

ENDOC/TRINE, *v. t.* To teach; to indoctrinate. [See the latter word.] *Donne.*

ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT. [See *Indorse, Indorsement.*]

ENDOSS, *v. t.* [Fr. *endosser.*] To engrave or carve. *Spenser.*

ENDOW, *v. t.* [Norm. *endouer*; Fr. *douer*.] Qu. from *L. dos, doto*, or a different Celtic root, for in *Ir. doobadh* is *dower*. The sense is to set or put on.]

1. To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on, as on a married woman or widow.

A wife is by law entitled to be *endowed* of all lands and tenements, of which her husband was seized in fee simple or fee tail during the coverture. *Blackstone.*

2. To settle on, as a permanent provision; to furnish with a permanent fund of property; as, to *endow* a church; to *endow* a college with a fund to support a professor.

3. To enrich or furnish with any gift, quality or faculty; to induce. Man is *endowed* by his maker with reason.

ENDOWED, *pp.* Furnished with a portion of estate; having dower settled on; supplied with a permanent fund; induced.

ENDOWING, *ppr.* Settling a dower on; furnishing with a permanent fund; inducing.

ENDOWMENT, *n.* The act of settling dower on a woman, or of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of a parson or vicar, or of a professor, &c.

2. That which is bestowed or settled on; property, fund or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; as the *endowments* of a church, of a hospital, or of a college.

3. That which is given or bestowed on the person or mind by the creator; gift of nature; any quality or faculty bestowed by the creator. Natural activity of limbs is an *endowment* of the body; natural vigor of intellect is an *endowment* of the mind. Chatham and Burke, in Great Britain, and Jay, Ellsworth and Hamilton, in America, possessed uncommon *endowments* of mind.

ENDRUDGE, *v. t.* *endrugj.* To make a drudge or slave. [Not used.] *Hall.*

ENDUE, *v. t.* [Fr. *enduire*; L. *induo.*] To induce, whic see.

ENDURABLE, *a.* That can be borne or suffered.

ENDURANCE, *n.* [See *Endure.*] Continuance; a state of lasting or duration; lastingness. *Spenser.*

2. A bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; suzerance; patience.

Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. Delay; a waiting for. [Not used.] *Shak.*

ENDURE, *v. i.* [Fr. *endurer*; *en* and *durer*, to last, from *dur, L. durus, duro*; Sp. *endurar*. The primary sense of *durus*, hard, is set, fixed. See *Durable.*]

1. To last; to continue in the same state without perishing; to remain; to abide.

The Lord shall *endure* forever. Ps. ix.

He shall hold it [his house] fast, but it shall not *endure*. Job viii.

2. To bear; to brook; to suffer without resistance, or without yielding.

How can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come to my people? Esther vii.

Can thy heart *endure*, or thy hands be strong? Ezek. xxi.

ENDURE, *v. t.* To bear; to sustain; to support without breaking or yielding to force or pressure. Metals *endure* a certain degree of heat without melting.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the strokes of two such arms *endure*. *Dryden.*

2. To bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure. Therefore I *endure* all things for the elect's sake. 2 Tim. ii.

If ye *endure* chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons. Heb. xii.

2. To undergo; to sustain. I wish to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryden.*

4. To continue in. [Not used.] *Brown.*

ENDURED, *pp.* Borne; suffered; sustained.

ENDURER, *n.* One who bears, suffers or sustains.

2. He or that which continues long.

ENDURING, *ppr.* Lasting; continuing without perishing; bearing; sustaining; supporting with patience, or without opposition or yielding.

2. *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

END-WISE, *adv.* On the end; directly; in an upright position.

ENECATE, *v. t.* [L. *eneco.*] To kill. [Not in use.] *Harvey.*

ENEID, *n.* [L. *Æneis*.] A heroic poem, written by Virgil, in which *Æneas* is the hero.

ENEMY, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*; Sp. *enemigo*; It. *nemico*; Ir. *namha*; from *L. inimicus*; in neg. and *amicus*, friend.]

1. A foe; an adversary. A *private enemy* is one who hates another and wishes him injury, or attempts to do him injury to gratify his own malice or ill will. A *public enemy* or foe, is one who belongs to a nation or party, at war with another.

I say to you, love your *enemies*. Matt. v.

Enemies in war; in peace friends.

Declaration of Independence.

2. One who hates or dislikes; as an *enemy* to truth or falsehood.

3. In *theology*, and by way of eminence, the *enemy* is the Devil; the archfiend.

4. In *military affairs*, the opposing army or naval force in war, is called the *enemy*.

ENERGETIC, *a.* [Gr. *ενεργητικός*, from *ενεργω*, *energeo*; *en* and *ργω*, work. See *Energy.*]

1. Operating with force, vigor and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious. We say the public safety required *energetic* measures. The vicious inclinations of men can be restrained only by *energetic* laws. [*Energy* is not used.]

2. Moving; working; active; operative. We must conceive of God as a Being eternally *energetic*.

ENERGETICALLY, *adv.* With force and vigor; with energy and effect.

ENERGIZE, *v. i.* [from *energy*.] To act with force; to operate with vigor; to act in producing an effect.

Harris. Trans. of Pausanias.

ENERGIZE, *v. t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigor to.

ENERGIZED, *pp.* Invigorated.

ENERGIZER, *n.* He or that which gives energy; he or that which acts in producing an effect.

ENERGIZING, *ppr.* Giving energy, force or vigor; acting with force.

ENERGY, *n.* [Gr. *ενεργια*; *en* and *ργω*, work.]

1. Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; as men possessing *energies* sometimes suffer them to lie inactive. Danger will rouse the dormant *energies* of our natures into action.

2. Power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigor. God, by his Almighty *energy*, called the universe into existence. The administration of the laws requires *energy* in the magistrate.

3. Effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect.

Beh the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. *Smalridge.*

4. Strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis. The language of Lord Chatham is remarkable for its *energy*.

ENERVATE, *a.* [infra.] Weakened; weak; without strength or force.

Johnson. Pope.

ENERVATE, *v. t.* [L. *enervio*; *e* and *nervus*, nerve.]

1. To deprive of nerve, force or strength; to weaken; to render feeble. Idleness and voluptuous indulgences *enervate* the body. Vices and luxury *enervate* the strength of states.

2. To cut the nerves; as, to *enervate* a horse. *Encyc.*

ENERVATED, *pp.* Weakened; enfeebled; enervated.

ENERVATING, *ppr.* Depriving of strength, force or vigor; weakening; enfeebling.

ENERVATION, *n.* The act of weakening, or reducing strength.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

NERVE, *v. t.* *enerv.* To weaken; the same as *enervate*.

ENFAMISH, *v. t.* To famish. [See *Famish.*]

ENFEEBLE, *v. t.* [from *feeble*.] To deprive of strength; to reduce the strength or force of; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. Intemperance *enfeebles* the body, and induces premature infirmity. Excessive grief and melancholy *enfeebles* the mind. Long wars *enfeebled* a state.

ENFEEBLED, *pp.* Weakened; deprived of strength or vigor.

ENFEEBLEMENT, *n.* The act of weakening; enervation.

ENFEEBLING, *ppr.* Weakening; debilitating; enervating.

ENFELONED, *a.* [See *Felon.*] Fierce; cruel. *Spenser.*

ENFEOFF, *v. t.* *enfef.* [Law *L. feoffo*, *feoffare*, from *feof*, which see.]

1. To give one a fee; hence, to invest with a fee; to give to another any corporeal hereditament, in fee simple or fee tail, by livery of seizin. *Cowell. Blackstone.*