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endowment engage

to (< Lat. *dōtare* < *dōs*, *dōt-*, dowry; see **dō***).]

endowment (ĕn-dou'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of endowing. 2. Funds or property donated to an institution, an individual, or a group. 3. A natural gift, ability, or quality.

endpaper (ĕnd'pā'pər) *n.* Either of two folded sheets of heavy paper having one half pasted to the inside front or back cover of a book and the other half pasted to the inside of the first or last page.

endplate *n.* *Physiol.* The area of synaptic contact between a motor nerve and a muscle fiber.

endplay (ĕnd'plā') *n.* Games. — *n.* A play in bridge that forces an opponent to lead and results in the opponents' losing one or more tricks that they would have won had they not been leading. — *tr.v.* **played**, **-playing**, **-plays**. To force (a bridge opponent) to lead disadvantageously.

end-point or **end point** also **end-point** (ĕnd'point') *n.* 1. Either of two points marking the end of a line segment. 2. *Chem.* The point in a titration at which no more titrant should be added. 3. A tip or point of termination.

end-product *n.* The result of a completed series of processes or changes.

end-run *n.* 1. *Football.* A play in which the ball carrier attempts to run around one end of the defensive line. 2. *Informal.* A maneuver in which impediments are bypassed, often by deceit or trickery.

end-run (ĕnd'rūn') *tr.v.* **-ran** (-rān'), **-run·ning**, **-runs**. *Informal.* To bypass (an impediment) often by deceit or trickery.

endstopped (ĕnd'stōpt') *adj.* Ending in a syntactic and rhythmic pause. Used of a line of verse or a couplet.

end-table *n.* A small table, usu. placed at either end of a couch or beside a chair.

endue (ĕn-dū'f, -dyōō') also **in·due** (in-) *tr.v.* **-dued**, **-dues**. 1. To provide with a quality or trait; endow. 2. To put on (a piece of clothing). [ME *enduen* < OFr. *enduire*, to endue, induct < Lat. *inducere*. See **INDUCE**. Sense 2, ME *indue*, to clothe < Lat. *inducere*, to put on. See **eu-1***.]

endurable (ĕn-dū'ə-bəl, -dyōō't-) *adj.* Possible to be endured; tolerable or bearable. — **en·dur'ə-bly** *adv.*

endurance (ĕn-dū'əns, -dyōō't-) *n.* 1. The act, quality, or power of withstanding hardship or stress. 2. The state or fact of persevering. 3. Continuing existence; duration.

endure (ĕn-dū'ə, -dyōō't-) *v.* **-dured**, **-dur·ing**, **-dures**. — *tr.* 1. To carry on through despite hardships; undergo. 2. To bear with tolerance: *endure the consequences*. See **Syns at bear¹**. — *intr.* 1. To continue in existence; last: *endured for centuries*. 2. To suffer patiently without yielding. [ME *enduren* < OFr. *endurer* < Lat. *indurare*, to make hard: *in-*, against, *dur-*, see **EN-1** + *dūrus*, hard; see **deru-***.]

enduring (ĕn-dū'ing, -dyōō't-) *adj.* 1. Lasting; continuing; durable: *a novel of enduring interest*. 2. Long-suffering; patient. — **en·dur'ing·ly** *adv.* — **en·dur'ing·ness** *n.*

enduro (ĕn-dū'ō, -dyōō't'ō) *n., pl. -os*. Sports. A race, as of motorcycles or runners, that tests endurance.

end-user also **end-user** (ĕnd'yōō'zər) *n.* The final consumer of a product, esp. the one for whom the product is designed.

end-wise (ĕnd'wīz') also **end-ways** (-wāz') *adv.* 1. On end; upright. 2. With the end foremost. 3. Lengthwise. 4. End to end.

endymion (ĕn-dīm'ē-an) *n.* *Gk. Myth.* A handsome young man who was loved by Selene and whose youth was preserved by eternal sleep.

end zone *n.* *Football.* The area at either end of the playing field between the goal line and the end line.

