

Encaustic king great care the wax does not boil. Afterwards hold the picture before a fire, near enough to melt the wax, but not make it run; and when the varnish is entirely cold and hard, rub it gently with a linen cloth. Should the varnish blister, warm the picture again very slowly, and the bubbles will subside. When the picture is dirty, it need only be washed with cold water."

The opinion given by the society upon the above is: The method made use of by Miss Greenland provides against all inconveniences; and the brilliancy of the colours in the picture painted by her, and exhibited to the Society, fully justifies the opinion, that the art of painting in wax, as above described, highly merited the reward of a gold pallet voted to her on this occasion.

ENCEINTE, in *Fortification*, is the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, sometimes composed of bastions or curtains, either faced or lined with brick or stone, or only made of earth. The enceinte is sometimes only flanked by round or square towers, which is called a *Roman wall*.

ENCEPHALI, in *Medicine*, worms generated in the head, where they cause so great a pain as sometimes to occasion distraction.

The encephali are very rare; but there are some diseases wherein they swarm: from whence we are told pestilential fevers have wholly arisen. Upon the dissection of one who died of this fever, a little, short, red worm was found in the head, which malmsey wine, wherein horse-raddish had been boiled, could alone destroy. This medicine was afterwards tried on the sick, most of whom it cured.

The like worms have also been taken out by trepanning, and the patient cured. Those worms that generate in the nose, ears, and teeth, are also called *encephali*.

ENCHANTER, a person supposed to practise enchantment or fascination. See **FASCINATION**, **WITCHCRAFT**, &c.

ENCHANTER'S Nightshade. See **CIRCEA**, **BOTANY Index**.

ENCHASING, **INGHASING**, or *Chasing*, the art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal-work, by some design or figures represented thereon in low relieve.

Enchasing is practised only on hollow thin works, as watch-cases, cane-heads, tweezer-cases, or the like. It is performed by punching or driving out the metal, to form a figure, from withinside, so as to stand out prominent from the plane or surface of the metal. In order to this, they provide a number of fine steel blocks or puncheons of divers sizes; and the design being drawn on the surface of the metal, they apply the inside upon the heads or tops of these blocks, directly under the lines or parts of the figures; then, with a fine hammer, striking on the metal, sustained by the block, the metal yields, and the block makes an indentation or cavity on the inside, corresponding to which there is a prominence on the outside, which is to stand for that part of the figure.

Thus the workman proceeds to chase and finish all the parts by the successive application of the block and hammer to the several parts of the design. And it is wonderful to consider with what beauty and justness, by this simple piece of mechanism, the artists in this

kind will represent foliages, grotesques, animals, histories, &c.

ENCLITICA, in *Grammar*, particles which are so closely united with other words as to seem part of them, as in *virumque*, &c.—There are three enclitic particles in Latin, viz. *que, ne, ve*.

ENCRATITES, in church-history, heretics who appeared towards the end of the second century: they were called *Encratites*, or *Continentes*, because they gloried in abstaining from marriage and the use of wine and animal food.

ENCURECK, in *Natural History*, a venomous insect found in Persia, and said to be a kind of tarantula. According to Olearius, as quoted by Mr Boyle, it neither stings nor bites; but lets fall its venom like a drop of water, which causes insufferable pain in the part for a time, and afterwards so profound a sleep, that, as report says, nothing can awake the patient except crushing one of the creatures on the part affected. It is nevertheless said, that the sheep eat these insects without damage.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA, a term nearly synonymous with **CYCLOPÆDIA**; but adopted in preference to it in denominating the present work, as being more definite and of better authority. According to an observation of the late learned printer Mr Bowyer, the preposition **EN** makes the meaning of the word more precise. For *Cyclopædia* may denote "the instruction of a circle," as *Cyropædia* is "the instruction of Cyrus," whereas in *Encyclopædia*, the preposition determines the word to be from the dative of *cyclus*, "instruction in a circle." And Vossius, in his book *De vitiiis sermonis*, has observed, "That *Cyclopædia* is used by some authors, but *Encyclopædia* by the best."

ENDEMIC, or **ENDEMICAL**, DISEASES, those to which the inhabitants of particular countries are subject more than others, on account of the air, water, situation, and manner of living.

ENDIVE. See **CICHORIUM**, **BOTANY** and **GARDENING Index**.

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

ENDOR, in *Ancient Geography*, a town of Galilee, four miles to the south of Mount Tabor, in the tribe of Manasseh, where the Pythoness was consulted by Saul: at this day, says Jerome, a large village.

ENDORSED, in *Heraldry*, an ordinary, containing the eighth part of a pale, which Leigh says is only used when a pale is between two of them.

ENDORSED, in *Heraldry*, is said of things borne back to back, more usually called **ADOSSE**.

ENDORSEMENT, in *Law* and *Commerce*. See **INDORSEMENT**.

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

ENDYMION, in fabulous history, a shepherd, son of Æthlius and Calyce. It is said that he required of Jupiter to grant to him to be always young, and to sleep as much as he would; whence came the proverb of *Endymionis somnum dormire*, to express a long sleep. Diana saw him naked as he slept on Mount Latmos;

ENCHASING
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END JUNCTURE

and