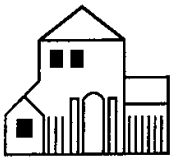

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In remembrance
Stuart Berg Flexner
March 22, 1928–December 3, 1990

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a handbook; manual. [1535–45; < LL < Gk *encheirídion* = *en-* EN-[2] + *cheír* hand + *-idion* dim. suffix]

en·ci·na (en sē′nə), *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 *ilex* ILEX[1] + *-inus* -INE[1]] **—en·ci′nal,** *adj.*

en·ci·pher (en sī′fər), *v.t.,* **-phered, -pher·ing.** to convert (a message) into cipher. [1570–80] **—en·ci′pher·er,** *n.* **—en·ci′pher·ment,** *n.*

en·cir·cle (en sûr′kəl), *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.*

encl., 1. enclosed. 2. enclosure.

en·clasp (en klasp′, -kläsp′), *v.t.,* **-clasped, -clasp·ing.** to hold in or as if in a clasp or embrace. [1590–1600]

en·clave (en′klāv, än′-), *n., v.,* **-claved, -clav·ing.** **—*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. fem. of *enclaver* < VL **inclāvāre* to lock in = L *in-*[2] IN-[2] + *-clāvāre*, der. of *clāvis* key]

en·clit·ic (en klit′ik), *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* = **énclit(os),* v. adj. of *en-klínein* to cause to lean on (*en-* EN-[2] + *klínein* to LEAN[1]) + *-ikos* -IC] **—en·clit′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·close (en klōz′), *v.t.,* **-closed, -clos·ing.** 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, -cod·ing.** to convert (information, a message, etc.) into code. [1930–35] **—en·cod′a·ble,** *adj.* **—en·code′ment,** *n.* **—en·cod′er,** *n.*

en·co·mi·ast (en kō′mē ast′, -əst), *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·ly,** *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 *en-kōmion* = *en-* EN-[2] + *kōm(os)* a revel + *-ion* n. suffix]

en·com·pass (en kum′pəs), *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 (äng′kôr, -kōr, än′-), *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 hōrā* or *hinc ad hōram* until this hour]

en·coun·ter (en koun′tər), *v., 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 *enco(u)ntrer;* OF < VL **incontrāre* = *in-* IN-[1] + *-contrāre,* der. of *contrā* against; see COUNTER[3]]

encoun′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·cour·age (en kûr′ij, -kur′-), *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 *encoragen* < AF, MF *en-coraj(i)er.* See EN-[1], COURAGE] **—en·cour′ag·er,** *n.* **—en·cour′ag·ing·ly,** *adv.*

en·cour·age·ment (en kûr′ij mənt, -kur′-), *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.i.,* **-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-* EN-[1] + *-crochier,* v. der. of *croc* hook < Gmc; see CROOKED, CROOK[1]] **—en·croach′er,** *n.* **—en·croach′ment,** *n.* **—Syn.** See TRESPASS.

en·crust (en krust′), *v.t., v.i.,* **-crust·ed, -crust·ing.** INCRUST.

en·crus·ta·tion (en′kru stā′shən), *n.* INCRUSTATION.

en·crypt (en kript′), *v.t.,* **-crypt·ed, -crypt·ing.** to encipher or encode. [1940–45; EN-[1] + *-crypt* (extracted from *cryptic, cryptography,* etc.); on the model of *encode*] **—en·cryp′tion, en′cryp·ta′tion,** *n.*

en·cul·tu·ra·tion (en kul′chə rā′shən), *n.* the process by which individuals adapt to their culture and assimilate its values. [1945–50; EN-[1] + (AC)CULTURATION] **—en·cul′tu·rate′,** *v.t.,* **-rat·ed, -rat·ing.**

en·cum·ber (en kum′bər), *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-* EN-[1] + *-combrer,* v. der. of *combre* dam, weir << Gaulish **comberos* confluence, bringing together; see COM-, BEAR[1]]

en·cum·brance (en kum′brəns), *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·bran·cer (en kum′brən sər), *n. Law.* a person who holds an encumbrance. [1855–60]

-ency, a noun suffix, equivalent to -ENCE: *consistency; dependency; exigency.* [-ENCE + -Y[3]]

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

en·cyc·li·cal (en sik′li kəl, -si′kli-) 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 *encyclicus* (< Gk *enkyklíos,* with *-icus* -IC for *-ios* = *en-* EN-[2] + *-kyklios,* adj. der. of *kýklos* circle, CYCLE + -AL[1])

en·cy·clo·pe·di·a or **en·cy·clo·pae·di·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 *enkyklopaidía,* a misreading of *en-kýklios paideía* circular (i.e., well-rounded) education. See ENCYCLICAL, PEDO-, -IA]

en·cy·clo·pe·dic or **en·cy·clo·pae·dic** (en sī′klə pē′dik), *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·cy′clo·pe′di·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·cy·clo·pe·dism or **en·cy·clo·pae·dism** (en sī′klə pē′diz əm), *n.* encyclopedic learning. [1825–35]

en·cy·clo·pe·dist or **en·cy·clo·pae·dist** (en sī′klə pē′dist), *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 views 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′cys·ta′tion,** *n.*

end (end), *n., v.,* **end′ed, 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 thread 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, a.** to lose emotional control; become overwrought. **b.** to act in a reckless or impulsive manner. 30. **in the end,** finally; after all. 31. **keep or hold one's end up,** to perform one's part or share adequately. 32. **make (both) ends meet,** to live within one's means. 33. **no end,** very much or many: *to be pleased no end by the response.* 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 *enda,* OS *endi,* OHG *anti,* ON *endi(r),* Go *andeis* end < Gmc **antijá-;* akin to Skt *ánta-* 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′ij), *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.,* **-gered, -ger·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′därk), *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 ARCHI-] **—end′ar·chy,** *n.*

end·ar·ter·ec·to·my (en där′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; *endarter(ium)* an artery lining (see END-, ARTERY) + -ECTOMY]

en′ dash′, *n. Print.* a dash one en 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.* TELENCEPHALON. [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.i.*** 1. to exert oneself to do or effect something; make an effort; strive. **—*v.t.*** 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-

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