ENE *abbr.* East-northeast.

ene *suff.* An unsaturated organic compound, esp. one containing a double bond between carbon atoms: *ethylene*. [< Gk. *ēnē*, fem. adj. *suff.*]

enema (ĕn'ə-mā) *n., pl. -mas*. 1. The injection of liquid into the rectum through the anus for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes, such as stimulating evacuation of the bowels. 2. The fluid so injected. [LLat. < Gk. < *enienai*, to send in, inject: *en-*, in; see **EN-2** + *hienai*, to send; see **yē-***.]

enemy (ĕn'ə-mē) *n., pl. -mies*. 1. One who feels hatred toward, intends injury to, or opposes another; a foe. 2. a. A hostile power or force, such as a nation. b. A member or unit of such a force. 3. A group of foes or hostile forces. See **Usage Note at collective noun**. 4. Something destructive or injurious in its effects. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or being a hostile power or force. [ME *enemi* < OFr. < Lat. *inimicus*: *in-*, not; see **in-1** + *amicus*, friend.]

Syns: *enemy, foe, opponent*. The central meaning shared by these nouns is "one who is hostile to or opposes the purposes or interests of another": *betrayed by enemies; a foe of democracy; a political opponent*.

en·er·get·ic (ĕn'ər-jēt'ik) *adj.* 1. Possessing, exerting, or displaying energy. 2. Of or relating to energy. [Gk. *energētikos* < *energein*, to be active < *energōs*, active. See **ENERGY**.] — **en·er·get·ic·ly** *adv.*

en·er·get·ics (ĕn'ər-jēt'iks) *n.* (used with a *sing. v.*) 1. The study of the flow and transformation of energy. 2. The flow and transformation of energy within a particular system.

energize (ĕn'ər-jīz') *v.* **-gized**, **-giz·ing**, **-giz·es**. — *tr.* 1. To

give energy to; activate or invigorate. 2. To supply with an electric current; connect to a source of electricity. — *intr.* To release or put out energy. — **en·er·giz'er** *n.*

en·er·gy (ĕn'ər-jē) *n., pl. -gies*. 1. The capacity for work or vigorous activity; vigor; power. See **Syns at strength**. 2. a. Exertion of vigor or power. b. Vitality and intensity of expression. 3. a. Usable heat or power. b. A source of usable power, such as petroleum or coal. 4. *Phys.* The capacity of a physical system to do work. [Fr. *énergie* < LLat. *energia* < Gk. *energeia* < *energōs*, active: *en-*, in, at; see **EN-2** + *ergon*, work; see **werq-***.]

energy audit *n.* An evaluation of energy consumption, as in a home or business, to determine how energy can be conserved.

energy density *n.* The energy per unit volume of a region of space.

energy efficiency ratio *n.* A measure of the efficiency of a heating or cooling unit, equal to the unit's output in BTU's per hour divided by its consumption of energy in watts.

energy level *n.* 1. The energy characteristic of a stationary state of a physical system, esp. a quantum mechanical system. 2. The stationary state of a quantum mechanical system.

en·er·vate (ĕn'ər-vāt') *tr.v.* **-vat·ed**, **-vat·ing**, **-vates**. 1. To weaken or destroy the strength or vitality of. See **Syns at deplete**. 2. *Medic.* To remove a nerve or part of a nerve. — *adj.* (i-nūr'vīt). Deprived of strength; debilitated. [Lat. *ēnervāre*, *ēnervāt*: *ē-*, *ex-*, *ex-* + *nervus*, sinew; see **(s)neuv-***.] — **en·er·va'tion** *n.* — **en·er·va'tive** *adj.* — **en·er·va'tor** *n.*

E·nes·co (ə-nēs'kō, ē-nēs't-) *n.* *Georges*. 1881–1955. Romanian-born violinist and composer whose works include the opera *Oedipus* (1936).

