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In remembrance
Stuart Berg Flexner
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a handbook; manual. [1535-45; < LL < Gk *encheiridion* = *en*-*en*-² + *cheir* hand + *-idion* dim. suffix]

en-cina (en sē'ne), *n.*, *pl.* -nas. CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. [1905-10, Amer.; < AmerSp; Sp: holm oak < LL *ilicina*, orig. fem. of *ilicinus* of holm oak = *L. ilic*, s. of *illex* + *-inus* -ine'] —*en-cin'al*, *adj.*

en-clip-her (en sī'fən), *v.t.*, *-phered*, *-phering*, to convert (a message) into cipher. [1570-80] —*en-clip-her-er*, *n.* —*en-clip-her-ment*, *n.*

en-cir-cle (en sūr'həl), *v.t.*, *-cled*, *-cling*, 1. to form a circle around; surround; encompass. 2. to make a circling movement around; make a circuit of. [1350-1400] —*en-cir-cle-ment*, *n.*

en-cl, 1. enclosed. 2. enclosure.

en-clasp (en klasp', -klāsp'), *v.t.*, *-clasped*, *-clasp-ing*, to hold in or as if in a clasp or embrace. [1590-1600]

en-clave (en klāv', ān'), *n.*, *v.*, *-claved*, *-claving*. —*n.* 1. a country or a portion of a country surrounded by foreign territory. 2. any small, distinct area or group enclosed or isolated within a larger one. —*v.t.* 3. to make an enclave of. [1865-70; < F, MF, n. der. of *enclaver* < VL **in-clāvere* to lock in = *L. in*-² + **clāvere*, der. of *clavis* key]

en-clitic (en klī'tik), *adj.* 1. (of a word) closely connected in pronunciation with the preceding word and not having an independent accent or phonological status. —*n.* 2. an enclitic word, as the form of *are* in *we're*. [1650-60; < LL *encliticus* < Gk *enklitikós* = **enclitós*, *v. adj.* of *en-klinein* to cause to lean on (*en*-*en*-² + *klinein* to LEAN) + *-tikos* -ic] —*en-clit'ic-al*, *adv.*

en-close (en klōz'), *v.t.*, *-closed*, *-closing*, 1. to close in on all sides; shut or hem in. 2. to surround, as with a fence or wall; to enclose land. 3. to insert in the same envelope, package, etc.; to enclose a check. 4. to contain or hold. [1275-1325] —*en-clos-a-ble*, *adj.* —*en-clos'er*, *n.* —**en-clo-sure** (en klō'zhər), *n.* 1. something that encloses, as a fence or wall. 2. an enclosed area, esp. a tract of land surrounded by a fence. 3. something enclosed or included, as within a letter. 4. an act or instance of enclosing; the state of being enclosed. [1530-40; cf. AF *enclosure*]

en-code (en kōd'), *v.t.*, *-cod-ed*, *-coding*, to convert (information, a message, etc.) into code. [1930-35] —*en-cod-a-ble*, *adj.* —*en-cod-er*, *n.* —*en-cod'er*, *n.*

en-co-mi-ast (en kō'mē as't', -ast), *n.*, a person who utters or writes an encomium; eulogist. [1600-10; < Gk] —*en-co-mi-as'tic*, *adj.* —*en-co-mi-as'ti-cal*, *adv.*

en-co-mi-um (en kō'mē əm), *n.*, *pl.* -mi-ums, -mi-a (-mē ə), a usu. formal expression of high praise; eulogy. [1580-90; < L < Gk *enkōmion* = *en*-² + *kōmion* a revel + *-ion* n. suffix]

en-com-pass (en kum'pas), *v.t.*, *-passed*, *-pass-ing*, 1. to form a circle about; encircle; surround. 2. to enclose; envelop. 3. to include comprehensively. 4. to bring about; achieve. 5. Obs. to outwit. [1545-55] —*en-com-pass-ment*, *n.*

en-core (āng'kōr', -hōr, ān'), *interj.*, *n.*, *v.*, *-cored*, *-cor-ing*. —*interj.* 1. again; once more (used by an audience in calling for a repetition or an additional performance). —*n.* 2. a demand by an audience for a repetition of a song or act, performance of an additional piece, etc. 3. the performance in response to such a demand. —*v.t.* 4. to call for a repetition of. 5. to call for an encore from (a performer). [1705-15; < F: still, yet, besides < L *hinc hā hōrē* or *hinc ad hōram* until this hour]

en-counter (en koun'tən), *v.*, *-tered*, *-ter-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to come upon or meet with, esp. unexpectedly. 2. to meet with or contend against (difficulties, opposition, etc.). 3. to meet (a person, military force, etc.) in conflict. —*v.i.* 4. to meet, esp. unexpectedly or in conflict. —*n.* 5. a meeting with a person or thing, esp. a casual, unexpected, or brief meeting. 6. a meeting of people or groups that are in conflict; combat; battle. [1250-1300; ME < AF *encouter*; OF < VL **incontrāre* = *in*-² + **contrāre*; der. of *contrā* against; see COUNTER]

