

of the existence of matter, of solidity, of color, of heat and cold, of a difference in the qualities of bodies, of figure, &c. The declarations of a witness furnish *evidence* of facts to a court and jury; and reasoning, or the deductions of the mind from facts or arguments, furnish *evidence* of truth or falsehood.

2. Any instrument or writing which contains proof.

I delivered the *evidence* of the purchase to Baruch. Jer. xxxii.

I subscribed the *evidence* and sealed it. Jer. xxxii.

3. A witness; one who testifies to a fact. This sense is improper and inelegant, though common, and found even in Johnson's writings.

EVIDENCE, *v. t.* To elucidate; to prove; to make clear to the mind; to show in such a manner that the mind can apprehend the truth, or in a manner to convince it. The testimony of two witnesses is usually sufficient to *evidence* the guilt of an offender. The works of creation clearly *evidence* the existence of an infinite first cause.

EVIDENCED, *pp.* Made clear to the mind; proved.

EVIDENCING, *ppr.* Proving clearly; manifesting.

EVIDENT, *a.* Plain; open to be seen; clear to the mental eye; apparent; manifest. The figures and colors of bodies are *evident* to the senses; their qualities may be made *evident*. The guilt of an offender cannot always be made *evident*.

EVIDENTIAL, *a.* Affording evidence; clearly proving. Scott.

EVIDENTLY, *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; in a manner to be seen and understood; in a manner to convince the mind; certainly; manifestly. The evil of sin may be *evidently* proved by its mischievous effects.

EVIGILATION, *n.* [L. *evigilatio*.] A waking or watching. [Little used.]

E'VIL, *a. evil*. [Sax. *efel*, *yfel*, or *hyfel*; D. *cuvel*; G. *ibel*; Arm. *fall*, *goall*. Qu. W. *gwael*, *vile*; Ir. *feil*. The Irish word is connected with *feallain*, to fail, which may be allied to *fall*. Perhaps this is from a different root. Qu. Heb. Ch. Syr. *by* to be unjust or injurious, to defraud, Ar. *بال* to decline, and *بال* to fall on or invade suddenly.]

1. Having bad qualities of a natural kind; mischievous; having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief.

Some evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii.

2. Having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; as *evil* thoughts; *evil* deeds; *evil* speaking; an evil generation. Scripture.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy; producing sorrow, distress, injury or calamity; as *evil* tidings; *evil* arrows; *evil* days. Scripture.

E'VIL, *n.* *Evil* is natural or moral. *Natural evil* is any thing which produces pain, distress, loss or calamity, or which in any way disturbs the peace, impairs the happiness, or destroys the perfection of natural beings.

Moral evil is any deviation of a moral Vol. I.

agent from the rules of conduct prescribed to him by God, or by legitimate human authority; or it is any violation of the plain principles of justice and rectitude.

There are also evils called *civil*, which affect injuriously the peace or prosperity of a city or state; and *political* evils, which injure a nation, in its public capacity.

All wickedness, all crimes, all violations of law and right are *moral evils*. Diseases are *natural evils*, but they often proceed from *moral evils*.

2. Misfortune; mischief; injury.

There shall no *evil* befall thee. Ps. xci. A prudent man foreseeth the *evil*, and hideth himself. Prov. xxii.

3. Depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity. The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*. Eccles. ix.

4. Malady; as the *king's evil* or scrophulous.

E'VIL, *adv.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well; not with justice or propriety; unsuitably.

Evil it becometh thee. Shak.

2. Not virtuously; not innocently.

3. Not happily; unfortunately.

It went *evil* with his house. Deut.

4. Injurious; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. Deut.

In composition, *evil*, denoting something bad or wrong, is often contracted to *ill*.

E'VIL-AFFECTED, *a.* Not well disposed; unkind; now *ill-affected*.

E'VIL-DOER, *n.* [evil and doer, from do.] One who does evil; one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong.

They speak *evil* against you as *evildoers*. 1 Pet. ii.

E'VILEXED, *a.* [evil and eye.] Looking with an evil eye, or with envy, jealousy or bad design.