en·face (ĕn-fās') *tr.v.* **-faced**, **-fac·ing**, **-fac·es**. To write on the face of (a check, for example). — **en·face'ment** *n.*

en·fant ter·ri·ble (ăn-făn' tē-rē'blā) *n.* **en·fants ter·ri·bles** (ăn-făn' tē-rē'blā). One whose unconventional behavior, work, or ideas are a source of embarrassment or dismay to others. [Fr.: *enfant*, child + *terrible*, frightful.]

en·fee·ble (ĕn-fē'bl) *tr.v.* **-bled**, **-bling**, **-bles**. To make feeble; weaken. — **en·fee'ble·ment** *n.* — **en·fee'bler** *n.*

en·feoff (ĕn-fēf', -fēf') *tr.v.* **-feoffed**, **-feoff·ing**, **-feoffs**. To invest with a feudal estate or fee. [ME *enfeffen* < AN *enfeoffer*: OFr. *en-*, causative pref.; see **EN-1** + OFr. *fief*, fief; see **fēe**.] — **en·feoff'ment** *n.*

en·fet·ter (ĕn-fēt'ər, in-) *tr.v.* **-tered**, **-ter·ing**, **-ters**. To bind in fetters; enchain.

En·field (ĕn'fēld'). A town of N CT near the MA border; settled c. 1680. Pop. 45,532.

Enfield rifle *n.* Any of several rifles formerly used by British and American troops, esp. the .30 or .303 caliber bolt-action breechloading model. [After *Enfield*, a borough of London in SE England.]

en·fi·lade (ĕn'fā-lād', -lād') *n.* 1. Gunfire directed along the length of a target, such as a column of troops. 2. A target vulnerable to sweeping gunfire. — *tr.v.* **-lad·ed**, **-lad·ing**, **-lades**. To rake with gunfire. [Fr., series, string, row < *enfiler*, to string together, run through < OFr.: *en-*, in, on; see **EN-1** + *fil*, thread (< Lat. *filum*; see **gwhi-***).]

en·fleu·rage (ĕn'flā-rāzh', -rāj') *n.* A process in making perfume in which odorless fats or oils absorb the fragrance of fresh flowers. [Fr. < *enfleurir*, to saturate with the perfume of flowers: *en-*, causative pref.; see **EN-1** + *fleur*, flower (< OFr. *flour* < Lat. *flōs*, *flōr*; see **bhel-3***).]

en·fold (ĕn-fōld') *tr.v.* **-fold·ed**, **-fold·ing**, **-folds**. 1. To cover with or as if with folds; envelop. 2. To hold within limits; enclose. 3. To embrace. — **en·fold'er** *n.*

en·force (ĕn-fōrs', -fōrs') *tr.v.* **-forced**, **-forc·ing**, **-forc·es**. 1. To compel observance of or obedience to. 2. To impose (a kind of behavior, for example); compel. 3. To give force to; reinforce. [ME *enforcen* < OFr. *enforcier*, to exert force, compel, and < *enforcir*, to strengthen: *en-*, causative pref.; see **EN-1** + *force*, strength; see **FORCE**.] — **en·force'a·bil'i·ty** *n.* — **en·force'a·ble** *adj.* — **en·force'ment** *n.* — **en·forc'er** *n.*

en·fran·chise (ĕn-frăn'chīz') *tr.v.* **-chised**, **-chis·ing**, **-chis·es**. 1. To bestow a franchise on. 2. To endow with the rights of citizenship, esp. the right to vote. 3. To free, as from bondage. [ME *enfranchisen* < OFr. *enfranchir*, *enfranchiss-*, to set free: *en-*, intensive pref.; see **EN-1** + *franchir* (< *franc*, free; see **FRANK¹**).] — **en·fran'chise'ment** *n.*

eng. *abbr.* 1. Engine. 2. Engineer. 3. Engineering.

Eng. *abbr.* 1. England. 2. English.