en-coun-ter group, *n.* a group of people who meet, usu. with a trained leader to increase self-awareness and social sensitivity, and to change behavior through interpersonal confrontation, self-disclosure, and strong emotional expression. [1965-70]

en-courage (en kūr'jə, -kūr'), *v.t.*, *-aged*, *-ag-ing*, 1. to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence. 2. to stimulate by guidance, approval, etc. 3. to promote; foster. [1400-50; late ME *encouragen* < AF, MF *encoragier*; der. See *en*-², COURAGE] —*en-cour-ag'er*, *n.* —*en-cour-ag-ing-ly*, *adv.*

en-courage-ment (en kūr'jə mēt, -kūr'), *n.* 1. the act of encouraging or the state of being encouraged. 2. something that encourages. [1560-70]

en-crim-son (en krim'zən, -sən), *v.t.*, *-soned*, *-son-ing*, to make crimson. [1765-75]

en-croach (en krōch'), *v.t.*, *-croached*, *-croach-ing*, 1. to advance beyond established or proper limits; make gradual inroads. 2. to trespass upon the property, domain, or rights of another, esp. gradually or stealthily. [1275-1325; ME < AF *encrocher*, OF *encrochier* to catch hold of, seize = *en*-² + **crochier*, *v.* der. of *croc* hook < Gmc; see CROOK, CROOK'] —*en-croach'er*, *n.* —*en-croach-ment*, *n.* —*Syn.* See *trespass*.

en-crust (en krust'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *-crusted*, *-crust-ing*, *en-crust*.

en-crust-a-tion (en'kru sash'ən), *n.* ENCRUSTATION.

en-crypt (en krip't), *v.t.*, *-crypt-ed*, *-crypt-ing*, to encipher or encode. [1940-45; *en*-² + **crypt* (extracted from *cryptic cryptography*, etc.); on the model of *encode*] —*en-cryp'tion*, *n.* —*en-cryp't-a-tion*, *n.*

en-cul-tu-ra-tion (en kul'tū-rā'shən), *n.* the process by which individuals adapt to their culture and assimilate its values. [1945-50; *en*-² + (AC)CULTURE] —*en-cul-tu-rat'er*, *v.t.*, *-rated*, *-rat-ing*.

en-cum-ber (en kum'bar), *v.t.*, *-bered*, *-ber-ing*, 1. to impede or hinder; hamper. 2. to block up or fill with superfluous or obstructive things. 3. to weigh down; burden. 4. to burden with obligations, debt, etc. [1300-50; ME < AF, MF *encombrer* = *en*-² + **combrer*, *v.* der. of *combre* dam, weir < Gaulish **comberos* confluence, bringing together; see *com*-, *BEAR*']

en-cum-brance (en kum'brans), *n.* 1. something that encumbers; a burden or hindrance. 2. a child or other dependent. 3. Law, a claim on property, as a mortgage. [1275-1325; ME < MF]

en-cum-branc-er (en kum'brən sər), *n.* Law, a person who holds an encumbrance. [1855-60]

-ency, a noun suffix, equivalent to *-ence*: consistency; dependency; exigency. [*en*-² + **y*]

ency, or **encyc**, or **encycl**, *encyclopedia*.

en-cyc-li-cal (en sik'lī kol, -sī'klī-) also **en-cyc'lic**, *n.* 1. a letter addressed by the pope to all the bishops of the church. —*adj.* 2. (of a letter) intended for wide or general circulation; general. [1610-20; < LL *encyclius* (< Gk *enkyklios*, with *-icus* -ic for *-ios* = *en*-² + *-kyklios*, *adj.* der. of *kyklios* circle, *cy-clē* + *-al*)]

en-cyc-lo-pæ-dia or **en-cyc-lo-pæ-dī-a** (en sī'klə pē'dē ə), *n.* a book or set of books containing articles on various topics, usu. in alphabetical arrangement, covering all branches of knowledge or all aspects of one subject. [1525-35; < NL < Gk *enkyklopaidia*, a misreading of *enkyklios paidia* circular (i.e., well-rounded) education. See *ENCYCLICAL*, *PEBO*-, *-IA*]

en-cyc-lo-pæ-dic or **en-cyc-lo-pæ-dī-c** (en sī'klə pē'dīk), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge. 2. embracing a wide variety of information; comprehensive. [1815-25] —*en-cyc-lo-pæ-dī-cal-ly*, *adv.*

en-cyc-lo-pæ-dism or **en-cyc-lo-pæ-dī-sm** (en sī'klə pē'dīz əm), *n.* encyclopedic learning. [1825-35]

en-cyc-lo-pæ-dist or **en-cyc-lo-pæ-dī-st** (en sī'klə pē'dīst), *n.* 1. a compiler of or contributor to an encyclopedia. 2. (often *cap.*) one of the collaborators on a French encyclopedia published in the 18th century, presenting the view of the Enlightenment. [1645-55]

en-cyst (en sist'), *v.t.*, *v.i.*, *-cyst-ed*, *-cyst-ing*, to enclose or become enclosed in a cyst. [1835-45] —*en-cyst-ment*, *en-cyst-a-tion*, *n.*

