

Mr. Locke makes a distinction between *nominal* essence and *real* essence. The *nominal* essence, for example, of gold, is that complex idea expressed by *gold*; the *real* essence is the constitution of its insensible parts, on which its properties depend, which is unknown to us.

The *essence* of God bears no relation to place.

E. D. Griffin.

2. Formal existence; that which makes any thing to be what it is; or rather, the peculiar nature of a thing; the very substance; as the *essence* of Christianity.
3. Existence; the quality of being.

I could have resigned my very *essence*.

Sidney.

4. A being; an existent person; as heavenly *essences*.
5. Species of being.
6. Constituent substance; as the pure *essence* of a spirit. [Locke's *real* essence, supra.]
7. The predominant qualities or virtues of any plant or drug, extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter; or more strictly, a volatile essential oil; as the *essence* of mint.
8. Perfume, odor, scent; or the volatile matter constituting perfume.

Nor let th' imprisoned *essences* exhale.

Pope.

ESSENCE, *v. t.* To perfume; to scent.

ESSENCE, *pp.* Perfumed; as *essenced* fops.

ESSENCES, *n.* Among the Jews, a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

ESSENTIAL, *a.* [L. *essentialis*.] Necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Piety and good works are *essential* to the Christian character. Figure and extension are *essential* properties of bodies.

And if each system in gradation roll,
Alike *essential* to the amazing whole—

Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree.
- Judgment is more *essential* to a general than courage.

Denham.

3. Pure; highly rectified. *Essential* oils are such as are drawn from plants by distillation in an alembic with water, as distinguished from *empyreumatic* oils, which are raised by a naked fire without water.

Encyc.

ESSENTIAL, *n.* Existence; being. [Little used.]

Milton.

2. First or constituent principles; as the *essentials* of religion.
3. The chief point; that which is most important.

ESSENTIALITY, *n.* The quality of being *essential*; first or constituent principles.

Sieft.

ESSENTIALLY, *adv.* By the constitution of nature; in essence; as, minerals and plants are *essentially* different.

2. In an important degree; in effect. The two statements differ, but not *essentially*.

B. Jonson.

ESSENTIATE, *v. t.* To form or constitute the essence or being of.

Boyle.

ESSOIN, *n.* [Norm. *excuse*; Law L. *excusia*, *sonium*; Old Fr. *excusier*, *excusier*; to excuse. *Spelman* deduces the word from *ex* and *soing*, care. But qu.]

1. An excuse; the alledging of an excuse for him who is summoned to appear in court and answer, and who neglects to appear at the day. In England, the three first days of a term are called *essoin-days*, as three days are allowed for the appearance of suitors.

Blackstone. Covell. Spelman.

2. Excuse; exemption.
3. He that is excused for non-appearance in court, at the day appointed.

Johnson.

ESSOIN, *v. t.* To allow an excuse for non-appearance in court; to excuse for absence.

Covell.

ESSOINER, *n.* An attorney who sufficiently excuses the absence of another.

ESTABLISH, *v. t.* [Fr. *établir*; Sp. *establecer*; Port. *establecer*; It. *stabilire*; L. *stabilio*; Heb. עָמַד or עָמַד; Ch. Syr. id.; Ar. عَمَدَ.]

To set, to settle, to fix, establish. Class Sb. No. 37. and see No. 35. See also Ar. عَمَدَ.

Ch. עָמַד to settle, to place, to dwell. Class Db. No. 53. 54.]

1. To set and fix firmly or unalterably; to settle permanently.

I will establish my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant. Gen. xvii.

2. To found permanently; to erect and fix or settle; as, to establish a colony or an empire.

3. To enact or decree by authority and for permanence; to ordain; to appoint; as, to establish laws, regulations, institutions, rules, ordinances, &c.

4. To settle or fix; to confirm; as, to establish a person, society or corporation, in possessions or privileges.

5. To make firm; to confirm; to ratify what has been previously set or made.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law. Rom. iii.

6. To settle or fix what is wavering, doubtful or weak; to confirm.

So were the churches established in the faith. Acts xvi.

To the end he may establish your hearts unblamable in holiness. 1 Thess. iii.

7. To confirm; to fulfill; to make good.

Establish thy word to thy servant. Ps. cxix.

8. To set up in the place of another and confirm.

Who go about to establish their own righteousness. Rom. x.

ESTABLISHED, *pp.* Set; fixed firmly; founded; ordained; enacted; ratified; confirmed.

ESTABLISHER, *n.* He who establishes, ordains or confirms.

ESTABLISHING, *pp.* Fixing; settling permanently; founding; ratifying; confirming; ordaining.

ESTABLISHMENT, *n.* [Fr. *établissement*.] The act of establishing, founding, ratifying or ordaining.

2. Settlement; fixed state.

Spenser.

3. Confirmation; ratification of what has been settled or made.

4. Settled regulation; form; ordinance; system of laws; constitution of government.

Being in that establishment by which all men should be contained in duty.

Spenser.

5. Fixed or stated allowance for subsistence; income; salary.

His excellency—might gradually lessen your establishment. Sieft.

6. That which is fixed or established; as a permanent military force, a fixed garrison, a local government, an agency, a factory, &c. The king has establishments to support, in the four quarters of the globe.

G. Britain.

7. The episcopal form of religion, so called in England.

8. Settlement or final rest.

We set up our hopes and establishment here.

Wake.

ESTAFET, *n.* [Sp. *estafeta*.] A military courier. [See Staff.]

ESTATE, *n.* [Fr. *état*, for *estat*; D. *staat*; G. *staat*; Arm. *stad*; It. *stato*; Sp. *estado*; L. *status*, from *sto*, to stand. The roots *stb*, *std* and *stg*, have nearly the same signification, to set, to fix. It is probable that the L. *sto* is contracted from *stad*, as it forms

steti. See Ar. عَمَدَ, Class Sd. No. 46. and Class Dd. No. 22. 23. 24.]

1. In a general sense, fixedness; a fixed condition; now generally written and pronounced *state*.

She cast us headlong from our high *estate*.

Dryden.

2. Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, whether high or low.

Luke i.

3. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate*?

Sidney.

4. In law, the interest, or quantity of interest, a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. *Estates* are *real* or *personal*.

Real estate consists in lands or freeholds, which descend to heirs; *personal* estate consists in chattels or movables, which go to executors and administrators. There are also *estates* for life, for years, at will, &c.

5. Fortune; possessions; property in general. He is a man of a great *estate*. He left his *estate* unincumbered.

6. The general business or interest of government; hence, a political body; a commonwealth; a republic. But in this sense, we now use *State*.

Estates, in the plural, dominions; possessions of a prince.

2. Orders or classes of men in society or government. Herod made a supper for his chief *estates*. Mark vi.

In Great Britain, the *estates* of the realm are the king, lords and commons; or rather the lords and commons.

ESTATE, *v. t.* To settle as a fortune.

Shak.

2. To establish. [Little used.]

ESTATED, *pp.* or *a.* Possessing an estate.

Sieft.

ESTEE'M, *v. t.* [Fr. *estimer*; It. *estimare*; Sp. *Port. estimar*; Arm. *istimîn*, *istimîn*; L. *estimo*; Gr. *εἰσπραγμα*; *εἶς* and *εἰσπρα*, to honor or esteem. See Class Dm. No. 28.]

1. To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value.

Then he forsook God who made him, and lightly *esteemed* the rock of his salvation. Deut. xxxii.

They that despise me shall be lightly *esteem*ed. 1 Sam. ii.

2. To prize; to set a high value on; to re-