

2. To beget between the different sexes; to form in embryo.
 3. To produce; to cause to exist; to cause to bring forth. Meteors are *engendered* in the atmosphere; worms are sometimes *engendered* in the stomach; intemperance *engenders* fatal maladies; angry words *engender* strife.

ENGENDER, *v. i.* To be caused or produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms *engender* there.

ENGENDERED, *pp.* Begotten; caused; produced.

ENGENDERER, *n.* He or that which engenders.

ENGENDERING, *ppr.* Begetting; causing to be; producing.

ENGILD, *v. t.* To gild; to brighten. *Shak.*

ENGINE, *n.* [*Fr. engin; Sp. ingenio; Port. engenho; Arm. ingin; from L. ingenium; so called from contrivance.*]

1. In *mechanics*, a compound machine, or artificial instrument, composed of different parts, and intended to produce some effect by the help of the mechanical powers; as a pump, a windlass, a capstan, a fire engine, a steam engine.
 2. A military machine; as a battering ram, &c.
 3. Any instrument; that by which any effect is produced. An arrow, a sword, a musket is an *engine* of death.
 4. A machine for throwing water to extinguish fire.
 5. Means; any thing used to effect a purpose.
 6. An agent for another; usually in an ill sense.

ENGINEER, *n.* [*Fr. ingenieur.*] In the military art, a person, skilled in mathematics and mechanics, who forms plans of works for offense or defense, and marks out the ground for fortifications. Engineers are also employed in delineating plans and superintending the construction of other public works, as aqueducts and canals. The latter are called *civil engineers*.

2. One who manages engines or artillery.

ENGINERY, *n.* *enginary.* The act of managing engines or artillery.

Engines in general: artillery; instruments of war.

3. Machination. *Shenstone.*

ENGIRD, *v. t.* [*See Gird.*] To surround; to encircle; to encompass. *Shak.*

ENGIRDED, } Surrounded; encom-

ENGIRT, } passed.

ENGIRING, *ppr.* Encircling; surrounding.

ENGLAD, *v. t.* To make glad; to cause to rejoice. *Skelton.*

ENGLAIMED, *a.* Furred; clammy. [*Not used.*]

ENGLAND, *n.* [*See English.*]

ENGLISH, *a.* *inglish.* [*Sax. Engisc, from Engles. Angles, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain, and gave it the name of England. The name seems to be derived from eng, ing, a meadow or plain, a level country; Sax. ing; Ice. einge; Dan. eng; Goth. winge; all which seem to be the same word as the Sax. wang, wong, a plain, and to coincide with the G. enge,*

D. eng, W. ing, strait, narrow, L. angus, from the sense of pressing, depression, laying, which gives the sense of level. The English are the descendants of the Ingevoones of Tacitus, De Mor. Germ. 2; this name being composed of ing, a plain, and G. wohen, D. woenen, to dwell. The Ingevoones were inhabitants of the level country.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants.

ENGLISH, *n.* The people of England.

2. The language of England or of the English nation, and of their descendants in India, America and other countries.

ENGLISH, *v. t.* To translate into the English language. *Bacon.*

ENGLISHED, *pp.* Rendered into English.

ENGLISHRY, *n.* The state or privilege of being an Englishman. [*Not used.*]

ENGLUT, *v. t.* [*Fr. engloutir; L. glutio.*]

1. To swallow. *Shak.*

2. To fill; to glut. *Spenser. Aechm.*

[This word is little used. *See Glut.*]

ENGORE, *v. t.* To pierce; to gore. [*See Gore.*]

ENGORGE, *v. t.* *engorj'.* [*Fr. engorger, from gorge, the throat.*]

To swallow; to devour; to gorge; properly, to swallow with greediness, or in large quantities. *Spenser.*

ENGORGE, *v. i.* *engorj'.* To devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. *Milton.*

ENGORGED, *pp.* Swallowed with greediness, or in large draughts.

ENGORGEMENT, *n.* *engorj'ment.* The act of swallowing greedily; a devouring with voracity.