end (end), *n.*, *v.*, *-ended*, *-end-ing*, *adj.* —*n.* 1. the last part, lengthwise, of anything that is longer than it is wide: the end of a rope. 2. a point that indicates the full extent of something; limit; bounds. 3. a part or place at or adjacent to an extremity: the west end of town. 4. the most remote place or point. 5. termination; conclusion. 6. the concluding part. 7. an intention or aim: to gain one's ends. 8. the object for which a thing exists; purpose. 9. an outcome or result. 10. termination of existence; death. 11. destruction or ruin, or a cause of this. 12. a remnant or fragment. 13. a share or part. 14. a warp thus running vertically and interlaced with the filling yarn in the woven fabric. 15. either of the linemen in football stationed farthest from the center. 16. a unit of a game, as in curling or lawn bowling. 17. the end, *Slang*, someone or something incredibly good or bad; the limit. —*v.t.* 18. to bring to an end; conclude; terminate. 19. to form the end of. 20. to kill. 21. to surpass or epitomize (usu. in the infinitive): the blunder to end all blunders. —*v.i.* 22. to come to an end; cease. 23. to result (usu. fol. by *in*). 24. to reach a final status or condition (often fol. by *up*). —*adj.* 25. final or ultimate; the end result. —*Idiom*. 26. at the end of one's rope or tether, at the end of one's resources, patience, or strength. 27. end for end, in reverse position; inverted. 28. end to end, in a row with ends touching. 29. go off the deep end, to lose emotional control; become overwrought. 30. to act in a reckless or impulsive manner. 31. in the end, finally; after all. 32. keep or hold one's end up, to perform one's part or share adequately. 33. make (both) ends meet, to live within one's means. 34. on end, a. with one end down; upright. b. continuously. 35. put an end to, to terminate; finish. [bef. 900; ME, OE *ende*, c. OFris *end*, OS *endi*, OHG *endi*, OH *endli*, O *andels* end < Gmc **antihja*; akin to Skt *ānta* end —*end'er*, *n.* —*Syn.* See *aim*.

end-, var. of *ENDO*- before a vowel: *endameba*.

end-, endorsed.

end-/all-, *n.* BE-ALL AND END-ALL. [1595-1605]

en-dam-age (en dam'j), *v.t.*, *-aged*, *-ag-ing*, to damage. [1325-75; ME < AF] —*en-dam-age-ment*, *n.*

end-a-me-ba or **end-a-moe-ba** (en'də mē'bə), *n.*, *pl.* -bae (-bē), -bas, any protozoan of the genus *Endamoeba*, members of which are parasitic in the digestive tracts of various invertebrates, including cockroaches and termites. [*<* NL (1879); see *END*-, *AMEBA*] —*end-a-me-bic*, *adj.*

en-dan-ger (en dān'jər), *v.t.*, *-gored*, *-gor-ing*, 1. to expose to danger; imperil; to endanger one's life. 2. to threaten with extinction. [1400-50] —*en-dan-ger-ment*, *n.*

endan-gered spe-cies, *n.* a species at risk of extinction because of human activity, changes in climate, changes in predator-prey ratios, etc., esp. when officially designated as such by a governmental or international agency. [1965-70]

end-arch (en dārk), *adj.* (of a primary xylem or root) developing from the periphery; having the oldest cells closest to the core. [1895-1900; *end* + *-arch* having a point of origin (as specified); see *ARCH*+] —*end'-arch-y*, *n.*

end-ar-ter-ec-to-my (en dār'tə rek'tə mē), *n.*, *pl.* -mies, the surgical stripping of a fat-encrusted, thickened arterial lining so as to open or widen the artery for improved blood circulation. [1955-60; *endarterectomy* an artery lining (see *END*-, *ARTERY*) + *-ectomy*]

en' dash, *n.* Print, a dash one in long.

end-/blown, *adj.* (of a flute) having a mouthpiece at the end of the tube through which the player's breath is directed. Compare *TRANSVERSE* (def. 2).

end-brain (end brān'), *n.* TELECEPHALON. [1925-30]

end/brush, *n.* an abundant, tuftlike branching at the axon ending of certain nerve cells. [1880-85]

end/bulb, *n.* any of various oval or rounded structures at the ends of nerve fibers, functioning as sensory receptors for pain, touch, cold, etc.

en-dear (en dēr'), *v.t.*, *-deared*, *-dear-ing*, 1. to make dear, esteemed, or beloved: He endeared himself to us with his gentle ways. 2. Obs. to make costly. [1570-80] —*en-dear-ing-ly*, *adv.*

en-dear-ment (en dēr'mənt), *n.* 1. an utterance or action expressing affection. 2. the act of endearing. 3. the state of being endeared. [1605-15]

en-deav-or (en dev'ər), *v.*, *-ored*, *-or-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to exert oneself to do or effect something; make an effort; strive. —*v.i.* 2. to attempt earnestly; try: to endeavor to succeed. 3. *Archaic*, to attempt to achieve or gain. —*n.* 4. a strenuous effort; attempt. Also, *esp. Brit.*, *en-deav'our*. [1350-1400; ME, from the phrase *putten in devoir* to make an effort, as-