E'VIL-FAVORED, *a.* [evil and favor.] Having a bad countenance or external appearance; ill-favored. Bacon.

E'VIL-FAVOREDNES, *n.* Deformity. Deut.

E'VILLY, *adv.* Not well. [Little used.]

Evil and *mind*. Bp. Taylor.

E'VIL-MINDED, *a.* [evil and mind.] Having evil dispositions or intentions; disposed to mischief or sin; malicious; malignant; wicked. Slanderous reports are propagated by *evil-minded* persons. [This word is in common use.]

E'VILNESS, *n.* Badness; viciousness; malignity; as *evilness* of heart; the *evilness* of sin.

E'VILSPEAKING, *n.* [evil and speak.] Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness. 1 Pet. ii.

E'VILWISHING, *a.* [evil and wish.] Wishing harm to; as an *evilwishing* nund. Sidney.

E'VILWORKER, *n.* [evil and work.] One who does wickedness. Phil. iii.

E'VINCE, *v. t.* *evin's*. [L. *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove or show; *e* and *vinco*, to conquer.]

1. To show in a clear manner; to prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to manifest; to make evident. Nothing *evinces* the depravity of man more fully than his unwillingness to believe himself depraved.

2. To conquer. [Not in use.]

E'VINCED, *pp.* Made evident; proved.

E'VINCIBLE, *a.* Capable of proof; demonstrable. Hale.

E'VINCIBLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate, or force conviction.

E'VIN-CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove; having the power to demonstrate.

E'VIRATE, *v. t.* [L. *vir*, *eviratus*.] To emasculate. [Not in use.] Bp. Hall.

E'VIS-CERATE, *v. t.* [L. *eviscero*; *e* and *viscera*, the bowels.]

To embowel or disembowel; to take out the entrails; to search the bowels.

Johnson. Griffith.

E'VISCERATED, *pp.* Deprived of the bowels.

E'VISCERATING, *ppr.* Disemboweling.

E'VITABLE, *a.* [L. *evitabilis*. See *Evitate*.] That may be shunned; avoidable. [Little used.] Hooker.

E'VITATE, *v. t.* [L. *evito*; *e* and *rito*, from the root of *void*, *vide*.] To shun; to avoid; to escape. [Little used.] Shak.

E'VITATION, *n.* An avoiding; a shunning. [Little used.] Bacon.

E'VITE, *v. t.* [L. *evito*.] To shun. [Not used.] Drayton.

E'VOCATE, *v. t.* [L. *evoco*; *e* and *voco*, to call.] To call forth.

Neptune is a deity who *evocates* things into progression. Paus. Trans.

2. To call from one tribunal to another; to remove.

The cause was *evoked* to Rome. Hume.

[*Evoked* is the preferable word.]

E'VOCATION, *n.* A calling forth; a calling or bringing from concealment. Brown.

2. A calling from one tribunal to another.

3. Among the Romans, a calling on the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and come over to the besiegers; a religious ceremony of besieging armies. Encyc.

E'VOLA'TION, *n.* [L. *evolo*; *e* and *volo*, to fly.] The act of flying away. Bp. Hall.

E'VOLUTE, *n.* An original curve from which another curve is described; the origin of the evolute. Ash.

E'VOLU'TION, *n.* [L. *evolutio*.] The act of unfolding or unrolling. Boyle.

2. A series of things unrolled or unfolded; as the *evolution* of ages. Moore.

3. In geometry, the unfolding or opening of a curve, and making it describe an evolute. The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that its parts do all concur, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arc of a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they change into a straight line. Harris.

4. In algebra, evolution is the extraction of roots from powers; the reverse of involution. Harris.

5. In military tactics, the doubling of ranks or files, wheeling, countermarching or other motion by which the disposition of troops is changed, in order to attack or defend with more advantage, or to occupy a different post. Encyc.

E'VOLVE, *v. t.* *evolvi*. [L. *evolvere*; *e* and *volvo*, to roll, Eng. to roll on.]

1. To unfold; to open and expand.

The animal soul sooner *evolves* itself to its full orb and extent than the human soul. Hale.