

ENDLESS, something without an end: thus authors mention endless rolls, the endless freeway &.

ENDORSE, in heraldry, or ordinary, containing the eighth of a pale, which Legie faya is only useful when a pale at between two of them.

ENDORSED, in heraldry, is said of things borne back to back, more finally called hours.

ENDOWMENT, in law, denotes the setting a dower on a woman: though sometimes it is used, figuratively, for setting a provision upon a parson, on the building of a church; or the setting a sufficient portion of tithes for a vicar, when the benefice is appropriated.

ENDYMION, the 12th king of Elia. Being expelled his kingdom, he retired into Caria to mount Latmos, where he fluted the beweenly bodies, but chiefly the moos which gave rise to the fables of the poets, that he was beloved by the moo, who visited him every night as he lay asleep upon the top of that hill.

ENEMY In law, an alien or foreigner, who invaded the kingdom.

ENERGUMENS, in church-history, persons appointed to be purified by the devil, concerning whom there were regiments among the primitive Christians. They were denied baptism, and the eucharist at hand, this was the practice of from students: and thought they were under the care of exorcists, yet it was thought a becoming act of charity, to let them have the public prayers of the church, in which they were permitted to be present. See Excommunications.

ENERGY, a term of Greek origin, signifying the power, virtue, or efficacy of a thing. It is also used, figuratively to denote emphasis of effect.

ENFANS RADS, the time with folorn-hope FORONS.

ENTILADE, in the art of war, is used in breaking of trenches, or other places, which may be fouled by the enemy's first along their whole length. In concluding the approaches at a large, care and be a ken than the trenches be not confined from any work of the place. See TANSWE.

ENFRANCHISEMENT IN law, the incorporations a person into any history or body politic.

ENGASTRIMYTHI, in Pagan theology, the Pythias, or priestesses of Apollo, who delivered oracles from within, without any action of the mouth up lips.

The ancient philosophers, &c. are divided upon the faculty of the engastrymyth. Hippocrates mentions it as an idiom. Others will have it kind of striction. Others attribute it to the operation or possession of an evil finite. And others to antel mechanic. M. Scotts maintains that the engastrymyth of the ancients were poets, who, when the priests could not speak, supplied the defect by explaining in verse what Apollo dictated in the cavity of the balon on the forced tripod.

ENGENDERING, a term sometime used for the act of procreating or forming any hinge: thus matters are said to be congested in the middle region of the atmosphere, and worms in the belly.

ENGINE, in mechanics, is a compound machine, made of one or more mechanical powers, as levers, pulleys, screws, &c. in order to raise, cut, or perform any weight, or produce any effect which could not be easily

effected otherwise. The word is formed of the

French reign, from the Latin ingenium wit by England reason of the ingenuity required in the contrivance of engines to augment the effect of moving powers.

ENGINES for extinguishing Fires. See HYDROSTATICS, n°3

Pile-Engines, one converted for driving piles. See Pile-Engine.

States Engines, a machine to raise water by fire, or rather by the force of water turned into steam. See States Engine.

Engines for dividing Mathematical Instruments. See Ramadern's Engine.

ENGINEER, in the military arts, an able expert man, who, by a perfect knowledge in mathematics, delineates upon paper, or marks upon the ground, all sorts of forms, and other works proper for officers and defence. He should understand the art of artificion, so as to be able, not only to discover the defects of a place, but to find a remedy proper for them. as well as to defend, the place. Engineers are extremely excellent for these purposes: wherefore it is requisite, that, besides being engineers, they should be brave in proportion. When it is large the engineers they nutritively forego the place, they are to make their report to the general, by acquainting him which part they judge the weakest, and where approaches may be made with much success. Their business is also to delineate the lines of circumvallation and countervallations, taking all the advantages of the ground, to mold out the trenches, places of arms, batteries, and Indigenous, taking care that none of their works be flanked or discovered from the place. After making a faithful report to the general of what is doing, the engineers are to demand a sufficient number of workers and uncolts, and whatever else is necessary.

ENGLAND), the founder division of the island of Great Britain. Including Wales, is at a triangular form, and lies between the 50° and 55° degrees of north latitudes, extending about 400 miles length from fourth to north, and in the place, it is 300 miles in breadth. It is bounded by Scotland on the north; by the English Channel on the fourth, dividing it from France by the German Sea on the city; and on the well by St George's, or the Irish, Channel.

At what time the island of British was people is Where ancestors, nor do we know whether the members or people, northern parts were first inhabited. We have no accounts that can be depended upon before the arrival of Jullou Cedar, and if to certain he found the Southern parts full of people of a very warlike disposition. These people, according to Cedar, were a colony of the Guidy, and that opinion is embraced by most of the ancient as well as modern writers. It is slightly founded on the agreement obtained by the Roman between the two nations in their cultures, manners, language, religion, government, way of fighting, &c. The more northern inhabitants, according to Tactics, came from Germany. This he infers from the make of their limbs, but Cedar family calls them Aborigines.

England, including the principality of Wales, when inhabited it invaded by the Romans, was divided into

a petty by six dir flatter. 1. The Damonnic, called
allo Duronomi and green insdomonic, Danoniis, inhab-
iting the counties of Cornwall and Devonliire. 2. The

Darotriges, who inhabited the track now called __Derje-
fihrs.__ 3. The Belge poffelled
Somer-