En·ga·dine (ĕng'gā-dēn'). A valley of the Inn R. in E Switzerland, divided into the **Upper Engadine** in the SW and the **Lower Engadine** in the NE.

en·gag·e (ĕn-gāj') *v.* **-gaged**, **-gag·ing**, **-gag·es**. — *tr.* 1. To obtain the services of; employ. 2. To arrange for the use of; reserve. 3. To pledge or promise, esp. to marry. 4. To attract and hold the attention of; engross. 5. To win over or attract. 6. To draw into; involve. 7. To require the use of; occupy. 8. To enter or bring into conflict with. 9. To interlock or cause to interlock; mesh: *engage the clutch*. 10. To give or take as security. — *intr.* 1. To involve oneself or become occupied; participate. 2. To assume an obligation; agree. 3. To enter into conflict or battle. 4. To become meshed or inter-

ă pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō toók
ā father	ōō boot
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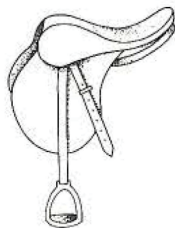
Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shə-nēr'ē)

engagé

enharmonic



Friedrich Engels



English saddle



English setter

locked. [ME *engagen*, to pledge something as security for repayment of debt < OFr. *engagier* : *en-*, in; see *EN-1* + *gage*, pledge, of Gmc. orig.] — *en-gag'er* *n.*

en-ga-gé (èn-gà-zhâ') *adj.* Actively committed, as to a political cause. [Fr., p.part. of *engager*, to engage < OFr. *engagier*, to pledge. See *ENGAGE*.]

en-gaged (èn-gāj'd') *adj.* 1. Employed, occupied, or busy. 2. Committed, as to a cause. 3. Pledged to marry; betrothed. 4. Involved in conflict or battle. 5. Being in gear; meshed. 6. Partly imbedded in or attached to another part.

en-gage-ment (èn-gāj'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of engaging or the state of being engaged. 2. Betrothal. 3. Something that serves to engage; a pledge. 4. A promise or agreement to be at a particular place at a particular time. 5.a. Employment, esp. for a specified time. b. A specific period of employment. 6. A hostile encounter; a battle. 7. The condition of being in gear.

Syns: *engagement, appointment, assignation, date, rendezvous, tryst.* The central meaning shared by these nouns is "a commitment to appear at a certain time and place": a business engagement; a dental appointment; a secret assignation; a date for tennis; a rendezvous of agents at the border; a lovers' tryst.

en-gag-ing (èn-gāj'jīng) *adj.* Charming; attractive: *an engaging smile.* — *en-gag'ing-ly* *adv.*

en garde (ən gārd') *interj.* Used to warn a fencer to assume the position preparatory to a match. [Fr. : *en*, on + *garde*, guard.]

en-gar-land (èn-gār'lənd) *tr.v.* -land-ed, -land-ing, -lands. To encircle or deck with or as if with a garland.

En-gels (èng'gəlz, -əlz), Friedrich. 1820–95. German socialist theorist and writer who collaborated with Karl Marx on *The Communist Manifesto* (1848).

en-gen-der (èn-jèn'dər) *v.* -dered, -der-ing, -ders. — *tr.* 1. To bring into existence; give rise to. 2. To procreate; propagate. — *intr.* To come into existence; originate. [ME *engendren* < OFr. *engendrer* < Lat. *ingenere* : *in-*, in; see *EN-1* + *genere*, to produce; see *GENERATE*.] — *en-gen'der-er* *n.*

en-gine (èn'jīn) *n.* 1.a. A machine that converts energy into mechanical force or motion. b. Such a machine distinguished from an electric, spring-driven, or hydraulic motor by use of a fuel. 2.a. A mechanical appliance, instrument, or tool. b. An agent, an instrument, or a means of accomplishment. 3. A locomotive. 4. A fire engine. — *tr.v.* -gined, -gin-ing, -gines. To equip with an engine or engines. [ME *engin*, skill, machine < OFr., innate ability < Lat. *ingenium*. See *GENE-**.]

engine block *n.* The cast metal block containing the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine.

