*, from *vaco*, to empty. See *Vacant*.]

1. To make empty; to free from any thing contained; as, to evacuate the church. *Hooker.*

2. To throw out; to eject; to void; to discharge; as, to evacuate dark-colored matter from the bowels. Hence,

3. To empty; to free from contents, or to diminish the quantity contained; as, to evacuate the bowels; to evacuate the vessels by bleeding.

4. To quit; to withdraw from a place. The British army evacuated the city of New-York, November 25, 1783.

5. To make void; to nullify; as, to evacuate a marriage or any contract. [In this sense, *evacate* is now generally used.]

EVACUATED, *pp.* Emptied; cleared; freed from the contents; quitted; as, by an army or garrison; ejected; discharged; vacated.

EVACUATING, *ppr.* Emptying; making void or vacant; withdrawing from.

EVACUATION, *n.* The act of emptying or clearing of the contents; the act of withdrawing from, as an army or garrison.

2. Discharges by stool or other natural means; a diminution of the fluids of an animal body by cathartics, venesection, or other means. *Quincy.*

3. Abolition; nullification.

EVACUATIVE, *a.* That evacuates.

EVACUATOR, *n.* One that makes void. *Hammond.*

EVADE, *v. t.* [L. *evado*; *e* and *vado*, to go; *Sp. evadir*; Fr. *evader*.]

1. To avoid by dexterity. The man *evaded* the blow aimed at his head.

2. To avoid or escape by artifice or stratagem; to slip away; to elude. The thief *evaded* his pursuers.

3. To elude by subterfuge, sophistry, address or ingenuity. The advocate *evades* an argument or the force of an argument.

4. To escape as imperceptible or not to be reached or seized. *South.*

EVADE, *v. i.* To escape; to slip away; formerly and properly with *from*; as, to *evade from* perils. But *from* is now seldom used.

2. To attempt to escape; to practice artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding. The ministers of God are not to *evade* and take refuge in any such ways. *South.*

EVADEL, *pp.* Avoided; eluded.

EVADE, *ppr.* Escaping; avoiding; eluding; slipping away from danger, pursuit or attack.

EVAGATION, *n.* [L. *evagatio*, *evagor*; *e* and *vagor*, to wander.]

The act of wandering; excursion; a roving or rambling. *Ray.*

EVAL, *a.* [L. *evum*.] Relating to time or duration. [Not in use.]

EVANESCE, *n.* [L. *evanesco*, from *evanesco*; *e* and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty. See *Vain*.]

1. A vanishing; a gradual departure from sight or possession, either by removal to a distance, or by dissipation, as vapor.

2. The state of being liable to vanish and escape possession.

EVANESCENT, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to dissipation, like vapor, or to become imperceptible. The pleasures and joys of life are *evanescent*.

EVANGEL, *n.* [L. *evangelium*.] The gospel. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

EVANGELIAN, *a.* Rendering thanks for favors. *Milford.*

EVANGELIC, } *a.* [Low L. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *εὐαγγελικός*, from *εὐαγγέλιον*; *eu*, well, good, and *ἀγγέλλω*, to announce, Ir. *agallá*, to tell, to speak, Ar. *ʾāḡā* to tell, Class G1. No. 49, or Ch. *ʾāḡā*, ʾḡā to call, No. 36.]

1. According to the gospel; consonant to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, published by Christ and his apostles; as *evangelical* righteousness, obedience or piety.

2. Contained in the gospel; as an *evangelical* doctrine.

3. Sound in the doctrines of the gospel; orthodox; as an *evangelical* preacher.

EVANGELICALLY, *adv.* In a manner according to the gospel.

EVANGELISM, *n.* The promulgation of the gospel. *Bacon.*

EVANGELIST, *n.* A writer of the history, or doctrines, precepts, actions, life and death of our blessed Savior, Jesus Christ: as the four *evangelists*, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

2. A preacher or publisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed to preach, but not having charge of a particular church.

EVANGELISTARY, *n.* A selection of passages from the gospels, as a lesson in divine service. *Gregory.*

EVANGELIZATION, *n.* The act of evangelizing.

EVANGELIZE, *v. t.* [Low L. *evangelizo*.]

To instruct in the gospel; to preach the gospel to, and convert to a belief of the gospel; as, to *evangelize* heathen nations; to *evangelize* the world. *Milner. Buchanan.*

EVANGELIZE, *v. i.* To preach the gospel.

EVANGELIZED, *pp.* Instructed in the gospel; converted to a belief of the gospel, or to christianity.

EVANGELIZING, *ppr.* Instructing in the doctrines and precepts of the gospel; converting to christianity.

EVANGELY, *n.* Good tidings; the gospel. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

EVANID, *a.* [L. *evanidus*. See *Vain*.] Faint; weak; evanescent; liable to vanish or disappear; as an *evanid* color or smell. *Bacon. Encyc.*

EVANISH, *v. i.* [L. *evanesco*. See *Vain*.] To vanish; to disappear; to escape from sight or perception. [Vanish is more generally used.]

EVANISHMENT, *n.* A vanishing; disappearance. *Barton.*

EVAPORABLE, *a.* [See *Evaporate*.] That may be converted into vapor and pass off in fumes; that may be dissipated by evaporation. *Grege.*

EVAPORATE, *v. i.* [L. *evaporo*; *e* and *vaporo*, from *vapor*, which see.]

1. To pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapor, or in particles too minute to be visible. Fluids when heated often *evaporate* in visible steam; but water, on the surface of the earth, generally *evaporates* in an imperceptible manner.

2. To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted. Arguments *evaporate* in words. The spirit of a writer often *evaporates* in translating.

EVAPORATE, *v. t.* To convert or resolve a fluid into vapor, which is specifically lighter than the air; to dissipate in fumes, steam, or minute particles. Heat *evaporates* water at every point of temperature, from 32° to 212°, the boiling point, of Fahrenheit. A north west wind, in New England, *evaporates* water and dries the earth more rapidly, than the heat alone of a summer's day.

2. To give vent to; to pour out in words or sound. *Watson.*

EVAPORATE, *a.* Dispersed in vapors.

EVAPORATED, *pp.* Converted into vapor or steam and dissipated; dissipated in insensible particles, as a fluid.

EVAPORATING, *ppr.* Resolving into vapor; dissipating, as a fluid.

EVAPORATION, *n.* The conversion of a fluid into vapor specifically lighter than the atmospheric air. *Evaporation* is increased by heat and is followed by cold. It is now generally considered as a solution in the atmosphere.

2. The act of flying off in fumes; vent; discharge.

3. In pharmacy, the operation of drawing off a portion of a fluid in steam, that the remainder may be of a greater consistence, or more concentrated.

EVAPOROMETER, *n.* [L. *evaporo*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.]