ENGORING, *ppr.* Swallowing with voracity.

ENGRAFT, *v. t.* To ingraft, which see.

ENGRAIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. engrâler, from grille, grate, hail.*]

In heraldry, to variegate; to spot as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges, as if broken with hail; to indent in curve lines. *Johnson. Chapman. Encey.*

ENGRAILED, *pp.* Variegated; spotted.

ENGRAIN, *v. t.* [*from grain.*] To dye in grain, or in the raw material; to dye deep.

ENGRAINED, *pp.* Dyed in the grain; as *engrained* carpets.

ENGRAINING, *ppr.* Dyeing in the grain.

ENGRAPE, *v. t.* [*from grapple.*] To grapple; to seize and hold; to close in and hold fast. [*See Grapple, which is generally used.*]

ENGRASP, *v. t.* [*from grasp.*] To seize with a clasping hand; to hold fast by enclosing or embracing; to grasp. *See Grasp, which is generally used.*

ENGRAVE, *v. t.* *pret. engraved; pp. engraved or engraven.* [*Fr. graver; Sp. grabar; It. gravare; W. craru; G. graben; D. graven; Gr. γράφω. See Grave.*]

Literally, to scratch or scrape. Hence,

1. To cut, as metals, stones or other hard substances, with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters or devices, on stone or metal; to mark by incisions.

Then shall engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel. *Ex. 28.*

2. To picture or represent by incisions.

3. To imprint; to impress deeply; to infix.

Let the laws of God and the principles

of morality be *engraved* on the mind in early years.

4. To bury; to deposit in the grave; to inter; to inhumate. [*Not now used.*]

Spenser.

ENGRAVED, } Cut or marked, as with

ENGRAVER, } *pp.* a chisel or graver; im-

printed; deeply impressed.

ENGRAVEMENT, *n.* Engraved work; act of engraving.

ENGRAVER, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures or devices, on stone, metal or wood; a sculptor; a carver.

ENGRAVERY, *n.* The work of an engraver. [*Little used.*]

ENGRAVING, *ppr.* Cutting or marking stones or metals, with a chisel or graver; imprinting.

ENGRAVING, *n.* The act or art of cutting stones, metals and other hard substances, and representing thereon figures, letters, characters and devices; a branch of sculpture.

ENGRIEVE, *v. t.* To grieve; to pain. [*See Grieve.*]

Spenser.

ENGROSS, *v. t.* [*from gross, or Fr. grossir, engrossir, grossoyer; Sp. engrosar. See Gross.*]

1. Primarily, to make thick or gross; to thicken. [*Not now used.*]

2. To make larger; to increase in bulk. [*Not used.*]

3. To seize in the gross; to take the whole; as, worldly cares *engross* the attention of most men, but neither business nor amusement should *engross* our whole time.

4. To purchase, with a view to sell again, either the whole or large quantities of commodities in market, for the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price. *Engrossing* does not necessarily imply the purchase of the whole of any commodity, but such quantities as to raise the price, by diminishing the supplies in open market, and taking advantage of an increased demand.

5. To copy in a large hand; to write a fair, correct copy, in large or distinct, legible characters, for preservation or duration; as records of public acts, on paper or parchment.

6. To take or assume in undue quantities or degrees; as, to *engross* power.

ENGROSSED, *pp.* Made thick; taken in the whole; purchased in large quantities for sale; written in large fair characters.

ENGROSSER, *n.* He or that which takes the whole; a person who purchases the whole or such quantities of articles in a market as to raise the price.

2. One who copies a writing in large, fair characters.

ENGROSSING, *ppr.* Taking the whole; buying commodities in such quantities as to raise the price in market.

2. Writing correct copies in large, fair characters.

ENGROSSMENT, *n.* The act of *engrossing*; the act of taking the whole.

2. The appropriation of things in the gross, or in exorbitant quantities; exorbitant acquisition. *Swift.*

ENGUARD, *v. t.* [*See Guard.*] To guard; to defend. *Shak.*