en-gi-neer (èn'jə-nīr') *n.* 1. One who is trained or professionally engaged in a branch of engineering. 2. One who operates an engine. 3. One who skillfully or shrewdly manages an enterprise. — *tr.v.* -neered, -neer-ing, -neers. 1. To plan, construct, or manage as an engineer. 2. To alter or produce by methods of genetic engineering. 3. To plan, manage, and put through by skillful acts or contrivance; maneuver. [ME *enginour* < OFr. *engigneor* < Med.Lat. *ingeniātor*, contriver < *ingeniāre*, to contrive < Lat. *ingenium*, ability. See *ENGINE*.]

en-gi-neer-ing (èn'jə-nīr'īng) *n.* 1.a. The application of science to practical ends such as the design, manufacture, and operation of structures, machines, and systems. b. The profession of or the work performed by an engineer. 2. Skillful maneuvering or direction: *social engineering*.

en-gird (èn-gūrd') *tr.v.* -girt (-gūrt'), -gird-ing, -girds. *Archaic.* To encircle.

en-gir-dle (èn-gūrd'ḍl) *tr.v.* -dled, -dling, -dies. To encircle or surround with or as if with a girdle.

en-gla-cial (èn-glā'shəl) *adj.* Located or occurring within a glacier.

Eng-land (īng'glənd). A division of the United Kingdom, the S part of the island of Great Britain. Acts of union joined England with Wales (1536) and Scotland (1707) to create the political entity of Great Britain and with Ireland (1801) to form the United Kingdom. Cap. London. Pop. 46,220,955.

En-gle-wood (èng'gəl-wōōd'). 1. A city of N-central CO, a suburb of Denver. Pop. 29,387. 2. A city of NE NJ E of Paterson; settled by the Dutch in the 17th cent. Pop. 24,850.

Eng-lish (īng'glīsh) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of England or its people or culture. 2. Of or relating to the English language. — *n.* 1. The people of England. 2.a. The West Germanic language of England, the United States, and other countries that are or have been under English influence. b. The English language of a particular time, region, person, or group of persons: *American English*. 3. A translation into or an equivalent in the English language. 4. A course or class in the study of English language, literature, or composition. 5. Often *english*. *Sports & Games.* The spin given to a ball by striking it on one side or releasing it with a sharp twist. — *tr.v.* -lished, -lish-ing, -lish-es. 1. To translate into English. 2. To adapt into English; Anglicize. [ME < OE *Englisc* < *Engle*, the Angles.] — *Eng'lish-ness* *n.*

English bulldog *n.* A shorthaired stocky dog; a bulldog.

English Channel. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between W France and S England opening into the North Sea.

English daisy *n.* See *daisy* 2.

English foxhound *n.* Any of a breed of medium-sized dog originating in England and having straight legs, smooth black and white or tan and white coat.

English horn *n.* *Mus.* A double-reed woodwind instrument similar to but larger than the oboe and pitched lower a fifth.

Eng-lish-man (īng'glīsh-mən) *n.* 1. A man who is a native inhabitant of England. 2. A man of English descent.

English muffin *n.* A flat round muffin made from yeast dough, baked on a griddle and usu. split and toasted.

English plantain *n.* See *ribgrass*.

English saddle *n.* A light hornless saddle with a steel tree and pommel, a padded seat, and full side flaps.

English setter *n.* Any of a breed of medium-sized dog developed in England and having a long silky white coat with black or brownish markings.

English sheepdog *n.* An Old English sheepdog.

English sonnet *n.* See *Shakespearean sonnet*.

English sparrow *n.* See *house sparrow*.

English springer spaniel *n.* Any of a breed of medium-sized hunting dog originating in England and having a white and white or black and white coat.

English toy spaniel *n.* Any of a breed of spaniel having a turned-up nose, a thick wavy coat, and a mane.

English walnut *n.* 1. A Eurasian tree (*Juglans regia*) common in southern Europe and California for its valuable wood and its large edible nuts. 2. The nut of this tree.

Eng-lish-wom-an (īng'glīsh-wōm'ən) *n.* 1. A woman who is a native or inhabitant of England. 2. A woman of English descent.

en-glut (èn-glūt') *tr.v.* -glut-ted, -glut-ting, -gluts. To swallow down; swallow greedily. [AN *englutir* < LLat. *inglutire*, to swallow; intensive pref.; see *IN-2* + Lat. *glutire*, to swallow.]

en-gorge (èn-gōrj') *v.* -gorged, -gorg-ing, -gorges. 1. To devour greedily. 2. To gorge; glut. 3. To fill to overflowing as with blood or other fluid. — *intr.* To feed ravenously. [ME *engorger* < OFr. *engorgier* : *en-*, in; see *EN-1* + *gorge*, see *GORGE*.] — *en-gorge'ment* *n.*

en-gr. *abbr.* 1. Engineer. 2.a. Engraved. b. Engraver. c. Engraving.

en-graft (èn-grāft') *tr.v.* -graft-ed, -graft-ing, -grafts. To graft (a scion) onto or into another plant. 2. To plant or establish. — *en-graft'ment* *n.*

en-grailed (èn-grāld') *adj.* 1. Indented along the edge with small curves. 2. Having an edge or a margin formed by a series of raised dots. [ME *engrailed* < OFr. *engrailler*, to engrave; intensive pref.; see *EN-1* + *grail*, slender, tapered (< Lat. *gracilis*).]

en-grain (èn-grān') *tr.v.* -grained, -grain-ing, -grains. To grain. [ME *engrainen*, to dye with cochineal or kermes; intensive pref.; see *EN-1* + *graine*, grain. See *GRAIN*.]

en-gram (èn'grām') *n.* A physical alteration thought to occur in living neural tissue in response to stimuli, posited as an explanation for memory.

en-grave (èn-grāv') *tr.v.* -graved, -grav-ing, -graves. To carve, cut, or etch into a material. 2. To carve, cut, or etch a design or letters into. 3.a. To carve, cut, or etch into a surface used for printing. b. To print from a block or plate made by such a process. 4. To impress deeply as if by carving or etching. — *en-grav'er* *n.*

en-grav-ing (èn-grāv'īng) *n.* 1. The art or technique of engraving. 2. A design or text engraved on a surface. 3. An engraved surface for printing. 4. A print made from an engraved plate or block.

en-gross (èn-grōs') *tr.v.* -grossed, -gross-ing, -grosses. 1. To occupy exclusively; absorb. 2. To acquire most of (a commodity); monopolize (a market). 3.a. To write or scribe in a large clear hand. b. To write or print the text of (an official document). [ME *engrossen*, to collect or gather; intensive pref.; see *EN-1* + *gross*, large; see *GROSS*.] — *en-gross'er* *n.*

en-gross-ing (èn-grōs'īng) *adj.* Occupying one's complete attention; wholly absorbing. — *en-gross'ing-ly* *adv.*

en-gross-ment (èn-grōs'mənt) *n.* The act of engrossing; the state of being engrossed.

en-gulf (èn-gūlf') *tr.v.* -gulfed, -gulf-ing, -gulfs. To engulf or overwhelm by or as if by overflowing and encircling. — *en-gulf'ment* *n.*

en-hance (èn-hāns') *tr.v.* -hanced, -hanc-ing, -hances. To make greater, as in value, beauty, or reputation; improve. [ME *enhauncen* < AN *enhauncer*, var. of OFr. *enhancer* < VLat. **maltiare* < LLat. *maltiare* : Lat. *mal-*, causative prefix < *EN-1* + Lat. *altus*, high; see *AL-2**.] — *en-hanc'er* *n.* — *en-hanc'ive* *adj.*

en-har-mon-ic (èn'hār-mōn'ik) *adj.* *Mus.* Of, relating to, or involving tones that are identical in pitch but are differently inflected according to the key in which they occur. [L. *harmonicus* < Gk. *enharmonios* : *en-*, in; see *EN-2* + *harmonia*, harmony; see *HARMONY*.] — *en'har-mon'ic-ally* *adv.*